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ATT: IS DATED 2 JUNE 61

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD HELMS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

JUNE 2, 1961

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



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J. G. SOURWINE, *Counsel*
BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

RESOLUTION

Resolved, by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, that the testimony of Richard Helms, taken in executive session on June 2, 1961, and dealing with Communist forgeries, be printed and made public.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman*.
THOMAS J. DODD, *Vice Chairman*.
OLIN J. JOHNSTON.
JOHN L. McCLELLAN.
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KENNETH B. KEATING.
NORRIS COTTON.

Dated June 7, 1961.

COMMUNIST FORGERIES

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, Senator Kenneth B. Keating presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel of the subcommittee; Benjamin Mandel, research director, and Frank Schroeder, chief investigator.

Senator KEATING. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. Sourwine, call the witness.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Helms?

Senator KEATING. Would you rise and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you give in this proceeding will be the truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HELMS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD HELMS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SOURWINE. What is your full name?

Mr. HELMS. Richard Helms.

Mr. SOURWINE. Address?

Mr. HELMS. 3901 Fessenden Street NW., Washington 16, D.C.

Mr. SOURWINE. And your business or profession?

Mr. HELMS. I am with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are here by request of the committee this morning and we hope to learn from you something about the Communist forgery of documents in the cold war. I believe you have prepared a presentation to inform the committee, is that right?

Mr. HELMS. I have.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you just go ahead in your own words with whatever you have to give us? Would you prefer, if there is a question, to be interrupted or should we wait until the end?

Mr. HELMS. I would be delighted to be interrupted.

Senator, I do have a presentation here. I imagine it will take about an hour. We have some charts which we will present as I go along.

We also have photostats of some of the forgeries that I am going to speak about if you care to look at them.

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Mr. SOURWINE. Senator, these charts that he is going to show us, are they in such form that they can be reproduced for our record?

Mr. HELMS. Yes, they can be reproduced.

The title of this presentation is "Communist Forgeries."

The Soviet propaganda campaign against the West grows daily more intense. It focuses on the United States, our Government, and our diplomatic, military, and intelligence services. Even before the U-2, but particularly afterwards, the Soviets began to train heavy artillery on the Director of Central Intelligence and the CIA. We have had an intimate view of their tactics.

One of the devices used by the Communists is the documentary fraud. Of these there are several kinds, and I propose to present examples of each: The false news article, the forgery, the fabricated intelligence report, the distortion of a genuine document, and the false or true account attributed to a nonexistent organization.

In recent days we have seen an excellent example of how the Communists use the false news story. In late April rumors began to circulate in Europe, rumors charging that the Algerian-based generals who had plotted the overthrow of President De Gaulle had enjoyed support from NATO, the Pentagon, or CIA. Although this fable could have been started by supporters of General Challe, it bears all the earmarks of having been invented within the bloc.

In Western Europe this lie was first printed on the 23d of April by a Rome daily called *Il Paese*.

Senator KEATING. Is *Il Paese* a Communist paper?

Mr. HELMS. It is not a Communist paper, as such. We believe it to be a crypto-Communist paper but it is not like *Unita*, the large Communist daily in Rome. It purports to be an independent newspaper, but obviously it serves Communist ends.

The story charged—

It is not by chance that some people in Paris are accusing the American secret service headed by Allen Dulles of having participated in the plot of the four "ultra" generals * * * Franco, Salazar, Allen Dulles are the figures who hide themselves behind the pronouncements of the "ultras"; they are the pillars of an international conspiracy that, basing itself on the Iberian dictatorships, on the residue of the most fierce and blind colonialism, on the intrigues of the C.I.A. * * * reacts furiously to the advance of progress and democracy * * *.

We found it interesting that *Il Paese* was the starting point for a lie that the Soviets spread around the world. This paper and its evening edition, *Paese Sera*, belong to a small group of journals published in the free world but used as outlets for disguised Soviet propaganda. These newspapers consistently release and replay anti-American, anti-Western, pro-Soviet bloc stories, distorted or wholly false. Mario Malloni, director of both *Il Paese* and *Paese Sera*, has been a member of the World Peace Council since 1958. The World Peace Council is a bloc-directed Communist front.

On the next day *Pravda* published in Moscow a long article about the generals' revolt.

Senator KEATING. May I interrupt there? Did *Pravda* pick it up as purportedly from *Il Paese*? Did they quote the other paper, the Italian paper, as a source of that information?

Mr. HELMS. *Pravda* did not cite *Il Paese*. But instead of having this originate in Moscow, where everybody would pinpoint it, they

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planted the story first in Italy and picked it up from Italy and this is the way it actually went out in point of time.

Senator KEATING. Yes.

Mr. HELMS. These quotations are taken from the Soviet version:

Taking part in the war against the Algerian people is not only the France of arms manufacturers * * *. The war in Algeria is a war of NATO. This was openly and cynically stated by American General Norstad, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Atlantic Bloc. U.S. reactionary quarters are helping the French colonialists * * *. The traces of the plotters lead to Madrid and Lisbon, these hotbeds of fascism preserved intact with the money of American reactionaries and with direct assistance of top NATO circles. The traces from Spain and Portugal lead across the ocean to the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. * * *.

The article was repeated that same day by a Tass dispatch prepared in English and sent from Moscow to Europe. On April 25 and 26 Radio Moscow relayed the fable to the Middle East in Arabic.

The next day the London Daily Worker carried a front-page story headlined "U.S. Spy Agency Encouraged Revolt, Counted on Big Rising—Why Algiers Plot Failed." This version of the myth apportioned blame for the revolt about equally between the government of President De Gaulle and the Central Intelligence Agency. The Parisian Communist daily, l'Humanité, printed much the same story, but this issue was confiscated by the Government.

That same Thursday, April 27, a version with a new twist appeared in a non-Communist Parisian newspaper. The writer who planted it was Geneviève Tabouis, a French journalist who is markedly anti-American and proloc. The plant itself was a nonexistent letter, alleged by Madam Tabouis to have been written by British Prime Minister Macmillan to President Kennedy. Her column said:

The American government did not wait for de Gaulle's victory over the rebel generals to show ostentatiously that it favored de Gaulle against Algiers. Kennedy deserves all the more credit for this because everyone knew by that time that in doing so he was going against the powerful American services, which he has not yet brought to their senses and which were deeply involved, in secret, with the plotters. Macmillan played a part in Kennedy's adoption of this position * * *. Last Saturday the British Prime Minister secretly sent a letter to the President of the United States (in which) he warned Kennedy. "The rebel generals," he wrote, "are no more capable of keeping the promises they have made to certain of their American or Atlantic colleagues than were Phoumi in Laos or Cardona in Cuba * * *."

On Friday Madame Tabouis continued the attack in an article headlined "The Strategy of Allen Dulles." She assured her readers that—

the fact that the effort of Challe was encouraged, if not supported, by the most Atlantic of American services, is from now on a secret everyone knows.

On the very same day a TASS dispatch quoted from her article and from other French press accounts. Naturally, TASS dropped all Western warnings that the rumors were questionable. At the same time the Polish Embassy in Paris was doing its bit for the cause by busily spreading false details about support allegedly provided to the Algerian plotters by the American intelligence services.

By Saturday Radio Moscow got around to this country. A broadcast directed toward eastern North America proclaimed—

General Challe has admitted that he attempted the seditious uprising only when he was assured support by influential officials in the U.S. Department of Defense.

The same day Pravda carried the TASS quotation of Madame Tabouis' contribution, while she rushed into print with yet a third canard. This one informed Parisians—

In the Algerian affair and the Challe group, the American services and NATO are now almost openly discussed * * *. The Central Intelligence Agency of Allen Dulles * * * "caps" not only all the American services, even those of the Pentagon, the Air Force and the Navy, but all the Atlantic special services (except the British) and those within the various alliances to which America belongs in the Middle East and in Asia (CENTO and SEATO) * * *. The result is false estimates of national and local conditions, as in the Algiers group * * *.

On Sunday, April 30, Radio Moscow again broadcast the tale to North America in English and to Latin America in Spanish, while TASS repeated it to Europe. In May the game continued, with Radio Moscow broadcasting the lie all over again to Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and this country, while TASS once more echoed the story to its European readers. Radio Moscow broadcast it to the Soviet Union, and Radio Sofia to listeners in Bulgaria.

At this point the Soviets added a new twist to the act. During the past 2 months we have noted three calls directly from Radio Moscow to American newspapers and one to a U.S. police station. The alleged purpose is to check factual details picked by the Soviets from the American press. The real purpose is to record the conversation on tape. During the call the Soviet voice reads into the record a paragraph or two of selected propaganda. The edited tape, including the propaganda message and the preceding American comment, is then used in Radio Moscow broadcasts and TASS dispatches to make the propaganda sound like truth. This gambit was also used in support of the fraudulent claim that CIA supported Challe and his colleagues. Radio Moscow recently telephoned to the Washington Post and asked about a reference to the rumors in the Post's "Letters to the Editor." On the 5th of May an embellished version of the call was broadcast by Radio Moscow to Soviet listeners. The Soviets had perverted to their own purposes the standard Western practice of checking local sources.

Senator KEATING. Are you going into that more fully? I want to ask you a question or two about that.

Mr. HELMS. Yes.

Senator KEATING. In other words, the letter to the editor was presumably planted by Communist sources?

Mr. HELMS. It turned out, sir, in this case, that the letter apparently was a bona fide letter to the editor, but the caller simply took this letter, read it back over the telephone and added a couple of paragraphs of what the Soviets wanted to say about the letter.

Now the man on the other end of the line was talking at length, and when they got the whole conversation together on the tape, they had what they wanted. They could add their insertion while translating into Russian the American's quotation of the letter.

Senator KEATING. When they reproduced it, they put in their own additions as to what was in the letter in the Post and those additions were not in fact, in the letter?

Mr. HELMS. It wasn't quite that way, Senator.

As I understand it, this was a question of the correspondent for Radio Moscow calling someone at the Post.

Senator KEATING. Was it the local correspondent or did the call come from Moscow?

Mr. HELMS. It was a telephone call from Radio Moscow. This is as I understand it: They got hold of a man on the Post whose name is Gritz. He has to do with their world affairs section, and they simply said "Did this letter—" you know, they read it back—"appear in the Post?" The Post's man, "Yes" and "What is this all about?" and they had a conversation. In the course of the conversation, the Radio Moscow man began to put in his propaganda twist, so that when this whole thing was recorded on a tape you had a fellow on the Post who was taken advantage of and he didn't know what the object of this exercise was.

Senator KEATING. He didn't know his conversation was being recorded?

Mr. HELMS. He didn't. And when actually they broadcast, they said his name was Green, whereas I am told it is Gritz. He was a perfectly decent fellow being made a fall guy.

Senator KEATING. Proceed, Mr. Helms.

Mr. HELMS. The Challe slander shows four of the tricks used by the Soviets to nurse a little plant into a big lie. One is to print a local or planted rumor as a news article, using both bloc and free world papers as outlets. Another is to lend the tale a seeming authenticity by replaying through bloc media stories attributed to the Western press. A third device is the allegation that the current Soviet charges are proven by secret Western documents—documents that do not even exist as forgeries. The fourth trick is the tape-recorded telephone call.

The Soviets dare not allege too frequently that fictitious Western documents exist without offering seeming proof now and then. Consequently they attempt to back up some major frauds with forgeries.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt, to go back for just a moment to this point of tape recording.

It is true, isn't it, that a tape recording is proof of nothing at all unless there is creditable testimony that the tape has not been doctored in any way?

Mr. HELMS. Well, that the—I would not want to pose as an expert on that, sir, but I would think that that were true.

Mr. SOURWINE. It is perfectly possible to clip and paste up and record so that a tape can be a complete fiction.

Mr. HELMS. I should think so.

Mr. SOURWINE. Unless you can identify someone who heard it initially and he can testify that it hasn't been doctored.

Mr. HELMS. That is correct.

The Russians have a long tradition in the art of forgery. More than 60 years ago the czarist intelligence service concocted and peddled a confection called the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. As late as 1958 this item was still being pushed by psychological warfare organizations specializing in anti-Semitism. In the 1930's and 1940's Hitler's propagandists "borrowed" it and added it to some counterfeiting of their own. Long before 1957 the Communists were as skillful as the Nazis in the production and exploitation of forgeries. But in that year they first began to aim them frequently against American targets, to turn them out in volume, and to exploit them

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through a wide-flung international network. Then CIA put these fakes under the microscope.

We found that each Soviet forgery is manufactured and spread according to a plan. Each is devised and timed to mesh with other techniques of psychological warfare in support of Soviet strategy. Our analysis shows three main purposes:

The first is to discredit the West generally, and the United States and its Government specifically, in the eyes of the rest of the world. Bloc audiences are often presented with forgeries seemingly validated by the West-to-East replay technique that appeared in the Challe hoax.

The second purpose is to sow suspicion and discord among the Western allies, and especially between this country and our friends.

The third purpose is to drive a wedge between the peoples of non-bloc countries and their governments by fostering the line that these governments do not represent their citizens because they are the puppets of the United States.

Campaigns to sell these three themes to the world are planned by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Staff units of the party's central committee work out the details. If the plan includes forgeries, they are prepared by a Soviet or satellite intelligence service.

During the past 4 years we have discovered no fewer than 32 forged documents designed to look as though they had been written by or to officials of the American Government. We are investigating others.

Here are the 32, in alphabetical order. Not all of these fictions were published in facsimile or translation.

Mr. SOURWINE. Pardon me. Do you mean 32 forgeries which can be attributed to the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. HELMS. Yes, sir. Can you see that all right, Senator, or would you like it brought down here a little closer?

Senator KEATING. A little closer, if you can.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, might the Chair wish to request that each of these charts be photographed and the committee furnished with a photograph for the record?

Senator KEATING. I would so request it if that is feasible.

Mr. HELMS. We would be glad to do that, sir.

(The chart to which the witness referred is reproduced on a following page; illustrations of the items mentioned on the chart, where they are not printed in the testimony, may be found at the end as appendix matter.)

LIST OF FORGED DOCUMENTS
STENSIIBLY WRITTEN BY OR TO U.S. OFFICIALS

1. ALLISON CABLE (1st). 1957.
U. S. AMBASSADOR ALLISON, IN INDONESIA,
TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, TAIPEI.

2. ALLISON CABLE (2nd). 1957.
AS ABOVE.

3. BERRY LETTER, 1958.
DR. FRANK BERRY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE (HEALTH AND MEDICAL), TO U. S.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

4. BISHOP DIRECTIVE, 1957.
U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT TO AMBASSADOR
BISHOP, IN THAILAND.

5. BRUCE LETTER, 1958.
U. S. AMBASSADOR BRUCE, IN WEST GERMANY,
TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

6. CHAPIN LETTER, 1958.
SECRETARY OF STATE TO U. S. AMBASSADOR
CHAPIN, IN IRAN.

7. CHIANG KAI-SHEK LETTER, 1958.
PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER.

8. DULLES MEMORANDUM, 1957.
SECRETARY OF STATE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER.

9. EMMENS-McARTHUR MEMORANDUM, 1960.
U. S. AIR ATTACHE EMMENS, IN TOKYO,
TO U. S. AMBASSADOR MACARTHUR.

10. FROST LETTER, 1958.
ADMIRAL LAURENCE FROST, CHIEF OF U. S.
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, TO INDOONESIAN
REBEL LEADER HANJILARANG.

11. HOOVER LETTER, 1958.
FORMER UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE HERBERT
HOOVER TO "THE AMERICAN CAPITALIST CLUB,
WHO IS NOW IN VENEZUELA."

12. "JOHN H" LETTER, 1958.
U. S. ARMY OFFICER WITH U. S. TROOPS IN
LEBANON. OPEN LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS OF
U. S. ARMY TASK FORCE IN LEBANON.

13. KISHI-DULLES PACT, 1957.
SECRET PACT SIGNED BY THE HIGH RISHI OF
JAPAN AND U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE.

14. MURPHY LETTER, 1959.
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, ROBERT
MURPHY, TO U. S. AMBASSADOR MULLINTOCK,
IN LEBANON.

15. NIXON REPORT, 1957.
VICE PRESIDENT NIXON TO PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER.

16. O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, 1957.
ELIM O'SHAUGHNESSY, HEAD OF POLITICAL
DIVISION OF U. S. EMBASSY IN WEST GERMANY,
TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

17. POWER ORDER, 1958.
GENERAL POWER, CHIEF OF STRATEGIC AIR
COMMAND, TO SAC FLIGHT PERSONNEL.

18. RANKIN CABLE (1st). 1957.
U. S. AMBASSADOR RANKIN, IN TAIPEI,
TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

19. RANKIN CABLE (2nd). 1957.
AS ABOVE.

20. ROCKEFELLER LETTER, 1957.
FORMER U. S. OFFICIAL NELSON ROCKEFELLER,
TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER.

21. ROUNTREE CIRCULAR, 1958.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ROUNTREE
TO ALL U. S. DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN THE
MIDDLE EAST.

22. SAM SARY LETTER, 1960.
CAMBODIAN DISIDENT LEADER SAM SARY, TO
U. S. EMBASSY COUNSELLOR HELLGOD,
IN CAMBODIA.

23. SIAMSUDDIN LETTER, 1958.
INDONESIAN REBEL LEADER SAMSUDDIN, TO
U. S. AMBASSADOR MACARTHUR, IN TOKYO.

24. STATE CABLE ON SEATO, 1957.
STATE DEPARTMENT, TO U. S. EMBASSY
IN TAIPEI.

25. STATE DEPARTMENT AIRGRAM, 1960.
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE BILLOW TO U. S.
DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD.

26. STATE DIRECTIVE ON SUNMIT, 1958.
STATE DEPARTMENT TO U. S. DIPLOMATIC
MISSIONS ABROAD.

27. TIMBERLAKE LETTER, 1960.
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE BILLOW TO
AMBASSADOR TIMBERLAKE, IN LEOPOLDVILLE.

28. USIS MEMORANDUM, 1960.
USIS INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM IN A U. S.
EMBASSY IN ASIA.

29. U. S. PILOT LETTER (1st). 1958.
ANONYMOUS U. S. AIR FORCE OFFICER STATIONED
IN ENGLAND. OPEN LETTER TO THE SOVIET
EMBASSY, LONDON.

30. U. S. PILOT LETTER (2nd). 1958.
AS ABOVE.

31. U. S. PILOT LETTER (3rd). 1958.
AS ABOVE.

32. U. S. PILOT LETTER (4th). 1958.
AS ABOVE.

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Mr. HELMS. Some of them did not even exist on paper, but merely as published or broadcasted allegations that proof did exist in the form of American documents. Other myths were put into writing but were not publicized. Instead they were mailed anonymously to officials in non-Communist governments or were submitted to their intelligence services as secret reports on newly discovered U.S. papers. Only 11 of the 32 were openly launched by the Communist bloc. The remaining 21, like cowbirds' eggs slipped into other nests, were hatched in places that had no visible ties to the Communist world.

An example of documentary deception surfaced by a known Communist organ is a forgery attributed by its authors to Nelson Rockefeller. In February 1957 an East German Communist newspaper, Neues Deutschland, published several pages of what purported to be a facsimile of a letter in the "original" English from Mr. Rockefeller to President Eisenhower. The letter spelled out a cynical plan for American manipulation of military and economic aid in order to gain domination of the world. It is an example of the first category, the forgery designed to damage the reputation of the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is item No. 20 on your chart?

Mr. HELMS. Yes.

(The Rockefeller letter, as printed in the Neues Deutschland is reproduced on following pages:)

Rockefeller gibt Direktive für Superkolonialismus der USA

Nachstehend veröffentlichen wir den Wortlaut des auf Seite 1 behandelten vertraulichen Schreibens von Nelson A. Rockefeller an Präsident D. Eisenhower vom Januar 1956:

Mein lieber Herr Präsident:
Es ist mir ein Vergnügen, Ihnen diese Direktive zu überreichen, die ich Ihnen heute in Form eines vertraulichen Schreibens übermitteln möchte. Ich hoffe, dass Sie sie mit Interesse lesen werden, da sie die Richtlinien für die amerikanische Außenpolitik in den kommenden Jahren festlegt. Diese Richtlinien sind das Ergebnis einer sorgfältigen Überlegung der verschiedenen Faktoren, die die amerikanische Außenpolitik beeinflussen. Ich hoffe, dass Sie sie mit Interesse lesen werden, da sie die Richtlinien für die amerikanische Außenpolitik in den kommenden Jahren festlegt.

Amerikanische Prestige katastrophal abgrenzen

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

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USA-Außenministerium katalysierte Krieg gegen China

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

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Appten soll steckenbleiben, dann braucht es unsere „Hilfe“

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

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Das Ziel: Militärbindnisse festigen

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

„Was gut für Standard Oil ist, ist gut für die USA“

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

„Außenpolitik des Iran unter unserer Kontrolle“

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

Neutrale Staaten in unsere erzwungene Richtung lenken

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

Kolonien der anderen unter unsere Kontrolle bringen

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität. Die amerikanische Außenpolitik muss sich auf die Erhaltung des Prestiges der Vereinigten Staaten konzentrieren. Dies ist die oberste Priorität.

Wirtschaftliche „Hilfe“ zieht Militärbindnisse nach sich

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Die Entscheidungsgewalt der NATO

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Von der „Uneigennützigkeit“ der amerikanischen Hilfe

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Ungeneuerliches 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 Oligarchen, 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 Oligarch Rockefeller gibt in diesem Schreiben dem amerikanischen Präsidenten die Empfehlung, wie die unabhängigen Kolonien der ganzen Welt sowie die Kolonien der alten Kolonialmächte, Großbritannien, Frankreich, Portugal, Belgien und Holland über „Hilfe“, wirtschaftliche Abhängigkeit, politische Abhängigkeit und militärische Kontrolle durch Militärpakte unter amerikanischer Kontrolle geführt werden sollen.

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 holder 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 since 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 Latin America 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 resources 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 sees the importance of military alliances, but I believe that they call for an approach different from that of the State Department so far. It should not shut our eyes to the fact that military alliances are becoming increasingly unpopular in the world.
The American Bill increasing the allocation for aid to underdeveloped countries is a very important step. It shows that the administration is now ready to take a more realistic view of the world situation. I am sure that you will give it your full support.

Ausschnitt aus dem vertraulichen Schreiben Rockefellers an Eisenhower

Rockefeller legt in dem Geheimdokument dar, wie dieses bei der Schaffung des NATO-Kriegspaktes gefürsationell ist die offenerzige Schilderung des amerikanischen Kabinetts durchzuführen, ohne unseren Botschafter zu konsultieren. Als Politik gegenüber Ägypten empfiehlt Rockefeller, dem amerikanischen Kapital im Iran. Dazu bemerkt Rockefeller: „Gegenwärtig w Schah noch nicht einmal wagen, irgendwelche Veränderungen im Kabinett durchzuführen, ohne unseren Botschafter zu konsultieren.“

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Bonn fürchtet Wiedervereinigungsprogramm der SED

Bonn (ND). In zunehmendem Maße wird in westdeutschen bürgerlichen und adenaertruen 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 Zentralkomitees der SED verlangt es

Offensive gegen Militarberatung des Präsidiums des Nationalrats / Erklärung einm

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 einleitenden Referat grundsätzliche Ausführungen über die Bedeutung

COMMUNIST FORGERIES

3 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 allocations 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 unreservedly 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 Assuan 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 stable long-term military agreements. In this case Governmental subsidies

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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 economize in running home by ever, propaganda means available to us the disinterested nature of US policy as regards aid to underdeveloped countries. We do not economize 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.

Mr. HELMS. During the next 3 weeks other Communist publications reprinted the fraud in a campaign of propaganda reinforcement. When Neues Deutschland reverted to the Rockefeller letter in early March, it linked that forgery to another, a fraudulent memorandum from the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, to the President.

Senator KEATING. Was this a photographed forgery or did they say it existed?

Mr. HELMS. Would you like to see a copy?

Senator KEATING. Yes.

Mr. HELMS. Would you pass the gentleman a copy?

Senator KEATING. And this is of such a character that it can be shown in the record?

Mr. HELMS. Yes, it appeared in Neues Deutschland.

Senator KEATING. And in German, I see.

Mr. HELMS. Yes. And as a matter of fact, the German is right there with the English.

Senator KEATING. But in the German text was inserted, in English, the purported letter. Am I correct about that?

Mr. HELMS. Yes, that is right.

Senator KEATING. It doesn't purport to show a signature.

Mr. HELMS. No, it doesn't have any signature.

Senator KEATING. Thank you.

Mr. HELMS. The second fabrication adapted the jingoistic Rockefeller theme to the Middle East. It informed the President that the true goal of our policy toward the Middle East was to scuttle national independence movements there and to replace European colonialism with American domination. This time the Neues Deutschland avoided forged facsimiles and printed only a "summary," adding an editorial comment:

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.

Senator KEATING. Is not the memorandum one of the 32 documents?

Mr. HELMS. Yes, it is. It is No. 8. Nos. 8 and 20 are the two under discussion.

Senator KEATING. Eight is the Dulles memo.

I think at the conclusion of your description of that we should put No. 8 in the record.

(On the following pages are reproduced the Dulles memorandum as published by the Neues Deutschland and in lieu of a translation, a description of the memorandum:)

THE FALSE DULLES MEMORANDUM. *Neues Deutschland*, 10 MARCH 1957

In lieu of a translation of the *Neues Deutschland* article of 10 March 1957 which described the "secret memorandum" of Mr. John Foster Dulles to President Eisenhower, the following description of the memorandum is presented. This was taken from a manual published for the use of Soviet propagandists:

"Dulles reasoned that England and France could never again become masters of the situation in the Near and Middle East... that Egypt and other Arab countries were beginning to understand that they could decide their own affairs... Proceeding from this, Dulles planned the course of American policy. The main problem, he declared, was the overcoming of Arab nationalism (that is, the movement for freedom from the colonizers), and the filling up of the 'vacuum' which formed. Dulles proposed to accomplish the overcoming of 'Arab nationalism' by the formation in this region of aggressive military blocs. He wanted to fill up the vacuum with American military bases and by sending into this region American military units designated for 'special purposes' on 'the Formosa pattern'...

"To seize these positions (the former imperialistic positions of England and France), the memorandum said, it is necessary to strengthen the military positions of the US in the Near East. To expand the program of the creation of air bases, to place in certain places American military forces equipped with atomic weapons, to achieve the consciousness of 'an African military pact'."

Der Feind der arabischen Freiheit

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

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COMMUNIST FORGERIES

Wir veröffentlichten am 18. 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.

Dieses Veröffentlichung fand in der Welt weite bestechende Widerhall. Die etrusche Zeitung „Al Kabas“ zum Beispiel bemerkte in einem Leitartikel, daß die in dem Schreiben Rockefeller unterzeichneten Vorschläge darauf gerichtet sind, die Bestrebungen der Völker zur Festigung ihrer internationalen Unabhängigkeit zu zerschlagen. „Al Kabas“ bemerkt, daß die „USA die Macht abwerfen und ihre Zähne zeigen, um durch die Dollarhilfe des schwach entwickelten Ländern eine neue Form des Imperialismus aufzuzwingen, wobei sie damit rechnen, daß sie die Völker und ihr Bewußtsein mit Hilfe des Dollars kaufen können“.

Die Veröffentlichung des Rockefellerberichts hat in den Regierungskreisen der USA eine tiefgehende Verwirrung hervorgerufen. Insbesondere 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 kassiertes Memorandum von Dulles zu veröffentlichen, das uns ein anschauliches Bild des Geistes zeigt, der sich in dem schwachen bestrebt, daß die in dem Schreiben Rockefeller berichteten Gedanken die Grundzüge der amerikanischen Außenpolitik bilden und in der sogenannten Eisenhower-Doktrin ihren Ausdruck finden.

Schwache Verbündete

Das nachstehend inhaltlich wiedergegebene Memorandum des Präsidenten in der zweiten Dezemberhälfte, gleich nach der Pariser Tagung der NATO, vorsehlt, 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 ausgehen müssen, die in der letzten Zeit hervorzuheben sind:

Als erstes ist eine ernste Schwächung der Verbündeten der USA, Großbritanniens und Frankreichs, einsetzend. Die Kriegshandlungen im Nahen Osten haben deutlich die Verunsichertheit der europäischen Position Englands und Frankreichs sowie die wirtschaftlichen Inflation und militärische Schwäche dieser Länder aufzeigt.

Der Krieg in Ägypten hat das Prestige Englands und Frankreichs in Asien und Afrika untergraben. Zweitens, so schreibt Dulles, ist es notwendig, die atomarenen Rolle Russlands, die es in Verbindung mit dem Ereignissen im Nahen Osten spielt, besondere Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden. Das von Dulles zum Ausdruck gebrachte Standpunkt, daß die Ziele Rockefeller England und Frankreich gegenüber haben, die Kriegshandlungen im Nahen Osten, wird, so bemerkt Dulles, besonders hervorgehoben in den arabischen Ländern geteilt.

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

Dulles fürchtet Bund arabischer Länder

Ein dritter wichtiger Faktor ist nach Meinung Dulles die unaufrichtige Entwicklung der arabischen Länder zur Selbstbestimmung und Unabhängigkeit, die zum Entstehen des arabischen Nationalismus führt. Das Ausrufen dieses Nationalismus und seine Einflüsse 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 wird behauptet, daß das Entstehen des arabischen Nationalismus im Nahen Osten dazu führt, daß die Araber die Niederlage Großbritanniens in der Geographie als das wichtigste Faktor in der Geschichte ihres Kampfes gegen den Kolonialismus ansehen, der sich in einem „großen Dämon“ auswirkt. Nach dem Willen Dulles' handelt gerade darum die menschlichste Bedrohung für den Westen.

In Anweisung der genannten Faktoren, so erklärt Dulles, hat sich im Nahen Osten, so erhellte Lage herausgebildet. Einerseits ist hier infolge der Niederlage Großbritanniens und Frankreichs ein gewisses Vakuum entstanden, und andererseits ist ein gewisses Vakuum entstanden, und Herr zu werden. Andererseits beginnen Ägypten ihre Anstrengungen zu bekräftigen, daß sie die arabischen Staaten zu befragen, daß sie die arabischen Staaten selbst entscheiden können, und sie versuchen, sich von der ihnen vererbten Vormacht des 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 verwandelt wird, und daß die Westmächte zurückgeworfen werden. Ihre Beziehungen zu den arabischen Ländern auf eine völlig neue Grundlage zu stellen. Demnach, so bemerkt er, ist die Lage eine solche, daß es erforderlich ist, schnelle Entscheidungen zu treffen. Wenn es nicht heute getroffen werden, wird es morgen so spät sein.

Lockende Ölorkommen

Dieses Entschlußmüssen dulden, nach Dulles darauf beruhen, daß die USA, ohne Zeit zu verlieren, die erforderlichen Maßnahmen zur Ausfüllung des sich bildenden Vakuums ergreifen. Diese Maßnahmen sind von so naturgemäß, bemerkt Dulles, als es sich um die Ölquellen handelt, in dem zwei Drittel des bekannten Erdölreservoirs der Welt in der arabischen Welt liegt. „Wirtschaftliche Afrika“ hängen, bemerkt Dulles, „wirtschaftliche 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 Ozeane erlitten kann. Zusammenfassend meint Dulles: „Darum handelt, niemals die den vorbestimmten hohen 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 Entstehen des arabischen Nationalismus zu überwinden, und das Vakuum, das sich im Nahen Osten herausgebildet hat, auszufüllen.

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

In einzelnen unterteilt Dulles die Frage eines möglichen Beitritts der USA zum Bagdadpakt. In der gegebenen Skizze würde das nicht die Frage sein, sondern die Lösung erschweren, da der Bagdadpakt in Anbetracht dessen, daß Großbritannien nicht imstande ist, die arabischen Länder mit dem westlichen Kolonialismus gleichgesetzt wird. Demnach müsse der Bagdadpakt zwar Beitritt der USA nicht ausgeschlossen bleibt, zur Zeit aber ein neues Herausgehen an die Fragen des Nahen Ostens auszusprechen wäre.

Dulles schlägt vor, das „Präsidentenrat Programm“ Dulles und einen Beirat des Kongresses auszustatten und einen Beirat des Kongresses heranzuziehen, der dem Präsidenten das Recht

ermächtigt, im Falle einer Bedrohung seitens des internationalen Kommunismus, nach eigenem Ermessen amerikanische Truppen im Nahen Osten stationieren.

Auf der Suche nach militärischen Stützpunkten

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

Erstens: Kurs zu suchen auf die Bildung eines arabischen Verteidigungspaktes, dem Libyen, Tunesien, Marokko und andere noch Abzuzug angeschlossen werden. Dieser Pakt sei mit der NATO zu koordinieren.

Zweitens: Maßnahmen zu beschleunigter 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 Ausbildung und Stationierung sogenannter Abwehrkräfte (Special Forces), die möglicherweise dem Nahen Osten, unbedingt notwendig ist auch das beschleunigte Studium der Frage der Erziehung ständiger Marinestützpunkte für die amerikanische Flotte im Mittelmeer.

Großbritannien und Frankreich sind abgemeldet

Nach Dulles besteht der Hauptvorschlag der vorgeschlagenen Politik darin, daß bei Verwirklichung eines solchen Programms sich der Naher Osten nicht in der Sphäre der „strategischen Verantwortlichkeit“ der USA befinden würden, während die Möglichkeit gegeben wäre, eine Konsolidierung der traditionellen Partner Großbritanniens und Frankreichs in diesem Gebiet entsprechende Maßnahmen durchzuführen.

Dulles hebt in seinem Memorandum hervor, daß bei der Verwirklichung des hier dargelegten Programms die USA die Verantwortung für die Vereinigten Staaten im Auge haben müssen, einer „Ausfüllung des Vakuums“ im Nahen Osten entgegenzutreten 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 auszuarbeiten, 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 gedacht, es auch immer sein möge, noch nicht ausreichend, um die arabischen Länder zu veranlassen, dem neuen Kurs der amerikanischen Politik zuzustimmen. In Verbindung damit, betont Dulles, müsse das gesamte militärische Programm nach Möglichkeit von der Ausübung eines größeren, Programms wirtschaftlicher Hilfe begleitet sein.

Dulles will Beziehungen zur Sowjetunion verschlechtern

Den Schlüssel seiner Aufzeichnungen wirft Dulles einer Analyse der ewigen Einstellung der USA zu diesem Kurs der USA. Er hält es für unangenehm notwendig, zu berücksichtigen, daß der neue Kurs im Nahen Osten ein „totes“ Element der Beziehungen zu Sowjetunion ist. Die Vereinigten Staaten werden sich bei einer Reihe seltener Länder auf Ablehnung fordern, 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 eifernde Reaktion hervorzurufen, 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 Verdrängung des westlichen Einflusses in Europa Großbritanniens hängen zu ruft und, jedoch nicht jedoch damit, daß der traditionelle Antikommunismus tendenz 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 Interessen „voll und ganz mit den nationalen Interessen“ der USA übereinstimmen. Er gibt der Hoffnung Ausdruck, daß sie nach der Klärung durch den Nationalen Sicherheitsrat als die 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, dieses Jahres mit einem Entwurf am 8. Januar 1957, in dem er den neuen Kurs der Politik der Vereinigten Staaten im Nahen Osten verkündet. Der Entwurf ergibt sich, daß das von Dulles verfasste Memorandum die Zustimmung des Nationalen Sicherheitsrates gefunden und als Grundlage für die sogenannte Eisenhower-Doktrin gewidmet hat.

Mr. HELMS. We have with us these two forgeries as they first appeared in the Communist paper. Although they were prepared by a Soviet bloc intelligence service, they are not very good. Several discrepancies give them away. I might add that later, when Soviet sleight of hand improved, one of our problems was demonstrating that the act was a fake without providing the magician with free tips on how to perfect his performance.

Senator KEATING. I don't want to get into any questioning which will interfere with your techniques, of course, and you are at liberty to say that this should not be answered, but when you said it was a sloppy job did you refer to the typing or the spelling or what?

Mr. HELMS. The spelling and internal evidence. In other words, sir, I believe that when you read those carefully as an educated American, you will immediately see that this is not the kind of letter that Nelson Rockefeller would have written. He wouldn't have cast them in this way and wouldn't have used certain terminology. This is what we are getting at.

Senator KEATING. I see. I doubt if Nelson Rockefeller would say to the President that he was reluctant to refer to a tiresome discussion that took place at Camp David.

Mr. HELMS. That is right.

Senator KEATING. That strikes me as not exactly the way you address the President of the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. It makes it internal evidence of forgery.

Mr. HELMS. This chart shows samples of several bloc propaganda themes falsely validated by forgeries. Of the 32 documents packaged to look like communications to or from American officials, 22 were meant to demonstrate imperialist American plans and ambitions. Of these, 17 asserted U.S. interference in the affairs of Communist-selected free world countries. The charge of imperialism is the first of the two major canards spread by the Soviet bloc in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and wherever else they command suitable outlets.

Eleven of the forgeries charged U.S. intervention in the private business of Asian nations. One was a faked secret agreement between our Secretary of State and Japanese Premier Kishi "to permit use of Japanese troops anywhere in Asia." Another alleged that American policy in southeast Asia called for U.S. control of the armed forces of all SEATO nations. Four more were supposed to make the Indonesian Government view us as a dangerous enemy. Of these, two offered forged proof that the Americans were plotting the overthrow of President Sukarno. The other two were supposed to demonstrate that the U.S. Government, despite official disclaimers, was secretly supplying the anti-Sukarno rebels with military aid. That takes care of 6 of the 11 forgeries. Of the remaining five, two announced that the Americans were plotting to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek. Another had the American Embassy in Phnom Penh deeply involved in a conspiracy with a Cambodian dissident, Sam Sary, to overthrow the government of Prince Sihanouk. The fourth fable told the world about a State Department order that American intelligence agencies were to "screen the loyalty" of the King of Thailand and the members of his government. The fifth recited that the U.S. Information Service was directing the press of one Asian country in attacks

Five of the 32 shell games were played in the Middle East. The first, in 1958, was a letter supposedly written by the Secretary of State to Ambassador Chapin in Iran. This example of poison penmanship, containing insults to the Shah, was not published. Instead, it was channeled directly into the Iranian Government. Another hoax elaborated American plans to suppress all national independence movements in the Middle East, to uproot French and British interests there, and to install the United States as the new master of the house. Two spurious orders directed American diplomatic missions to help in overthrowing the United Arab Republic. The fifth forgery was keyed to the landing of American troops in Lebanon in 1958. Concocted to "prove" that U.S. troops would occupy Lebanon "for 15 months," it added that their purpose was installing atomic and other military bases and "wiping out millions of Arabs."

Senator KEATING. Are you going to discuss at all what happens or what they do when these lies catch up with them like the Lebanese lie, for instance? How do they get any credence after that among those who do not want to believe that and who are not a part of it?

Mr. HELMS. Sir, these things do catch up with them, but people's memories are somewhat short. What you read one day, a week later you tend to forget. Most of this campaign is less effective in those parts of the world where the people have been exposed over and over to bloc propaganda campaigns and have become sophisticated and wary. But in other areas the people have not had much experience with this kind of trickery. So they tend to take it at face value, even if the line shifts later.

Senator KEATING. But in Lebanon they said the purpose was to stay there for 15 months. I forget how long our Marines were there, but it was a matter of days, as I remember. I would think that was a pretty tangible lie that would catch up with them.

Mr. HELMS. Well, I just don't think it does, because nobody makes an issue of it. If some Lebanese read this, he probably would have shrugged his shoulders.

Mr. SOURWINE. Might it also be a conditioning of the attitudes and atmosphere at a particular time and this purpose is served even if subsequently proved to be a forgery or a false statement?

Mr. HELMS. You are quite correct. The Soviets don't care. Once they have been able to get their story across on the particular day, as the counsel says, then after that, if it is a lie it is a lie, and who are you going to blame for it? The newspaper was caught; it printed the wrong information. Our newspapers are occasionally in the same predicament themselves.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is not too different, Mr. Chairman. To use analogy, from the old racket run by racetrack touts who had a list of suckers and would take a race with eight horses in it and split them up and send out each horse as a winner to a certain group and the ones that got the actual winner would remember it and swear by the source. The others expect to lose and they forget about it, anyhow.

Senator KEATING. Yes; that is a good analogy.

Mr. HELMS. The first bloc forgery attributed to the U.S. Government and surfaced in Africa appeared last August in the guise of a letter from the State Department to Ambassador Timberlake in Léopoldville. It represented Premier Tshombe as a paid and probably

reliable agent of the U.S. Government. And it added a dash of racist venom with the words "but God knows what these blacks will do."

The bloc hopes to fan English and French distrust of American intentions toward formerly colonial areas by assertions of American ambitions to dominate the Middle East and Africa. In addition, the Communists have aimed three forgeries directly at Europe. These are the Bruce, Hoover, and O'Shaughnessy letters. Intended to create suspicion among Western allies, and especially in France, all three forgeries repeat the line of American interference in other people's affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who are Bruce, Hoover, and O'Shaughnessy?

Mr. HELMS. This is Ambassador David Bruce; Elim O'Shaughnessy is a Foreign Service officer who at this particular time was serving in Bonn, Germany; and Hoover is Herbert Hoover, Jr., who was Undersecretary of State.

Bloc forgeries have supported two anti-American charges on a global basis. The Rockefeller letter that you saw was concocted to buttress theme No. 1: imperialistic Uncle Sam means to rule the world. This line is intended to arouse anger and fear in newer, smaller countries as well as distrust in present or former colonial powers. The charge was repeated some months later in a "secret Nixon report," floated without support of forgery a few months after the Rockefeller letter. This nonexistent report had the former Vice President presenting a plan for U.S. domination of Africa.

(The accompanying chart illustrates the connection of these various propaganda moves:)

FORGED U.S. OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA CLAIMS

SOVIET PROPAGANDA CLAIM

RADIO MOSCOW TO MIDDLE EAST, IN ARABIC, 27 JUNE 1958, ON LEBANON CRISIS:

"IT IS EVIDENT THAT THOSE WHO HINT AT THE USE OF ATOMIC BOMBS, SUCH AS THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY, AND WHO THREATEN TO USE THEM AGAINST THE ARABS, WILL NEVER ABANDON THEIR CRIMINAL INTENTIONS..."

"CONFIRMED" BY OPEN LETTER SUPPOSEDLY WRITTEN BY U.S. ARMY OFFICER "JOHN H." IN LEBANON:

"IT IS INTENDED TO CARRY OUT LARGE-SCALE TECHNICAL WORK IN LEBANON FOR TURNING THE RAYAK AND KLEIAT AIRFIELDS INTO BASES FOR AMERICAN PLANES WITH ATOMIC WEAPONS... IN THE NEAR FUTURE VARIOUS TYPES OF ATOMIC EQUIPMENT WILL BE SENT TO LEBANON... ALL THESE PREPARATIONS WILL IN THE FINAL COUNT LEAD TO THE ANNIHILATION OF MILLIONS OF ARABS STRUGGLING FOR THEIR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE..." SURFACED AUGUST 1960.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA CLAIM

RADIO MOSCOW TO AFRICA, IN ENGLISH, 18 JULY 1960:

"TSHOMBE, WHO HAS RISEN TO PROVINCIAL PREMIERSHIP WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE MONOPOLISTS' MONEY, HAS RECENTLY DECLARED THE SECESSION OF KATANGA... THIS PARVENU NATURALLY REPRESENTS NO ONE BUT HIMSELF, AND THE TEXT OF HIS STATEMENT WAS EVIDENTLY DICTATED..."

"CONFIRMED" BY FORGED LETTER SUPPOSEDLY WRITTEN BY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE DILLON TO AMBASSADOR TIMBERLAKE, IN LEDDOLVILLE:

"WE OF COURSE ARE CERTAIN THAT AFTER WHAT HE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON, TSHOMBE WILL NOT GO BACK ON US, AT LEAST OF HIS OWN FREE WILL. GOD ONLY KNOWS WHAT THESE BLACKS ARE LIKELY TO DO. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FIND MORE MERCENARY CREATURES IN THE WHOLE WORLD!..."

(SURFACED BY MAILING TO ADDRESSEES IN THE CONGO, 4 SEPTEMBER 1960.)

SOVIET PROPAGANDA CLAIM

BOOK, ABOUT THOSE WHO ARE AGAINST PEACE,* PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR POLITICAL LITERATURE, MOSCOW, 1957: "...THE POLICY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT... IS BORN IN THE OFFICES OF STANDARD OIL. FROM THERE IT IS TRANSMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WHERE THE HEADS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY APPROVE IT. WHEN THIS POLICY GETS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IT BECOMES THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND IS SUPPOSED TO BE CONFIRMED BY CONGRESS QUICKLY AND WITHOUT ANY CHANGES WHATSOEVER. WHEN AN ORDER FOR LAWS DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE OIL KINGS COMES FROM THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY ITSELF, THE ENTIRE CONGRESS FROM THE SMALL TO THE GREAT COMES TO ATTENTION AND DOES WHAT THE BOSSES ORDER IT TO DO... HOW MUCH INK HAS BEEN SPILLED BY THE PROPAGANDISTS OF THE AMERICAN MONOPOLIES IN ATTEMPTS TO ASSURE THE ENTIRE WORLD THAT AMERICAN 'AID' IS RENDERED 'UNSELFISHLY' TO THE COUNTRIES RECEIVING IT, WITH THE ONLY PURPOSE BEING THAT OF FACILITATING A RAISE IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THEIR PEOPLES! BUT THEN IN FEBRUARY 1957, A SECRET LETTER OF NELSON ROCKEFELLER... BECAME THE PROPERTY OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION... IN THIS LETTER, A BROAD PROGRAM IS SET FORTH FOR THE USE OF THE SO-CALLED ECONOMIC 'AID' OF THE USA FOR THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY ENSLAVEMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM..."

"CONFIRMED" BY FORGED ROCKEFELLER LETTER, AS IN QUOTATION ON THE LEFT. QUOTATION IS FROM THE CHAPTER, 'OIL, BLOOD AND DOLLARS,' WHICH DEVOTES NINE PAGES TO THEME OF U.S. IMPERIALISM DIRECTED BY THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY, AND ENDS WITH THE ROCKEFELLER LETTER AS CONFIRMATION OF ALL THAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

*SEE BOOK FOR BLACK PHOTOGRAPH

Mr. HELMS. Theme No. 2 is that the U.S. Government menaces world peace. Eight of the thirty-two forgeries attributed to American sources are meant to lend credence to this lie. One is a false State Department directive ordering all our diplomatic missions abroad to exert all possible efforts to sabotage the negotiations for a conference at the summit. In June 1958 and later this libel was spread across the earth by press and radio. Another fabrication given worldwide play was a forged memorandum of July 1960. Supposed to have been addressed by U.S. Air Attaché Emmens to Ambassador MacArthur in Tokyo, it was meant to "prove" that the United States was planning to conceal its U-2's on Okinawa for just a short time and then to slip them into Japan for renewed flights over the Soviet Union as well as China and all of southeast Asia.

The remaining six vilifications of America as the enemy of peace were all aimed at the Strategic Air Command. Nikita Khrushchev fired the opening round when he was interviewed by two American journalists in November 1957. He said:

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 United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who were the two correspondents that got that interview.

Mr. HELMS. They were Mr. Robert Considine and Mr. Frank Con-niff. Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., was also present.

Senator KEATING. Was that a television interview?

Mr. HELMS. No, it was a press interview.

Mr. HELMS. Then he paved the way for the Soviet propagandists by adding:

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. * * * Does this not go to show that * * * 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? * * * Even if only one plane with one atomic or one hydrogen bomb were in the air * * * it would be not the Government but the pilot who could decide the question of war.*

Mr. SOURWINE. This matter of the possibility of a war by mistake or by misunderstanding is a definite, consistent part of the Soviet technique in spreading fear, isn't it?

Mr. HELMS. That is correct; I believe the next point here will demonstrate that.

Five months after this interview, on May 7, 1958, the Neues Deutschland published a forged letter from Frank Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) to Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy. We have examples on hand. The forgery asserts that 67.3 percent of all flight personnel in the U.S. Air Force are psychoneurotics whose symptoms are phobias, unaccountable animosity, and generally irrational behavior. It also lists excessive drinking,

use of drugs, sexual excesses and perversions, and the capitalistic sin of card playing. It adds that "moral depression is a typical condition of all crew members making flights with atomic and H-bombs."

Mr. SOURWINE. This charge is absurd, isn't it, inasmuch as it could only be possible if there were a policy of screening pilots for the purpose of securing that kind of personnel?

Mr. HELMS. Yes.

Senator KEATING. This forgery does not have any signature on it.

Mr. HELMS. They seldom do, sir.

Senator KEATING. Do they make any effort to explain the absence of the signature?

Mr. HELMS. Never that I have seen.

Senator KEATING. All right.

(The Berry Letter as printed in Neues Deutschland is reproduced on a following page.)

THE FORGED BERRY LETTER. *Neues Deutschland*, 7 MAY 1958

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 (Misc.) 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 marijuana); 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 services in the USAF. I must admit with all sincerity, however, that the proposed engineering measures as well as any possible measures concerning medical services 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 B. Berry, M.D.
Assistant Secretary of Defense



NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

ORGAN DES ZENTRALKOMITEES DER SOZIALISTISCHEN EINHEITSPARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS

Berliner Ausgabe „Vorwärts“

Berlin Mittwoch, 7. Mai 1952

13. Jahrgang / Nr. 197 / Erscheinungstag 1952

Proletarier aller Länder, vereinigt euch!

Sensationelles Eingeständnis des amerikanischen Kriegsministeriums:

Unzurechnungsfähige Piloten am Steuer der USA-Atombomber

Zwei Drittel des fliegenden Personals Psychoneurotiker Ursache: Überbeanspruchung, Alkoholismus, Rauschgiftgenuß und sexuelle Ausschweifungen

Berlin (DPA). „Neues Deutschland“ hat in der Lage, das sensationelle Dokument veröffentlicht. Es handelt sich um ein verheerendes Dokument, das die Unzurechnungsfähigkeit der Besatzung und Besatzungsmitglieder der USA-Atombomber zeigt. Der Frank B. Berry, sein Vorgesetzter, Minister McElroy, erklärte, dass zwischen dem 27. März dieses Jahres und dem 1. April dieses Jahres die Besatzung der Atombomber aus dem 15. Bombardementsgeschwader der USA...

...wurde festgestellt, dass zwei Drittel der Besatzung psychoneurotisch ist. Die Ursache dafür sind Überbeanspruchung, Alkoholismus, Rauschgiftgenuß und sexuelle Ausschweifungen. Die Prüfung der Fälle von drei dieser psychoneurotischen Besatzungsmitglieder hat ergeben, dass sie alle unter dem Einfluss von Rauschgiften standen. Ein weiterer Fall zeigt, dass ein Pilot unter dem Einfluss von Alkohol stand. Ein dritter Fall zeigt, dass ein Pilot unter dem Einfluss von Rauschgiften stand.

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Brentano will Gipfelkonferenz verhindern

Im Hintergrund atomare Gefahr: Die NATO für „begrenzte Atomkrieg“ gegen DDR. Der britische Außenminister Aneurin Bevan hat heute in London erklärt, dass er die Gipfelkonferenz zwischen den USA und der Sowjetunion verhindern möchte. Er erklärte, dass die NATO eine „begrenzte Atomkrieg“ gegen die DDR führen würde. Bevan erklärte, dass die NATO eine „begrenzte Atomkrieg“ gegen die DDR führen würde.

Mij Terror gegen Volksbefragung

Admiral stellt Unwissenheit und Angst bei Besatzungsmitgliedern fest. Der britische Admiral hat heute in London erklärt, dass er die Volksbefragung in der DDR verhindern möchte. Er erklärte, dass die Besatzung der britischen Atombomber in der DDR eine „Mij Terror“ gegen die Volksbefragung führt.

Sowjetische Gäste heute in Berlin

Beide UNO-Ausschüsse der UNO sind heute in Berlin. Die Sowjetische Delegation ist heute in Berlin. Die Sowjetische Delegation ist heute in Berlin.

Siegfried Grus frei

Der sowjetische Pilot ist heute frei. Der sowjetische Pilot ist heute frei.

Berlin: Nach dem Abzug der Amerikaner sind heute in Berlin. Die Sowjetische Delegation ist heute in Berlin.

Sprechende Zahlen

Die Zahl der von den USA... Die Zahl der von den USA... Die Zahl der von den USA...

Die Zahl der von den USA... Die Zahl der von den USA... Die Zahl der von den USA...

Deutliche Warnung an Dulles

Genosse Hans Nierfeld sprach von... Genosse Hans Nierfeld sprach von... Genosse Hans Nierfeld sprach von...

Aktionseinheit mit DDR-Arbeitern

Die Aktionseinheit... Die Aktionseinheit... Die Aktionseinheit...

IVV-Kessel vorang mit DGB

Die IVV-Kessel... Die IVV-Kessel... Die IVV-Kessel...

Aktionseinheit mit DDR-Arbeitern

Die Aktionseinheit... Die Aktionseinheit... Die Aktionseinheit...

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Aktionseinheit mit DDR-Arbeitern

Die Aktionseinheit... Die Aktionseinheit... Die Aktionseinheit...

Mr. HELMS. Some 5 weeks after this forgery saw print, the Soviets got lucky. An American plane mechanic named Morgan managed to get into the air with a nonoperational U.S. Air Force bomber which he was neither authorized nor qualified to fly. It crashed soon after takeoff, killing the would-be pilot. Three days later Radio Moscow announced in foreign news broadcasts this "evidence" that its Berry report had indeed been prophetic. Then a shortage of crashes forced the Soviets to fall back on their own talents. On July the 3d a straight-faced Soviet Embassy in London released to the British Foreign Office and to the Western press copies of a letter which, it claimed, had been written by an unidentified American pilot based in England. Grimly he threatened to drop an atomic bomb in the North Sea, off England's coast, to alert British opinion against the accidental triggering of nuclear war. Within 24 hours Radio Moscow was trumpeting this second "proof" of the validity of the Berry thesis. Again their luck held. The Western press had been skeptical about the letter and its release by a Soviet Embassy. A young Englishman lent the tale a fresh breath of life by a crank confession that he had written the letter. Soon, however, he admitted that he had had nothing to do with it. Undaunted, the Soviet Embassy released two more neurotic pilot letters the next week and a third in mid-September. But by now the theme was threadbare, and the non-Communist press virtually ignored it.

In a final followup, the untiring Neues Deutschland published a new variant in October. This article claimed that a U.S. Air Force officer in Kaiserslautern, West Germany, had indiscreetly disclosed a recent secret order from General Power, the SAC chief. It forbade planes carrying atomic or hydrogen bombs to fly over the United States but did not forbid such flights over other countries. It goes without saying that no such order was ever issued. It also goes without saying that the bloc press and radio hastened to cite this latest proof of the farsightedness of Assistant Secretary Frank Berry. By this time they had him in danger of rivaling the prophetic powers of Marx and Lenin.

Not all the Communist forgeries are attributed to the U.S. Government. Several have been disguised as official documents of other pro-Western administrations. During the past 4 years seven forged papers have purportedly originated within the Governments of England, France, Israel, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and West Germany. Now that their fabrication mills are working at top speed, the Communists have even had three sets of papers to spare for attribution to a Czech emigree organization in West Germany, and one for the Ku Klux Klan. Most of them have the same twin themes: U.S. chauvinism threatens the interests of our allies and the peace of the world. One of the forged West German documents, for example, served as the prelude to the fabricated State Department directive about sabotaging the conference at the summit. A faked internal policy paper of the British Government, the British Cabinet forgery, was intended to discredit both the United Kingdom and the United States as buccaneers squabbling over the control of Africa. A hoax allotted to the Sudanese showed our officials bribing theirs. A chronological examination of the 32 forgeries ascribed to the U.S. Government revealed no discernible pattern. Neither did an analysis

of the frauds imputed to other governments and to unofficial groups. But when we interleaved the two sets chronologically, a clear schedule emerged. The forgeries, designed for international distribution, were timed to appear at an average of about one a month.

The campaign of subversion which the Communists wage persistently against the free world extends to its news outlets. Their purpose is not to find news but to pervert it. Good forgeries cost time, money, and brains; they can't support each fresh slander with a new fabrication. Because their own controlled outlets are suspect in the West, they often press the war of words through free world publications that have no evident connection with the U.S.S.R., international or national communism, or even with its multiple fronts. The articles planted in Paris by Geneviève Tabouis are good examples. Through hidden financial subsidies and other methods the bloc gains sufficient influence to assure the publication of false stories about Western conspiracies, atrocities, and military aggressions. Following their textbook, a bible of libel, they frequently use seemingly independent media to float fabrications which the Communist outlets then resurface in the guise of untainted proof. By this cheaper trick they try to underwrite their basic propaganda themes, but on a broader scale than the economics of forgery permits.

Inventing reports for insertion into Western intelligence channels—reports designed to influence the policies of free world governments—is another minor bloc industry. These fabrications are like the forgeries and false news reports; they pursue the same themes for the same purposes. The prefabricated reports slipped into foreign intelligence channels are labeled as secret information about American or other Western plans or policies hostile to the government of the recipient service. Some of the planted reports are designed to make the receiver distrust and fear friendly or neighboring governments.

The bloc also distributes some of its propaganda forgeries through intelligence channels. Sometimes a single free world service is the sole recipient. At other times a forgery has been planted on a service in one part of the world while being surfaced in overt news media or spread as a rumor in a different area.

The Study 4 campaign launched by the bloc last year illustrates a different technique. Instead of prefabricating their own structure, the promoters of this campaign warped a genuine American document to their purposes. The document is a background study on U.S. foreign policy in Africa. Prepared at Northwestern University for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is one of a series of such studies undertaken for the committee by various nongovernmental research organizations.

Senator KEATING. Did they quote accurately from it but take sentences out of context?

Mr. HELMS. They did not actually change some of the sentences in it—I mean the body of the document was as originally printed, but they lifted certain key sentences and paragraphs out of context.

It was published by the Government Printing Office in October 1959. Properly left unclassified, it is not, and was not meant to be, an official statement of U.S. foreign policy, although it is a serious analysis of African problems affecting our policy. Such overt ma-

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terials are consistently collected in libraries maintained by bloc intelligence services.

Mr. SOURWINE. Just so the record will be clear, you are not saying that this thing that the Foreign Relations Committee published was, in fact, a plan for taking over Africa but only that this is the way it was portrayed by the Soviets?

Mr. HELMS. That is correct.

Communist editorial writers pulled some of the document's statements out of context and distorted others, so that the editorials could be used to support the current line about neocolonialist rivalry between the United States and Western Europe. The package was then published, on February 1, 1960, by the *London Daily Worker*, a Communist house organ. During the next few weeks it was widely re-played by the official Chinese Communist news service, which dispatched it from Peiping to Europe and Asia. Radio Moscow broadcast it to Africa. Somewhere along the line the Northwestern study, which the *London Daily Worker* had identified as such, became a "secret document drawn up by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee under the code name of 'Study 4.'" And what was Study 4? Nothing less than the outline of a U.S. plan to take over Africa. The final step was the creation of the forged British Cabinet paper some months later—a fraud which quoted extensively from the bloc propaganda about Study 4. The function of the later hoax was to provide spurious proof that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was really a tool used covertly by the British and American Governments to gain control of the newborn African states. This forgery was also designed to show that a widely publicized quarrel within the international confederation was merely the surface reflection of a British-American struggle for lordship over Africa. Its third goal was to discredit various American, European, Asian, and African labor leaders as agents of Western intelligence services.

Sometimes the forgeries are attributed not to governments or real persons or groups but rather to phantoms: people and organizations that do not exist. During the past several years West Germany has been flooded with phantom letters and leaflets intended to harass West German soldiers and their families, emigrees, and other segments of the population. The flights of ghostly fancy have included invitations to nonexistent receptions at an American Embassy, love letters sent by amorous but unreal paramours to the homes and wives of German soldiers away on active duty, and a spate of pamphlets signed by spectral organizations and individuals. The bloc has made widespread use of the phantom operation for years, but not until the beginning of 1960 did it put phantom and forger together as a team. Since that time several forged "official" documents have been mailed to newspapers and other recipients as enclosures to letters signed by nonexistent persons and groups.

The MfS, the major East German intelligence service, has specialized in hobgoblins for some time. Between 1956 and mid-1958, for example, it mailed a series of viciously anti-American, anti-British, anti-French, and anti-West German letters and leaflets. The phantom originator was the "Kampfverband fuer Unabhaengiges Deutschland"—the "Fighting Group for an Independent Germany." The

title is a play on the names of two genuine anti-Communist groups in Germany. The shadow group, naturally, is portrayed as neo-Nazi. Its letters are mailed to individual addresses at American military and diplomatic installations in West Germany, to relatives in America of GI's in Germany, to other Americans of German descent, to the dependents of British soldiers stationed in Germany, and to private citizens and police officials in France. Most of the letters contain threats. The terrorism reached its climax in May 1957; a bomb sent by mail killed the wife of a high French police official. Evidence discovered during police investigation pointed toward the nonexistent West German group as the murderer, precisely as the East German intelligence service had intended. While French publicity about this fact was at its height, the forged U.S. document appearing on our list as the O'Shaughnessy letter was mailed anonymously to the French and British Ambassadors in West Germany. This fabrication was attributed to Elim O'Shaughnessy, who headed the political section of the U.S. Embassy in West Germany. Addressed to the State Department, it was designed to convince the French Government that the United States looked favorably on neo-Nazi organizations in West Germany. The third and last step was a Radio Moscow broadcast to France in April 1958. This pitch told the French that the leaflets and the murder had been the work of the West German Kampfverband and hinted that it enjoyed covert support from the West German Government.

A current phantom is a leaflet headed "To Our Dear Friends." This poisonous little racist tract is a headache for our diplomatic missions in Africa. Authorship is attributed to a group of American Negroes dubbed "African Friends Association." The pamphlet overflows with horror pictures and atrocity stories about the treatment of Negroes in America. Truth, distortion, and unalloyed falsehood are intermingled in both the photographs and the narratives. The tract ends—

Remember that in the United States of America the Ku Klux Klan is organizing special units of racial killers to be sent to the Congo. The American Government supplies these gangs with money and arms! Do not allow the American noose to be tightened around the necks of the African peoples! It must not be so! Do not let Americans deceive you! Fight for the independence of your countries! It is Africans who must be masters in Africa!

The leaflet first appeared in Africa last November, and it is still being circulated there. Thus far, it has turned up in 16 African countries. A French edition is making the rounds in the French-speaking areas. But the bilingual "African Friends Association" is another ghost; it does not exist. Technical analysis of the pamphlet has shown that it was printed in Eastern Europe, probably in East Germany.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is there such a group in America as the organization to which this is attributed to?

Mr. HELMS. To the best of my knowledge, there is not, sir.

We have photocopies of both the "Ku Klux Klan" and "Dear Friends" pamphlets. Analysis indicates that both were manufactured in East Germany to support the bloc's defamation campaign. The Ku Klux Klan phantom, a mimeographed sheet, manages in its eight short paragraphs to list "the black Nkrumah, the brown

Nehru, the tan Nasser, the yellow Sukarno, the communistic atheist Tito, the anti-Christ Khrushchev, the degenerate French, the Latin nations dominated by the Roman Pope," and the "Jew Slavs." It ends in Hitlerian vituperation:

The Ku Klux Klan warns the Black and Yellow "delegates" to stay close to the buildings of the United Nations and the brothels of Harlem, and not to defile the hotels and restaurants of our White City. * * * And if you don't like it, GET OUT! There is no welcome in America for a Black and Yellow United Nations.

The East German intelligence service, I might add, has also been a favorite Soviet instrument in the continuing campaign of vilification waged against the Director of Central Intelligence and CIA. The title of one East German book is "Allen's Gangsters in Action." (The "Dear Friends" pamphlet is printed at p. 46.) (The KKK leaflet reads as follows:)

THE BLOC-MANUFACTURED "KU KLUX KLAN" LEAFLET, MAILED TO
ASIAN AND AFRICAN DELEGATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK, 1960.

WHITE AMERICA
REJECTS
A BASTARDIZED UNITED NATIONS

A foul stench spreads out from the East River and hangs over New York like a pall. It is the smell of sweat -- the greasy sweat of the Black Races of Africa and the Yellow Races of Asia which have invaded the United Nations. It is enough to make every White Protestant American vomit!

These sub-humans have come down from the trees and out of the swamps to lord it over the White Race. Are they going to get away with it?

The degenerate French, the Latin nations dominated by the Roman Pope and the Jew Slavs have already yielded, but we say: AMERICA IS WHITE and we shall keep it WHITE. No matter if the rest of the world is mongrelized, we shall keep OUR AMERICA PURE!

The KU KLUX KLAN is on guard against the BLACK and YELLOW PERIL sweeping in from across the seas. The present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is controlled by the INFERIOR RACES. It is a meeting of BLACKS and their BROWN and YELLOW brethren who are plotting to OVERTHROW WHITE PROTESTANT AMERICA.

What an insult to the FOUNDING FATHERS OF OUR REPUBLIC for the black Nkrumah, the brown Nehru, the tan Nasser, the yellow Sukarno and the communistic Atheist Tito, a traitor to God and the White Race, to try to force President Eisenhower into a "summit" with the Anti-Christ Khrushchev. These monkeys should have been tanned and feathered!

The Lord in His Infinite Wisdom created the White Race to rule over the animal kingdom and the lower races. Our Savior Jesus Christ taught us to love and cherish even the Slave, but He did not preach the domination of the Slave over the Master.

The KU KLUX KLAN warns the Black and Yellow "delegates" to stay close to the buildings of the United Nations and the brothels of Harlem, and not to defile the hotels and restaurants of our White City. Our police will not relax their vigilance against the lawless acts of Africans like the "delegate" from the Cameroon, and other uppity blacks.

And if you don't like it, GET OUT! There is no welcome in America for a Black and Yellow United Nations.

THE FIERY CROSSES SHALL BURN!

Mr. HELMS. Covert psychological warfare operations, including those featuring fabricated documents, are planned and carried out by the foreign intelligence services of the bloc. "The Big Three of Fraud" are the Soviet Committee of State Security, the KGB; the East German service, operating through its foreign intelligence branch; and the Czech intelligence service. A number of fraudulent documents have gone directly from the headquarters of a bloc intelligence service into free world channels.

One example is the Frost letter. It was created in imitation of an official U.S. document and was intended to dupe Indonesia and the East into believing in American intervention and duplicity. In the summer of 1958 the U.S. Government was conducting with the Indonesian Government widely publicized negotiations on supplying American arms to that country. During the process the U.S. Government announced that it regarded the Sumatra rebellion against President Sukarno's government as an internal Indonesian matter. But as early as May 1958 the bloc had forged "proof" of American support of the rebellion and had published the fake in a little Burmese newspaper called the Mirror, a KGB-controlled outlet. The forgery was a letter supposedly written by an Indonesian rebel leader, M. Sjamsudin, to Ambassador MacArthur in Tokyo. To reconcile the American announcement with the Soviet lie, the bloc next charged that the U.S. negotiations with Indonesia were fraudulent. The United States was supposed to be throwing up a smokescreen. This line called for a new forgery, a letter duly printed by the Mirror on June 8. The deception was supposed to have been written by Rear Adm. Laurence Frost, then Director of Naval Intelligence, to Indonesian rebel leader Kawilarang. It told him—

* * * not to despair just because the United States issued statements expressing on the surface, "no interference" in the Indonesian civil war.

The Communist imitator of the American admiral promised that U.S. aid would continue.

The forgery was forwarded directly from KGB headquarters in Moscow to the secret KGB component of the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon. There it was translated into English and handed to the Mirror. The staff of the paper translated the document into Burmese and published it as an unattributed news article. The KGB translator in Rangoon then compared the article with the Russian-language original and reported on its accuracy to Moscow. We know these details because he defected the next year and told his story. He added that he had also translated Russian texts of slanderous charges against Asian leaders whom the bloc considered pro-West.

Mr. SOURWINE. The chairman will remember we developed testimony about that.

Mr. HELMS. Yes; that was the Kaznacheyev testimony.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. HELMS. Similarly, a defector from the East German MfS was shown exemplars of the Kampfverband forgeries. He immediately recognized one in the series as a leaflet for which he had helped to address envelopes, and he supplied more information about the project.

to produce a variant which veers from true north to Communist north by just as many degrees as world credulity will allow. The raw material is an invention or a perverted truth designed to support a bloc propaganda theme. Sometimes very little raw material is used. For example, the bloc publishes a mere fragment of a false State Department cable or a bit of innocuous documentary text and then depends upon editorial elaboration to make the sale. More frequently it interlards a concocted text with several fat layers of propaganda. If the forgery is longer than a few lines—and one of the most recent ran 19 pages—it is also spliced with a few thin strips of truth, although these are sometimes added with a heavy hand. In the Rockefeller letter, for example, the forger did not even bother to change the word order in a paragraph lifted from the New York Times. The British Cabinet paper contains almost verbatim extracts from articles printed in the London Times and the Copenhagen Aktuelt.

The bloc also uses the Hitlerian technique of the big lie. One fraudulent document quotes or repeats parts of another, in the hope that readers who recognize the text will believe it. The British Cabinet paper incorporated several paragraphs from the Study 4 fraud, as well as long quotations from the faked secret Nixon report. This report, incidentally, was not a forgery but another unsupported libel. In March 1957, just before Vice President Nixon returned from Africa, Radio Moscow broadcast that the purpose of his trip had been "to seize control of the resources of Africa, and draw it into the sphere of American influence." After he came home, the line was embellished with references to "the secret Nixon report to President Eisenhower." The campaign ran its course, and for a time we heard no more about it. But when the forged British Cabinet paper turned up in 1960, it contained several pages attributed to the secret Nixon report.

(See app. XXI at p. 42.)

Mr. HELMS. Whatever the raw materials, the finished product must be reasonably well packaged. A forged State Department cable must look enough like the real thing to fool most readers. Each bloc forgery that we have seen has in fact been prepared with enough care to pass a lay inspection. Their experts know very well that they cannot deceive the governments that they mean to victimize, and so they do not take infinite pains or pursue perfection.

(Two charts published on following pages illustrate the testimony below:)

MISTAKES IN THE ROUNTREE CIRCULAR

OBSOLETE CABLE FORM

THIS PRINTED FORM WAS USED UNTIL AUGUST 1955, BUT NOT THEREAFTER. FORMS USED IN 1958 CARRIED HEADING "THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

EMBASSY LOCATION WAS TYPED, NOT PRINTED, ON FORMS USED IN 1958.

OBSOLETE CLASSIFICATION

THIS CLASSIFICATION WAS USED UNTIL NOVEMBER 1953, BUT NOT THEREAFTER.

WRONG DATE FOR "CIRCULAR 11"

THERE WAS A REAL CIRCULAR 11 BUT IT WAS SENT ON 20 JULY 1957 AND NOT ON 17 APRIL 1956, AND WAS NOT ON THIS SUBJECT.

WRONG NOMENCLATURE

THERE IS NO "CIRCULAR LETTER" IN STATE DEPARTMENT NOMENCLATURE.

BAD ENGLISH

"INTERFERE INTO ANY POSSIBLE EVENTS"
"THE FEAR TO BE SWALLOWED UP"

WRONG SIGNATURE

A CABLE TO AN EMBASSY WOULD BE SIGNED IN NAME OF SECRETARY OF STATE. MR. ROUNTREE WAS AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AND HIS NAME WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN USED.

TELEGRAM (AMERICAN EMBASSY, BAHRAGAD)

TO: [Handwritten]

FROM: [Handwritten]

SUBJECT: [Handwritten]

DATE: [Handwritten]

RECEIVED

1. The office will continue to work...
2. The office will continue to work...
3. The office will continue to work...
4. The office will continue to work...
5. The office will continue to work...
6. The office will continue to work...
7. The office will continue to work...
8. The office will continue to work...
9. The office will continue to work...
10. The office will continue to work...

Mr. HELMS. This chart shows some of the errors in format and in the use of the English language that have cropped up in bloc forgeries. Please note that though these errors are readily spotted by anyone within the U.S. Government, they are very likely to slip past the casual reader, especially if English is not his native tongue.

Even the best of young forgeries must be presented to the world by a method calculated to conceal its origins. The simplest kind of coming-out party is staged at home, and the bloc used to introduce its frauds in its own press. But this practice gave rise to embarrassing questions about the legitimacy of the offspring, and during the past 4 years the Soviet and satellite intelligence services have increasingly surfaced their fraudulent documents and rumors through free world newspapers.

Two standard techniques are known. The first entails the photographing of the forgery—usually on microfilm—by the intelligence service that produced it. Prints are inserted in envelopes purchased in the area selected for surfacing and are mailed to logical recipients culled from directories. The addressees are usually newspapers and individual journalists, as well as political and other groups and organizations. If the forgery imitates an official document, the mailing list is likely to be small. The names are chosen at random—except for one, that of the bloc-controlled asset whose job it is to get the forgery into print. A principal reason for the addition of other names is, of course, to conceal the clandestine relationship with the agent. A secondary reason is the chance that recipients who are uncontrolled but naive may choose to print the item as authentic. Sometimes they do, though with encouraging infrequency, and then the piece can be replayed by Communist-controlled media as having originated in the West.

If the target country is near, the letters are carried into it by couriers and dropped into public mailboxes. If the fraud is a newspaper article, usually with accompanying editorial propaganda, it is sent in this form to the residency of a bloc intelligence service in the target area and transmitted to a controlled press outlet for surfacing.

The controlled free world newspapers have much in common. They have no evident connections with local or international communism. Their circulations are low. They carry nonideological bloc stories (charges of Western plots and atrocities, defamatory attacks on pro-Western governments and individuals). Their number is small; probably there are fewer than 20 at this moment. But they are scattered widely enough throughout the world to permit the bloc to launch a fabrication on any continent chosen for the purpose. Sooner or later most of these “Charley McCarthys” are closed down for slander or like offenses. But some of them manage to stay just far enough inside the law to permit years of continuing manipulation in support of Soviet psychological warfare.

When these papers print a planted article, they do not normally identify the source, except perhaps to credit “our correspondent abroad.” Once in a while, however, the claim is made that the “original” was picked up at an American diplomatic installation during a riot or violent demonstration. An example is a series of five fraudulent State Department cables: the two Rankin cables, the two Allison messages, and the State Department cable on SEATO. As you

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may recall, there were anti-American riots in Taipei in May 1957, and some of the rioters invaded the American Embassy. Four months later a Bombay newspaper, Blitz, published the fabrication that Ambassador Rankin was in serious trouble with the State Department because classified Embassy documents had been lost in the riots. This paper is consistently used as an outlet for Communist propaganda.

(The Blitz article is reproduced below:)

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Mr. HELMS. A week thereafter Blitz printed the two forged Rankin cables, which not only provided spurious confirmation for the initial story but added the filip that the State Department and the Embassy were plotting the assassination of Chiang Kai-shek. During the next few weeks Blitz presented its readers with three more forgeries purportedly acquired at the U.S. Embassy during the May riots. All of the forgeries were picked up in bloc radio broadcasts as reports from a non-Communist newspaper in a nonorbit country.

A similar technique appeared in the handling of the forged Rountree circular, although this time the handlers blundered. In Leipzig, East Germany, there is a clandestine transmitter which calls itself Bizim Radio (Our Radio) and pretends to be located inside Turkey. It broadcasts only in Turkish. In April 1958 Bizim Radio told its listeners about the contents of an alleged U.S. State Department document which, it claimed, had just come to light. In mid-July of 1958 the Iraqi Government was overthrown by a coup d'état. Twelve days later a Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, printed the forged Rountree circular and hinted that the document had been found in Baghdad during the revolt. The hint became a flat assertion in later replay. But the contents of the Rountree forgery were substantially identical with those of the Bizim Radio account, broadcast 3 months before the coup.

(See app. XIV.)

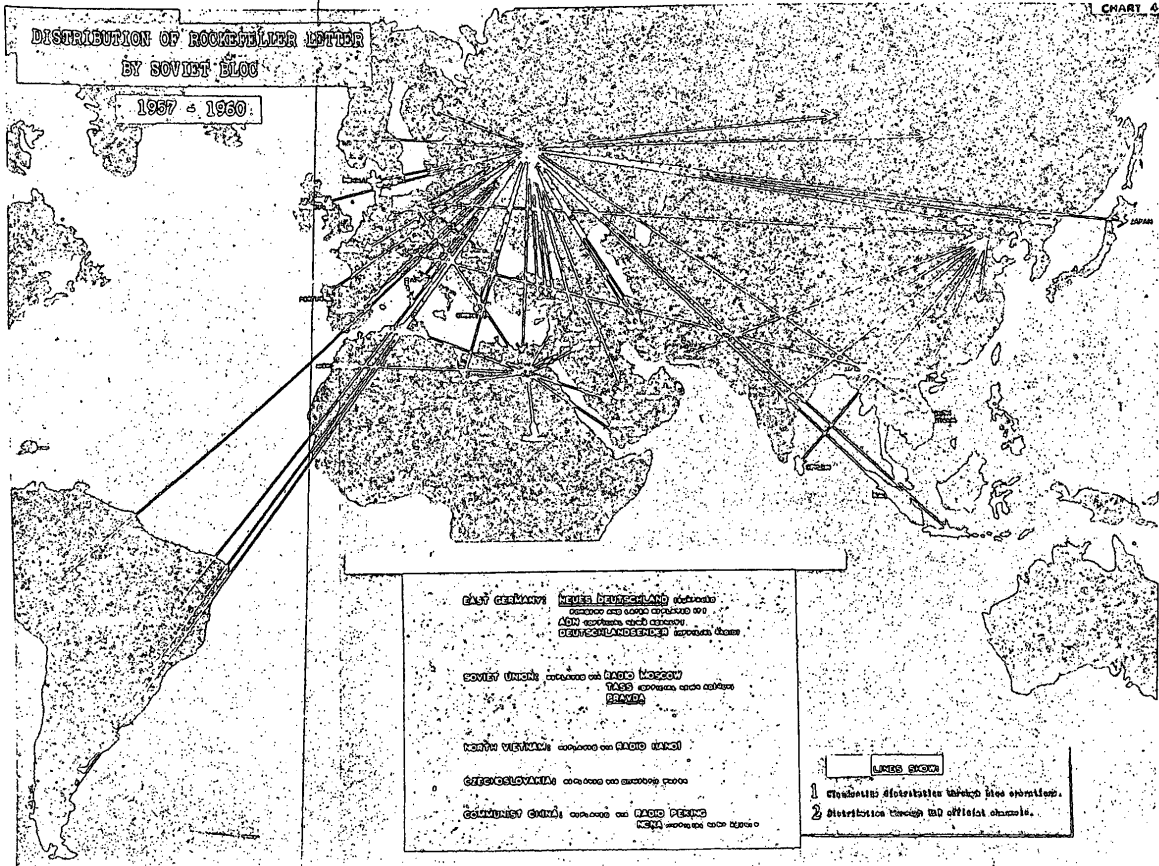
Mr. HELMS. Sometimes a forgery is never presented to the public at all, and such deceptions can be the most dangerous. The forged letter from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Iran is an example. This poison-pen missile had done its work when its insults to the Shah came into his hands. Similarly, the O'Shaughnessy forgery, meant to deflect toward the United States the French repugnance aroused by the East German Kampfverband operation, reached its target when it was delivered to the French Ambassador in West Germany. Other campaigns must reach the widest possible audience to be effective. The Rockefeller letter, which I showed you earlier, is an example. As this chart shows, every effort was made to reach the worldwide audience from the launching of February 1957 to the time when we last heard of it, July 1960.

(Charts 4 and 5 are explained in the testimony which follows:)

**DISTRIBUTION OF ROCKEFELLER LETTER
BY SOVIET Bloc**

1957 - 1960

CHART 6



1. **Directly** through the **USSR** to the **recipient** in the **recipient's** country.

2. **Through** the **USSR** to the **recipient** in the **recipient's** country.

3. **Through** the **USSR** to the **recipient** in the **recipient's** country.

4. **Through** the **USSR** to the **recipient** in the **recipient's** country.

5. **Through** the **USSR** to the **recipient** in the **recipient's** country.

- 1. Distribution through the recipient's country.
- 2. Distribution through the USSR's official channels.

Mr. HELMS. We have attempted to identify on this chart, chart 4, the method of launching and replay to show as clearly as we can the fact that it does fan out all over the world in successive waves.

Mr. SOURWINE. You use a phrase there that is interesting, "official propaganda." Just what is meant by that? I was looking at your chart. There is then, in addition to what is shown here, the distribution through official propaganda and there was, I take it, also distribution through clandestine channels.

Mr. HELMS. That is right. That chart would have been much better if it had been bigger but you will notice up there at 1, which is just beside the word "Turkey," there is an area in which we were getting clandestine distribution but the official Egyptian news agency picked it up and put it on Radio Cairo and it got play from official Cairo radio sources. In other words, the Soviets push psychological warfare at two levels, through official media and by unofficial and clandestine methods.

Mr. SOURWINE. If it gets into channels of this distribution, it has all the face of accuracy and honesty.

Senator KEATING. May I inquire, Mr. Helms? How much longer do you think your presentation will take?

Mr. HELMS. Sir, I have a few minutes more to go.

Senator KEATING. Very well. I have an appointment at 12 noon.

Mr. HELMS. All right, sir, I will move right along.

Here is another diagram illustrating the broadest possible replay of a basic propaganda theme. Though attributed to the British Government, this forgery is a sequel to the fraudulent Rockefeller letter. The Soviets realize that the charge of colonialism is growing more and more tarnished as more and more new nations emerge into independence. During recent years, accordingly, they have shifted their emphasis to the newer accusation of "neocolonialism." This theme has it that the United States and other Western nations are trying to get or keep de facto control of areas formerly under direct colonial rule. The length of the paper, the large number of countries that it mentions, and the spectacular exploitation given it all suggest that it is a prototype forgery on neocolonialism, just as the Rockefeller letter is a fundamental fraud in support of the theme of American economic imperialism.

Both the Rockefeller letter and the British Cabinet paper are forgeries in the literal sense. A more recent Soviet fraud illustrates the trick of claiming that a document exists without going to the trouble of forging it. The star in this play is the same Geneviève Tabouis whom I mentioned at the beginning as the French journalist whose byline headed the lie that the Algerian rebels had been supported by the United States. In the middle of April Madame Tabouis planted on a Parisian newspaper two articles which alleged that Ambassador Gavin, in Paris, had reported to President Kennedy his proposals for the policy of the new administration toward the so-called European sector. The Tabouis articles also alleged that the report recommended that NATO be "downgraded to a simple means for technical liaison." Next, the report—which of course never existed—was alleged to have recommended that the United States undertake direct bilateral negotiations with European countries for new,

conventional military arrangements. The fourth prong of the lie had the Ambassador urging the President to withhold strategic nuclear protection from Western Europe and to negotiate with the Soviets for the "retirement of all strategic U.S. bases."

These articles served the standard Soviet purpose of creating distrust among our allies. Readers who believe that the Gavin report exists may also believe that the United States is about to walk out on NATO, deprive Europe of atomic protection, and make a secret deal with the Soviets. Some of Madame Tabouis' readers may even remember the Gavin report in the same vivid detail with which bystanders described the Emperor's nonexistent clothes.

The theme that America is striving to dominate and exploit Africa is growing louder and louder in the Communist cacophony these days. On the 16th of March Radio Moscow beamed to Africa an English-language broadcast that combined some of the elements of the British Cabinet paper, the secret Nixon report, Study 4, and other bloc frauds that deal with Africa. This time the target was the fledgling U.S. Peace Corps. A typical ruse was citing, but not quoting, the New York Herald Tribune and the "U.S. Daily News," which Moscow did not bother to assign to any city. The typical epithets also appeared: "monopolists," "racists and misanthropes," "this new plan of the imperialists," and other standard items of Communist billingsgate. The ragbag also held the familiar charges:

* * * the Nigerian Daily Telegraph * * * says that the idea of the Peace Corps indicates the intention of the Americans to send their spies all over Africa. Yes—

said the announcer—

the actual aim of this plan is to organize the collection of espionage information for Allen Dulles' agency * * *. But this is not all. Today one of these new missionaries of the Peace Corps might appear in the heart of seething Africa; and tomorrow, under the pretext of protecting his life, American airborne troops might land or the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet might be called in.

On May 11, 1961, a Tass report to Europe, also in English, and a Radio Moscow broadcast to Burma in Burmese expanded the theme. The Tass dispatch was headlined "Peace Corps Head Schriver CIA Agent," a lie attributed to an unidentified "Indian Press Agency." Radio Moscow asserted that CIA set up the Peace Corps as "a volunteer organization that would implement American imperialism in Asia" and called it a corps of American agents.

Every one of these examples, from the forged Rockefeller letter of 1957 to the latest Moscow broadcast, reveals how the Soviet bloc uses forgery, fraud, and slander in its covert campaign to destroy the opponents of Communist domination of the world.

The Communist attack by lies has focused with growing intensity on the West and particularly on the United States. It is not difficult for us in the U.S. Government to understand the aims of the Soviet bloc or the tricks by which they are trying to reach their goal. But it is harder for most citizens of the United States and other free countries to recognize these ruses and to distinguish truth from expert deception in all the flood of printed and spoken releases.

It may be that in the long run the tactics of fraud are self-defeating. Perhaps Truth crushed to earth will rise again. But after the com-mies have worked her over, she's likely to need a little help in getting back to her feet. That's where the free press of the free world comes in. She's also likely to want to know how she can defend herself in the future. And that's where analysis and exposure come in. As long as the bloc can invent lies and buy people to tell them, it will have an audience. But the more lies we skin and nail to the door for all the world to see, the more aware the audience will be that the bloc lies, how it lies, and why it lies. The last is already clear. As the bloc's chief propagandist told us not long ago, they expect to bury us—in forgeries, apparently. But like the con men whose photographs appear on the post office walls, the bloc's swindlers are likely to find the going getting tougher and tougher.

Senator KEATING. This has certainly been a very revealing presentation and has lessons in it, as you say, not only for the American press but for a lot of patriotic people that may be gullible in this country and other countries.

Mr. HELMS. This is the first time, sir, that a really comprehensive study of this matter has ever been presented. There have been references in newspaper and magazine articles about individual forgeries and so forth. This is the first time so much material has been brought together in one place.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think in making this study for the committee, the agency has performed a very fine service.

Senator KEATING. A very great service. Some of it we may well want to follow up on in more detail, particularly as it might affect areas outside your immediate concern, but involving action in this country.

We are certainly grateful to you. It is an illustration of some of the fine work done by the CIA which is presently and at other times subject to widespread attack and a concentrated effort to destroy it, and we simply cannot allow our intelligence-gathering forces, whether they are engaged in international investigation or investigation in our own country, to be destroyed. They are part of the defense of our country, and we are certainly very grateful to you.

Mr. HELMS. Thank you.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, it might be appropriate for this record to offer the disclosure of another forgery and I offer for the record the text of a note from Philip W. Bonsal, U.S. interim representative of the Council of the Organization of the American States, addressed to Jose A. Mora, OAS Secretary General. It is dated May 22, 1961.

Senator SOURWINE. This has to do with another forgery?

Mr. SOURWINE. This has to do with the forgery of a paper purported to have been written in 1897 or 1898, but used for its propaganda impact today. Mr. Bonsal's letter explains it in detail.

Senator KEATING. It will be received. (See Appendix XXII.)

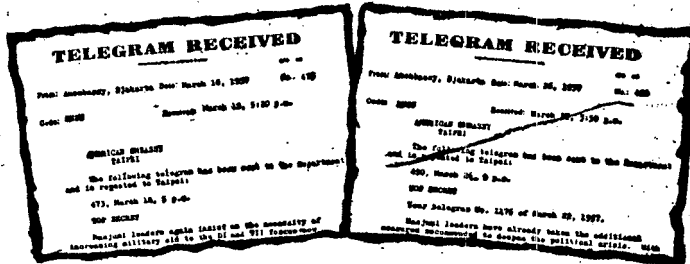
Senator KEATING. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the subcommittee was adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.)

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I.—THE FORGED ALLISON CABLES. *Blitz*, 28 SEPTEMBER 1957

American Plot To Overthrow Sukarno



PROOF POSITIVE FROM TAIPEH DOCUMENTS

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**Humbug
poetry**

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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 riots in May. (Photocopies 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 5:20 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 22, 1957:

The following telegram has been sent to the Department and is repeated to Taipei:
490, March 22, 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. Mohammed Hatta—Editor), Matar was able to secure a definite refusal from his party's central executive to join the new government. Sjahrir has presented full support for the Masjumi by the PDI both in overturning 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 suggested, a joint committee

committee to unify and coordinate these efforts will be set up in Djakarta in the very near future. It will include representatives of the central executives of the PDI and Masjumi.

I think that with the help of his agents in the armed forces Sjahrir will be able to get control of the army and replace Nasution by Subroto. Hamboken 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 Sumatran government could be formed which would then break with the central government. The individuals known to you will on my advice tour Sumatra next month to establish personal contacts with the leaders of the Bandung 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 Dural Isnan leaders' request that arms sent to them from Formosa and Malaya must carry no trade mark and should be coded in containers used locally for agricultural machinery, tools, 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 these units

sh Atrocities In Oman

From A Correspondent
British Military Authorities in Bahrain

APPENDIX II.—THE "DEAR FRIENDS" LEAFLET, DISTRIBUTED IN AFRICA
BY THE PHANTOM "AFRICAN FRIENDS ASSOCIATION," 1960 AND 1961

TO OUR DEAR FRIENDS

DEAR BRETHREN

We members of African Friends Association living in the United States and related to you by ties of blood - we wish to express our admiration for your achievements in your struggle for the independence of Africa. We want you to be free and happy but we want to warn you that your fight is not over yet.

We feel you must be on your guard against the new danger which threatens you: the greedy hand of American imperialism is reaching out to grab the riches of your countries. The U. S. Government is trying to deceive you with words of praise and promises, pretending to be a friend of the African people. There are still many among you who still believe those promises. It is understandable because the United States is far away from you and you don't know the Americans as well as you do the Belgians, the French, and the British.

We, Negroes living in the United States of America, are going to reveal the truth to you about the way the Americans really treat people with dark skin. We appeal especially to the people of the Republic of the Congo who have just thrown off the yoke of Belgian oppression and may now get under the iron heel of the Americans.

Four hundred years ago our forefathers were forcibly brought from Africa to America and were sold into slavery. Since then 16 million Negroes in the United States, -it is more than the whole population of the Congo, have experienced the most unspeakable suffering and torment.

706901 O-01

NEGROES IN AMERICA ARE SLAVES WITHOUT ANY RIGHTS. A NEGRO COULD BE SHOT, BURNED OR CRUPELED.

In the short period of five years - from 1945 to 1951 - more than three thousand Negroes were killed in the United States of America, according to data compiled by the Civil Rights Congress.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A SPECIAL RACIST ORGANIZATION, THE KU KLUX KLAN, WAS ESTABLISHED WHICH IS TERRORIZING THE NEGRO POPULATION OF AMERICA.



Here they are clad in gowns and masks, these killers of the Ku Klux Klan. There are 8 million of them in the United States of America.

The Associated Press reported that on March 7, 1960, the Klansmen seized a Negro, Felton Turner by name, tied him to a tree, beat him and with their knives carved the initials „KKK“ on his body.

In the town of Dawson, a Negro, Braicere by name, was murdered by the Klansmen for an attempt to free his sick father who had been harnessed to a wagon like a horse.

1



This is another victim of the Klansmen. After hanging this Negro, they cut off his fingers to keep them as souvenirs.

COMMUNIST FORGERIES

In the report "Intimidation, Repression and Violence in the South of the United States of America," published in 1959 to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S., it is stated that in the city of Birmingham, Ala., a Negro, Iad Aaron, 34, had been abducted by the Klansmen, severely beaten and castrated.

The Ku Klux Klan atrocities are not punished in the United States of America. Moreover, the American police also persecutes the Negroes. The Washington Post and Times Herald reported that in the town of Dawson, Ga., a police officer, B. Cherry, shot three Negroes within a period of two weeks. The white judges acquitted him in court.

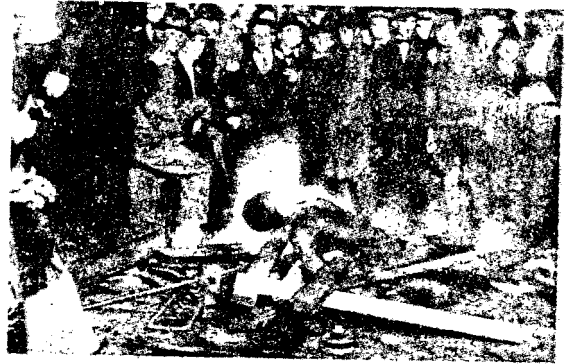
SUCH IS THE FATE OF A NEGRO IN AMERICA!



EVERY CONGOLESE, EVERY AFRICAN MAY BE FACING THE SAME FATE. IF THE PEOPLES OF YOUR COUNTRIES FALL INTO THE CLUTCHES OF THE AMERICANS

6

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A NEGRO WHO DARES TO TAKE PART IN ELECTION IS DOOMED TO DEATH. IN THIRTY STATES THE NEGROES ARE DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE ALTOGETHER



This Negro was burned in the city of Omaha, Nebr., he wanted to enjoy his right to vote. But the Negroes in the United States of America have only one right - the right to die.

Before election in the town of Fitzgerald, the white racists posted the following warning at the gates of the Negro churches: "The first Negro who votes in the State of Georgia will be a dead Negro."

In the town of Lyons, according to the American press, a Negro, Robert Millar, was killed in broad daylight in his wife's and children's presence merely for going to the polls.

7

In 1951, in the town of Mims, Harry T. Moore and his wife were blown up with dynamite in their house because they demanded voting rights for Negroes.



In this photo, you see a Negro child bitten by rats - a victim of the Harlem slums, the Negro ghetto in New York.



This is how the American racists treat Negroes who would think of marryng white women. The placard runs: "Nigger, this could be you."

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A NEGRO HAS NO RIGHT TO LIVE IN THE SAME PLACE WHERE THE WHITES LIVE

In the towns and cities of the United States of America Negroes are permitted to live only in special areas. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declares that all over America the Negroes are incarcerated in slums like prisoners.

In the city of Baltimore the Negroes, who constitute about 20 per cent of the population, occupy only 2 per cent of the living quarters. The Negroes must pay for their shanties twice as much as the whites do for their apartments.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A NEGRO HAS NO RIGHT TO SIT, EAT AND DRINK TOGETHER WITH THE WHITES.

In the State of Louisiana the law forbids Negroes to drink from the same wells from which the whites drink.

The former American President Harry Truman, as the United Press International reported, declared: „If a Negro had come to my bar and taken a seat at the table I would have thrown him out.“

In 14 States Negroes are forbidden by law to travel in trains together with the whites. In 8 States, they are not allowed to ride in buses with the whites.

10

In the city of Nashville, Tenn., according to the United Press International dispatch of March 2, 1960, over sixty Negroes were thrown into jail by the police only because they were protesting against race discrimination at the bus stop.

According to a dispatch by the Associated Press, a bomb was thrown into the house of the Negro Clergyman Rev. Martin Luther King who spoke against the segregation of Negroes on buses.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEGROES ARE FORBIDDEN TO MARRY WHITE WOMEN ON PAIN OF DEATH

In 29 States Negroes, according to the law, have no right to marry white women and to have children by them.

In 1953 in the town of Raleigh, N. C., the Negroes Clyde Brown and Rolly Speller were executed in the gas chamber. They were charged with raping a white woman although their guilt was not proved in court.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 13 MILLION NEGROES OUT OF A TOTAL OF 16 MILLION ARE ILLITERATE.

Negro schoolchildren are not admitted into any school attended by white children. The Chairman of the Health Committee in the State of Virginia, Honker by name, said that he would rather see the schools closed than to allow whites and Negroes to attend together.

11

50

COMMUNIST FORGERIES



When Negroes wanted to enroll in the Mansfield High School, the white bosses hung a Negro man of straw at the school entrance and said that such a fate awaited every „black” who tried to cross the threshold of the school.

12

In September 1957 the entire world was shaken by the tragedy in Little Rock, Ark., where Negro children's attempts to come to study in the schools were strongly opposed by the Governor Faubus who called in troops to prevent the Negro children from entering the schools. The Negro schoolchildren were violently treated by white mobs and their parent's houses were burned.

Torture and death - such is the fate of the Negroes in the United States of America. Keep it in mind, our African brothers. The same may happen to you if you allow the Americans and their henchmen to gain control over Africa. Beware lest the whip with which the foreign oppressors lashed your backs for hundreds of years fall into the hands of the Americans and again be raised over your heads.

REMEMBER THAT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE KU KLUX KLAN IS ORGANIZING SPECIAL UNITS OF RACIST KILLERS TO BE SENT TO THE CONGO. THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES THESE GANGS WITH MONEY AND ARMS

Do not allow the American noose to be tightened around the necks of the African peoples!

IT MUST NOT BE SO!

DO NOT LET AMERICANS DECEIVE YOU!

FIGHT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF YOUR COUNTRIES!

IT IS AFRICANS WHO MUST BE MASTERS IN AFRICA!

African Friends Association

13

Approved For Release 2004/09/24 : CIA-RDP81M00980R003200010001-5



In this photo you see American soldiers taking a Negro youth into custody for the only reason that he wanted to study.

11



Approved For Release 2004/09/24 : CIA-RDP81M00980R003200010001-5

APPENDIX III.—THE FALSE BISHOP DIRECTIVE. *Blitz*, 13 JULY 1957

PAGE EIGHT

BLITZ Newsmagazine

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1957

CRISIS OF AMERICAN COLONIALISM

Taipei 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 U.N. Mr. Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the U.N. 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 U.N. had expressed to him their concern over the stationing of American personnel in their countries and about the equality with which the people of Formosa had been treated by the RMT and American troops.

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

World Telegram and Sun on the Taipei bloodshed, which approved military actions and described Chiang Kai-shek's atrocities in Formosa as one more proof of his devotion to the traditional friendship between Nationalist China and U.S.A.

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 representative of US Joint Chiefs of

State. At this meeting, Mr. Dulles formulated his general policy in connection with growing anti-Americanism in almost every Asian country where US forces are stationed. According to him, the main problem now facing the American administration is to cope with the situation on Formosa before nationalist opinion in other Asian countries forces the U.N. 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 repetition of Formosa events in those countries.

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 briefing 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 stain 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 in Thailand, recently 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 Poomphong Adunyadet, Minister Buri Tararat and Pan Chutthavan, Director of Police Department Two Sirayuan, Prime Minister Pibul Songgram, and leader of the Democratic Party

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.

Abhorring and others, according to the confidential order.

It is proposed that the U.S. Ambassador should immediately send the information collected to 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 U.S. 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 telegram from the head of the U.S. military advisers in Thailand, Major-General Richard Farthing, that anti-

American riots in Formosa have greatly influenced nationalist groups 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 national troops, instructions and assistance.

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

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

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



Get ahead with a Hind

The Hind Cycle marks its corner as a piece of steel and dynamite. Sleekness of design coupled with sturdy performance and economy of price have given the Hind Cycle a wide-field reputation in the East

INDONESIAN STUDENTS

APPENDIX IV.—THE FORGED BRUCE LETTER. DISTRIBUTED BY MAIL
FEBRUARY—MARCH 1958

Copy of letter, dated 10 November 1957, mailed in February—March 1958 to small number of individual addressees in France and England. Supposedly written by David K. E. Bruce, American Ambassador to West Germany, to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. (This is a verbatim copy but not a facsimile)

Strictly confidential

Sir:

Talks with the leaders of the Federal Republic as well as unofficial information in my possession show that the concern over the negotiations between the President and the British Premier, of which I informed you in detail in my letter of October 28, persists here.

As I reported earlier, this concern boils down to a fear that the U.S.—British talks will lead to a change in U.S. policy toward Germany. Although I have given the explanations you instructed me to put forward I fear that the highest quarters here are not entirely satisfied with them.

In view of this, would you not consider it important, Sir, to supply the Germans with a more detailed statement along the lines of the secret information that has been sent to me personally for my guidance? I think that Adenauer and Brentano at least might be acquainted strictly confidentially with certain points which up till now I have not, on your instructions, communicated to them. I suggest that we should tell them the actual results of the President's and your discussions with Mr. Macmillan in order to remove the suspicions which undoubtedly exist.

To put it concretely, would you not think it advisable, Sir, that the Germans should be informed of Point 2 of your letter about the talks and also of Points 2 and 3 of the Conclusions? It might be emphasized that the coordination of U.S.—British actions in North Africa by no means signifies the establishment of some sort of exclusive arrangement between the two countries but is only evidence of British recognition of our interest in this area.

To dissipate any doubts as regards the implications of the talks and to re-enforce the confidence of the German leaders in our favorable attitude towards Germany it would be highly useful, to my mind, also to inform the two persons mentioned of our latest decisions on Germany. (I refer to your telegram regarding the discussion on the German issue in the National Security Council).

In the first place we might once again reassure the Chancellor and Foreign Minister that our alliance with Germany continues to be the basis of our policy in Europe and that our current efforts to build up NATO are opening up vast prospects for Germany. In so doing we must realize that Adenauer and Brentano are fully aware that our policy elsewhere is intimately connected with the situation in Europe, especially with the role of the colonial powers in European affairs. At any rate, it is no secret for the Germans that our policy in Europe is based on the principle: the more pressure Germany brings on Britain and France in Europe, the more reasonable they become in Asia and Africa.

As to other aspects of the reaction here to the Anglo-American talks, the attitude of the German leaders to our policy in North Africa is on the whole favorable, as I have already reported. They share our view that the sick woman of the Seine is no longer capable of being a good housewife. However, it is possible to discern a certain anxiety in the business community here as to whether whether German banks will have the future opportunity to expand their exports of capital to French Africa, particularly to the Sahara.

I believe that on this question there is no reason for any concealment of the real facts set out by you. Do you not therefore consider it expedient for us, Sir, to give the Germans emphatic assurances that we will continue to help them in the matter of the Sahara, as in other matters, since only a common effort will make it possible for us to consolidate our own positions in this area in particular and build up the German-American alliance in general.

I very much hope that the views I have outlined in this letter on the need to reassure the German leaders by giving them the information and assurances I have suggested will meet with your approval.

I look forward to receiving instructions on the issues raised in this letter.

APPENDIX V.—THE FALSE CHIANG KAI-SHEK LETTER TO PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER, *Blitz*, 13 DECEMBER 1958

(verbatim copy - not facsimile)

Blitz (weekly newspaper, published in Bombay, India)

13 December 1958

TAIWAN BECOMING AMERICAN "GIBRALTAR
OF THE EAST" CHIANG WARNS IKE AGAINST LOYALTY
OF HIS TROOPS

From a Correspondent

Washington - Commenting on the Sino-American talks in Warsaw, an authoritative source said that Washington's assent to these talks was apparently motivated by a recent unofficial letter from Chiang Kai-shek to President Eisenhower. The content of the letter is kept secret; but many State Department officials know about this dramatic communication by the Chinese Nationalist President.

It is believed that, in his letter, Chiang Kai-shek warned Eisenhower that when taking any decision on the crisis in the Formosan Straits, the U.S. must take into consideration the fact that he, Chiang Kai-shek, cannot be absolutely sure of the loyalty either of his officers and soldiers or of even people close to him.

Every Third Soldier Disloyal!

Chiang Kai-shek wrote that the immediate cause of his message to the President was the belligerent declarations by Mr. Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, who seemed to be prepared to start an armed clash with Peking right now. Chiang Kai-shek allegedly said that Dulles set too high an estimate upon the Nationalist Army, while Taiwan did not at all feel itself prepared for a big war.

Estimating the situation in his army, Chiang Kai-shek cited in the letter inspection data on the morale of his officers and soldiers gathered in the department headed by Chiang Ching-kuo, the President's elder son and Chief of the Military Secret Police. These data indicated that every third soldier was disloyal. The only remedy, according to Chiang, would be renovation of the army by 80-90 percent. This was, however, not feasible as the local population was utterly unfriendly towards the Nationalist Government and unwilling to join the army. Besides, it was risky to let a great many Formosans into the army.

Many Close Friends Support Peking

Chiang also wrote that he could hardly trust many of the leaders of his Government and the KMT party. He said that a great many people in his environment took the Communist view on the Taiwan question and believed that but for U.S. concern regarding Taiwan, the problem would have been solved by the Chinese themselves without foreign intervention and bloodshed.

This sentiment was hard to fight against, Chiang Kai-shek confessed, because it was widespread in the island. On the other hand, the growth of this sentiment might lead to an outburst more terrible than the one of May 24, 1957.

U.S. Must Rely on Her Own Forces

Chiang Kai-shek could not think of a way out. He only wrote that the American President must have a general picture of the situation in Taiwan, as he might be unaware of how serious this situation was and that any decision to be taken should be very carefully weighed.

Consequently, Chiang Kai-shek warned President Eisenhower that he must bear in mind that the U.S. would have to rely mainly on her own armed forces. Long before any decision on military action was taken, strong forces of U.S. Marine and other American troops must be brought to the island to carry out operations against the Communists.

It is highly possible, this source said, that while the Warsaw talks are proceeding along their tortuous path the Pentagon is following Chiang Kai-shek's recommendations and building up Taiwan into "The American Gibraltar of the East."

APPENDIX VI.—THE FORGED EMMENS-MACARTHUR MEMORANDUM
MAILED IN TOKYO, 20 JULY 1960



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Office of the U.S. Air Attache
Tokyo, Japan

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II
FROM: Colonel Robert G. Emmens

7 May 1960

In connection with the report which I made to you personally, I am pleased to comply with your request for a written summary of the information we have obtained from Japanese military quarters with respect to the possible reactions of the Kishi Government to Khrushchev's statement on the Lockheed U-2 incident.

According to our sources, the Government of Japan is greatly concerned about Khrushchev's statement that the USSR is prepared to knock out military bases from which our U-2's operate. The reason, as you know, is that our U-2's based at Atsugi and Tachikawa in addition to making flights over Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, have operated over important military and industrial zones in Communist China, the Soviet Far East and Northern Korea as well. As a result, Japanese officials are of the opinion that the threat of Soviet retaliation represents a real danger to Japan.

Moreover the Japanese Government is under severe popular pressure since information concerning our U-2 operations has become widely known. Chief of the National Safety Agency Akagi has directed our attention to the fact that as early as December 1 of last year Specialist Deputy Ichiro Akagata, in a statement at a meeting of the lower chamber, mentioned the U-2 aerial photography of coastal zones in China and Siberia. Then again on April 14 and 15 of this year, this question was touched upon in the discussion of the secrets used in drawing up air planning charts for the Japanese National Safety Agency. Mr. Akagi has been informed that the Japanese opposition is about to launch a more vigorous and broader campaign against us and the Kishi regime.

In view

- 2 -

In view of the predicament in which the Japanese Government now finds itself -- and which has been further complicated by the mass demonstrations against the Security Treaty -- it is prepared to make an official demand in the near future, perhaps by the 10th of this month, that the U.S. Government withdraw all reconnaissance planes from Japanese territory. If such a demand is made, it will seriously undermine our prestige and would also set off a chain reaction in other allied countries.

I consider it my duty to stress that the danger of such a demand being presented is real since Kishi, as it is reported, very much fears that he may share the fate of U. S. Admiral Rhee. For this reason, I believe we should distract Japanese public opinion from the issue by stating that we have stopped our U-2 flights from Japanese territory and that such planes are no longer located at the Atsugi and Machikawa bases. At the same time, we should temporarily transfer all U-2 planes from the main islands to Okinawa where we can conceal our operations much better. When the anti-Kishi demonstrations die down, we could return our planes to Japan proper in line with our geographic and strategic interests.

To prevent discovery of this manoeuvre by the Japanese public, AF Headquarters is prepared not to use natives at the new U-2 location sites and to strengthen security measures. Our military authorities will also tighten censorship over communications between Okinawa and the main islands.

At this point, I should like to comment briefly concerning the situation on Okinawa itself.

According to information received from the island, dissatisfaction among the natives, including land owners, is mounting in view of our continued requisition of their property and the low rental fees which they receive. This dissatisfaction may easily develop into big mass demonstrations against our bases, and stir up similar agitation throughout Japan. In order to avert further trouble it seems to me that we should double or treble our rental payments. This way the Japanese would have much less objection to our requisition of their property.

At the same

- 3 -

At the same time we should stir up our propaganda on Okinawa by pointing out that the presence of our military bases will stimulate the building of new railroads, ports, medical centers, the development of agricultural and marketing facilities and the increase of employment for the natives -- in other words, we could show that the Japs have more to gain than the Americans.

The substance of this memorandum has been summarized to the U.S. Air Force Headquarters.

APPENDIX VII.—THE FORGED FROST LETTER. *The Mirror*, 8 JUNE 1958
(translation)

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(translation) Letter from an American military officer to a rebel leader.

[Following is copy of letter of the original sent by an American military authority to an Indonesian rebel leader showing clearly American interference.]

May 8, 1958.

Dear Col. Kawilarang,

With reference to your letter to Mr. Dulles, I am directed to reply as follows:

1. It is agreed that your revolutionary forces, having met with great difficulty, have very little chance for success. If the internal strife continues, under the present circumstance, it is true, as you have estimated, that the communists, who have successfully obtained a foothold, will benefit by it.

For this reason, the fact that the leaders of your organization have decided to lay down arms, as you have indicated in your letter, is of deep concern to us.

2. To lay down arms by the revolutionary forces would mean defeat both militarily and politically. Obviously, the position of the central government will become much stronger by your surrender.

The Nationalist Party, which is responsible for government's policy, and such leaders as Sukarno, Djuanda, and Nasution, stand to gain more by your surrender than by the communists themselves. We shall then have to confront Sukarno, who by then will have strengthened his position and shall be operating on his guided democracy policy.

Therefore the main task to perform is to prevent the revolutionary forces from defeat. The forces and the organization must be maintained. Your activities should not be hampered by often published statements of 'hands off' policy in Indonesian internal strife.

Continued aid will be given from Nationalist China, Philippines and such other places as you know. You should, however, be aware of the fact that we cannot any longer use the Clark Air Field. This does not mean that [aid] will be stopped forever. It has to stop because we cannot openly do so from there.

If not, there will be grave international complications.

3. We are aware that there is no way for immediate success. For that reason, we are trying to persuade Sukarno and Djuanda to affect a change. As you are also aware, we are trying to persuade to discuss the matter with you and stop this long range fighting.

When we know that our efforts are fruitful, we shall then offer our services as a mediator between the central government and the revolutionary forces. At that time you will be permitted to explain your position on equal terms.

Such a mediation is often viewed by the public as political victory for the revolutionary forces and you will become a force able to shape the destiny of the country.

4. Summing up, you must maintain the morale of your leaders. We believe that sacrifice never goes unrewarded.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence H. Frost
Lt. Comdr.
U.S.Navy.

ကြေးမုံ

The Mirror

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ပါလီမန် မဲပေးရေး

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ပါလီမန် မဲပေးရေး အစီအစဉ်ကို ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

ရွှေကျင်ရေး
ရွှေကျင်ရေး အစီအစဉ်ကို ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

မိုးဆို ထင်လေး
မိုးဆို ထင်လေး အစီအစဉ်ကို ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

ပြုစေအင်း
ပြုစေအင်း အစီအစဉ်ကို ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

ပမညတ အမတ်များ ဘုံပြောင်းကြပြီ

ပမညတဦးစီထင် ခြံရပ်သွားပြီ

ဦးအိုစိန်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

ပမညတဦးစီထင် ခြံရပ်သွားပြီ။

ဦးအိုစိန်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

ပမညတဦးစီထင် ခြံရပ်သွားပြီ။

ဦးအိုစိန်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။



ဦးအိုစိန်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။



ဦးအိုစိန်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။



ဦးအိုစိန်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဦးနုထံ အစီအစဉ် ပြင်ဆင်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

မြို့မအစိုးရစာရင်းစာမျက်နှာ ၉

အင်ဒိုနီးရှား အရေးတွင် အမေရိကန် ခြေဝင်ရုပ်နေပုံ

ကန်စစ်ဗိုလ်က သူပုန်ဗိုလ်ထံပေးစာ

(အင်ဒိုနီးရှားရှိ အမေရိကန် တို့
ခြေရှင်နေပုံကိုထင်ရှားစွာတွေ့နိုင်
သော အင်ဒိုနီးရှားသူပုန်ဗိုလ်တစ်
ယောက် အမေရိကန် စစ်အာဏာပိုင်
ကြီး၏ပေးစာကို မူအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြ
လိုက်သည်။) မေ ၈၊ ၁၉၅၈
ရင်းနှီး စွာသော ကာနယ်
ကာဝီလာရင်း-
မစ္စတာ ဒါးလပ်စ်ထံသို့ သင်

ကပေးပို့လိုက်သောစာနှင့် ပတ်
သက်၍ ညွှန်ကြားချက် အရ
အောက်ပါ အတိုင်း အကြောင်း
ပြန်ပါသည်။

၁။ သင် တို့၏ အင်ဒိုနီး
ရှား တော်လှန်ရေးတပ်များ အ
ဘို့ အခက် အခဲ ကြုံတွေ့ နေပြီး
အောင်မြင်ရန်လမ်း နည်းပါးနေ
သည် ဆိုသည့်အချက်ကို သင်နှင့်
သဘော တူညီပါသည်။ လက်ရှိ
အခြေ အနေ အတိုင်း မြည်
တွင်းစစ်ကိုဆက်လက်တိုက်ပါက
အောင်မြင်စွာ ခြေကုတ်ရနေပြီ
ဖြစ်သော ကွန်မြူနစ်တို့ အဘို့
အခွင့်အရေးကောင်း ရသွား ကြ
မည်ဟု သင်ထင်မြင် မြင်သည်
မှန်ကန်သည်။

ထို့ကြောင့် သင်၏အဖွဲ့ခေါင်း
ဆောင်တို့က လက်နက် ချခြင်း
သာ မှန်ကန် သည်ဟု ဆုံးဖြတ်
သည်ဟု သင်၏စာ၌ ပါရှိ မြင်
သည့် ကွန်မြူနစ်နှင့် လေးနက်စွာ
သက်ဆိုင်နေသည်။

၂။ လက် နက် ချ ခြင်း
သည် တော်လှန်ရေးတပ်များအ
ဘို့ စစ်ရေးရာ မိုင်ငံရေးပါ အ
ခွဲပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ လက်နက်
ချခြင်းဖြင့် ဗဟိုအစိုးရ အင်အား
တောင့်တင်း လာမည်မှာ သေ

အင်ဒိုနီးရှား အရေးမှအဆက်

အစိုးရ၏ဝါဒနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ တာဝန်ရှိသော အမျိုးသားပါတီ နှင့် ဆူကာနို၊ ဂျွန်ဒါနှင့် နဂူရှင်စ သောခေါင်းဆောင်တို့သည် သင် တို့၏ အရှုံးအပေါ်မှ အမြတ်ရ မည်မှာ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ထက်ပင် ပို ဦးမည်။ ဤသို့ဖြင့် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အား လုံးသည် ဆူကာနိုနှင့် ရင်ဆိုင် ကြရဦးမည်။ ထိုအချိန်၌ ဆူကာနို ၏ အခြေအနေမှာ တောင့်တင်း ခိုင်မာနေပြီး သူ၏ကြိုးကိုင် ဒီမို ကရေစီ စိတ်ကူး ကို လုပ်ဆောင် ဦးမည်။

ဗဟို အစိုးရ၏ အောင်မြင်မှု သည် ဤကြိုးကိုင်ဒီမိုကရေစီ ဝါဒ အောင်မြင်နေခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

ထိုကြောင့် အဓိကလုပ်ဆောင် ရမည့်လုပ်ငန်းမှာ တော်လှန်ရေး တပ်များမရှုံးအောင် တားဆီးရ မည်။ တပ်များနှင့် စည်းရုံးရေး ကို ထိန်းသိမ်း ရ မည်။ အင်ဒိုနီး ရှားပြည်တွင်းစစ်၌ ဝင်၍မရှုပ်ဟု ရန်စနစ်ခါဆုတ်တတ်သော ကျေ ညာချက်များအတွက် နှောင့်နှေး ရန်မလို။

အကူအညီကို တရုတ်မြို့နိုင်ငံ၊ ဖိလစ်ပိုင်နိုင်ငံနှင့် သင်တို့ သိသော အခြားလမ်းကြောင်းတို့က ဆက် လက်၍ပေးပို့မည်။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အ ဘျို့ကလပ်စခန်းကို ဆက်လက်အ သုံးမပြုနိုင်သည်ကို သတိထားစေ လိုသည်။ ဤသို့ရပ်ခြင်းသည် တ ခါထဲ ပိတ်လိုက်ခြင်း မဟုတ်ပါ။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အဘို့ထင်ရှားစွာ ပါဝင် နေပြီဟု ပွင့်ပွင့်လင်းလင်း မကူညီ နိုင်သဖြင့် ပိတ်ရသည်။

သို့မဟုတ်ကနိုင်ငံပေါင်းစုံနှင့် ခက်ခဲနက်နဲသော ပြဿနာပေါ် လာနိုင်သည်။

၃။ လက်ငင်းအားဖြင့် သင်တို့ အဘို့ အောင်မြင်ရန် လမ်းစခံရှိ သည်ကို ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သိရှိသည်။ ထို့ ကြောင့် ဆူကာနိုနှင့် ဂျွန်ဒါတို့

ဆောင်နေသည်။ သင်တို့သိသည့် အတိုင်း သင်တို့နှင့် စေ့ စပ်ပြီး အရှည်အားဖြင့် စစ်ပွဲကို ရပ်စဲ ရန်သွေးဆောင်နေသည်။

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏ ကြိုး ပမ်း ချက် အောင်မြင် ကြောင်း သိရပါက ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည် ဗဟို အစိုးရနှင့် တော် လှန် ရေး တပ် များ အ အကြား၌ ဖြန့်ဖြေရေး သမား အ ဖြစ်ဝင်ရောက်ပါဝင်မည်။ ထိုအခါ သင်တို့အဘို့ အရည်တူ ပါတီအ ဖြစ် ပါဝင်ပြီး ဖြေရှင်းခွင့်ရမည်။

ထိုသို့ စေ့စပ်ခြင်း မျိုးသည် တော်လှန်ရေး တပ်တို့အဘို့နိုင်ငံ ရေး အောင်ပွဲအဖြစ် အများက သဘောထားပြီး ၎င်းတို့ သည် တိုင်းပြည်အဘို့ (ကံကြမ္မာကို) ဆုံးဖြတ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသော အင်အား စုဖြစ်လာမည်။

၄။ အားလုံး ခြံ၍ ကြည့်ပါ ကသင်သည်သင်တို့ ခေါင်းဆောင် အားလုံး၏ စိတ်ဓါတ်ကိုထိန်းပေး ရမည် နှစ်နာခံခြင်းသည်အကျိုး မဲ့ အချည်းနှီးမဖြစ်ဟု ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ယုံကြည်ပါသည်။

ရိုးသားစွာဖြင့်
လော့ရင်စ်အိန်ချီစရိုက်
၃-မိုလ်ချပ်
အပေရီကန်ဂေတင်

APPENDIX VIII.—THE FORGED HOOVER LETTER. *Neues Deutschland*
22 JANUARY 1958

USA-Monopole greife!

Aufschlußreicher Brief

Washington, D.C.
October 18, 1957

My dear friend,

Your letter was certainly a disappointment to me. Frankly I should hate to lose a friend so full of life and vigor and instead acquire a constantly grumbling acquaintance who would call on me only to complain about his luggage or to gossip about the latest events in El vaca y yo or Pasapoga.

Believe me, I would never have bothered you had I not known your true calling. My recent frank talk with the Secretary convinced me that he still retains his ability to see far ahead. He insisted that we need a truly experienced man for this project, an expert with a talent for administration, even a diplomat, if you wish. The happy fusion of all these qualities in your person would no doubt serve our common interests.

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 didn't, however, close the Sahara to us. It seems only natural. You can't spend billions on war in Algeria and expect to have enough free money to develop Africa. Sinclair and Newmont Mining are already working in partnership with three French firms there. Not bad for a start. So agreed because we were sure that it was only a start.

We may be able to get something from the preliminary talks with Shell started on my initiative with the purpose of acquiring its shares in the Petrole d'Algerie and Petrole de Sahara.

There is some basis to your apprehension that under the impact of Russia's impressive technological advance the French might try, at the expense of Atlantic unity, to balance their relations with the East in an effort to rid themselves of the German nightmare and settle their affairs in North Africa. Similar concern exists in the State Department as well. Then I last saw Foster he said with his usual abruptness that such developments might have an unfavorable bearing on US policy in Europe. Our new Ambassador in Paris also reports that he has serious grounds to worry about a tendency in certain French quarters to follow a "more independent course."

Additional information received from our friends in Paris confirms our Ambassador's apprehensions and is causing much anxiety here. The Quai d'Orsay may have sensed a rat and learned about our latest negotiations with the Chancellor.

Dillon is right, of course. He once told me that North Africa provides wings for France. If these wings are not clipped the Gallic rooster will always strive to get away. These may be harsh words, yet they convey the essence of our diplomacy rather accurately.

I may as well tell you that Foster is rather busy these days. Macmillan is about to arrive in Washington. You will understand, of course, that I am not in a position to tell you

all the details, but you will soon hear about a big NATO reorganization plan which, I am sure, will dispel your doubts.

I can also assure you that during the forthcoming Eisenhower-Macmillan talks the possibility of joint action in North Africa will be discussed in detail. You may conclude from this that our energetic policy in this area is already decided on in principle. It is quite possible that at this stage of the working out of our policy you will have to pay considerable attention to the political aspects of the problem besides your main line of work.

Don't lose any sleep over the complexity of your work. If my proposal is OK with you, I will be dealing with it.

"Neues Deutschland" ist heute in den nischen Ömonopole in die von den zu Algerien gehörende Sahara doku veröffentlichen wir den Wortlaut ei vertretende USA-Außenminister un

Washington, D. C.
18. Oktober 1957

Mein lieber Freund,

Ihr Brief war ja eine Enttäuschung für mich! Wirklich, ich würde nicht gern einen so lebendigen und energischen Freund verlieren und dafür einen ewig nörgelnden Bekannten eintauschen, der sich nur an mich wenden würde, um über seinen Hexenschuß zu lamentieren oder um mir den neuesten Klatsch aus Mi vaca y yo oder aus Pasapoga¹⁾ zu erzählen.

Glauben Sie mir, ich hätte Sie niemals behelligt, wenn ich nicht gewußt hätte, was Ihre wahre Berufung ist. Das offene Gespräch, das ich neulich mit dem Minister²⁾ hatte, hat mich überzeugt, daß er immer noch seine Fähigkeit zu weiter Voraussicht besitzt. Er besand darauf, daß wir für dieses Projekt einen wirklich erfahrenen Mann brauchen, einen Experten mit organisatorischer Begabung, einen Diplomaten sogar, wenn Sie wollen. Die glückliche Vereinigung all dieser Qualitäten in Ihrer Person würde zweifellos unseren gemeinsamen Interessen dienlich sein.

Sie werden mir niemals einreden, daß wir jemand Besseres für die Arbeit an dem Projekt finden könnten. Glauben Sie ernstlich, daß es jemand gibt, der es wie Sie versteht, die gute alte Wüste Sahara zu greifen und festzuhalten? Man hält viel von Ihnen in Washington und schätzt Ihre Fähigkeiten hoch ein.

Als ich Foster von Ihrem Spelen erzählte, sagte er: „Sie haben noch Zeit, versuchen Sie, ihm das auszutreiben. Sagen Sie ihm alles, was Sie für nötig halten.“

Ich brauche Ihnen nichts über die Wichtigkeit afrikanischen Öls zu sagen. Wir haben viel darüber gesprochen, als ich im Außenministerium tätig war. Ich könnte noch hinzufügen, daß jetzt, wo infolge der russischen Intrigen die Lage im Nahen Osten verworren ist, unser Interesse daran noch wächst.

Nun zu Ihren Bedenken wegen der politischen Seite dieser Angelegenheit und vor allem über die Haltung der Franzosen zu dieser ganzen Sache. Ich muß sagen, daß sie sich hinsichtlich unserer Beteiligung an der Ausbeutung des Saharais weit konzipianter gezeigt haben, als wir es erwartet hatten. Zwar sind Sie in Paris seit dem Krach vom vorigen Herbst, als sie ein paar Dokumente schnappten, die die Aramco kompromit-

USA-Monopole greifen nach dem Sahara-Öl

Aufschreibreicher Brief von Herbert Hoover jun. an den amerikanischen Großkapitalisten Curtiss

Washington, D.C.
19. Oktober 1953

Dear Mr. Curtiss:

I have just received your letter of the 15th regarding the proposed oil concession in the Sahara Desert. I am sure that you are well acquainted with the fact that the United States has a long and honorable tradition of supporting the independence and development of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. It is in the best interests of the United States to support the economic development of the Sahara Desert, and I am sure that you will understand the importance of this project.

I am sure that you will understand the importance of this project. I am sure that you will understand the importance of this project. I am sure that you will understand the importance of this project.

Herbert Hoover jun.
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Mr. Curtiss:

I have just received your letter of the 15th regarding the proposed oil concession in the Sahara Desert. I am sure that you are well acquainted with the fact that the United States has a long and honorable tradition of supporting the independence and development of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. It is in the best interests of the United States to support the economic development of the Sahara Desert, and I am sure that you will understand the importance of this project.

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Steiler Aufschwung der Kolchosen

1,8 Millionen in England und in Westeuropa fast verdoppelt

Die Zahl der Kolchosen in England ist im vergangenen Jahr um 1,8 Millionen gestiegen. In Westeuropa ist die Zahl der Kolchosen fast verdoppelt. Die Zahl der Kolchosen in England ist im vergangenen Jahr um 1,8 Millionen gestiegen. In Westeuropa ist die Zahl der Kolchosen fast verdoppelt.

8 Millionen Engländer fordern höhere Löhne

London (AP) - Eine neue Umfrage zeigt, dass 8 Millionen Engländer höhere Löhne fordern. Die Zahl der Engländer, die höhere Löhne fordern, ist im vergangenen Jahr um 8 Millionen gestiegen.

Keinen Stein für USA-Atombasen

Während britische Atomexperten / Wahrscheinlich Bewegung für Atomkraftwerke

Die britischen Atomexperten fordern keine Atomkraftwerke in Großbritannien. Sie fordern die Entwicklung von Atomkraftwerken in anderen Ländern.

USA werden abgelehnt

In dem Bericht wird behauptet, dass die USA die Unabhängigkeit der Sahara nicht unterstützen werden. Die USA werden abgelehnt.

Generalkrieg in Caracas

Caracas (AP) - Ein Generalkrieg hat in Caracas begonnen. Die Kämpfer fordern die Unabhängigkeit von Venezuela.

Für atomwaffenfreie Zone in Nahost

Entwicklung der westlichen Machtkräfte TAMS im Nahostgebiet

Die westlichen Machtkräfte fordern die Entwicklung einer atomwaffenfreien Zone in Nahost. Die Entwicklung der westlichen Machtkräfte TAMS im Nahostgebiet.

APPENDIX IX.—THE FORGED "JOHN H" LETTER. *Beirut al Masaa*
25 AUGUST 1958

(translation)

Beirut al Massa
August 25, 1958

THE AGGRESSORS INTEND TO STAY 15 MONTHS

Here is a very serious document which BEIRUT AL MASSA places today before the eyes of the Lebanese, indeed before the eyes of the Arabs and the peoples of the whole world, for it unmasks the hypocritical intentions which the United States harbors for the Lebanon in particular and the Arab world in general. It also indicates that the Americans have no intention of withdrawing from Lebanon UNLESS compelled to do so by world public opinion.

The document in question is a message which an American officer, John H., of the 79th Engineers Regiment now in Beirut, has distributed secretly among his comrades. BEIRUT AL MASSA has been able to lay its hands on a copy and is publishing the text thereof with full reservations hoping that it will reach American ears. Following is a literal translation of this most serious of documents:

American Officers and Other Ranks:

I arrived from Munich July 27 by Globemaster with a group of other American officers. Before our departure from Western Germany we held a meeting with representatives of the United States High Command in Europe who told us that the American Government and President Eisenhower himself had decided to send us to Lebanon to assist this friendly state.

They tried to convince us that the American forces had been called to ensure safeguard the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon threatened with armed aggression by a foreign power. They also assured us that our forces would be withdrawn from Lebanon as soon as the Cairo and Baghdad aggression were stopped. However, my stay in Lebanon and my personal observation of the situation have convinced me that the American intervention has nothing whatsoever to do with the prevention of the alleged aggression.

A few days ago we received instructions to the effect that we were going to remain 15 months in order to safeguard the peace and security of the United States.

There are also plans to undertake large scale works with the object of transforming the airfields of Rayack and Koleia't into American Atomic Bases. Rocket launching pads will be erected along the Lebanese Syrian Border. More atomic weapons will be dispatched soon to Lebanon and Beirut harbor will be transformed into America's principal naval base for its Near Eastern fleet.

One cannot fail to realize that the object of all these preparations is to wipe out the millions of Arabs who are struggling for their national independence.

I am certain that the majority of American officers and troops are convinced that the continued presence of American forces in Lebanon is silly (sic) and unjustified and will have dangerous repercussions on the peace not only in the area but throughout the world.

That is why I am asking you, my comrades, to demand that we be withdrawn from Lebanon to the United States quickly, and if we truly love our country we should return there without further delay.

American officers and troops: Don't allow yourselves to be fooled; don't allow yourselves to become involved in a military adventure for the benefit of any of the warmongering factions!

sgd John H.
79th Engineering Regiment
Beirut

Thus ran the text of the document, and now we ask prompt clarification of the matter by the responsables, whether Lebanese or American, and hope to hear their answer promptly and unhesitatingly. The document in question is in the possession of BEIRUT AL MASSA for inspection by whoever wishes to see it.

APPENDIX X.—THE FALSE KISHI-DULLES PACT. *Blitz*, 12 OCTOBER 1957
(Note forged State Department cable, on same page)

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

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.

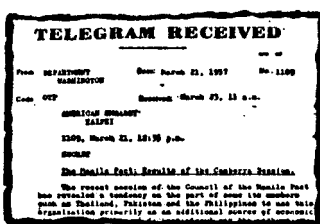
The U.S. in return, threw a sop to the Japanese Government by agreeing to the establishment of a U.S.-Japanese Joint Security Committee to supervise military cooperation between the two countries.

The actual signing of the agreement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Kishi took place on June 28th, but I understand discussions on each a part 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 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 as Britain's cost.

The recent visit to London of the Japanese Foreign Minister 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. Dulles is keeping a wary eye on Japanese pretensions of friendship, as should be.



**Proof Of Subversion
In Taipei 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 'Meas' directed a telegram from the State Department of the United States to its embassies in Asian countries.

The copy of this telegram No. 1100 dated March 21, which was sent by the American Embassy during the visit in Taipei last May, shows the extent to which diplomatic privileges is being abused.

**Military Nature
Of Treaty**

The other four important points the instructions make are:
1. "The strengthening of our ties with leaders of the opposition parties who show understanding of the needs facing the free world."

2. "Inspire upon these in power so that their position directly depends on their loyalty to the United States."

3. "Watch down any ventilation by local governments over the formation of a joint SINO-AMERICAN front and joint command," and

4. "Oppose the tendency of UNATO members to conduct themselves merely by conduct agreements since 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 the text:

AMERICAN EMBASSY
TAIPEI
1200, March 21, 12:30 p.m.
SECRET.

The Manila Post Member of the Southern Edition.
The recent session of the Council of the Manila Post has revealed a tendency on the part of some of its members such as Ballard, Duffstein and the English to use this organization primarily as an additional source of economic aid. Another member of disreputable was the one of understanding by the

OVERLEAF

WORLD TIDES
Beginning Of A
New Epoch
By: RAMESH SANGHVI
BLITZ FOR COMMENTARY

THE SOVIET BABY MOON, revolving round our earth at also 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 flying 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 vigor of human hand and human mind. However, particularly it is to the eternal credit of the Soviet science and nation before, as the launch of the rocket and the flight of the Baby Moon and Sputnik-1 has revealed that this device of the Soviet and Sputnik-1 has revealed that it will be only the early stages of the rocket and satellite will take us to the outer space.

Unlimited Possibilities For Progress
Forty short years ago when Maklaine (Maklaine) was the Indian space from earth. After a few hours the land was a backward, primitive state. Today, the modern science was completed by the launch of Sputnik-1 has shown the world has achieved. There is the most rapid advance of our century — the first atomic energy station welded to the planet and the first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and now the Baby Moon has been recorded in the Southern Soviet Union. There is no doubt that this historic epochal progress can only be possible within the Soviet system.

Futility Of Insane Arms Race
Secondly, and for immediate perspective, the Baby Moon has finally closed the era of current "super-armaments" by Mr. Eisenhower said "The world is entering on a new era when nations and nations will be united to cooperate." All current armaments have now become out of date with the satellite of the world. Such a rocket can travel from Moscow to New

What are the major implications of the Baby Moon?
OVERLEAF

UP-TO-DATE
ELEGANCE

Here is a modern, masterpiece of precision — the SANDOW 'DAYMATIC' — automatic with date, 17 jewels, water-proof, shockproofed and anti-magnetic.

Model 543 of steel case — \$4.95. Model 542 of gold case — \$6.95. It is available in luminous or non-luminous dial. The up-to-date.

WEST B SANDOW DayMatic

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO. PRIVATE LTD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

PAGE SEVEN

ELITE Newsagency

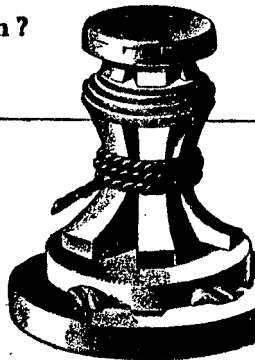
SATURDAY OCTOBER 21, 1957

☆☆☆ INDIAN MASTERPIECES ON SHOW AT PEKING



The biggest ever Indian Exhibition to be held abroad was opened in Peking on September 10 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.

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 serves 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 blindfold best.

US Stoges 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 through 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. 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. 202 of April 27, 1956. We must strengthen the positions of our friends in local governments and support those who bring less affected with nationalist ideas and 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

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 hesitation 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 in that effect passed at the SEATO Council in 1958.

We must strongly oppose the tendency of SEATO members to confine themselves to seeking merely economic aid through U.S. aid and whenever possible to establish economic organizations 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.

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

It is worth noting that the Soviet Union has been able to launch its satellite states in the Far East and to open a new era in the Far East. The Soviet Union has been able to launch its satellite states in the Far East and to open a new era in the Far East.

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 21, 1957 No: 1109

Code: OTT Referred: March 23, 11 a.m.

AMERICAN BROADCAST
CALIF

1109, March 21, 12:59 p.m.

SECRET

The Manila Pact: Remits of the Canberra Session.

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

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'.

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The actual signing of the agreement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Kishi took place on June 26th, but I understand discussions on such a pact had been going on many months before.

Probably this agreement is

what Mr. Kishi said at a conference soon after Mr. Kishi that results of the "much more" than mentioned in the joint comm. Japan's recent election under American supervision violation of the "agreement" by which Central European should have had a good behaviour.

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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. "inspire 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 Novorossia 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. All this will

15 14
UP-TO
ELEG



APPENDIX XI.—THE FORGED MURPHY LETTER. DISTRIBUTED BY MAIL
IN MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES, MARCH 1959

(forged letterhead)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
December 4, 1958

Dear Mr. McClintock,

At first I had decided not to write this letter in order to avail Mr. Rountree of the opportunity to consider on the spot the proposals made in your letter of November 14th.

However upon reflection I decided to write after all. Your suggestions to some extent seem to be based on the assumption that my actions during my tour of the Middle East were determined solely by my personal approach to the problems of this region.

This is a grave misapprehension. The course I pursued in the Middle East had the previous approval of Mr. Dulles. We took into account that the Colonel, not unlike a capricious maiden is fond of delicate treatment!

I am under the impression that you are going to extremes in attempting to find discrepancy between the Secretary of State's orders and the last instructions sent to you under my signature.

We hold you in high regard as a diplomat but one should not cling too much to outworn ideas and methods. In my opinion goals should remain constant but the means of attaining them should vary depending on the circumstances. Of course you remember Europe of the first post-war years. Are we using the same means today to carry out our policies? The answer is obviously no.

Your fears that we might somehow enhance the spirit of Kasserism 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. I fully agree with you. However I disagree with you that swords should be drawn ahead of time, particularly when our goals can be attained without 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!

I hope I convinced you in realizing that you have made hasty conclusions. Mr. Rountree, on behalf of the Secretary of State will be on hand to help you overcome the doubts that assail you.

Thank you for bringing the matter to my attention. As you know all Middle East problems are of the utmost importance to me. I hope to have the pleasure of continuing our correspondence in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Murphy

P.S. Thank you for your good wishes on the occasion of my birthday. I regret that I did not reply immediately. Accept my personal regards.

APPENDIX XII.—THE FALSE POWER ORDER. *Neues Deutschland*
2 OCTOBER 1958

"Secret Order to All U.S. Pilots"

(translated from Neues Deutschland of 2 October 1958)

Bonn (ND). U.S. pilots are forbidden to fly over U.S. territory with atomic and hydrogen bombs aboard. This sensational disclosure was made by an American pilot formerly stationed at Barksdale Air Base in Louisiana, who is now at Kaiserslautern. The pilot said in a conversation that General Thomas Powers, commander of the Strategic Air Command of the United States, has issued a special order whereby bombers with A or H bombs aboard must not fly over their own homeland. Such flights were forbidden in May of this year. Planes stationed in the U.S. which are under orders to carry out death flights over Europe and Africa receive their bomb loads at air bases outside the American border. They also receive special markings. On the return flight they must off load their bombs at the same bases, where the markings are removed. Only then are they allowed to fly over U.S. territory.

The pilot said that each air squadron had been assigned certain transit bases. The Second Squadron, reportedly flying to Sidi Slimane and Nouasseur Bases in Morocco and to Zaragoza, Moron and Torrejon Bases in Spain, take on their A and H bombs at Kindley Fields Bases in Bermuda and Lages Base in the Azores. The Eighth Squadron, flying to Greenham Common, Fairford Mildenhall and Brize Norton bases in England, take on their bombs at Loring, Maine in the U.S. and at Goose Bay, Labrador. Here also the planes which operate in northern areas take on their bomb loads.

The pilot would not discuss the reasons for General Power's order. It is easy to see, however, that the purpose is to protect the population of the United States from the dangerous consequences of possible "accidental" crashes or collisions between aircraft carrying atomic or hydrogen bombs. Concerning the secrecy of the order, it is feared in the U.S. that the "unwanted" reaction in Western Europe, produced by the revelation of this order, would force the cessation by the U.S. of these death flights.

gerade eine solche Machtkonzentration auf dem Kontinent, und zwar dem schärfsten Rivalen Großbritannien, den deutschen Monopolen. Sich dem Gemeinsamen Markt anzuschließen und beispielsweise mit den französischen Monopolen eine Front gegen die deutschen Monopole innerhalb dieser Organisation zu bilden, ist Großbritannien nicht gewillt, da das den Verzicht auf alle Sonderrechte (und Profite) im Commonwealth bedeuten würde.

Die britische Regierung sieht sich also vor die Alternative gestellt, entweder einen „Gegenblock“ mit den übrigen, nicht dem GM angehörenden OEEC-Ländern zu bilden oder diesen durch die

Teil Europas und um seine Fernierung gegen das sozialistische Lager handelt. Mit den zahlreichen Publikationen, die in der westlichen Presse zu diesem Thema erscheinen und die die Vorteile dieses „freien Marktes“, des „freien Handels“, seiner „unpolitischen Konzeption“ usw. usw. hervorheben, sollen lediglich der wahre Charakter der Freihandelszone diapiert und die Völker irreführt werden.

Die Krise wird zweifellos die Gegensätze zwischen den imperialistischen Staaten noch erheblich verstärken, und wenn in diesem Monat die Verhandlungen weitergehen, werden sie um nichts freundlicher geworden sein.

Geheimbefehl an alle USA-Piloten

Flüge mit Atombomben nur über „verbündeten“ Staaten — nicht über Amerika

Bonn (ND). Den USA-Piloten ist es verboten, mit Atom- und Wasserstoffbomben an Bord das Territorium der Vereinigten Staaten zu überfliegen. Diese sensationelle Enthüllung machte ein amerikanischer Pilot, der auf dem Luftstützpunkt Barkdale (Louisiana) seinen Dienst versah und gegenwärtig bei Kaiserslautern stationiert ist. Der Pilot erklärte in einem Gespräch, der Kommandeur der strategischen Luftflotte der USA, General Thomas Powers, habe einen speziellen Befehl gegeben, wonach Atombomben mit A- oder H-Bomben an Bord das eigene Mutterland nicht berühren dürfen. Solche Flüge seien schon seit Mai dieses Jahres verboten. Flugzeuge, die in den USA stationiert sind, und deren Aufgabe es ist, Todesflüge über Europa und Afrika durchzuführen, erhielten ihre Bombenlast erst auf Stützpunkten außerhalb der amerikanischen Grenzen. Sie würden dann besonders gekennzeichnet. Auf dem Rückflug müssten sie auf dem gleichen Stützpunkt ihre Bomben wieder entladen, worauf das Zeichen entfernt wird. Erst dann dürfen sie amerikanisches Territorium überfliegen.

Der Pilot gab bekannt, daß für jedes Luftwaffengeschwader bestimmte Trans-

porten festgelegt sind. Das 2. Geschwader, das bekanntlich Marokko (Stützpunkte Sidi Slimane und Nouasseur) und Spanien (Stützpunkte Zaragoza, Morón und Torrejón) anfliegt, erhält seine A- und H-Bomben auf den Stützpunkten Kindley Field (Bermudas) und Lages (Azoren). Das 8. Geschwader, dessen Ziel England ist (Stützpunkte Greenham Common, Fairford, Mildenhall und Brize Norton) erhält die Bomben erst in Loring im USA-Staat Maine und auf Goose Bay (Labrador). Hier erhalten auch die Flugzeuge, die in den nördlichen Breiten operieren, ihre Bombenlast.

Auf die Gründe, die General Power zu diesem Befehl veranlaßten, wollte der Pilot nicht eingehen. Es ist jedoch un schwer zu erkennen, daß man die Bevölkerung der USA vor den gefährlichen Folgen eventueller „zufälliger“ Abstürze bzw. Zusammenstöße von Flugzeugen mit A- und H-Bomben bewahren möchte. Was die Geheimhaltung dieses Befehls angeht, so fürchtet man in den USA mit Recht die „unerwünschte“ Reaktion in Westeuropa, die das Bekanntwerden dieses Befehls dort ohne Zweifel hervorrufen würde, zumal die USA nicht gewillt sind, ihre Todesflüge einzustellen.

Dinar betragen. Die Gesamtsumme der Preiserhöhungen soll sich auf 18 Milliarden Dinar belaufen.

Stark

Am gestrigen Mittwoch begannen die 650-Millionen-Volk Chinas und die ihm alle sozialistischen Länder und die ganze antimperialistische Welt den 9. Jahrestag der Gründung der mächtigen Volksrepublik im Fernen Osten. Jeder Tag nach der historischen Wiedergeburt des chinesischen Volkes unter Führung seiner Kommunistischen Partei hat die neue Wahrheit bestätigt, daß die Gründung der Volksrepublik China das größte Ereignis seit der Großen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution in Rußland ist. Sie feierten wir mit der Befreiung Chinas aus imperialistischer und halbfeudaler Knechtschaft zugleich den zweiten entscheidenden Schritt der Menschheit in Richtung des Sozialismus und Kommunismus, deren unaufhaltsamer Sieg unserer Jahrhundert Inhalt und Ziel gibt.

Grandiose Erfolge als Ergebnisse gewaltiger, viele hundert Millionen Menschen umfassender Massenbewegungen ließen die kurze, doch so ereignisreiche Geschichte Volkschinas zu einer ununterbrochenen Kette zielstrebigem Aufbauarbeit und revolutionärer Umwälzungen werden, die mehr und mehr fühlbar die Weltgeschichte beeinflussen. Aber selbst im Lichte dieses ruhmvollen Aufstiegs ragt das letzte Jahr mit seinem beispiellosen Aufschwung und tiefgreifenden Veränderungen auf allen Gebieten des gesellschaftlichen Lebens als die bisher erfolgreichste Periode der Volksrepublik heraus. So stand der diesjährige Nationalfeiertag Chinas im Zeichen der von VIII. Parteitag der KP Chinas verkündeten Generallinie: „alle Kraft zu entfalten, um den Oberlauf des Flusses zu erreichen“, also die Aufwärtsentwicklung so stark wie nur irgend möglich zu beschleunigen.

Die 16 Haupt- und Kohlebergbau- und Stahlwerke im

APPENDIX XIII.—THE FORGED RANKIN CABLES. *Blitz*
21 SEPTEMBER 1957

US PLOT TO MURDER CHIANG
BLITZ
ASIA'S FOREMOST NEWSMAGAZINE
EVERY SATURDAY PRICE 25 NAVAL PAISE

TELEGRAM SENT
TO: SECRETARY WASHINGTON No. 500
DATE: APRIL 4, 1957
CLASS: TOP SECRET
CHECKED BY: Embassy
500, 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 propose to give to the people in Gimo's uncertainty that at the same time completely. There is also the fact that we could trust some of the successors will not lose heart and tell Gimo everything.
The situation is further complicated by the fact that Gimo continues to exercise complete control of the current service. Preparation for version No. 1 might, therefore, be discussed by his agents. Chiang would take unopposed measures 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 conditions are to be taken into account. I agree that a final decision should be taken as soon as possible.
Bantz.

TELEGRAM SENT
TO: SECRETARY WASHINGTON No. 501
DATE: APRIL 9, 1957
CLASS: TOP SECRET
CHECKED BY: Embassy
501, April 9, 5:20 P.M.
MOST IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET
Latest reports from very reliable sources on the attitude of Gimo's encourage and 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 latest reports, these members of the persons mentioned in our plans. Representatives of the special services have fully share this view.
Meanwhile we shall continue to "recruit" officers and in the Army appointment of reliable individuals to positions in the Army Air Force. This has to some extent been done in the May 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.
Bantz.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1967 ASIA'S FOREMOST NEWSMAGAZINE

US PLOT TO MURDER CHIANG

BLITZ

ASIA'S FOREMOST NEWSMAGAZINE
EVERY SATURDAY PRICE 15 NAIVE PAISE

TELEGRAM SENT

To: SECRETARY WASHINGTON
Date: April 4, 1957
Code: OZP
Charged to: Embassy

500, April 4, 5 p.m.
MOST IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 1340 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 Simao'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 Simao 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 unscrupulous 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 suspicions are to be avoided. In any case I agree that a final decision should be taken as soon as possible.

Rankin

TELEGRAM SENT

To: SECRETARY WASHINGTON
Date: April 9, 1957
Code: OZP
Charged to: Embassy

561, April 9, 5:30 p.m.
MOST IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

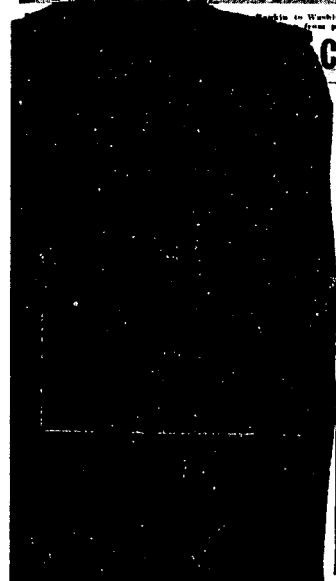
Latest reports from very reliable sources on the attitude of Simao's entourage indicate that the plan outlined in your telegram No. 1340 does not solve the problem.

In my opinion, it is necessary to go further and, besides my last report, take similar measures against the persons mentioned in it. These members of 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 secure 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. 1340.

Rankin.



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. 500 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").

INSIDE PAKISTAN
●SEE PAGE 3

These documents including secret material from the Cipher Department, were lost during the anti-American disturbances in Taipei on May 24, when infiltrated Chinese agents raided the Embassy premises.

The Associated Press of America in a dispatch dated June 26, 1957, admitted the fact that, during the riots, secret documents had been found 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 riots the secret code room of the US Embassy was broken into and documents were found missing.

Some of these papers have since been found, and BLITZ's investigation is a real breakthrough, not only for the Government in order to show the lengths to which the traditional gangster-diplomacy of US can go to achieve its objectives.

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 1968.

The plan that is now being plotted by the Portuguese Government is that by the end of 1967, Goa will be granted a special measure of autonomy with full powers. For autonomy, the Portuguese will be required to make a formal request to the Government of Portugal. The plan that is now being plotted by the Portuguese Government is that by the end of 1967, Goa will be granted a special measure of autonomy with full powers. For autonomy, the Portuguese will be required to make a formal request to the Government of Portugal.

only four people in Government know the Secretary-General of the Goa Government and the Service Chiefs.

The rest of the administration will be notified in the name of the Advisory Council 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 toppling with the help of Goa's membership of SEATO since 1964, when Canada and some other members of NATO made it clear.

●SEE PAGE 3

APPENDIX XIV.—THE FORGED ROUNTREE CIRCULAR. *Al Ahram*
26 JULY 1958

اقرأوا هذه الوثيقة واحكموا



تحقيق صحفي يكتبه محمد حسين هيكل

ولقد أتبع لي، قبل ان نغادر الاتحاد السوفيتي، في الطريق الى دمشق، ان التي نظرة سريعة على احدى القواعد الروسية، التي كانت قد تحركت، وتحفزت للعمل لا يستطيع ان اسمي القاعدة. ولا ارضى - اكرام الاسراها - ان اطلق العنان لقصي، برسم ويصف خلاصة ما رايته، انني يعني، بلذني، وجدني وجهها لوجه امام الحرب المالية الثالثة في احد المطارات، كنت استطيع ان اعد اكثر من الف طائرة كلها من ذلك النوع الاستراتيجي، الذي يستطيع ان يحمل اعني القنبل والخطرها، ثم في اقل من اربع البصر يلتقيها حيث يتعين عليها ان تهوي وفي احد المطرق، كانت العتود تسدق، دببات على القنارات ومدافع، وحاملات جنود مصفحة، جحافل لا اول لها ولا آخر وفي احد المكاتب رايت مارشالات، وجنرالات، ولقد احسست ان اصابعهم على الازرار، وانه اذا جاءت الاشارة الواعدة - في اللحظة التي تصلني البشرية كلها الا تجرد - فان لمسات خفيفة على هذه الازرار، سوف تطلق من عقابها قوى مدمرة لا يستطيع خيال على الارض ان يتصور مدى آثارها وقال لي احد جنرالات الجو وهو يشير الى دائرية من القنارات تصمد الى السماء كأنها الصواعق:

- ان الطائرة الواحدة منها، تستطيع ان تعمل من التفجيرات ما يوازي في قوته، جميع ما التي من القنابل في الحرب العالمية الثانية كلها
- وهل الجنرال راسه يسي وقال:
- هل تصور؟
قلت بصوت مضمحل:
- اجل الصور
والرد الرجل مشاعري، وقال:
- اني انه ما من احد يتخلى ان يبيع الحقيقة التي تستعمل فيها هذه الاسلحة، سوف يلقى الى اخر لحظة تتعلق بأعمال السلام وكان الجو مبهما، ثم روا
قلت راحة الحرب في الهواء
وبدا لي كأن الموت يهبط على رؤوس الجبال القريبة، ينتظر، ينتظر فرصته، فرصة لم تسبق له على هذا المدى الواسع من البقية صفحة ٣ موعود ١

ما قل ودل

حفا ان من يرى مصائب الناس يكون عليه نصيبته... فدمعشيل تاريم الطيب في انجلترا الى حد بعيد. وبمعنا ان معد الذين بالمجون انفسهم علاجاً خاصاً لدى الاطباء باجر كير لا يتجاوز منذ عشر سنوات مائة ألف نسمة أصبحوا اليوم يتجاوزون المليون... ولت ان هناك من يدهنون أجورا فاحشة للاطباء أحمد الصاوي محمد

التي صفحة ٣ موعود ٢

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BAGHDAD

ING TELEGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

CONTROL 2279
RECD: April 18, 1958
10 40 AM

TO: BAGHDAD (2)

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 eastern 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.

وثيقة سرية من سفارة أمريكا في بغداد

الاجرام - ١٩٥٨/٧/٢٦ - ٣

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
2 - DRPE, 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 exacerbate 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 loosening of the restrictions on trade with the U.A.R., and other measures are being contemplated at the present time.

It has succeeded 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 vice versa, in the long run, weaken or even completely disrupt the U.A.R.-Soviet relations.

4. 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 ideas 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 agencies 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 countries 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-Turkish 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.

ROUND PREP

صورة زائفة رسمية للولاية الخيرية السورية من سفارة أمريكا في بغداد

والقاهرة؟

قلت لجدتي :
هل رأيت ؟
والل صابرة لا يتفق يعرف ا
قلت :
ومع ذلك .. صدر نداء بالسلام
من دمشق .. وصدر نداء بالسلام
من القاهرة
لماذا ؟
لانا وان كنا على استعداد للتنازل ..
لانا وان كنا على لغة من مرفقتنا ..
لانا ، في نفس الوقت نشعر بمستوليتنا
لجان البشرية كلها
ان الدنيا لم تعمل فقط ، الى حالة الهوية
التي تربطنا بالاس ، وانما هي قد خفت بعد
المطلة خطوات
والآن ، حسة واحدة لم لا تكون في الكون
تدبر قوة تدع الارض ، هذه الكرة الصالحة
الرفقة ، من ان تدمر .. الى الفراغ ..
وسكت لحظة لم قلت :
- اليس هذا واضحاً ؟
ولم يقل شيئاً
واستغربت :
- ولكن دعني اكرر لك : لم يصعد
في الوقت متسع للحيل ، والخطح ،
والصايد
الآن ، في هذه اللحظات بالبشرية
كلها مملقة بغير ربيع .. الان يتبين
عليكم ان نحتوا في اعمالقكم ، فما
يقى من الضمير !
محمد حسين هيكل

شرح بقوة
تجده ، قد
بوت الحائنه
ان الخوف من
الديارات
التي تهازل كل
قد المرابي
يستمر في
يد الولايات
في السوري

سوريا عانا
الديبلوماسية
لن يمشة ماها
مكتابها
واوتتري

(٦) رأيت الدنيا
على حافة الهاوية
تخفيه صوفي يتيه
محمد حسين هيكل
غداً

US Uses Traitor Sam Sary's Bid To Suck Cambodia Into SEATO

From *BLITZ*, Correspondent

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 15.—The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

Record Of Treason And Treachery

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

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Plea For American Support

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

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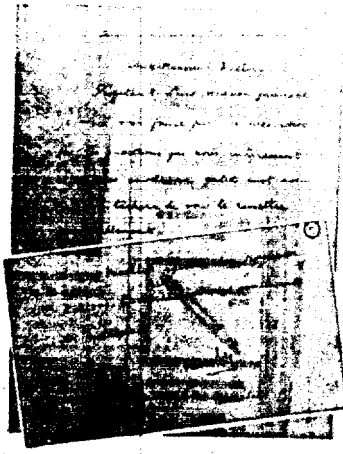
Warning Record Of Treachery

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

Plot Fled Upon Plot

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.



The first and last pages of the letter written by Cambodia traitor Sam Sary to the Editors of the *US Newsmag*.

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

Another 'Korea' In Cambodia?

The United States Government is using Sam Sary's bid to join SEATO as a "pretext" to justify its intervention in Cambodia.

APPENDIX XVI.—THE FORGED SJAMSUDDIN LETTER. *The Mirror*
15 MAY 1958

Rangoon, Burma

The Mirror

May 15, 1958

American Intrigues and the Indonesian
Rebels

It is daily becoming evident that the Americans and the SEATO group under their control are interfering in the civil war in Indonesia. The Americans have aided the rebels by giving them arms, moral support and military advice. On May 11 when Government forces occupied Manado the rebel headquarters, brand new American arms marked U.S.A. were found. It was during that period that reports were heard that not only Americans but also Taipeh Chinese volunteers were fighting on the side of the Indonesian rebels. Although the Taipeh Government denied the truth of these reports the world did not quite believe it. The other day the Burmese Government was forced to issue a statement that foreign power nations were interfering in the internal affairs of Indonesia. The Burmese Government and the Government of Indonesia have signed a pact of friendship. As a matter of fact, it has been found that long before the rebel leaders of the Indonesian Army revolted against President Sukarno's Government, they had been in touch with the Americans. The following letter is written by an Indonesian rebel officer M. Sjamssuddin to MacArthur, Jr., American Ambassador in Japan:

"Akasaka
Prince Hotel

....

Kioi-Cho Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo

15 March, 1958

Dear Mr. MacArthur,

Your phone call proved to be real magic. The meeting as it could be expected was very useful. We have agreed practically on all the details. Now, I hope, our ties will remain permanent and we will receive all necessary materials without delay. I am sure that both Hussin and Sumual will be satisfied with the results of my mission.

I believe also that this agreement will help me to calm my colleagues to some extent. I say to some extent because I understand very well the pessimism and hopelessness which can be observed now in the center and on Celebes. They understand there that SEATO powers will not, of course, go further than helping us unofficially and will not risk declaring their open support to our movement.

Besides, I must confess that my colleagues jealously watch the project regarding Sumatra unification with the Malaya Federation. They fear that the execution of this plan will, so to say, leave the Celebes movement overboard.

I think I am ready to share their opinion but I do not see any way out as yet. Of course, you understand that the Dutch counter-project to unite Celebes administratively with West Irian is merely an insane idea; apart from everything else we have not enough power to spread our influence over the whole island. In any case, however, some way out should be found. We need some cardinal decision on the Celebes movement lest our forces simply scatter there. It would be very good if such a decision is adopted as soon as possible.

I certainly understand, Mr. Ambassador, that you cannot tell me anything consoling regarding it until my departure. But I should not like to go back to Manado empty-handed. On my way home I shall stay for about a week in Manila. If you receive any instruction or a decision on this problem in the nearest future please inform me in Manila but not later than March 22.

Let me thank you once more, Mr. Ambassador.

Respectfully yours,

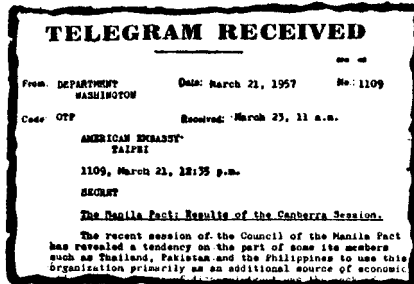
M. Sjamsuddin"

The letter was written on March 15, 1958, At that time, three Indonesian Army Officers including M. Sjamsuddin were in Tokyo for the purpose of seeing President Sukarno. At that time there was no civil war in Indonesia and President Sukarno was traveling on a goodwill tour to Asian countries including Burma and had stopped in Tokyo for a rest. The Army Officers who were about to rebel had come to Tokyo to see President Sukarno and give him their ultimatum. At that time the rebel officers had already established contacts with the Americans.

This letter asking for assistance was written before the rebellion broke out. When the rebellion broke out American arms were seized and reports were also received that the Taipeh White Chinese had fought on the side of the rebels. Therefore, the Americans and the SEATO group under their control cannot deny that they had interfered in Indonesia.

The Burmese people should take American interference in the affairs of Indonesia as a lesson and it is hoped that in the factional struggle going on in the AFPFL, they will be able to support the side that is free of American influence.

APPENDIX XVII.—THE FORGED STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE ON SEATO
Blitz, 12 OCTOBER 1957
(Note false Kishi-Dulles Pact report on same page)



**Proof Of Subversion
In Taipeh Document**

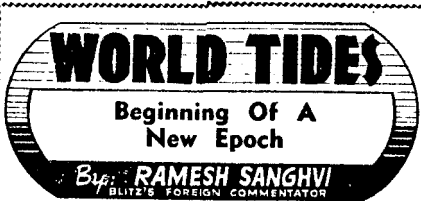
**International Gangsterism
Of American Embassies**

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. 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."



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 and Knashudra has come

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 Committee to supervise military co-operation between the two countries.

The actual signing of the agreement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Kishi took place on June 20th, but I understood 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 departure that results of the pact "much more" than mentioned in the joint communiqué. Japan's recent election of the United Nations Security Council under American patronage is a violation of the "agreement" by which a Central European should have had a seat and an American reward for good behaviour.

Any such agreement is a parallel for the Eisenhower Doctrine in the East, bringing an threat to the entire continent. It is also an extension of the current American substitute its own infirmity for Britain's cost.

The recent visit to the Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama got a very warm here, in spite of his of the purpose of the to frost Anglo-Japanese ship and cooperation, keeping a wary eye of protestations of friendship should India.

UP-TO
ELEG



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

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 explicitly to BLITZ that the agreement allows use by mutual consent of Japanese ground forces in military operations in any part of the Far East.

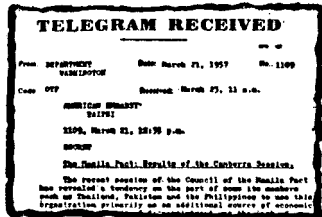
The U.S. in return, threw a sop to the Japanese Government by agreeing to the establishment of a U.S.-Japanese Joint Security Committee to supervise military cooperation between the two countries.

The actual signing of the agreement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Kishi took place on June 30th, but I understand discussions on such a pact had been going on many months before. Probably this agreement is

what Mr. Dulles had in mind when he held 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 the Japanese Foreign Minister 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. While he keeps a wary eye on Japanese indications of friendship, as should India.



Proof Of Subversion In Taipei Document

International Gangsterism Of American Embassies

HONG KONG: "We must strengthen the position 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. 110 dated March 31, which was sent by the American Embassy during the riots in Taipei last May, shows the extent to which diplomatic activities is being abroad.

Military Nature Of Treaty

The other four important points the instructions make are:

1. "the strengthening of non-Communist leadership of the opposition parties who stand up for 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 coalition of local governments and the formation of a joint BRATO (United Front and Joint Command) and";
4. "expand the leadership of BRATO members to include Communist street workers."

The whole purpose of the telegraphic instructions are to prevent the undermining of the military nature of the Treaty. How is it done?

AMERICAN EMBASSY TAIPEI

1201, March 31, 12:30 p.m. SECRET

The Manila Post Bureau of the Canberra Station.

The recent session of the Council of the Manila Post has revealed a conspiracy on the part of some of its members such as the United, Nationalist and Philippine to use this organization primarily as an additional source of economic aid. Another line of disinformation was the lack of understanding by the

WORLD TIDES
Beginning Of A New Epoch
By: RAMESH SANGHVI
BLITZ'S FEATURE 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 lifting 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 special achievement goes generally to the vitality and vigor of human hand and human mind. However, particularly it is to the advanced spirit of the Soviet science and religion which, in the creation and use of the rocket, has revealed that this dream of the Vedas and Upanishads is now a reality. It will be only the few hundred and persons who will not see the hands of this unprecedented program in the Soviet system.

Unlimited Possibilities For Progress

Forty short years ago when Mahatma Gandhi came on the Indian scene from South Africa — the Soviet lead was a backward, military, police state, where the only science was considered by its absence. Today, it has shown the world how scientific progress can be achieved through the use of unique advances of our country — the first atomic energy station added in the peaceful use, the inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) and now the Baby Moon — has been revealed in the Soviet Union. There is 8000 miles from the historic moment of progress can only be passed by within the Soviet system.

What are the other implications of the Baby Moon?

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 the laws of gravity and indirect evidence toward certain beliefs. All this will now come to an end.

We shall learn now about the Moon and Mars, about the entire planetary system. In fact, people will now be visiting these planets, setting out the true position there, and the laws which govern about the laws which govern the behavior of the elements, it will no longer be an but the elements who will be the prisoners.

Futility Of Inane Arms Race
Recently, and for immediate importance, the Baby Moon has clearly shown the futility of current "modern" armaments. Mr. Khrushchev said: "The world is entering on a peaceful way. Science and progress will be created by cooperation." All current armaments have now become of no use with the satellite controlled rocket, that is rocket controlled from Moscow in New World from Moscow in New

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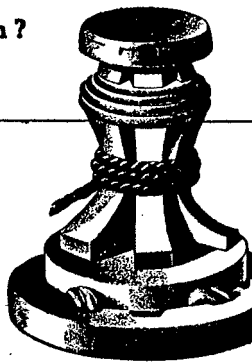
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☆☆☆ INDIAN MASTERPIECES ON SHOW AT PEKING



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.

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 Stoooges 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 danger 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.

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 improve upon those in power that their position directly depends on their loyalty to the United States.

Military Aid Is The Only Aim

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 variation 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 on that effect passed at the SEATO Council in 1958.

We must strenuously oppose the tendency of SEATO members to confine themselves to seeking merely economic aims through U.S. aid and whenever possible prevent the emergence of projects to establish economic organizations 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.

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

Soviet Moons Open New Era

Continued From Page 7

Fact with the Moon mission and hit a target — say the Fifth Avenue — with the precision of a dart.

Who doubtless, more than ever, the facility of the present means must give way and of the web of military power and those had been. In fact, the Baby Moon has been the most potent and powerful argument for general acceptance, for Peking, little and for immediate disarmament.

The Soviet leaders have expressed their position in such an immediate need on disarmament in contrast to the position where the U.S. had unilaterally 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 divide the moon, keeping only a small portion for his national power. This offering offer not only reveals the destructive capacity of the new invention but also the fact that it is within the control of man who fortanarily are who had succeeded in the control of the human race.

The Baby Moon has started a new course. Mark moves to follow. At the same time it has placed two alternatives before mankind: One is the obvious road to progress, the scientific and peace path.

The other is the path of destruction, extinction. The first decision from the United States are not negligible. However, there are many parties in the question of the overwhelming majority of mankind, which has a life and death stake in the success of mankind, never less action, we would have entered the Century in our history.

APPENDIX XVIII.—THE FALSE STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE ON SUMMIT CONFERENCE. Neues Deutschland, 7 JUNE 1958



NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

ORGAN DES ZENTRALKOMITEES DER SOZIALISTISCHEN EINHEITSPARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS

Hilbert Auerbach, Westfalen

Berlin, Sonnabend, 7. Juni 1958

13. Jahrgang / Nr. 133 / Einzelpreis 15 Pf

Geheiminstruktion von Dulles zur Sabotage der Gipfelkonferenz

Sonderanweisung des State Department an die USA-Botschafter / Sputniks verstärken westliche Minderwertigkeitsgefühle / USA fürchten, Kontrolle über die NATO-Partner zu verlieren

Nationale Interessen stehen der Machtpolitik im Wege / Kein Verzicht auf „Politik der Stärke“

Berlin (APND) Der „Altenheim-Direktor“... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Wettrennen zwang USA zur Zustimmung... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Sowjetische Initiative ist im Schwarz... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Studenten brutal zusammengeknüpelt... Stupeur überfall auf Demonstranten der Humboldt-Universität... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik...

Angebot der UdSSR stark beachtet... USA-Industrieunternehmen sind Handel mit der Sowjetunion interessiert... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik...

Muster für Halbjahr... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Großer Erfolg für die „Kranich“... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...



Ein Bild aus der sowjetischen „Kranich“-Zeitschrift

Proletarier aller Länder vereinigt euch!

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles... Die Sabotage der Gipfelkonferenz...

Verstärkungskräfte... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Wettrennen zwang USA zur Zustimmung... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Sowjetische Initiative ist im Schwarz... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

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Großer Erfolg für die „Kranich“... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles... Die Sabotage der Gipfelkonferenz...

Was unsere Kraft vermag

Sicher denkt die Welt unsere... Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Heute mit Beilage

KUNST UND LITERATUR

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

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Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

Die amerikanische Außenpolitik... Die Geheiminstruktion von Dulles...

APPENDIX XIX.—THE FORGED DILLON-TIMBERLAKE LETTER
MAILED IN AFRICA, EARLY SEPTEMBER 1960

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1960.

My dear Clare,

It is with pleasure that I inform you that your report on the Congo created a most favorable impression here, including the Secretary of State and the President. I share their opinion and hope that your work in Africa will continue to be as successful as it was in the beginning. Concerning your suggestions, all of them were agreed upon with the exception of several minor items which you should have received by the time this letter reaches you.

Although I am fully convinced that you are aware of the seriousness of the situation and have familiarized yourself with all our instructions, I take this opportunity in an unofficial capacity to remind you of the necessity to be as careful as only you can be and tender some friendly advice.

Limit your contacts with Lumumba's political opponents to a minimum, especially with Tshombe's people, although they should not be discontinued for even a moment. We of course are certain that after what he received in Washington, Tshombe will not go back on us, at least of his own free will. God only knows what these blacks are likely to do. It would be difficult to find more mercenary creatures in the whole world! At present, we here do not envisage a more suitable candidate for the post of Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo. At present he seems to be the only suitable replacement for the high-handed postal clerk who stands on the pedestal as the "Liberator of the Congo".

It is desirable that you choose more or less stable candidates for the posts of Tshombe's republican cabinet. However, he has his own ideas on this matter which he sent us a week ago with a postscript indicating that the duplicate had been sent to you. I do not think it expedient that we follow his advice on this matter. I recommend that you should see to it that at a decisive moment Tshombe's government could at once begin functioning effectively.

Best wishes for your continued success. I will only be too glad to hear from you in both an official and private capacity.

His Excellency
Mr. Clare H. Timberlake,
Ambassador of the United States of America,
Leopoldville.

Sincerely yours,

Douglas Dillon

APPENDIX XX.—THE FIRST FALSE "U.S. PILOT LETTER." DISTRIBUTED
BY SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON, 3 JULY 1958

(Partial text, from press reports of 5 July 1958)

First "U.S. Pilot Letter"

(Writer identifies himself as "a pilot at one of the air bases of the U.S. Air Force in Britain." He charges Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other NATO leaders of having "turned their backs on the good will extended to them by the Russians," and continues:)

I can help your country a great deal and it's my firm intention to do so soon. Enough water has passed under the bridges and it's time to act.

It's my contention that the Western world should be shown right now just how horrible an atomic bomb could be. Then those foolhardy persons who persist in remaining foes of atomic disarmament would be swept from power by an indignant wave of protest.

I intend to drop my deadly load during one of our routine flights. My target will be some point in the North Sea, not very far from the coast of England but far enough so that too many people won't be killed. Our D-day will be sometime after July the first. May this one bomb stop those who want to drop hundreds.

Of course it will be up to you to provide a refuge for me and my crew, all of whom have agreed to act together with me in the accomplishment of this task. In addition, we're counting on receiving financial aid for the rest of our lives. Frankly speaking, that latter point was the deciding argument for several of my companions.

It is understood, of course, that we will reveal all the secret information we know to your intelligence service.

We'll fly across your border somewhere near Leningrad and get in touch with your radio stations as soon as we will have approached the boundary. I request that you warn our AAF not to open fire on us and let us know where we can land.

Hoping to see either you or one of your friends in Russia in the near future,

Very truly yours,

W.

THE SECOND FALSE "U.S. PILOT LETTER." DISTRIBUTED BY
SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON, 9 JULY 1958

(Translation from French text published
in Paris CP daily l'Humanite on 10 July 1958)

Second "U. S. Pilot Letter"

Dear Sir,

I sincerely hope that you have considered my earlier
letter about dropping an atomic bomb in the North Sea.

Let us hope that that will put a little good sense into
those who are planning an atomic war. Unless there is some
difficulty, I will drop the bomb within the next five days.

W.

THE THIRD FALSE "U.S. PILOT LETTER." DISTRIBUTED BY
SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON, 9 JULY 1958

(Translation from French text published in Paris
CP daily l'Humanite on 10 July 1958)

Third "U. S. Pilot Letter"

Dear Sir,

I am a member of the crew of the plane which is going to drop the bomb. We are forced to postpone our flight because of certain inspections which are under way.

It (the bomb) will be dropped a certain distance from any center of habitation so that there will be only a few hundred deaths. We hope that this will be enough to show the Western capitalists what a terrible thing they are playing with...

If we are shot down by our own jet fighters, and it is possible, we will die happy. Others will carry out this task another day.

A.

THE FOURTH FALSE "U.S. PILOT LETTER." DISTRIBUTED BY
SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1958

(Verbatim copy, but not facsimile)

Fourth "U. S. Pilot Letter"

I am an American pilot who lost a friend flying over
Eastern Germany. I intend to get my revenge by dropping an
atomic bomb on Soviet territory. One or two of my crew will be
British airmen. We shall take off from Mildenhall, Suffolk.
Look out next Friday.

T. W. J.

P. S. My friend with his crew will drop an H-bomb
on Poland.

APPENDIX XXI.—PHANTOM “UNITED AFRICA ASSOCIATION” VERSION OF
THE FORGED BRITISH CABINET PAPER. CIRCULATED IN AFRICA JUNE
TO NOVEMBER 1960.

UNITED AFRICA ASSOCIATION

=====
Tripoli Tunis Rabat Dacar
Nairobi Salisbury Lagos Accra
=====

Chairman:
ABIDOYE KING

General Secretary:
J. OLE OKELLO

25th May, 1960

Dear brother,

By good fortune we have come into possession
of an important British memorandum regarding the U.S.
policies towards trade-union movement in Africa.

As we read this secret paper of the British
colonialists we shuddered to think what they have in
store for Africa. Although the U.K. previous record on
this continent is not unknown it has never occurred to us
that the U.K. and U.S. imperialists continue to pursue
the same far-reaching aims now as before.

Having read this paper with utmost care over
and over again we have come to the conclusion that all
trade-union and political leaders of Africa should know
about it.

This memorandum shows that the European colo-
nial powers, especially Britain, have no intension to
withdraw from Africa. They try hard to find new means to
retain their sway over our continent. At the same time
the U.S., the strongest among the imperialist powers,
penetrates more and more into Africa.

It may so happen that Africa will be again entangled
into a colonial web from which there will no escape for us, the
Africans. Imperialism is leaving through the door in order to

This threat must be averted!

Approved For Release 2004/09/24 : CIA-RDP81M00980R003200010001-5

We attach herewith a photographic copy of the above memorandum in the hope that it will help you to evaluate better current developments and prove once again the necessity of struggling for an independent African trade-union movement in the interests of great and happy future of an independent and united Africa.

Yours sincerely,

signed ???

SECRETARY GENERAL

Approved For Release 2004/09/24 : CIA-RDP81M00980R003200010001-5

SECRET

DRAFT
21/12/59

ANNEXE TO CABINET PAPER ON POLICY

IN AFRICA x

INTRODUCTION

The sixth Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) held in Brussels at the beginning of December was marked by a serious conflict between our trade union delegation and the American representatives over the future of the trade union movement in Africa.

This conflict apart from attracting regrettable press publicity has become a subject for discussion at the official level both in the United Kingdom and in the USA.

This annexe aims at an examination of the political and industrial principles on which the clash between our trade unions and the American unions was based and to make recommendations which it is hoped will be followed by our trade unions and by the Government departments concerned.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF BRITISH POSITION

AT BRUSSELS CONGRESS

The policy of the British Trade Union representatives in ICFTU is the result of confidential consultations over the years between officials and Labour Party and trade union leaders. Its primary aim is the protection of British interests. In the first place such protection implies a struggle against Communism in the TU sphere. This was the aim that originally led the Foreign Secretary (the late Ernest Bevin) to take the lead in the break way from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

x This draft awaits final amendments, elisions and additions from C.O., C.R.O. and particularly the Intelligence Departments, all of whom have contributed material to this draft.

U.K. EYES ONLY

SECRET

and in the foundation of ICFTU. The details of our Policy over ICFTU have never in fact been set out in any systematic form or written down in any instructions. It is however important to stress that at no time has any serious conflict arisen between official British policy and the policy that the trade union leaders consulted have been willing to pursue. The official side has always been ready to take advantage of trade union experience. Similarly for their part the trade union leaders have always shown themselves willing to accept official advice and to collaborate with the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and with certain experts of the Intelligence services who by the very nature of the question have been closely involved from the very beginning of ICFTU.

It was agreed that in the private negotiations that preceded the Congress and at the plenary Congress itself the TUC spokesmen should pursue the following line.

The gradual abdication of direct British and other European rule in Africa in favour of measures to establish local independence makes it all the more necessary to maintain our African connections by the development of non-political means. In these conditions the role of trade-unionism and therefore the role of ICFTU have acquired a new and vital importance for us. This had been only partially foreseen as regards Africa when ICFTU was founded. Recent developments there have greatly increased the importance of the unions as an alternative Instrument of Western influence and especially as a brake on unchecked political and national movements. Since it is difficult to accuse trade unions of serving colonial ends, with their aid it should be possible to establish harmonious

relations with the new social and political institutions in Africa now being created and with the administration of industrial and agricultural interests which we hope to maintain after any political changes. Trade union help will be needed to check irresponsible nationalisation and to maintain control in the key sectors of the economy in the newly created African states.

2. The principal aim should be the development in Africa of a genuine trade union movement as we know it in Britain and on the Continent. This must be done with our help and under our influence from the start.

Such a movement would concern itself with workers conditions and their rights to organise, always bearing in mind the limitations imposed by local circumstances.

Our trade union leaders have always fully accepted the fact that the trade union movement is not the proper channel for purely political demands and agitation. To open the industrial movement to political agitation means to open the door to communism even if the political leaders fly the national flag. In conversation TU representatives have frequently recalled the history of Spratt and Bradley in India and the results in British Guiana of allying the trade union movement with a political party. * The same dangers exist in an acuter form in Africa.

* This is perhaps an uncomplete analysis. Both Spratt and Bradley in India and the nationalist movement in Guiana primarily represented a Communist threat.

U.X. EYES ONLY

SECRET

3. Trade union leaders have pointed out that in Africa the principal danger that might arise was the political strike. This in Africa would be a primary and very dangerous form of alliance between nationalism and unionism. No one could control the development of a political strike or prevent its leadership falling into the wrong hands. In the United Kingdom the labour movement has always successfully fought against political strike. In our discussions with TU representatives we expressed the hope that if they did their best to prevent political strikes we on our side would instruct the local authorities not to regard innocent industrial movements as a form of political challenge.

AMERICAN POLICY AND AIMS

During the negotiations which preceded the Congress the State Department and the American trade unions made no real secret of the fact that the participation of the American trade unions in ICFTU would be used to further the developing political and economic interests of the USA in Africa.

Reports and information on the recent secret Conference of American ambassadors and senior officials at Lorenzo Marques showed that general American policy towards Africa is based on decisions adopted in connection with a secret policy report written by Mr. Richard Nixon after his visit to Africa in 1957. The more recent document prepared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (published as Study No.4) also confirms this.

We need unfortunately to realize that this American Policy has little or nothing in common with our aims in ICFTU, or indeed with our whole policy in Africa.

On the contrary the aim seems to be to take advantage

of the difficult situation in which the United Kingdom and other European powers find themselves and to replace their influence and interests by direct US penetration in Africa using the machinery of ICFTU and American contacts that have been built up with African leaders for this purpose.

"The Western colonial crisis in Africa in both a challenge to and opportunity for the extension of direct American influence", wrote Nixon, and in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report we find "greater opportunities for profitable operations (in Africa) exist than has been realised ... In the past as concerns the problem posed by our obligations to our European allies, there has been a tendency to allow US policy towards Africa to be formulated in the capitals of Europe. The march of events in Africa itself, and the recent change in the internal organisation of the Department of State that has brought Africa to the policy-making level, are causing a reassessment of our position, a procedure that is obviously an essential first step toward effective independent American action".

"It must be recognised", Mr. Nixon further wrote, "that from the political point of view the European powers in Africa, including Britain and France, are irrevocably tarred with their colonial past. America is heir to no such past in Africa. It is that fact that can make her the heir to Africa's future... "

Mr. Nixon continued: "I consider it necessary to make the point that from now on America should go forward faster with strengthening its position in Africa. Having in mind this purpose it should go forward with increasing its diplomatic missions there, sending there its most experienced political and economical experts, creating news information and educational centres and giving an incentive to the flow of considerable amounts of private capital. American interests in the future are so great

as to justify us in not hesitating even to assist the departure of the colonial powers from Africa. If we can win native opinion by this process the future of America in Africa will be assured".

Every concession we or the other European powers make in our endeavour to build up a viable future for ourselves in Africa seems likely to be turned against us by the Americans. For the Senate Foreign Relations Committee writes that every step the European powers take "to modify or relinquish colonial controls anywhere gives us (i.e. America) more room for diplomatic manoeuvres". The accusation of colonialism according to this Committee is something that they (and not only the communists) must and will stress in their "day-to-day operations in Africa" as regards their "dealings with African states" and their "position vis-a-vis the colonial powers and the multiracial states of Africa, the Portuguese territories, and the Congo".

At the Lorenzo Margues Conference mentioned above the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Ch. Satterthwaite is reported to have put it even more bluntly: "We should do our best to influence the African peoples. This could be successfully done by exploiting the struggle against European colonialism. It is difficult for you as Government officials openly to attack powers which are our allies in NATO. But there are other ways of doing this and one of them is through the AFL-CIO contacts in the African labour movement. At the present moment they are allowed to go as far as to demand immediate effective steps to assure the establishment of an independent democratic Republic in Algeria and the creation of a North African Federation with Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria as members of it".

The grave point is that this is exactly what the American trade unionists are doing in practice. In Meany's report submitted to the 3rd Constitutional

Convention of the AFL-CIO we find that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO urged the American Government "to strengthen greatly our diplomatic missions throughout Africa, recognising the importance of the labor factor in the new states, to increase the Labour Attache Corps"... and... "to promote the Exchange-of Persons Program in the area with particular emphasis on the participation of Labor in this program".

The Americans verbally insist on the importance of guarding against Soviet Imperialism but in reality communist influence in Africa is minimized - the Senate Foreign Relation Committee exclaims that there were only six Soviet representatives as against 100 Americans at Accra alone and "we may well ask for special proofs of (communists) influence" in Africa.

The Americans are not interested in the creation of Africa genuine trade unions as we know them. America has no Labour Party. Her trade union movement has been built from above by highly paid trade union bosses and not from below as in Great Britain and in Europe. Her trade union leaders are isolated from the rank and file and have little or no experience of trade union work as we know it. Indeed in-sofar as they do have any understanding of our form of TU work they condemn it as "socialistic". As a result the American trade union leaders such as Meany, Reuther and Dubinsky can afford directly and openly to execute governmental and particularly State Department and C.I.A. policy.

The American trade union leaders have therefore always sought to build up the trade union movement in Africa on the basis of privileged leaders. Their chief weapon, following American practice, is the bribery of anti-communist and anti-colonial elements in the trade union and nationalist movement. In agreement with the State Department and the C.I.A. the Americans have

COMMUNIST FORGERIES

provided secret undercover support for such leaders as Tom Mboya, the General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour and the Chairman of the ICFTU Area Committee for East, Central, and Southern Africa, Alioune Cisse, the Secretary of the General workmen's Union of Black Africa (UGTAN), Senegal Branch, Jauques N'gom and Mbilla Marcous of the General TU Confederation of French Cameroun, Macrae in Uganda and various individuals in Nyasaland, Togoland etc. This is a crude and short-sighted policy. Above all it is a dangerous policy. Africa is not America. In order to be safe for our purposes the trade unions in Africa must appear to be organised from below on genuine TU principles. The model, as one TU official put it, should be John L. Lewis (or Ernest Bevin) in their early days and not Hoffa or Anastasia in their later days.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

It was realized that the crucial issue at the 6th Congress of ICFTU would probably be the position of the African trade unions and their relations to ICFTU. This question has three aspects:

- (a) The Accra conference's plan to form an independent pan-African trade union Federation, supported by the Ghana TUC. This plan is a most serious threat which if implemented would undermine the whole position of ICFTU and in the long run our whole position in Africa. Such a movement would unite in its most dangerous form the trade union movement and political nationalism. Our policy in connection with this plan coincides to some extent with the policy of the Americans. The only difference is that in certain eventualities we know that they have considered using the Accra plan as a means of pressure against the so called colonial powers.

(b) The Lagos Conference's demand for a greater autonomy for the African trade unions. At this Conference an Africa Regional Organisation (AFRO) was decided on with its own regional executive board of six members (not yet elected) drawn from the main African areas and possessing the exclusive right to receive and distribute all aid sent to the African unions. This organization while remaining officially affiliated to ICFTU would possess an alarming measure of independence.

We do not and cannot altogether oppose extending the rights of the Regional African TU Organisation inside ICFTU Regional TU organisations in Europe, Asia and Latin America have considerable powers. The snag lies in the word "autonomy". The other regional organisations willingly accept central control by ICFTU. For example the Asian Regional Organisation which is headed by our very good friend V.M.N. Menon has been extremely successful in bringing the Indian trade unions to accept directions from ICFTU. There are certain reasons which make us doubtful if the African trade unions would pursue the same line.

We knew before the Brussels Congress opened that a proposal to give more autonomy to the African Regional Organisation would be put forward by Mr. Mboya. In fact we have reason to believe that there is an understanding between him and the Americans and that the whole plan for the emphasis on autonomy of the African Regional Organisation is intended to be used by the Americans as an indirect means for spreading their influence in Africa.

(c) Financial aid will probably be necessary to support the Lagos plan and to help African leaders. The difficulty from the US point of view was that the International Solidarity Fund is controlled by Sir Vincent Tewson. The State Department and the C.I.A. met this difficulty by

promising Meany and Reuther that any funds necessary would be met from secret, or, rather, "aid" sources.

2. It was known that at the Congress the Americans would endeavour to change the existing structure and personnel of the Confederation in order to put their general policy across.

Resolution No.110 adopted at the 3rd Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO says that the response of the ICFTU to the organisational and educational programs exercised in the lesser developed areas of the world - Africa and South East Asia - "has raised doubts among many of its affiliates as to whether it is adequately equipped and directed to accomplish the tasks which have devolved upon it. It is becoming apparent that corrective measures are necessary..."

This question also has three aspects:

(a) Replacement of the General Secretary.

We knew that the Americans would seek to replace or restrict the power of the General Secretary Jacobus Oldenbroek whom they regard as the principal instrument of British pre-dominance in the Confederation.

During the war Mr.Oldenbroek was closely connected with the late Edo Fimmen of the International Transport Union. It has evidently become known to the Americans that early in the war we persuaded Fimmen and Mr.Oldenbroek to put themselves and their organisation at the disposal of our S.I.S. for certain undercover purpose.

We regard Mr.Oldenbroek as a very capable General Secretary of ICFTU. In the first place he is well known in the International trade union movement and trusted by the TUC, secondly he is known to and can be trusted by British authorities and thirdly has the advantage of not being British.

Hitherto our trade union representatives have resisted American attempts to replace or restrict Oldenbroek's powers. These attempts have been going on since 1955. At that date Mr. Irving Brown, the European representative of the US trade unions, called for Oldenbroek's resignation and replacement. This move was defeated with the assistance of Belgium and also of Mr. Omar Becu the successor proposed by the Americans. Mr. Becu is the Belgian General Secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation. He has been a close friend of Oldenbroek for many years. We can continue to rely on Becu's refusal to be a party to Oldenbroek's removal and are confident that the Americans are unlikely to find any other successor acceptable to the Congress - except Becu that is. Irving Brown would not be acceptable.

(b) Reduction of the General Secretary powers.

When in 1955 the US failed to secure Oldenbroek's removal they shifted their line and sought to secure their purpose by a reduction in the powers of the General Secretary and by an increase in the powers of the President, Mr. Arne Geijer of Sweden. This was resisted by our trade unions then and would be resisted at the Congress. We and the leaders of the trade unions have reason to suspect that Mr. Geijer has some form of secret understanding with the Americans. An indication of this understanding was provided by Mr. Geijer's proposal at a private meeting in November that four new permanent Assistant General Secretaries should be appointed. This in itself might present an acceptable compromise with the

Americans over Oldenbroek's powers. What was quite unacceptable for us was that each permanent assistant secretary should be responsible for a certain area and (here lay the significance) that the American permanent assistant secretary should have charge of Africa. Such a proposal by Geijer could only have suited the American book and in making it we think Geijer was acting for them. There is also information that Mr. Geijer has been active in lobbying the American case against Oldenbroek and in favour of Irving Brown.

(c) Increasing African representation on the central bodies of IOFTU.

We considered it possible to bring additional African TU leaders into the central bodies of IOFTU. We regard African representation at the centre as providing some safeguard against the measure of local autonomy we were forced to grant. For we hoped that working away from African local nationalist pressure and among responsible European colleagues these representatives may be persuaded to follow sensible courses. We intended only to resist the election of leaders who according to information at our disposal have secret contacts with the Americans.

3. We were aware that complications would arise over the position of Germany. Adnauer had been persuaded to promise that the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) delegation would support the Americans. But the State Department was not completely satisfied with this promise which contained a qualification about bearing in mind "Germany's present and potential African interests".

SOME PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS

It will be only too clear from the analysis of British and American policy given above that a clash was inevitable at the Congress. Since both delegations represented the views of their governments it was unlikely that these very grave policy differences could be solved—either at private meetings or still less in open Congress.

A detailed account of the Congress has already been circulated and in any case has appeared in the Press. It need not be repeated here. Both British and American delegations adhered to their principles. The general results may be summarised as follows.

The Congress adopted a resolution on the fight against colonialism and racial discrimination in which it drew "particular attention ... to... the state of emergency and the adoption of the emergency legislation in Nyasaland, Uganda, Southern Rhodesia, and Malta; and to the existence of a Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland", and called, inter alia, "for a revision of the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to secede from the Federation, as well as for a revision of the constitution of Nyasaland; for an early accession to independence of Tanganyika and other dependent countries"...

The resolution ends with the reaffirmance of the ICFTU determination to do all in its power to struggle for the removal of all obstacles which still exist on the road towards self-government and self-determination of all peoples of the world.

2. The US went even further than had been expected in their attack on colonialism designed to increase US influence and gain for her leadership in the African unions by giving support to the African political leaders and their claims to autonomy.

The American openly attacked the British trade union leaders for acting merely as the agents of the

Colonial Office in their activities and as being concerned to maintain colonialism in Africa and not with the trade union movement as such.

A few words from a paper by Meany will illustrate the lengths to which our American allies are prepared to go in attacking us.

"Western colonialism is morally wrong and politically destructive", he said. He then went on to demand "the early and complete elimination" of what can only be ourselves, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal from Africa.

More serious than the fact that Meany was prepared to submit his paper to the Congress, is that much of Meany's paper, including the words quoted, was lifted bodily from a report by the probable future president of the United States. It comes in fact from the Nixon's secret 1957 report referred to earlier in this annex.

However the violence of this attack by Meany on the whole worked against him. Though his paper in fact received a small majority, the Germans, who had earlier (as Adenauer had promised) supported the Americans, came round to our side, (they had their own African plans in mind). But this can only be regarded as a temporary reprieve. The basic threat remains. A worrying feature was that the Canadian representative voted together with the Americans.

3. As regards Oldenbroek we had to accept a compromise. This had been agreed at a private meeting in November before the Congress. A special Committee was set up which will make recommendations in six months on the reorganisation of the central machinery of the Confederation. We had provisionally to agree that Oldenbroek would retire. Becu however will replace him (if he agrees). In any case the General Secretary's role will diminish in importance owing to the appointment of four Permanent Assistant General Secretaries. The decision about Oldenbroek was

taken at a private meeting between the representatives of the USA, Britain, The German Federal Republic and Sweden. The struggle for control has in fact temporarily passed from the Congress to this Committee. The Americans still place their hopes on Becu. They are not aware of our agreement with him. Among the possible assistant secretaries are Victor Feather, Assistant Secretary General of the TUC, Irking Brown, the AFL-CIO European representative, and C.H. Millard, a Canadian who is now the Director of ICFTU.

4. The Scandinavians though indifferent to the "colonial" attack were shocked by the obviousness of the attempt to turn ICFTU into an instrument of American financial and political influence. Their experience in trade unionism made them prefer our policy of building genuine trade unions from the ground upwards. As they said privately "in existing circumstances in Africa this is your best, perhaps your only, insurance of maintaining your position".

5. The most serious danger for the future from our point of view is the position over African trade unionism. This followed the lines anticipated and feared in the brief.

The Americans gave almost unconditional support to Tom Mboya and the full Lagos programme. It seems clear that they have in effect reached some private arrangement with Mboya not only politically but probably personally and even financially. x

x This is under investigation. What does seem clear is that the whole question of autonomy for Mr. Mboya is really a question of money for Mr. Mboya. His ultimate aim here as in everything else is to achieve personal predominance by getting control of funds distributed in Africa whether secret American funds, as we think at present, or, better, the open Solidarity Fund, or both.

At one point the Americans demanded the full Lagos programme and threatened not only to give independent financial support to the African unions but also to withdraw financial support from the Confederation as a whole. Extreme African demands supported by America over regional independence were scaled down and a compromise on autonomy for the African unions reached. The exact details and extent of this autonomy are not yet finally defined. But it will probably be more extensive than we would have wished.

We have also agreed to increase African representation on the central bodies of ICFTU. The vice-president of ICFTU Mr. Ahmed Tlili, of the General Workers Union of Tunisia promised his full support in resisting the creation of an independent trade union movement in Africa and to guarantee that local autonomy would be limited inside ICFTU. But the possibility must not be excluded that the Americans will continue to provide secret undercover support for local leaders and organisations. It now seems that they will attempt to infiltrate the Labour departments of the newly created states and place their own TU experts there.

6. Mboya has claimed a complete triumph for the Lagos policy of autonomy in a public speech. This is not completely accurate. The speech was made in this form chiefly in order to ward off attacks from Ghana and Guinea and the supporters of an independent all African TU congress. We of course approve of this. Mboya privately warned and consulted us about his speech and we have other indications that he wishes to for private collaboration with us. ("Provided it is kept private"). It seems possible that he thinks he has obtained all he can from the Americans. At our request he included a passage in his speech repudiating the use of the International Solidarity Fund for political purposes. This was satisfactory.

7. The American unions have probably overplayed their hand with Mboya. He claimed in the speech referred to that the autonomy secured for the African unions was greater than that possessed by the Asian or Latin American or even European unions. Such claims over Asia and South America are not going to please the State Department or the C.I.A. It is probable that the State Department will call Meany and Reuther to account over this. If not we can draw their attention to the difficulties their position will create in Asia and Latin America.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

We suggest that the main conclusion to be drawn from the conflict of Anglo-American policy as shown in the briefs and in practice at the Congress is that it is now clear that the political issues involved are too great to be dealt with at trade union level.

Some months ago, long before the Congress, the TUC had itself come to this conclusion and wished to approach the Prime Minister with the request that he approach President Eisenhower in an endeavour to reconcile Anglo-American Differences which in their opinion would make progress at the Congress impossible and in the long run threaten our whole position in Africa.

We agreed with this advice but not with the timing. Our view was that it would be better that matters should be thrashed out at the Congress and to postpone international negotiations until the issues were quite clear. Our main purpose in so deciding was to strengthen the ties between ourselves and other European countries in ICFTU. It seemed necessary that we should obtain as much international support as possible before any approach to the American Government. For it cannot be emphasized too strongly that what we seek to change is not merely a temporarily foolish policy pursued by the US trade unions but the deeply rooted official policy behind it worked out by the State Department

and C.I.A.

We believe that the time has now come to approach the American Government officially and endeavour to make them instruct the American trade union leaders not to undermine our interests in Africa and to collaborate with us and the other members of NATO in ICFTU. This of course implies a fundamental change in American African policy.

We also suggest that we should secure the maximum support of other European countries and their trade union movements on the following points:

The American Trade Unions should cease their attacks on colonialism. Such attacks so far from building up a weapon against communism, in fact open the door to it. Any attack on colonialism should come from the ex-colonial powers by virtue of their present policies.

2. The AFI-CIO must be restrained from conducting propaganda through their own centres and agents in Africa and must work only through ICFTU. As members of ICFTU they should refrain from any direct contact or financial assistance to African trade unions, African political organisations or most dangerous of all individual African national leaders. All such contacts to be channelled in future through ICFTU. It is essential that ICFTU should have full control over how money which the Americans give to the African trade unions is spent.

3. Apart from the general political steps now being undertaken by the ex-colonial powers in Africa and in particular ourselves and Belgium, the best local defence against communism in Africa will be found in building up the trade union movement there. This must be done from the ground up on European principles and recognising that the business of trade unions is industrial and economic negotiations and not political agitation.

The exclusion from African trade union movement of the American "boss" principle. * In African conditions this is easily convertible to nationalist demagogy, e.g. Nasser in Egypt.

4. We must make it clear that it is not in Western interests to allow the building of an independent all African Federation of Trade Unions. We must guard against the emergence of such a Federation at the forthcoming all African trade union conference in Casablanca.

If we fail measures must be taken to prevent African ICFTU trade unions becoming members of any new All African trade union movement.

5. It is therefore vitally important that action should be taken against the further development of African trade union autonomy before the rot goes any further.

6. Measures should be taken about certain questions involving the leadership of our own trade unions. There are indications that somebody among our trusted TU leaders maintains close contact with the C.I.A. and forwards confidential information to it through the American Embassy in London.

* Taking American steps into account we ourselves should take certain measures. Sir Tom Williamson is preparing to send one of his best National Union of General and Municipal Workers officials out to Kenya to organise public service workers in Kenya and will do the same in Nigeria.

APPENDIX XXII.

[Department of State Bulletin, May 22, 1961, p. 765.]

**U.S. Denies Validity of Alleged
"Instruction" Regarding Cuba**

Following is the text of a note from Philip W. Bonsal, U.S. Interim Representative on the Council of the Organization of American States, addressed to José A. Mora, OAS Secretary General.

No. 714

APRIL 18, 1961

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to the "Acta de la Sesión Ordinaria Celebrada el 4 de Enero de 1961", pages 56-58 (OEA/Ser.G/II, C-a-397).

On January 4, 1961 the alternate delegate of the Government of Cuba read to the Council of the Organization of American States a paper purporting to contain instructions of 1897 or 1898 addressed by the Government of the United States to General Nelson A. Miles, who commanded the United States forces in the liberation of Cuba. According to this alleged paper, General Miles was ordered to pursue a divisive policy in Cuba to prepare the way for its annexation by the United States, which would then use the island as an outlet for Negro emigration.

I am certain that none of the members of the Council was misled by the employment of the so-called "instruction" alleged to have been issued over half a century ago as part of the propagandistic attacks from the present Cuban Government to which the Council has been subjected from time to time in recent months. Nevertheless, in order that there might be no doubt in the minds of those who might come upon this canard in the records of this important inter-American forum, my Government initiated a thorough and careful re-study of the matter. As a result, I can now report that the story as told by the alternate Cuban delegate is only a new version of a legend long discredited.

The United States first learned of the alleged instructions in 1908, when they were printed in the Cuban newspaper *El Eco de Holguín*. The Department of State promptly called the matter to the attention of the War Department, and on November 28, 1908 the Assistant Secretary of War (whose office was supposed to have drafted the

memorandum) replied that there was no record of the document in his office and that in his opinion "the alleged communication has no official authenticity."

Since 1908, the alleged instructions have been quoted numerous times. They were later attributed to J. C. Breckinridge—presumably General Breckinridge, Inspector General of the United States Army. (Such instructions, even if genuine, would certainly not have been issued by the Inspector General.) Among others, Horatio S. Rubens, in his book *Liberty: The Story of Cuba* (New York, 1932), pages 843-846, and Herminio Portell Vilá in *Historia de Cuba en sus Relaciones con los Estados Unidos y España* (La Habana, 1939), Volume III, pages 460-461, referred to these instructions which were erroneously considered by them to be authentic.

Twenty-seven years ago, in the *American Historical Review* for April 1934, Colonel Thomas M. Spaulding, a military historian, wrote a short unofficial paper on the subject entitled "Propaganda or Legend". He discussed the alleged memorandum and pointed out numerous discrepancies between it and genuine documents of the War Department. In Colonel Spaulding's judgment the so-called Breckinridge memorandum was a fabricated document actually written—possibly first in Spanish rather than English—at some time between 1900 and 1906 by someone unfamiliar with War Department practice.

As this alleged paper has been revived through the years, the records have been carefully searched several more times to see if any basis whatsoever could be found for the story. No such basis has been found.

Most recently, in a letter to the Department of State, dated March 13, 1961, the National Archives reported that an examination of the records in its custody had failed to disclose a copy of this document or anything resembling it and that its examination had confirmed the results of previous searches, all of which were negative and which tended to confirm the conclusion that the document is spurious.

Thus, no evidence has yet been found to show that the alleged memorandum is genuine. Both

in the United Nations and in the Organization of American States, the Government of Cuba has repeatedly attacked the United States without any regard for historical accuracy and truth; it has deliberately distorted and twisted the facts of U.S.-Cuban relations, from the period of Cuban independence to the present, to try and substantiate its numerous false charges against my Government and its people. To quote from this alleged memorandum can only be regarded as another example of the present Cuban Government's bitter campaign against the United States. I would appreciate it if you would transmit this note to the representatives on the Council for their information.¹

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

PHILIP W. BONNAL
Interim Representative of the United States on the Council of the Organization of American States.

His Excellency
Dr. José A. Mora,
*Secretary General,
Organization of American States.*

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TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE BRITT

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE BRITT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:15 a.m., in room 155, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Edward J. Gurney, presiding. Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Samuel Scott, associate counsel; Alfonso L. Tarabochia, chief investigator; and David Martin, investigation analyst.

Senator GURNEY. The subcommittee will come to order.

Will you raise your right hand, Mr. Britt?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BRITT. I do.

Senator GURNEY. Proceed, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a brief preliminary statement.

Mr. Britt has testified under his real name, and is so testifying, but he is a refugee and because of that, and facts that would develop through his testimony, he has been helped to create a new identity. The committee is aware of the new identity, but with the Chair's permission, we will not refer to it at this time so our record will try to protect that identity.

Senator GURNEY. I understand.

Mr. SOURWINE. Sir, what is your nationality?

Mr. BRITT. My nationality is Czechoslovak.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where were you born?

Mr. BRITT. I was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was your education?

Mr. BRITT. I got my education at Charles University in Prague in the Department for International Relations, and I graduated in 1954. Later in 1964 I enrolled in the Charles University again, studied at the Department for Journalism and graduated in 1967.

Mr. SOURWINE. What has been your employment since you got out of there?

Mr. BRITT. Several weeks before my graduation in 1954, I was invited by the Center Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and I was recruited as an intelligence officer for Czechoslovak Intelligence Service. I served in this capacity until September

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RESOLUTION

Resolved, by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, that the testimony of Lawrence Britt taken in executive session on May 5, 1971, be released from the injunction of secrecy, be printed and made public.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman*.

Approved: July 12, 1971.

(11)

1968 when I defected and a short time later I asked the American authorities for political asylum.

Mr. SOURWINE. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that the committee is aware of how Mr. Britt got to the United States and where he entered, but again if the Chair will permit, we will not go into that on the record.

Mr. Britt, what rank did you achieve in the Czechoslovak service?

Mr. BRITT. I was a major.

Mr. SOURWINE. How high do the ranks run in that service?

Mr. BRITT. The highest rank in the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service was the rank of colonel, so it was a high rank.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many majors were there approximately at the time you were in it?

Mr. BRITT. I would say about, between 70 and 100.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you any idea how many men altogether were in that service?

Mr. BRITT. There were about 1,500 people in the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am talking about officers in the Intelligence Service.

Mr. BRITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was the nature of your assignment? And if it changed, tell us about that.

Mr. BRITT. At the beginning I got an intelligence schooling. I went through a 6-month intelligence school in Prague and then at the beginning of 1955, I was appointed a research officer in the Department for Research and Analysis. I worked there until 1958, when I was appointed operational officer, an officer of the operational department for intelligence activities against Germany.

In 1961, I was sent to Berlin as a member of the so-called residentura there, covered as a cultural attaché of the Czechoslovak Embassy in East Berlin. I stayed there until January 1963 when I returned to Prague to the headquarters of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service and shortly after that, in February of 1964, I was appointed deputy chief of the new Department for Disinformation. Actually in the parlance of the Soviet-bloc intelligence services, it was called the Department for Active Measures. I served as deputy chief of this department for 2 years, until 1966, when I was appointed an officer of the Czechoslovak intelligence station in Vienna.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who was your chief in the Department of Disinformation when you were deputy?

Mr. BRITT. My chief was Maj. Tiri Stejskal.

Senator GURNEY. What does this Department of Disinformation mean; that is, the word "disinformation"?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, actually it prepares and carries out disinformation, black propaganda and so-called influence operations. These operations, first of all, aim at influencing the sphere of public opinion of the non-Communist world, trying to deceive the world public opinion, to undermine the American positions all over the world.

The second direction of these activities is deceiving decisionmakers of the non-Communist countries, and to bring them to false decisions.

In the parlance of the intelligence services it means to "feed" them with false information and expect that they will then use it as a basis for wrong conclusions and measures.

Senator GURNEY. I understand. I suppose false information would be a good description of the word "disinformation."

Mr. BRITT. Yes, sir; but, it is used in the intelligence services, it is a common term.

Mr. SOURWINE. To expand on that a little, with the Chair's permission—is it true that the disinformation operation includes a number of specialized techniques? For instance, the Chief spoke of the actual dissemination of false information.

Mr. BRITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And there is the discrediting of factual information?

Mr. BRITT. Right.

Mr. SOURWINE. And of true information.

Mr. BRITT. Right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Then there is the slanting with respect to public information, with a view, as you said, to bring about bad judgments and false decisions?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, are there other specialized techniques which you recognize and can tell us about at this time?

Mr. BRITT. Well, I think there are basically three types of operations: disinformation, which means to feed an enemy, it can be the United States, Germany, Britain, any non-Communist country, with false information so that the counterpart, the enemy, takes wrong decisions.

Second type are propaganda operations. It may seem strange that Soviet-bloc intelligence spends so much time and effort on propaganda when every Communist-bloc country has a large official apparatus for the same purpose. It is true that Soviet-bloc intelligence takes over the role of a propagandist abroad whenever for ideological, moral, or tactical reasons the official propaganda institution can't do that. So for example, Eastern European intelligence services do not hesitate to do propaganda of fascist character in the name of some nonexistent Fascist organization if it serves the purpose. It is actually black propaganda as the real source is covered and the world public opinion doesn't know that it was initiated in Eastern Europe.

Then, there is the third type called influence operations which are the most demanding and very rare.

These operations are based on the activities of so-called influence agents, Communist agents working in non-Communist countries, who have important positions in the government, political parties or in Parliament. They can get instructions from East European Communist intelligence services, for instance, how they should react in Parliament, in a parliamentary discussion or if they occupy an important position in an enemy's intelligence service, what to do, in order to make it less efficient.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are there persons of that nature in the United States, to your knowledge?

Mr. BRITT. I have no knowledge of this kind of person in the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. I do not mean, sir, individuals whom you know personally or know to be, but do you have reason to believe there are such individuals in the United States?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, I suppose so, yes.

Mr. BRITT. No, because the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service maybe was not as well established in the United States as, for instance, the Russian Intelligence Service could. As far as the operations carried out directly on the American territory are concerned, during the period between 1964 and 1966 when I was a deputy chief of that department, this was very, very rare. Actually, I remember only one operation which was carried out anonymously in the United States in 1964 during the presidential campaign. It was a propaganda operation against the presidential candidate, Mr. Goldwater, but it was not too successful because it was only a drop in the ocean of really existing anti-Goldwater opinions and propaganda.

Senator GURNEY. You are saying we are doing a pretty good job ourselves without the help of the Czechs?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, that is true.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you give us an example of an operation of this type in any country with which you are familiar?

Mr. BRITT. First of all, I would like to underline that most of these operations are parasites on the existing anti-American movements all over the world. It is very easy for the Communist intelligence service to start an anti-American operation in Africa, Asia, or Latin America because of anti-American movements and opinions which objectively exist there. Disinformation operations of the Communist intelligence services parasitize on these existing anti-American streams.

I can give you an example of an operation which was carried out in 1964 and 1965, aiming at undermining American positions in Africa.

Three forgeries of American documents were produced in Prague.

The purpose was to reveal the United States as the major conspirator and enemy of the left-oriented African regimes. The first one was a forgery of a letter by American Ambassador in Leopoldville to the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I think. Together with the other two written in similar spirit, these forgeries were to prove American conspiracy against the leftist Tanzanian Government. They were leaked to Tanzanian governmental officials but unfortunately I can't say who was used as a channel because the Disinformation Department was not informed about the names of agents. We were responsible for preparation of these operations without being allowed to know the identity of people involved.

Senator GURNEY. Who would know these, within your intelligence system?

Mr. BRITT. The so-called operational departments who are responsible to carry it out with the help of their agents. The Disinformation Department didn't have any agents, it prepared these operations, but didn't direct any agents. That was the responsibility of the so-called operational departments.

Senator GURNEY. I take it your operation was somewhat compartmentalized so one part would not know another part, where it was operating or what the names of the people were in another department?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, in order to protect agents. Well, in this case, in this operation Oscar Kambond, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania, presented the forgeries to the public as a proof of the American conspiracy.

And that was the start of a big anti-American campaign, not only in Tanzania but I would say all over the African continent. Tanzanian

President Nyerere hesitated to believe in these forgeries, he asked the American authorities for proof and shortly after that the American authorities presented the facts proving that all these documents were forgeries. President Nyerere accepted that, but the campaign continued, because actually the press did not want to believe that they were forgeries.

The second stage of the operation took place several months later when the Congolese rebellion forces were supplied with another forgery, confirming, or trying to confirm, the American antileftist activities in Africa.

The forgery was published when Thomas Kanza, the Congolese rebel foreign minister, gave an interview to the East African Standard. Mr. Kanza said that the Congolese revolutionaries had documents proving that the United States, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, South Africa, and Rhodesia had prepared the return of Moise Tshombe to the Congo and presented as a proof that forgery. And shortly after that Mr. Bouteflika, the Algerian Foreign Minister, made a similar attack at the meeting of African politicians in Nairobi, in March 1965. Many African news media published these pseudo-facts about the American conspiracy and the campaign continued for another few weeks or months.

I think one of the reasons why this campaign, this operation was successful was that most of the African leftist leaders, politicians or journalists wanted to believe in that disinformation message. They were not careful enough to find out whether the documents were forged or not. They wanted to believe in them because they confirmed their opinion. I suppose that was one of the reasons why this operation, and many other operations, were successful.

Senator GURNEY. Are we through with Tanzania?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. Let us go back to this United States political campaign of 1964.

Can you describe the efforts and the techniques used by the Czechs in the political campaign?

Mr. BRITT. As far as the technique is concerned, it was very primitive because the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service produced several forged documents and they were very cheaply forged. I can explain why. For instance the letter written by the American, supposedly written by the American Ambassador to Mr. Tshombe—

Senator GURNEY. I'm talking about the 1964 political campaign here.

Mr. BRITT (continuing). You mean the presidential campaign?

Senator GURNEY. That is right; not the Tanzanian matter.

Mr. BRITT. I think that it was a leaflet of several pages attacking Mr. Goldwater as a racist. Some facts in this leaflet about Mr. Goldwater were picked up from American books and newspapers and they were mixed with sensational ingredients attacking Mr. Goldwater as a racist.

Senator GURNEY. How were these distributed?

Mr. BRITT. They were distributed anonymously. I think that these letters were sent to the United States in diplomatic bags and mailed by the members of the Czechoslovakian intelligence station in the United States.

Senator GURNEY. In other words, mailed here.

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. Do you know to whom they were mailed?

Mr. BRITT. The names were usually selected from various address books, "Who's Who," and similar publications.

Senator GURNEY. In other words, there was a mailing list of various sorts.

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. How many were there, do you know?

Mr. BRITT. I would say there were several thousand copies of this leaflet mailed.

Senator GURNEY. Was there any other effort in that political campaign?

Mr. BRITT. No, no other effort. That was the only operation which the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service carried out in the United States of America in 1964.

Senator GURNEY. Now, how about 1968?

Mr. BRITT. I can't say because at that time I was not in the Disinformation Department any more.

Senator GURNEY. Do you know whether any other Communist country in Europe, either Russia or Iron Curtain countries, do this as a routine thing in political campaigns?

Mr. BRITT. The intelligence services have a green light to do it. There are no restrictions; but, they are careful, very careful, because it is dangerous from the operational point of view and from the political point of view as well. It is dangerous to be directly involved, to have direct connections with dissidents, with the ultraleftists in the United States or in other non-Communist countries. It represents an excessive risk because if the Soviet-bloc perpetrator is disclosed by a counter intelligence service, it would cause serious political harm to the Soviet Union and her prestige.

A safer way how to misuse the ultraleft of the non-Communist world is ideological influencing, leaving the initiative for individual violent or nonviolent actions in the hands of its leaders and that is not the job of Soviet-bloc intelligence but supreme Communist party bodies. It is true that many Communist intelligence disinformation and propaganda operations are accompanied by outbursts, but they erupt spontaneously, inspired by disinformational messages rather than on direct initiative of the Soviet-bloc intelligence.

The only case of direct involvement of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service in organizing demonstrations and riots I know, happened in Panama in 1965.

The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service didn't have any agents in Panama but had a lot of them in Mexico. Some of them were, I suppose, students, and again I don't know neither the identity nor the number of them because I was not allowed to. With their help the operation was carried out in Panama in 1965, a year after the clashes between American military forces and the students in Panama during which several people were killed. The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service decided to use the incident as a motive and base for an anti-American operation there and develop a tradition of anti-American struggle, a day of fight against American imperialism.

Every anniversary of the death of these Panamanian students was supposed to be commemorated by demonstrations and riots. The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service succeeded in instigating these riots

in 1965 with the help of the Mexican agents but a year later it didn't work any more and that was the end of the operation. This operation was the only one I know about when students were being used and misused.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire?

Senator GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Two different facets of that, one, leaving for a moment the activities in Latin America which we will come back to. I wanted to go back and lay a little foundation and ask a few questions. The foundation lies in your use of the phrase "the United States, the enemy."

It could have been any free country, I take it, that means that the intelligence service of Czechoslovakia, and I presume of other Iron Curtain countries, regards every free country in the world as an enemy, is that correct?

Mr. BRITT. The reason why I used the term is that United States is characterized in the long-range plans of the Soviet-bloc intelligence as enemy No. 1. There are certain priorities.

Mr. SOURWINE. Why?

Mr. BRITT. Because the United States is the most important rival of the Soviet Union, so not only the Soviet Intelligence Service but all satellite intelligence services as well consider the United States the enemy No. 1.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, I want to get to the question, with that background: Why was the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service interested in the Barry Goldwater campaign? What was the objective, what did they expect to gain, why were they attempting to discredit Mr. Goldwater as, as you say, a racist?

Mr. BRITT. The reason why, I think was that Mr. Goldwater was considered a dangerous rival.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean you did this because he was an anti-Communist?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, strongly anti-Communist.

Mr. SOURWINE. Opposed to the U.S.S.R.?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was he opposed to Czechoslovakia?

Mr. BRITT. No, not at all; the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service was only an instrument of the Soviet Intelligence Service.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that true in general?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, it is. It sounds unbelievable or ridiculous that Czechoslovakia, a small country in middle Europe with the help of her Intelligence Service is involved in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and so forth. Doing things which don't correspond with real interests of Czechoslovakia at all. This is not typical for Czechoslovakia only, all satellite intelligence services are primarily Soviet foreign policy instruments.

Mr. SOURWINE. When you operated in Panama, your objective was a certain impact on the United States, isn't that correct?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. But when you operated with regard to Barry Goldwater, your objective was, as I understand your testimony, only to hurt an individual who, as an individual, was an enemy of the Soviet Union?

Mr. BRITT. That was one reason. Another reason was to show an

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 American presidential candidate as a racist and to influence the black part of the American population against him.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you then making international propaganda against the United States by this charge of racism against Goldwater?

Mr. BRITT. Yes; thousands of these anti-Goldwater pamphlets printed in English, French and maybe in Spanish too were distributed throughout the Third World pointing the United States as the enemy of nonwhite nations, but the effect was very limited.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, I wanted to ask a few questions about the area of operations in Latin America that you opened up. You spoke of Panama. Do you have any knowledge of operations of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service in Cuba?

Mr. BRITT. I know that Czechoslovak Intelligence Service had a large intelligence station in Cuba, in Havana.

Mr. SOURWINE. When was this put in?

Mr. BRITT. I'm not quite sure, but I think it was established in 1960 or maybe 1961.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was this residentura operating against Cubans or was it using Havana as a base?

Mr. BRITT. This residentura had to help the Cubans to learn the espionage business. At that time I think the Czechs were more acceptable than the Russians.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean you were training Cubans in the intelligence business?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. To operate where?

Mr. BRITT. Especially in Latin America.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you train Cubans in the intelligence business to operate as agents in the United States?

Mr. BRITT. That is only my supposition. I think yes. I wasn't involved in operation activities against the United States, but according to my knowledge, I would say "yes."

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware of the operations of the International Union of Students in Prague in training Puerto Ricans to operate as agents in the United States?

Mr. BRITT. I know that in Prague there was a large Cuban intelligence station which operated with the help of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service.

Mr. SOURWINE. Cubans were sent to Prague for training in large numbers?

Mr. BRITT. Yes, many people from Latin American countries who were supposed to be trained came to Prague. Maybe I don't know how, whether they came over Canada or through other countries, but they came to Prague and they were trained there. How far Czechoslovak Intelligence Service instructed them there, I don't know, but certainly there was cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Cuban Intelligence Services in Prague. The Cubans had a large villa there and a permanent Czech liaison officer was in daily contact with them.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any knowledge of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service or its residentura in Havana and guerrilla operations run by Cubans elsewhere in this hemisphere, the Guevara type of operations?

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Mr. BRITT. I don't have any knowledge about it, but I can say my opinion on it. I would say that Cuba represents an important base for the penetration of the United States. Certainly there are many refugees in the United States who could have been recruited not only by Cuban Intelligence Service but Czechoslovak Intelligence Service or Russian Intelligence Service as well.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is a speculation based on your background knowledge, it is not an indication or statement of your knowledge?

Mr. BRITT. This is my speculation.

Mr. SOURWINE. May I say something off the record?

Senator GURNEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SOURWINE. May we go back on the record?

Senator GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any information about the use of Cuban exiles in connection with guerrilla operations elsewhere in Latin America, either for or against such operations?

Mr. BRITT. No, not at all. During the period between 1964 and 1966, the Department for Active Measures was not involved in influencing or directing guerrilla acts in Latin American or Asian countries, not at all.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. May I inquire?

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Tarabochia is our chief investigator and has special knowledge. May he ask any questions that occur to him?

Senator GURNEY. Yes, at any time.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. You mentioned about the falsification of documents, an accusation of the United States, an anti-Communist element in the Congo.

Are you aware that Che Guevara fought in the Congo against the government forces?

Mr. BRITT. No, I didn't know about that.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. Did the misinformation or Disinformation Department of the Czechoslovak Intelligence ever mention the use of anti-Castro Cuban exiles fighting in the Congo?

Mr. BRITT. No, never.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. Going back to Panama, the riots January 9, 1964, were the direct result of agitation by student leaders who were members of the International Union of Students. Are you aware that the International Union of Students is based, the secretariat is based in Prague?

Mr. BRITT. I would like to say that the riots in 1964 were the inspiration for the later operation, but the Czechoslovak Disinformation Department was not involved in these riots in 1964, only later. I know about the fact that the International Union of Students has its headquarters in Prague. I was personally in contact with the chairman of this organization who was my university colleague, Mr. Vokrouhlicky, but during the period 1964-66 there was no direct influence of the Czechoslovak Disinformation Department on the International Union of Students.

It is true that the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service planned to misuse the World Congress of that organization which was supposed to be held in Algeria for anti-American propaganda. However, President Ben Bella was arrested and the congress didn't take place

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there. A year later, I think it was in 1965, the congress was to be held in Ghana and the same thing happened there. President N'krumah was overthrown and the congress had to be postponed until 1968 when it took place in Bulgaria, and I doubt whether the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service was involved there.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. Did the name of Floyd Britton surface during the operation in Panama? Does the name of or are you familiar with Floyd Britton?

Mr. BRITT. No.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. He was the leader of the students during the demonstrations which were supposed to take place in 1965.

Mr. BRITT. The problem is, following—I think you were not here when I spoke about the position of the Disinformation Department—the Disinformation Department was responsible for the preparation of all these operations but not for the execution of them because we were not informed about the channels, the names of the agents which was supposed to carry out those operations, for security reasons.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. That is all.

Senator GURNEY. Mr. Britt, let's go back to your statement that the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service was really an extension of Soviet foreign policy; and as I also understood, you stated that is true of the Iron Curtain countries.

Could you give us more detail on how this is done, for example does the head of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service report directly to Moscow? Do you go there for training? Do Russians come to Prague and tell them what to do? Give us some of the techniques involved here.

Mr. BRITT. The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service after 1948 was built up according to the Soviet pattern. Starting with 1949-50, many Soviet advisors came to Prague to direct the activities of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service. They stayed formally as advisors until 1963 when the official title changed to liaison officers. Anyhow, that was only a formal change. They still had the same power as before.

The mechanism of the Soviet influence is very powerful.

The system of advisors is one way how the Soviets direct satellite intelligence services. Until 1963, every operation, even the most unimportant one, had to be approved by an advisor first. When a Czechoslovak intelligence officer wrote an operation proposal he had to visit his advisor, discuss it with him, rewrite it according to the advisor's critical review and only after that he submitted it to his Czechoslovak chief. The system of advisors is hierarchically structured. There are advisors who direct activities at the department level, advisors who check everything at the level of the chief of the intelligence service, and finally there is a chief advisor for the Ministry of Interior who serves as the personal advisor for the minister. Understandably the advisors at the higher level have the right to veto all decisions of the subordinate advisors.

Then there are, of course, other ways of the Soviet influence. If the Soviets need something from the Czechoslovak, East German, Hungarian or Polish Intelligence Service they approach directly the chief of such service who gives the orders to the departments. Thus, people involved in such operation very often don't know that they are doing something for the Russians because they got instructions from the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service chief.

Then there are many people in the satellite intelligence services who have been professionally educated in the Soviet Union in the Intelligence School there. Until 1964 the intelligence school for Czechoslovak officers took 2 years. After that, it was changed to 1 year only. Anyhow there was an order in 1964 that every chief starting with the position of a deputy chief of a department was supposed to be professionally educated in Moscow. Many of the officers who went to Moscow and came back were critical of the Moscow intelligence school standards. The Russians didn't give them too much of their own experience and newest techniques.

The intelligence school in Moscow is another form of Soviet influence. It gives the Russians a chance to get acquainted with the Czechoslovak officers, to study their character, their strength and weaknesses, level of the ideological indoctrination and devotion to communism. This kind of information is very valuable. For example in Czechoslovakia in 1968 they knew very well who their people were, whom they could rely on.

The influence of the Russian Intelligence Service on the Czechoslovak or other satellite intelligence services is intensive, actually, the Russians can do with the satellite intelligence services what they want.

Senator GURNEY. The school in Moscow, as I understood your testimony, is more to determine if students from Czechoslovakia are reliable and ideologically safe for Russia, rather than teach them intelligence techniques?

Mr. BRITT. Right.

Senator GURNEY. I think your testimony is, if I understand you correctly, that the school did not really give the Czechoslovak too much information on how the Russian Intelligence Service worked?

Mr. BRITT. Right.

Senator GURNEY. This method of direction by the Russians of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service, and supervisions that you have described, was that still going on when you defected from Czechoslovakia?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. So far as you know, that is still true today?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. So far as you know it is really a Russian Intelligence Service?

Mr. BRITT. Yes; they get every piece of information, every memorandum they are interested in. They know the identity of all Czechoslovak agents abroad, everything about the Czechoslovakian codes, the system of communications. Really, they have the whole Czechoslovak intelligence net completely under their control and the same applies to other satellite services.

Senator GURNEY. Do you know if the Russians divide areas of the world into assignments say to Czechoslovakia and Hungary and some of the others in order to make the intelligence coverage as wide as possible?

Mr. BRITT. Again, I have not read any document which I could reproduce, but I can tell you my own judgment, my own opinion about it.

Until 1968, the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service was after the Soviet Intelligence Service the most efficient one of all the satellites.

represented a considerable loss for the Soviets. Many Czechoslovak agent nets were destroyed or made inactive.

The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service before 1968 used the broad scope of Czechoslovak diplomatic relations for its activities. As far as America is concerned it operated in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile. In Europe it was Great Britain, France, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Scandinavian countries, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, and Greece. In the Middle East and Africa the following countries belonged to the primary targets or operational bases: Lebanon, Syria, United Arab Republic, Iraq, Iran, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Congo, Tanzania, and Kenya. Southern Asia and the Far East was covered by the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service in India, Indonesia, Japan, and maybe Ceylon.

Speaking about Japan, only the Department for Scientific-Technical Intelligence operated there, not the departments for political intelligence as Japan was considered the domain of the Russian Intelligence Service.

Senator GURNEY. You mentioned Poland, East Germany, and Hungary.

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. I haven't noticed that you mentioned Rumania or Yugoslavia. Is there any intelligence service under Soviet control there, as far as you know?

Mr. BRITT. As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, there was no cooperation or connection between the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Intelligence Services and I am sure that the same applies to the relations between Yugoslav and other Soviet-bloc services, the Soviet Service included.

As far as the Rumanian Intelligence Service was concerned, starting with 1962 the relations deteriorated and Rumania, even if it was still a member of the Soviet-bloc intelligence community, it was not trusted any more as a reliable partner. There were still connections at the highest official level between the chiefs, but I would say that those were really only official formal connections, not efficient and productive ones.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I don't mean to digress, but may I go off the record a moment?

Senator GURNEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator GURNEY. Back on the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Britt has written a book on the subject of "disinformation" growing out of his own experiences and knowledge. I understand the book is going to be published and I do not want to try to beat him to the punch with his own book, so to speak, but there are a number of technical questions I should like to ask while Mr. Britt is here, if I may ask those at this time.

Senator GURNEY. Very well.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Britt, will you tell us as much as you can of the organization of the disinformation department of which you were an assistant director?

Mr. BRITT. Well, the organizational structure of the Czechoslovak Disinformation Department changed in details several times during

the time I worked there as its deputy chief, but the basic scheme remained unchanged.

The Department was headed by a chief and one deputy chief. Four territorial sections formed a backbone of the Department. It was German-Austrian section, European section, covering the rest of the non-Communist Europe excluding Germany and Austria, American section and the section covering the developing countries of the Middle East, Africa, Southern Asia, and the Far East.

Then there were three specialized sections, the first for disinformation activities against foreign intelligence and counterintelligence services, the second for coordination of military disinformations and the third for economic disinformation.

All of these sections were responsible for developing new ideas and plans which were then carried out with the help of the operational territorial departments of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service.

Finally there was a section for analysis and documentation and an archive collecting signatures, letterheads and all kinds of model letters and documents which could be used as patterns for forgeries.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Britt, give us the names and positions and duties of top officers of that department as best you remember them?

Mr. BRITT. There were about 20 people working in the disinformation department. According to security rules they were supposed to address each other only under cover names. That's why I don't remember all real names of my subordinates even though I was entitled to know them.

The department was headed by Maj. Tifí Stejskal who until 1963 was the chief of the Latin American Operational Department. In the mid-fifties he served in Austria and was expelled from there as persona non grata. As his deputy I was responsible mainly for the mentioned territorial sections. In 1966 I was succeeded by Liev. Col. Karel Fremund who for a long time had been the director of the Ministry of Interior Press Department.

The people working in the department were mostly experienced intelligence officers who had spent several years abroad and had the necessary knowledge of the problems and mentality of countries they covered. Thus, for example Maj. Ludvík Neckár who was responsible for operations on the American continent had spent 4 years in Brazil, Maj. Václav Louda a specialist for developing countries had worked for several years as the chief of the North American Territorial Operational Department and had spent some time in Canada and Great Britain. Maj. Jaroslav Němec was specialized in operations against foreign intelligence and counterintelligence services. His name became famous in 1959 when he had to leave Austria in a hurry. He was a member of the Czechoslovak intelligence station in Salzburg at that time and was instructed to deliver laxative powder into Radio Free Europe—RFE—dining room saltshakers in Munich through one of his agents. The operation didn't succeed as the agent was in fact an American double agent, Němec was exposed and immediately for security reasons had to leave Austria. Maj. Jaroslav Kozbal covering Europe had spent several years in Great Britain, I think, and in Turkey or Greece. This very short and basic characteristics give you at least a very brief idea what quality of officers worked in the department.

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Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Britt, tell us what were the major and minor objectives of your department and how they were related to each other?

Mr. BRITT. The major objectives of the Disinformation Department were summed up in a long-term plan of disinformation operations covering the period of 5 to 7 years.

The Czechoslovak plan which was worked out in 1965 under the Soviet supervision characterized the United States as the enemy No. 1. The primary goal was to isolate the United States in Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa morally and politically and to promote the withdrawal of American military from Europe.

As far as priorities are concerned the NATO was the second most important target. The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service together with other Soviet-bloc intelligence services was supposed to work for disintegrating of the NATO countries partnership to the extent that the Atlantic Alliance wouldn't be renewed in 1969. As you know this didn't happen.

German Federal Republic followed as the third most important target. According to the long-term plan disinformation operations were to aim at weakening the alliance between West Germany and its Western partners presenting West Germany as a Nazi seedbed.

The territory of developing countries represented the main battlefield in anti-American activities as the majority of operations was carried out there and it was the territory where the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service registered greatest successes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Please go into detail with regard to the types of operations that were carried out, using as many examples of actual operations as you think would be necessary to make it a clear and comprehensive exposition of what was done.

Mr. BRITT. Operation called Research, conducted in the mid-fifties was directed against North American influence in Latin America. The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service noted the unsuccessful American efforts to survey public opinion in Latin America which became famous as the Project Camelot, and decided to continue in the name of the United States. In forged questionnaires, the respondents were asked to answer a battery of very personal and sensitive questions concerning themselves, and they have been even asked to characterize political orientation of their friends which reeked of denunciation. The whole survey could be construed as American interference in the internal affairs of the countries involved. The completed questionnaires were to be sent to American Embassies. Among the addresses were a significant number of people known to Czechoslovak Intelligence Service for their anti-American opinions, who could be relied upon to arouse scandal and agitation over the brutal methods of American inquiry. The calculation was correct. The Americans became once more target No. 1.

As an example of an operation directed against an individual can serve a Russian operation scandalizing Mr. Anthony Courtney, Conservative member of the British Parliament. On one visit to the Soviet Union, Courtney invited a woman employee of the Soviet State Tourist Office to his hotel room. The result was a series of intimate photographs taken and published by the Soviets in the form of a pamphlet and sent to prominent British citizens and newspapers. There was a difference of 4 years between the hotel adventure and the distribution

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of the pamphlet. In all probability, the Soviet Intelligence Service hoped to use the compromising photographs for recruitment. When it realized that it was not possible, it decided to use the material for a subversive public relations campaign against Courtney. The leaflet provided impetus to jokes circulating among the British political aristocracy. It is difficult to estimate what degree British public opinion was influenced. The fact remains, however, that Anthony Courtney was not reelected as a member of the Parliament at the next parliamentary elections.

Mr. SOURWINE. Please discuss specifically the exertion of influence with special reference to the influential individual that you mentioned earlier in your testimony.

Mr. BRITT. Your question, as I understand it, relates to the category of the so-called influence operations or influence agents. As I have already mentioned, the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service certainly didn't have as many influential agents as the Russian service had or has, nevertheless, there were several developing countries where the Czechoslovak Intelligence operated successfully with the help of these agents. It was, for example, the United Arab Republic. The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service had several agents there, in the state hierarchy, who served as disinformation channels for material produced in Prague and Moscow. Their prominent positions offered Moscow a chance to leak disinformational material directed mainly against the United States of America and to a lesser degree against the German Federal Republic and Great Britain. This material consisted of forged data on various anti-Arab plans and subversive activities by the United States.

In this connection I would like to mention one thing. It would be a big mistake to make a conclusion that Communist agents have successfully penetrated all the non-Communist world and that they are responsible for all its trouble and problems. This espionage paranoia typical for the 1950's can actually only innerly weaken the democratic world. In the present competition between the Communist and the non-Communist world, Soviet-bloc intelligence is only one of many foreign policy instruments, and certainly not the most important one. Communist disinformation, propaganda and influence operation can't win that competition. The new Communist espionage paranoia would be a tragic mistake for many reasons, and I would like to mention at least one. It creates dirty waters in which especially the Communist intelligence knows how to fish and thus it would be completely counterproductive. It was not a good fortune that the Communist intelligence services registered their greatest successes in the 1950's. The atmosphere of those years was a fertile soil for their activities.

Mr. SOURWINE. Finally, please tell us as much as you can from your own knowledge about the operations of all disinformation agencies of Iron Curtain countries, or perhaps you should tell us what you know of any other Iron Curtain countries' operations.

Mr. BRITT. The Soviet Disinformation Department which represented a center for disinformation activities of the Soviet bloc was established in 1959, and headed by General Agayants, an Armenian with intelligence experience going back several decades.

The Czechoslovak Disinformation Department between 1965-66 maintained direct contact not only with the Soviets but the Hungarian and East German counterparts as well. According to the Soviet

idea this was supposed to be a way to make the disinformation apparatus more productive and efficient. The East German department was headed at that time by Liev. Col. Wagenbrett and the Hungarian department by Maj. Janos Fürjes. While the East German department scored most successes in West Germany the Hungarian Department spent most of its energy fighting against the Hungarian desk of the Radio Free Europe.

There were several more or less ineffective operations which the Czechoslovak Disinformation Department carried out together with these satellite copartners, mainly against West Germany and Austria. The situation radically changed in 1968. Czechoslovakia, once a partner and very productive source of disinformation and propaganda operations against the non-Communist world became herself a target and victim. The Soviets with the help of satellite intelligence services and Stalinists from the Czechoslovak state security organs launched a series of operations of this kind against the democratization movement and its representatives using forgeries, anonymous threatening letters, a special newspaper, radio broadcasting, leaflets, books, and many other forms of persuasion. They even hid weapons on the Czechoslovak territory and anonymously informed the Czechoslovak police about the hiding place, trying to create an impression that the weapons belonged to the counterrevolutionary underground and had been delivered by Western intelligence services. Despite this extensive effort, disinformation, propaganda, and influence operations against Czechoslovakia totally failed. It was the Soviet Army which defeated the new Czechoslovak regime, not the Soviet Intelligence Service.

For me personally this was a period of reevaluation of my life. I identified myself openly with the new regime in Czechoslovakia and after the invasion refused to follow orders from the occupied Prague headquarters. The only solution left for me was a life of a political exile. Maybe I am too personal in this part of my testimony, but I think it belongs to the "corn" of the problem we are speaking about. In 1968 looking back into my own past I realized that the psychological warfare operations I participated in during my appointment in the Disinformation Department was a bad service especially for my own country. It was one of the reasons why I defected.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask if anybody here has further inquiry or anything he would like to have opened up on the record again?

Mr. MARTIN. I have one question. I wonder if the witness would have any information on contacts between disinformation apparatus and elements in the American media, that is, with or without the knowledge of these elements in the American media. When they were in contact with members of the disinformation apparatus, did you consistently try to use contacts in the American media for spreading disinformation in this country?

Mr. BRITT. I understand. There were several levels of disinformation influence on the mass media. There were newspapers which were owned by Czechoslovak Intelligence Service. Then there were newspapers where one member of the editorial staff was recruited as an agent.

Mr. SOURWINE. Talking about newspapers in the United States?

Mr. BRITT. All over the world. I will specify it later, as far as the United States is concerned.

The third and most of often way of influencing mass media was called "anonymous way." Letters have been published in name of various individuals which pretended that the letter writer for patriotic or nationalist reasons, hatred toward Americans or for other reasons decided to publicize a sensational document, mostly a forgery, which was enclosed.

Until 1964 the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service owned a newspaper in Brazil. After the coup d'etat there the publication of the newspaper was ceased by the new government and the Czechoslovak service lost that propaganda channel.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know where in Brazil that paper was published?

Mr. BRITT. It was in Rio. Later the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service changed this practice and didn't buy newspapers abroad anymore as it was disadvantageous both from the operational and the financial point of view. After the coup in Brazil, the newspaper was stopped and the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service lost not only the channel but the money it put into this project as well. That's why the Czechoslovak service later relied more on recruiting individuals in editorial staffs.

According to my experience, most of them were in second- or third-rank newspapers. I have no knowledge about any agent who would be established in the most important newspapers of the world like, for instance, the New York Times, the British Times, Le Monde, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, and so forth, because these editorial staffs, these newspapers are financially strong and the correspondents are mostly experienced people who are aware of the danger of Communist intelligence services.

On the other hand, it was easy to recruit second- and third-class journalists in small newspapers, mostly in developing countries, which were permanently in financial trouble.

As far as the United States is concerned I don't know about any journalists recruited for the Czechoslovak or any other Soviet-bloc intelligence service and I don't know any newspaper under direct influence of Communist intelligence either.

Mostly what happened was that a newspaper was supplied with documents or forgeries through the mail, and it depended on the newspaper whether it believed in it and accepted it or not.

Mr. MARTIN. It would also depend on the quality of the forgery or disinformation that had the quality of apparent authenticity, even an intelligent man might be disposed to accept it?

Mr. BRITT. Yes; I might say not all the operations were based on forgeries. There were even operations which used genuine American documents.

For instance, in 1969, at the time I was already in the United States, reading foreign newspapers I discovered a new disinformation and propaganda operation against the United States which I think, is of Russian origin. Several editorial staffs in Europe, in West Germany, Italy, France, and Great Britain received a letter with top secret American military documents. The documents were mailed from Rome and accompanied by an anonymous letter explaining that the letterwriter was a friend of General Wendland, who as a deputy chief of the West German Intelligence committed suicide in 1968. According to the letterwriter General Wendland was disturbed by the content

of the American documents because Europe including the territory of West Germany was supposed to become a major battlefield and target for American atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons in case of a war between the Soviet Union and the United States. Several newspapers and magazines devoted a lot of space to these documents, some of them even mentioned the Soviet Disinformation Service as a possible initiator but the edge of critique aimed at the United States. The campaign continued for several months. Anyhow, it was clear that the documents were not valid anymore otherwise the Soviets would not use them for propaganda purposes. The Russians got the documents from an American sergeant who was arrested in the United States in 1964.

Senator GURNEY. Does anyone have any more questions?

Mr. MARTIN. I just wanted to ask whether you have named two different ways in which the disinformation apparatus worked through the free world, three ways actually—first, by recruiting agents; second, by feeding documents which are in fact forgeries but which appear authentic to innocent members of the press or innocent editors; and, third, by feeding to the press documents which are genuine but whose publication serves the interest of the Soviet Union.

Are there any other ways, to your knowledge, which the disinformation apparatus works through the free world media?

Mr. BRITT. Well, certainly there are other ways. Once the Czechoslovak Disinformation Department had a professional schooling, an educational session on professional disinformation techniques and various new methods were discussed. Czechoslovak officers were impressed by the propaganda success of an operation which might have been initiated by the East German Intelligence Service. Two television journalists got an interview from a man who had spent several years in Congo as a mercenary and was known in Germany as Congo-Müller. He thought that he was giving the interview for a West German television station. Under the influence of alcohol he lost all moral inhibitions and started to boast of his military career in Congo. Several weeks later the interview was broadcast to his large surprise by the East German television. In 1968 the East Germans registered a similar success with Dr. Walter Becher, spokesman of the rightist Sudeten German movement in West Germany. I can't and I don't intend to implicate the two journalists as East German intelligence agents as I don't know anything about them, but propaganda success of their operation was remarkable.

There is another thing that I should mention. When the Disinformation Department wanted to carry out a big campaign in one country, it used to surface the disinformation message in another country in order to protect the people who were directly involved. For instance, I remember that an anti-American black propaganda campaign in Indonesia in 1964-65, initiated by Prague, started with an article published in a Ceylonese newspaper. Only after that first publication it was transplanted on the Indonesian press. At the beginning of my testimony I mentioned the three basic types of operations disinformation, black propaganda and influence operations. You can hardly find pure types as mostly every operation involves elements of all types, but the majority of these operations can be characterized as black propaganda operations. They are the easiest for an intelligence service can execute them even without help of agents. The operational depart-

ments of the Intelligence Service, and I believe the reaction is the same in the Russian Intelligence Service as well as in the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service, do not like operations involving their agent operational departments don't like to risk their agents because their primary task is to gather information with the help of these agents. When the agents are involved in disinformation or propaganda operations, it is risky, and all operational departments try to avoid that risk. That's why the disinformation message is most often delivered anonymously.

~~Senator GURNEY.~~ Does anyone have any further questions?

Mr. SOURWINE. If we close the record here, we will not be foreclosing the witness from providing any additional information that may occur to him, because he will have an opportunity to correct the record after it is filed.

I am sure the committee is appreciative of your helpfulness in coming down, Mr. Britt. We will get this transcript to you as soon as possible.

Senator GURNEY Thank you again, Mr. Britt, for your helpful testimony.

The committee will now adjourn, subject to call.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the hearing this day was concluded.)

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