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~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

SINO-SOVIET BLOC PROPAGANDA FORGERIES INTERNATIONALLY
~~DISTRIBUTED~~
1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959

SECRET/NOFORN

~~INTERNATIONALLY DISTRIBUTED SINO SOVIET BLOC PROPAGANDA FORGERIES~~

~~1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959~~

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

Correlation of field reports on individual operations observed in various parts of the world with information supplied by Soviet and East German defectors indicates in the field of foreign affairs (as distinguished from ideological CP that black propaganda / ~~including the covert distribution of propaganda forgeries, or propaganda) designed to deceive the target audience is~~ a function of the foreign intelligence services of the Bloc countries, closely directed by high-echelon units of the Communist Party. The ^{skill} accuracy with which ~~the~~ ^{recently noted} internationally-distributed forgeries ~~observed in the past two years~~ have been delivered to their target audiences and the highly complex pattern of overt, covert, semi-covert and official media through which ^{used to deliver these materials} this delivery is effected make ^{it} central

*The other two are Clandestine Subversive Activities by Sino-Soviet Bloc Representatives in Public Information Media; and The Bloch-Morhange/Ulmann Complex--A Political Action Case History.

I. cont.

incident that must
~~coordination of the international~~ campaigns *are centrally directed* and bring up
the possibility *that* of a single, central ~~point~~ *unit* of planning and preparation of these
forged documents, ~~themselves~~. More information on this point is needed, however,
before ~~any~~ definite conclusions can be drawn.

~~What seems~~ *as this study* ~~is to be~~ *what seems* to be a breakthrough in knowledge
of Soviet ~~handling of~~ covert political action and psychological warfare operations,
including propaganda forgeries, ~~is~~ *has been achieved* information supplied by [REDACTED] 25X1C5b

? 25X1C5b [REDACTED], on the basis of ~~personal~~ *his* observation, that ~~such~~ *these* operations
are directly controlled by the KGB through political intelligence officers in the

25X1C5b [REDACTED] had
(duties)
the
enclature

of the Soviet intelligence services, but study of his information against the
background of previously known data on the RIS makes it fairly clear that the

25X1C5b unit for which he was co-opted was [REDACTED] and that the

individuals who recruited him for this purpose (in Moscow) were representatives
of the Foreign Intelligence Directorate of KGB, in Moscow. ~~For details as they~~
~~apply to the subject of this study, see Section VI, Paragraph B.1, and Section VII,~~
~~Paragraph B.4, below.~~

As per
[Signature]

II. CASES OF DISCOVERED FORGERIES

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

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

A. Multiple-forgery campaigns

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

lower case

2. The BERRY LETTER CAMPAIGN

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

Prelude: In the TASS release quoting KHRUSHCHEV's 22 November 1957 interview with three American journalists (William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Frank Conniff and Robert Consideine), KHRUSHCHEV was quoted as follows: "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. When planes with hydrogen bombs take off

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

Basic forgery: The BERRY LETTER

Some five months after the above interview, on 7 May 1958, the official East German Communist Party (SED) daily Neues Deutschland surfaced a letter purportedly written by Assistant Defense Secretary ~~Neil~~ Frank B. BERRY to Defense Secretary Neil McELROY. The letter stated that 67.3 percent of all U. S. Air Force flight personnel had been found to be psychoneurotic, a condition which led to all sorts of phobias, unaccountable animosity and other irrational behavior. It mentioned excessive drinking, drug-taking, sexual excesses and perversions and constant card-playing as further evidence of the general breakdown, adding that "moral depression is a typical condition of all crew members making flights with atomic and H-bombs." Attachment 3 is a copy of the BERRY LETTER as surfaced in Neues Deutschland of 7 May 1958.

First supplement: The MORGAN CRASH ~~possibly~~ (true)

Having thus provided "official evidence" that KHRUSHCHEV's "pilot who could decide the question of war" was, in two-thirds of all cases, mentally unstable, the planners of the BERRY LETTER methodically supplied "examples." The first was a plane crash in England, reported ~~as a new item~~ as a new item on 17 June 1958 and tied with the BERRY LETTER by RADIO MOSCOW on 18 June. (The crash, ^{which} ~~was~~ actually ~~made~~ occurred, ~~and~~ ~~This point has never been fully checked.~~) *is one of the rare*

II. ~~2~~ ~~3~~ cont.Second supplement: The U. S. PILOT LETTERS ^{Four} (4 forgeries)

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

Third supplement: The POWERS ORDER (Forgery in allegation form)

On 2 October 1958 the campaign was given another push when Neues Deutschland published an article claiming that the indiscretion of a USAF officer stationed at Kaiserslautern, in West Germany, had disclosed the recent issuance of a secret order by Strategic Air Command (SAC) chief General POWERS, forbidding any flights over U. S. territory by planes carrying atomic or hydrogen bombs. Bloc replay promptly tied this (non-existent) order ^{to} with the BERRY LETTER.

Fourth supplement: Content of the forged SCHLAGZEUG envelope

In December 1958 the BERRY LETTER campaign received what seems to have been its final replay, in a booklet mailed "black" in West Germany. Forged copies of the mailing envelopes used by a bona fide West German periodical named Schlagzeug were mailed in West Germany, to an estimated 4,000 addressees. They were accurate forgeries of the real Schlagzeug envelope except for one detail: they carried a West Berlin return address which, on investigation, proved to be a vacant lot. The envelopes contained an overt East German propaganda booklet, with the address of the KULTURVERLAG DER DEUTSCHEN JUGEND (Publishing

II. A. 2. cont.

devoted to a suggested "culture program," giving songs, skits, ~~etc.~~ ^{and the like},
for use as an amateur theatrical performance. One of the songs, printed
complete with score for piano accompaniment, was a direct tribute to the
BERRY LETTER. Freely translated, it ran:

The Flying Psychoneurosis

by Werner BRAUNIG

There flies Jim from Alabama,
there flies Jack from Tennessee
high above the city
wearing heated pants,
with the bomb aboard
and the psychoneurosis,
and on the automatic pilot is printed: Liberty.
And what can happen--
how does that concern us?
That does not concern us at all!
There flies Jim from Alabama
high over the State of Wisconsin
and there is a city
and people walk in rows,
and there is a (psychoneurotic) crack
and he shoots them up--
there were a few people killed
And if such a thing can happen--
doesn't this concern someone?
Doesn't this concern us at all?
There flies Jim from Alabama
Over you, and over me.
With death in his head,
and then he sees red,
and he pushes the button
and it's over for you and for me!
And because that can happen tomorrow,
it does concern us!
Mankind! It even concerns you!⊙

II. ~~1.~~ cont.

~~3.~~ ^{3.} The ~~10~~ multiple-forgery campaigns show some indication of a pattern of annual targeting for 1957 and 1958. As shown by the content and the emphasis in replay of each campaign, they have been targeted primarily as follows:

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

Thus, of the total of ~~10~~^{ten} campaigns surfaced in the period 1957-59, ~~5~~^{five} have been targeted at Middle Eastern and Asian audiences and ~~2~~^{two} at worldwide audiences, making a total of ~~7~~^{seven} of the ~~10~~^{ten} campaigns targeted wholly or in part at audiences in the industrially underdeveloped areas of the world, while ~~5~~^{five} of the ~~6~~^{six} single forgeries were targeted at Asian and African audiences. During this period there has been occasional replay of propaganda forgeries to audiences in North and Latin America, but no forgeries have been reported as surfaced in or targeted primarily at countries of the Western Hemisphere.

~~B.~~ ^{B.} Single-forgery campaigns

Of the ~~6~~^{six} forgeries which were launched singly, one (the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER) was established by its subject and ~~the circumstances of its making~~^{by certain operational beta la} as part of a known East German IS operation. The other ~~5~~^{five} were overtly launched and thereafter died on the vine, with little or no subsequent replay. The ~~6~~^{six} are shown at the end of Attachment 2.

~~C.~~ ^{C.} Forgeries in 1959

No new forgery campaigns appeared during the first half of 1959, although ~~3~~^{three} new forgeries were surfaced in continuance of ~~2~~^{two} of the 1958 campaigns and ~~1~~^{one} new single forgery was launched. Replay on certain of the campaigns begun in 1957 and 1958 also continued during the first half of 1959, as shown in the final column of Attachment 2.

~~D.~~ ^{D.} Descriptions of specific forgery campaigns

The known propaganda forgeries which were internationally distributed during the period of this study are described, by target area, in Attachments ~~3~~⁴ through ~~4~~⁵ as follows:

III. The Technique of Soviet Bloc ForgeriesPolitical objectives

The political objectives of the 1957-59 forgeries, viewed as a whole, can be defined simply: creation of a climate of Governmental and ~~not~~ public opinion which will tend to (a) break up the Western Alliance and (b) discredit the West in general and the United States in particular, ~~as a step toward making~~ ~~the underdeveloped areas of the world a denied area for the Western Powers.~~

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

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

"Confirmation" of:

- U. S. imperialistic aims (ROCKEFELLER LETTER Campaign);
- Charges made in the chronic "U. S. plots" and "Western plots" propaganda (TAIPEH CABLES, FROST LETTER and ~~Campaign, BERRY LETTER Campaign~~; ROUNTREE CIRCULAR Campaigns and several of the single forgeries);
- Current propaganda charges concerning the SAC flights as a danger to world peace (BERRY LETTER Campaign)
- U. S. plans for large-scale military aggression (U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON Campaign);
- Efforts of a belligerent U. S. to sabotage plans for a Summit Conference (SUMMIT CONFERENCE DIRECTIVE);

Bloc efforts to:

- Fan U. S. and Arab distrust of France and Israel (SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN Campaign);
- Fan French and British distrust of the U. S. and, secondarily, of West Germany (HOOVER LETTER Campaign and the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER);
- Discredit anti-Communist emigre leaders and the U. S. in particular, and the West in general, in the eyes of Bloc nationals and emigres (CESKE SLOVO Campaign);

III. ^A cont.

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

To avoid any possibility that target audiences might miss the point, replay comment usually explains it again and as bluntly as possible. Continuing with the HOOVER LETTER as an example, RADIO MOSCOW explained in replay that the letter showed "the desire of the U. S. monopolies to seize control of oil wherever it is found in the Middle East, and that the State Department gives them all possible aid." The content of the letter itself made its primary targeting at France clear, but to be sure the message was not lost on this audience, RADIO MOSCOW broadcast a comment in French citing the letter as proof that "the United States desires to prevent France from settling her disputes in North Africa in order that the U. S. may take over the resources there."

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

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

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

III. ^A cont.

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

^{B.} The "secret documents" used

^{1.} Form in which surfaced

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

(¹) Facsimile reproduction. Attachments 3 (copy of the BERRY LETTER) and 9 (copy of the ROUNDTREE CIRCULAR) are examples of this form of surfacing. Used in 22 of the 36 forgeries.

(²) Verbatim quotation of the text of the alleged documents, with no effort at facsimile presentation. Attachment 8 (copy of the DULLES MEMORANDUM) is an example. Used in 6 of the 36 forgeries.

(³) Allegation only, i. e. disclosure of the details of the alleged document with no attempt at either facsimile reproduction or verbatim quotation. Attachment 10 (copy of the BISHOP DIRECTIVE) is an example of this type. While an unsupported allegation is not, strictly speaking, a forgery, the surfacing and relay system used for these forgeries-by-allegation is the same as for the other two types. Allegation of the existence of the document in question is sometimes a prelude to surfacing in one of the other two forms, while in other cases the campaign may run its full course on the basis of the allegation alone. Used in 8 of the 36 forgeries.

III. ~~8~~ cont.

2. ~~D~~ Types of "secret documents" fabricated

Of the ^{thirty-six} ~~36~~ separate forgeries, ^{twenty-seven} ~~27~~ were supposedly written by or to

U. S. nationals:

^{Twelve} ~~12~~ (cables, dispatches, letters) purporting to be correspondence

between the State Department and its diplomatic missions abroad (O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, BISHOP DIRECTIVE, the ^{five} ~~5~~ TAIPEH CABLES, BRUCE LETTER, SUMMIT DIRECTIVE, ROUNDTREE CIRCULAR, DIRECTIVE ON UAR and the MURPHY LETTER.)

^{Two} ~~2~~ purporting to be internal U. S. Government letters or memoranda

(DULLES MEMORANDUM to President EISENHOWER and BERRY LETTER to Defense Secretary McELROY.)

^{Two} ~~2~~ semi-official letters by former U. S. Government officials

(ROCKEFELLER LETTER to President EISENHOWER and HOOVER LETTER to a U. S. oil company executive.)

^{Four} ~~4~~ letters or other correspondence between U. S. officials and

foreign nationals ~~the~~ (KISHI/DULLES PACT, SJAMSUDDIN LETTER

to Ambassador MacARTHUR, FROST LETTER to the Indonesian ^{rebel leader} ~~leader~~

KAWILARANG, and CHIANG Kai Shek letter to President EISENHOWER.)

^{Seven} ~~7~~ letters or verbal indiscretions of U. S. military personnel abroad

(^{Four} ~~4~~ U. S. PILOT LETTERS, "JOHN H" LETTER, POWERS ORDER and U. S. PARATROOPER CABLES.)

Of the remaining ^{nine} ~~9~~ forgeries, ^{five} ~~5~~ have purported to be internal

documents of other Western and pro-Western Governments (FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLAN; SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE ISRAELI ARMY; ERHARD LETTER to West German Chancellor ADENAUER; SUDAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS and WELENSKY DOCUMENT.)

The other ^{four} ~~4~~ were the ^{three} ~~3~~ forgeries ^{making up} ~~making up~~ the GESKE SLOVO Campaign

(^{one} ~~1~~ forged issue of an emigre ~~periodic~~ newspaper and ^{two} ~~2~~ series of letters purportedly written by the editor of the same periodical) and the ^{one} ~~1~~ forged SCHLAGZEUG mailing envelope which carried the last known replay on the BERRY LETTER.

*Lowell case -
1/4 more here
mutual with caps
caps only*

III. cont.

C. ~~X~~ Source Materials

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

~~1.6~~ Fact. The factual material may include any or all of several kinds of data:

Names and titles of the purported writer, the addressee and any other persons who may be mentioned in the document. A frequent practice is the inclusion, either in the forgery itself or in accompanying editorial comment, of the full name and title of the purported writer and addressee. Thus, a NCNA (CHICOM press agency) news release replaying the FROST LETTER begins, "Bintang Timur today published a letter sent by Rear Admiral Laurence FROST, Chief of the U. S. Naval Intelligence Bureau, to KAWILARANG, one of the ringleaders of the rebel clique," and then explained that "KAWILARANG was the former Indonesian Military Attache to Washington." In surfacing the POWERS ORDER (allegation only), Neues Deutschland identified "General Thomas POWERS, Commander of the Strategic Air Command of the United States," as originator of the order. The BERRY LETTER is signed, "Frank B. BERRY, M. D., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) ~~10000~~; etc.

Place names and names of organizational units. The BERRY LETTER refers to USAF bases on Midway Island and to the Patuxent River and Cooke bases. The "JOHN H" LETTER identifies its purported writer as a member of the 79th Engineers. The ROCKEFELLER LETTER mentions "the discussions at Camp David which resulted in my resignation;" etc.

Official format, if the forgery is presented as a Government cable, dispatch or memorandum. (See Attachment 12, which is a copy of one of the TAIPEH CABLES as surfaced in Blitz, and ~~Attachments 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100~~ (BERRY LETTER) and 9, the BERRY LETTER, and 9, the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR.)

References to recent news items, used in the body of the forged document or in accompanying editorial comment. The "JOHN H" LETTER states that "I arrived from Munich July 27 by Globemaster with a group of the U. S. Army." (The forgery itself was based upon the landing of U. S. troops in Lebanon, and the world press of the period was full of details of their transportation by air from West Germany.) In surfacing the DULLES MEMORANDUM, Neues Deutschland explained editorially that the

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~III. ~~cont.~~ cont.

document had been written "in the last half of December (1956), just after the NATO meeting in Paris." (NATO had held a widely publicized meeting in Paris at that time. The Camp David talks ~~mentioned in the ROCKEFELLER LETTER~~ between President EISENHOWER and Nelson A. ROCKEFELLER, mentioned in the ROCKEFELLER LETTER, had taken place and had been reported in the press.)

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

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

The ROCKEFELLER LETTER, surfaced 15 February 1957, contained this paragraph:

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

Names and addresses needed for operational use. Still another type of factual data used is, of course, the names and addresses of target individuals when the forgery is to be surfaced by covert mailing rather than by overt means. Target addresses for use in "black" mailing of psychological warfare material are known to be obtained by the East German IS (and, presumably, by the Soviet IS as well) through overt research facilities--telephone directories, diplomatic

lists, names and addresses culled from local newspapers, overt directories

III. ~~cont.~~ cont.

of ~~israel~~ government units, from lists of foreigners visiting Bloc countries, etc. Others are known, in the case of East Germany, to be obtained from East German ~~IS~~ ^{intelligence} agents travelling in the West. In the one known Czech ~~IS~~ ^{intelligence} operation discussed in this paper (the ~~address~~ ⁱⁿ CESKE SLOVO Campaign), ~~the~~ ^{the} mailing addresses were obtained by purglarizing the offices of the offices of the real CESKE SLOVO and making off with its subscription list.

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

^{see} The State of Israel--Its Situation and Policies (see ~~Para. 10~~ ^{Para. 10 of Section IV}) are built by stringing together quotations--usually out of context and occasionally false--from a fantastic number of published non-Bloc sources which range from the world's major newspapers to obscure local books and brochures. While the overt evidence in itself leaves no room for doubt as to the method and extent of Bloc research of this type, it has also been confirmed ~~in detail~~ by a recent East German IS defector who described in detail the overt research materials available to psychological ~~war~~ ^{warfare} writers in his ~~unit~~ ^{unit} ~~(the foreign intelligence branch of the Ministry for State Security in other words, the East German equivalent of the Soviet KGB).~~ ^{unit (see Para C-2 of Section V)}

2. **Fiction.** The fictional statements which constitute the raison d'etre of any forgery obviously have the ~~forger's~~ ^{forger's} own imagination as their immediate source. The ideas which these statements are intended to convey, however, are those of the Bloc propaganda themes of the period ^(see Para 1 of Section IV). An interesting note on the general guide lines which give rise to specific Bloc forgery texts was provided by ^{an} ~~the~~ editorial comment in the Neues Deutschland article in which the ROCKEFELLER LETTER was surfaced: "LENIN made the important remark that one of the tasks of Communists in dealing with questions of international politics is to reveal the secret of the origin of wars to the masses. We were guided by this remark when we published the text of the secret letter of Nelson ROCKEFELLER to EISENHOWER.

III. ~~DD~~ cont.

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

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

Still another kind of fictional embellishment was noted in at least one of the 1957-59 forgeries: ~~the~~ the use within a forgery of statements from non-Bloc psychological warfare programs, /which happen to be untrue but which have been published frequently enough within the primary target area that the audience might be expected to regard them as fact. The instance noted was the following statement, in the HOOVER LETTER: "Now as to your doubts on the political side of this matter and primarily the attitude of the French to all this business, I must say that they proved far more conciliatory than we expected as regards our participation in exploiting Sahara oil. Though the row that occurred last fall, because they managed to seize some documents compromising ARAMCO, made Paris more capricious in selecting partners, it did not, however, close the Sahara to us. (Editorial note: In the fall of 1956, a plane carrying five leaders of the Algerian national liberation movement was detained by the French authorities. Searches made of the five Algerians who were subsequently arrested, revealed documents exposing the intrigues of U. S. oil trusts, especially that of the Arabian American Oil Co.)"

III. ^{C 2.} ~~cont.~~ cont.

The ~~first sentence of the editorial note is true, as is~~ ^{is true, and over} the statement that ~~the~~ the five Algerian leaders were arrested. The editorial statement that search of the five "revealed documents exposing the intrigues of U. S. oil trusts, especially that of ARAMCO," and the reference in the forgery itself to "the row that occurred last fall, because (the French) managed to seize some documents compromising ARAMCO" are not true. The arrest of the five Algerians was a cause celebre in France and North Africa in 1956, and the heated French press comment on the subject included a bit of psychological warfare misinformation on the part of the French nationalist Right in the form of a report--published in several Paris newspapers of the Right and Extreme Right--that documents compromising ARAMCO had been found on the Algerians. There was, however, no "row" between the U. S. and French Governments on the subject, ^{since} ~~because~~ the documents found on the men ~~in fact~~ contained nothing which compromised ARAMCO. In view of the excellent psychological warfare facilities available to the French ultra-nationalist groups which had promoted the ARAMCO story, there is no reason to assume that the report itself had been a Bloc product, and the Bloc writer may even have used ~~it~~ the tale in the HOOVER LETTER on the assumption that it was true.

D. Crudities and Errors

There is no single clue which will lead infallibly to identification of an alleged secret document as a forgery. The forgeries which have been surfaced in facsimile or verbatim-text form, however, have all contained errors or evidences of operational carelessness which have been of definite assistance in spotting them as forgeries. The errors are not usually of a kind that would make the forged character of the document obvious to a lay reader and some--such as use of a German-made typewriter for a "U. S. Government" document--require specialized analysis. No one error has been found to be common to all of the forgeries, but the errors and carelessness have fallen into certain categories:

1. Mistakes in fact

The factual errors have been on ~~subject~~ ^{which} points, ~~that~~ would not normally have appeared in the press and ~~which~~ ^{document} would therefore be known to the agency in which the ~~document~~ ^{document} purportedly originated but ~~would~~ not be available to ^{either the target audience or the} ~~the most conscientious~~ overt-materials researcher.

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

D. I.
III. ~~SSA~~. cont.

(see attachment ¹² for copy)

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

III. *D.* ~~cont.~~

2. ~~cont.~~ Mistakes in format

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

Examples: The TAIPEH cables ^(see attachment 11) show ignorance of the use of a

"Control Number," and placing of the message numbers is incorrect. The text is written in a leisurely, chatty style ^{but} which might be found in a dispatch/would be unusual in a cable.

The ROUNTREE CIRCULAR ^(see attachment 9) did a little better on the "Control Number" but managed to include an impressive number of errors of its own:

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

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

The purported numbering bears no relationship to the numbering series used at that time for State Department communications to diplomatic and consular posts abroad. The ^{and dated "April 17, 1958."} forgery was numbered "Circular 11," ~~April 17, 1958~~ ^{Under} Under the State Department system, the numbers begin anew with each fiscal year. The real Circular 11 for the period 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1958 was sent on 20 July 1957.

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

D 2.
 III. ~~H. O.~~ cont.

19

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

Letters and memoranda purportedly written by U. S. Government officials run afoul of the same problem of format. In the BERRY LETTER, for example, the paragraphs are not numbered in accordance with established procedures, the pages are improperly numbered and the salutation and closing are not consistent with established correspondence format. ~~(see Attachment for facsimile copy)~~ In the ROCKEFELLER LETTER/the salutation is indented to align with the paragraph indentations and not, as in American practice, with the left margin of the text.

3 ~~H.~~ Use of British spelling in documents supposedly written by Americans

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

III. ~~D.~~ cont.

4 ~~X~~ Use of British expressions as American

Examples: The ROCKEFELLER LETTER refers to the idea that "the Flag follows trade" as an American tradition, while in fact it is a phrase used by political scientists to describe British colonial ~~history~~ tradition.

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

5 ~~X~~ Use of expressions which are ^{foreign} ~~German~~ in usage, or bad translations from ~~German~~ a foreign language

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

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

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

6 ~~X~~ Mistakes in U. S. military terminology and usage

Examples: The "JOHN H" LETTER is addressed "To American Officers and Other Ranks"--a salutation a Briton might use but an American would not be apt to. The same letter used the term "79th Engineering" rather than "79th Engineers." It also contained ^{fifteen} ~~15~~ spelling errors and several mistakes in abbreviating military terms.

The BERRY LETTER, purportedly written by a USAF official, contains the following errors in usage:

"Internal Zone" for "Zone of Interior"

"Air Force Command" and "AFC", which are not used by USAF in referring to the United States Air Force

"psychostenia" is an obsolete psychiatric term not commonly used by American medical personnel

"A group of experts" ~~mentioned~~ is mentioned as authority. In such a letter, the "group of experts" would be identified and not inferred by a general term

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 Station" and use of parentheses to set apart State abbreviations is not an accepted practice. The same errors occur in "the

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

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

7 Operational carelessness in referring to dates

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

When BLITZ replayed the BERRY LETTER on 30 August 1958, it explained editorially that "A photostat of this confidential letter dated March 27, 1958 was published early this month in the German newspaper Neues Deutschland." It was true that the forgery had been surfaced early in the month--the 7th, to be exact--but the month was May and not August. This error is of some interest in itself, since it suggests that the replay copy, complete with editorial comment, may have been sent out at about the time the letter was surfaced and either received late by ~~Blitz~~ Blitz or allowed to lie around the Blitz offices for some time and then published without ~~editorial~~ editorial reading.

The ROUNTREE CIRCULAR ^{*Campaign*} provided an interesting collection of conflicting dates (and explanations of ~~origins~~ origin): On 9 April 1958, the clandestine OUR RADIO, in East Germany, broadcast to Turkey a news item which began, "Report from Cairo: The American State Department has sent a secret directive to its envoys in the Middle East with a view to overthrowing the UAR." The item continued with a brief description of the "directive," which did not mention the name ROUNTREE but was otherwise an excellent summary of the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR. The ROUNTREE CIRCULAR itself was dated 17 April 1958, i. e. a week after the East German broadcast, but was not surfaced until 26 July ^{*twelve*} (12 days after the ~~Iraqi~~ ^{*Iraqi*} Baghdad coup d'Etat). ~~It~~ ^{*It*} surfaced the forgery, the ~~Cairo~~ ^{*Cairo*} daily Al-Ahram explained editorially that the document "had been sent to the American Embassy in Baghdad in April of this year." When Blitz replayed the forgery on 2 August, it was under an introduction which began, "With the storming of Baghdad, the citadel of the Baghdad Pact, by the forces of Arab nationalism, Americans have been caught with their pants down. The snakepit that it was, Baghdad in Republican hands has yielded." ~~Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP78-00915R001200080008-2~~

D.7
 III. ~~1~~ ~~2~~ cont.

American imperialism, showing up Washington as the arch enemy of Arab unity and laying bare its conspiracy to destroy the United Arab Republic. One such incriminating document was sent by the State Department on April 17, 1958, to all its diplomatic missions in the Middle East... " and continued with quotations from the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR. Thus, the cable described by OUR RADIO in Leipzig on 9 April did not, according to the August implication in Blitz, come to light until "the storming of Baghdad" on 14 July.

Operational carelessness--using typewriters which betray the forgery
Example: It has been determined that the machine used in typing the ROCKEFELLER LETTER was not of American manufacture, and was probably made before World War II by RHEINMETALL V.E.B., which is located at Sommerda bei Erfurt, in Thuringia, East Germany. ~~Analysis~~
~~indicates~~

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

The typewriter used in addressing the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER to its target was found, on later analysis, to have been used a few weeks earlier in another ~~East German~~ ^{in Berlin} operation (see Para ~~2~~ ^{C-1} of SECTION VII).

IV. ^{Copy} Surfacing and replay techniques

A Areas and operational methods used in surfacing

1. ~~1957~~ ^{twelve} The ~~12~~ propaganda forgeries known to have been surfaced in 1957 made their first appearances as follows:

Surfaced within the Soviet Bloc - 2 - both overtly, in East ~~Germany~~ Germany
Surfaced outside the Bloc - ~~10~~ 10 - all unattributable:

- West Germany.....1 ~~(unattributable)~~
- France.....1
- India.....8

Of the 1957 total of ~~12~~ ^{twelve} forgeries, ~~2~~ ^{two} were surfaced overtly in Bloc propaganda media, ~~2~~ ^{two} covertly in West Europe and all the rest by unattributable publication in the newspaper Blitz in India--a total of only ~~4~~ ^{four} surfacing channels in ~~four~~ countries, with

2. ~~1958-59~~ ¹⁹⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹ The 1957 simplicity of surfacing areas and methods was not repeated in 1958 and the first half of 1959. In that period,

~~24~~ ^{twenty-four} forgeries were surfaced, using ~~14~~ ^{fourteen} countries--only ~~2~~ ^{two} of them within the Bloc--as surfacing points. Five of the ~~24~~ ^{twenty-four} were surfaced in overt Bloc media and ~~4~~ ^{four} others overtly by the Soviet Embassy in London. The other ~~15~~ ^{fifteen} were given unattributable surfacing in a total of ~~11~~ ^{eleven} non Bloc countries. The Indian newspaper Blitz, which had surfaced ~~8~~ ^{eight} of the ~~12~~ ^{twelve} forgeries of 1957 surfaced only ~~1~~ ^{one} in 1958-59 although the paper was heavily used in 1958 replay of forgeries surfaced elsewhere. The ~~surfacing~~ areas ~~used~~ used were:

Surfaced within Soviet Bloc ~~4~~ - 5

- East Germany.....4
- Hungary.....1

Surfaced outside the Bloc ~~19~~ ¹⁹, all but 4 unattributable

Middle East (6)

- UAR.....3
- Iraq.....1
- Lebanon.....1
- India.....1

Europe (8)

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

Asia (2)

- Burma.....2

Simultaneously in several areas (3)

- West Germany & Austria...1

- Turkey, Iran & Sweden....1

*NO lead
found*

IV. cont.

B. ~~0~~ Replay - methods of delivery to target audiences

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

1. ~~0~~ An example of the simplest covert delivery was the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, targeted at the French Government and mailed "black" to the French Ambassador to West Germany. No overt surfacing and no replay were ever reported. (Another illustration, not mentioned elsewhere in this paper because distribution was within a single nation only, was *a letter on a* ~~letterhead of the State Department~~ *letter on a* forged State Department letterhead, addressed to Ambassador CHAPIN in Iran and signed "John Foster Dulles," which was transmitted (means unknown) to the Shah of Iran in late February 1958. The letter, dated 8 October 1957, consisted of statements which were highly derogatory to the Shah. So far as known the letter was never used in any other way. ~~Purpose: obvious. Delivery: Exactly to its target.~~)

2. ~~0~~ An example of surfacing outside the Bloc, followed by a single replay by overt Bloc media into a specific target area, is provided by the TAIPEH CABLES series. The first two forgeries in this campaign were the RANKIN CABLES, "proving" that the U. S. Government was plotting to assassinate CHIANG Kai-Shek. The two cables were surfaced in Blitz, ~~in~~ India, on 21 September 1957 and, on 30 December, replayed by RADIO PEKING, in

Mandarin, to Taiwan. No other replay was ever reported. (It is interesting to note that, while ~~direct replay was not~~ ^{replay of the forged document itself} ~~forgery was such~~ was thus limited, the theme was not dropped.

In late February and early March 1959 a group of Latin American CP representatives visited Peiping on their way home from the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. While ^{Peiping} on international affairs, in ~~Peiping~~ they heard talks/by MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi and other Chinese CP leaders. One of the "facts" communicated to them in the course of these talks was that "the U. S. realizes that CHIANG Kai-Shek is an obstacle (to its plans) and is trying to eliminate him by means of a ~~successful~~ coup d'Etat to be effected by a Chinese officer who studied in the U. S. The U. S. has a secret ^{Provisional} Government in readiness.") Similarly, the final cable in the TAIPEH series was a purported State Department cable on U. S. plans for subversion in the SEATO area, in Southeast Asia. The cable was surfaced in Blitz on 12 October 1957 and a few weeks later was reprinted in the newspaper La Patrie, in Bangkok, Thailand (i. e., in the only Southeast Asian country which is a member of SEATO). the capital of ~~SEATO only Southeast Asian country~~ ^{the only Southeast Asian country} ~~xxxxxx~~

No other replay was ever reported.

3*

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

RADIO MOSCOW, which picked it up within ^{twenty-four} 24 hours of surfacing and replayed it in repeated broadcasts (some at normal speed and others

at dictation speed) to Indonesia, Vietnam, Greece, the Middle East (in Arabic), Iran (in Persian), Turkey (in Turkish), Yugoslavia (in Serbocroat), Indonesia (in Indonesian), Latin America (in Spanish) on 16 and 17 February; to foreign audiences in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish (Latin America), Japanese, Korean and Mandarin on 18 February; a total of ^{twenty-one} 21 broadcasts, worldwide, including the United Kingdom, France, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Hungary, Rumania, Albania and Finland between 19 and 22 February. On 10 March the DULLES MEMORANDUM was surfaced (also in Neues Deutschland) as a Middle Eastern supplement to the ROCKEFELLER LETTER. RADIO MOSCOW thereafter replayed the two forgeries, sometimes separately but usually together, to the Middle East (in Arabic), Iran (in Persian), Turkey (in Turkish) and to an unspecified number of other foreign audiences on 11 March; ^{twenty-one} 20 commentaries, mostly in Arabic, from 13 to 17 March; to the Middle East in Arabic on 18 March 1957 and again on 4 November 1958 (this time in connection with withdrawal of U. S. troops from Lebanon) ^{eight} a total of more than 80 separate broadcasts from February 1957 through November 1958 (plus replay, in the first ^{three} 3 days only, by ~~PRAVDA~~ Pravda, TASS and Soviet Russia to audiences in USSR).

East German media (press agency ADN, radio DEUTSCHLANDSENDER and newspaper Neues Deutschland) in ^{eight} 8 comments to East and West Germany.

Czech media (press) to Czechoslovakian audiences.

Rumanian media (RADIO BUCHAREST and Party daily Scinteia) to Rumania.

CHICOM media (RADIO PEKING and press agency NCNA) to Communist China.

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

Covert replay by an East German representative in Cairo to the ARAB LEAGUE member governments.

By the time the campaign ended, ^{nine} 9 months after surfacing of the first of its two forgeries, more than ^{one hundred} 100 instances of replay had been reported, some ^{eighty} 80 percent consisting of RADIO MOSCOW broadcasts

IV. ~~B~~ cont.

The replay used in each of the ~~10~~ ¹⁰ multiple-forgery campaigns of 1957-59 is shown ^{in detail} on the attached charts, as follows:

Attachment 4-a. ROCKEFELLER LETTER Campaign

" 4-b; SUMMIT CONFERENCE Campaign

" ~~4~~-a. ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign

" 5-b. ROUNTREE CIRCULAR Campaign

" 5-c. U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON Campaign

" 6-a. TAIPEH CABLES Campaign

" 6-b. FROST LETTER Campaign

" ~~7-a~~ BERRY LETTER Campaign

" 7-b. CESKE SLOVO Campaign

" 7-c. HOOVER LETTER Campaign

IV, cont.

CX. Combined use of overt and covert assets in surfacing and replay

(One surfaced, three)
 These of the 10 multiple-forgery campaigns of 1957-59 (the TAIPEH CABLES, FROST LETTER and SUMMIT-DIRECTIVE Campaigns) ran their full ^{replay} course in overt press and radio media. Each of the other 7 was run through a combination of overt and covert ^{replay} operations, often through assets situated in widely separated parts of the world.

An example of this overt/covert relay system is the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign, which began as a rumor in France in early 1957, traversed the Mediterranean in false-intelligence form, appeared in India in published form and received its latest known replay in a book published in ^{Moscow} USSR in the spring of 1959.

THE ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF CAMPAIGN1. X. Rumor campaign - France - spring 1957 - FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLANS

In mid-March 1957 (six months after the Israeli and French/British military action against Egypt) rumors began circulating in official and diplomatic circles in Paris that the French and Israeli General Staffs were working together on a plan for joint Israeli/French action against Egypt. The rumors were traced through all pertinent sources. It was learned that in the first place they had no foundation in fact, and in the second all traceable tales on the subject ran back to a single local point of origin: A Paris journalist named Andre ULMANN, who was notorious both for his role as a pro-Soviet propagandist and for his penchant for cultivating acquaintances in Government and diplomatic circles. By the first week in April, the rumors had died out except that, according to one reliable source, "ULMANN still goes around repeating them. He seems to be about the only one who does. He seems to be using this as a propaganda line." (A point of interest in this connection is that Andre ULMANN is the director of a small weekly newspaper, La Tribune des Nations, which fits the type description given in Para ^{B-5} ~~2-17-2~~ of Section IV below of the newspapers which have been used in surfacing and replay of propaganda forgeries; i. e. it has no connection with local CP or front groups and does not propagandize on their behalf, but it does act consistently as a vehicle for pro-Bloc propaganda. ULMANN and his

IV. ~~3~~ ~~X~~ cont.

newspaper have been used from time to time in other "black" propaganda operations, but no reports have been received of use of La Tribune des Nations in surfacing or replay of the 1957-59 propaganda forgeries.)

~~3~~ ~~X~~ Diplomatic report - Lebanon - spring of 1957

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

~~3~~ ~~X~~ False intelligence report - Italy - spring of 1957

A report (info ^{injection} date April-May 1957--no source description or evaluation given) received by an official Italian service stated that "France apparently intends to use the small port of Nahariya, north of Haifa and a few kilometers from the Lebanese border, as a naval base for French intervention in the event that Middle East tension should worsen" and that France was "financing an Israeli radar installation to protect the Nahariya base." The report added that "The Israeli press has not mentioned the matter, but details are being talked about in public."

~~4~~ ~~X~~ Press allegation - India - fall of 1957 - SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN

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

IV. *C* *5* *5* cont."SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN" forgery surfaced - India - fall of 1957

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

6 *** Soviet "whisper" - France - Spring of 1958

On 4 April 1958 Mikhail ~~Stepanovich~~ Stepanovich ROGOV, Counselor
 of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, ~~had been the only person~~
 told a Western diplomat that his
 Government was currently "worried about increased French/Israeli
 political and military cooperation," a worry which the diplomat
 promptly reported to his ~~own~~ own foreign ministry. (ROGOV was
 identified by a 1954 defector from the RIS as a Colonel in the
 service now known as KGB, and was later identified by a reliable

C
IV. X cont.7. X Press replay on "French/Israeli plan" - India - spring of 1958

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

8. X Blitz replay ties FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLAN with SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN, India, April 1958.

On 19 April 1958 another Blitz article, "Dulles Openly Supports Israel's War Plans," reported that Secretary of State DULLES "has announced (in a closed session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives) that the United States would support the demands of the BEN GURION Government on enlarging the territory of Israel at the cost of the Arab lands." Under the subhead "Secret Talks with France," the article ~~renewed~~ revived the year-old rumors of secret joint planning of the French/Israeli General Staffs for military action, and stated that ~~the~~ the U. S. Government had been kept fully informed of ~~the~~ the plan by both the French and the Israeli Governments.

9. X USSR adopts the SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN - fall of 1958

In October 1958 the forgery originally surfaced in ~~the~~ Dagger of Israel was reprinted, in the form of a ^{10-page} ~~long~~ excerpt, in a 147-page book ~~by~~ published by the State Publishing House for Political Literature, in Moscow. The book ~~is~~, entitled The State of Israel - Its Position and Policies, is a vicious propaganda attack, of the misinformation variety, upon the State of Israel and all of its political parties except the Israeli CP, and against "the Zionist bosses," the "important representatives of Jewry," the United States in particular and the West in general. It is presented as a history of ~~the~~ Israel and the Zionist movement and, on internal evidence, seems to have been designed for use in Communist study groups since it assumes

C 9
 32
 IV. ~~2.~~ ~~1/4~~ cont.

a "Marxist-Leninist" viewpoint on the part of the reader. Except for this assumption, its similarity with the less comprehensive and more generally-targeted Dagger of Israel is great enough to present the possibility that both manuscripts were prepared in the ^{same place} ~~same office~~ if not written by the same individual.

(The SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN ^{program} ~~which is published in both booklets~~ is strikingly reminiscent of the hoary propaganda forgery known as the PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION. This was a crudely forged "plan for Jewish world conquest" prepared by the Czarist secret police at the turn of the century and given worldwide distribution by anti-Semitic groups throughout the 1920's. The rise of Nazism in Europe gave it a fresh lease on life in the 1930's, and it was heavily used in Nazi propaganda--including Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf--until the end of World War II. Exposed and thoroughly discredited by that time, little was heard of it until September 1958, when it was re-launched by President NASSER of UAR in an interview with ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ R. K. KARANJIA of Blitz. This forgery would be an awkward property for Soviet propagandists to attempt to promote, and it ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ may be that the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Blitz-surfaced and Soviet-replayed SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN, with its purported proof of Zionist plans to conquer all of Israel's neighbors, was adopted (written?) by the Soviets in an effort to find an equally durable substitute which would not be vulnerable to the charge of Czarist origin.) The phrase "Elders of Zion" was reiterated in ~~the~~ supporting propaganda for the PROTOCOLS, during the early years of this century, until ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the phrase itself took on a connotation of hidden conspiratorial evil in the ears of people who had never seen the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ forgery in which the term originated. The course of the "Israeli General Staff" campaign so far suggests that its promoters may be trying to repeat this propaganda coup by building the phrase "Israeli General Staff" into an emotionally-charged term with the same aura of hidden but familiar threat that the term "Elders of Zion" held in the propaganda of the preceding century.) The references to foreign support, in the SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN

IV. ~~2~~ ~~10~~ X cont.

are sufficiently ambiguous to permit editorial comment allying the "Israeli General Staff" with any Western or Western-allied country in charges of cooperation on plans for aggression in the Middle East.)

10 X Press replay - India - fall of 1958

The November 1958 edition of the book Arab Dawn (q.v. also in Attachment 4-a, for its role in replay of the ROCKEFELLER LETTER Campaign), published by Blitz, in India, states that "In Beirut, at the beginning of October, this author was told of the latest in the series of Anglo-American plans to 'cut NASSER down to ~~size~~^{size},' which France has since endorsed." The alleged plan, "scheduled to take place next spring or early," provided for Western action against Lebanon, Iraq and the Sudan. The author added, however, that "a supplementary plan has been attached to the main project. The supplementary document introduces the latest plan of the Israeli General Staff to take over the West Bank of the Jordan River by means of a swift blitzkrieg.... The Israeli plan, which apparently has the approval of the CIA, the British Ambassador in Beirut and the U. S. Ambassador in Tehran...is built around the possibility of either the flight or the assassination of King HUSSEIN of Jordan in the near future." According to CIA Chief EVELAND in Beirut, MIDDLETON (British Ambassador) and (Loy) HENDERSON (of U. S. State Department), said to be the three co-authors of the Plan, the net result of the show organized for the Western imperialists by their Israeli puppets would be to ~~smash~~ demolish...NASSER...by demonstrating Arab impotence to deal effectively with the Israeli action."

X Press replay - USSR - spring of 1959

The "Israeli General Staff" canard, now enshrined in an official Soviet publication, will no doubt continue in its role as a perennial in the Bloc psychological warfare collection. Its latest appearance, in the Soviet periodical Red Fleet (Soviet Fleet) ~~as Soviet Fleet~~ was protested by the Turkish Foreign Ministry in a radio broadcast from Ankara on 13 April 1959: "The Information Bureau of the Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement - The Moscow magazine Red Fleet has published a report that the Chief of the Israeli General Staff came to Ankara toward the end of last month and held secret talks (in which) the question of Turkey's support of Israel for an attack against the Arabs, especially against the UAR, in the near future, was discussed. There is no doubt that such reports, which are frequently seen in Communist newspapers and aim at harming the relations of Turkey with its neighboring, brotherly countries, are without any foundation

IV. cont.

D.A. Types of operation used in covert/semi-covert surfacing and replay

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

1. False intelligence reports

1957. Lebanon. See subparagraph ^{C-2} above for (April 1957) appearance of the FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLAN as a report cabled by a West European diplomat in Beirut to his European headquarters.

Italy. See subparagraph ^{C-3} above for April-May 1957 report on the appearance of the FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLAN as a clandestine intelligence report in Italy.

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

Jordan. In late March or early April 1959 the Jordanian Government received, as a covert intelligence report, a photostatic copy of the forged MURPHY LETTER (also a part of the ROUNDTREE CIRCULAR Campaign). The agent had noted on the back of the photostat that it had been obtained "from the Soviet Embassy." Questioned on this point, the agent stated that he had received the photostat from an Armenian resident of Beirut who was employed in the Press Section of the Soviet Embassy. (The reliability of the agent is unknown, and ^{the} ~~our~~ immediate source, like the UAR source mentioned just above, has at times acted as channel--witting or unwitting--for UAR propaganda.)

D
IV. X. cont.2. Rumor campaigns and "whispers"C-1
1957. France. See subparagraph ~~2~~ above for March 1957

surfacing of the FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF
PLAN as a rumor, by a Soviet propaganda agent
in Paris.

C-6
1958. France. See subparagraph ~~2~~ above for 4 April 1958 report
"whisper"
of the ~~statement~~ by Mikhail ROGOV, ~~Assistant~~ of
the Soviet Embassy ~~and Soviet political function~~
~~speaking~~ a Western diplomat that his Government was
"worried about increased French/Israeli political
and military cooperation." In the context of the year-old
FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF rumor which, as it
happened, was to be replayed overtly in India the
next day, this ^{might serve as an} ~~remark~~ sounds remarkably like an apt
illustration of a point made a year earlier ~~by~~
~~French military writer~~ in an article in the April
1957 issue of the ~~military periodical~~ French military
periodical, Revue Militaire d'Information. The
article, "La 'Persuasion' des Consciencés, Methodes de
Propagande Sovietique," stated that "The auxiliaries
of Soviet propaganda also hold a large sector in day to
day operations. Propaganda is not satisfied with tracts,
newspapers, brochures and radio broadcasts; it grants a
large share to human contacts which can be classified here
into two distinct groups, those which produce 'whispering
propaganda' and those which produce 'display propaganda.'
As to the first, groups or single individuals belonging to
Embassy circles or the TASS Agency, repeat in brief
conversations the principal themes developed in the USSR or
the Peoples' Democracies, and assure them a rather wide
diffusion."

D.
IV. ~~As~~ cont.

34

3. ~~As~~ Mailing "black"

~~1957. West Germany.~~

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

THE O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER.

1957. West Germany. / On 5 July 1957 a letter was mailed in

Munich, addressed to the French Ambassador to West Germany. Having thus ^{been} delivered ~~it~~ to its single

target--the French Government--the letter was never published or ~~given~~ replayed in any way. The

document mailed so simply was a forged letter addressed to the State Department in Washington and carrying the

typewritten 'signature' of Elin O'SHAUGHNESSY, ~~Chief~~ Chief of the Political Division of the American Embassy in West Germany.

It called the attention of "the State Department" to the activity of reactionary ultranationalist groups in West Germany, and advised that the U. S. Government

support these groups and use them. In the context of the period in which it was mailed, the forgery was obviously

expected to suggest to the French Government that the U. S. Government viewed with favor ^{"West German ultranationalist groups"} ~~West German ultranationalist groups~~

like the one that was currently receiving extensive publicity in the French press, One of the biggest news stories of

the summer of 1957 in France was the terrorist murder of Mme. TREMEAUD, the wife of the Prefet de Police at Strasbourg.

Mme. TREMEAUD had been killed, on 17 May 1957, by a bomb mailed to her husband in the guise of a gift package of cigars,

and the French press over the following weeks emphasized the growing conviction of the investigating authorities that

there was a connection between this covertly-mailed bomb and a flood of particularly vicious hate letters mailed at

the same time (and in the same Paris post office) to various French officials and private individuals in Paris and in

Alsace-Lorraine. The letters carried the 'signature' of a purported West German neo-fascist group calling itself the

KAMFFVERBAND FUER EIN UNABHAENGIGES DEUTSCHLAND and demanding that Alsace-Lorraine be returned to Germany. (Other letters

in the series had been sent, at various times, to Americans stationed in Germany--including Elin O'SHAUGHNESSY

D 3.
IV. ~~X~~ ~~O~~ cont.

It has since been established that the KAMPFVERBAND is a phantom organization, existing only as a signature placed on letters and leaflets which are prepared by the East German foreign intelligence service HVA, and mailed in France and West Germany by couriers sent from East Germany for that purpose (see Para ^{C-2} ~~3~~ of Section VII below). Bloc cooperation in promotion of psychological warfare campaigns was pointed up in connection with this campaign when, in May 1958, a long RADIO MOSCOW broadcast to France, in French, warned its listeners against the nefarious activities of the "West German" KAMPFVERBAND FUER EIN UNABHAENGIGES DEUTSCHLAND and strongly implied that this "West German neo-fascist organization" was secretly supported by the West German Government.

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

West Germany and Austria. THE CESKE SLOVO CAMPAIGN

^{Source} CESKE SLOVO is a bona fide Czech emigre newspaper, published by Czech emigres in Munich. In June 1958 a forged newspaper purporting to be the July 1958 issue of CESKE SLOVO went into circulation. The forged edition carried anti-Western propaganda, including the claim that CESKE SLOVO was going out of existence because its editors were disillusioned with the West. It was an accurate duplicate of the format and style of the real CESKE SLOVO. The forged issues were mailed "black" from Munich and Vienna to some current and some former subscribers of the real newspaper, through use of two genuine mailing lists. One of these

IV. ~~A.~~ 1958. West Germany and Austria--cont.

was an out-of-date list obtained several years earlier by means unknown. The other was up-to-date, and had been obtained ~~thru~~ through a recent burglary of the offices of the real CESKE SLOVO. The fact that the burglary and forgery were a Czech ^{intelligence} ~~48~~ operation has since been confirmed.

~~First supplement~~

The CESKE SLOVO forgery proved to be the ~~the~~ first in a series of forgeries designed to harrass the publishers of CESKE SLOVO and injure the morale of its readers. It ~~was~~ has since followed by:

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

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

West Germany. In December 1958 an estimated 4,000 copies of the forged Schlagzeug mailing envelope carrying the final replay in the BERRY LETTER Campaign, q. v. in Para A-2 of Section II, were mailed in West Germany. The mailing list used was an obsolete one, containing the names of several individuals who had long since died or moved to other areas, ~~and~~ investigation of the history and interests of individual addressees showed no 'common denominator' ~~which might have~~ to account for ~~their inclusion of these particular names in~~ ~~their inclusion in~~ their inclusion in an East German propaganda mailing

Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP78-00915R001200080008-2
As far as known, the envelopes were not mailed to any of the individ-

who were on the mailing list of the real Schlagzeug

IV ~~4~~ cont.

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

Lebanon. In March 1959 the MURPHY LETTER was also transmitted-- presumably by direct mail--to ~~xxx~~ an unspecified number of Beirut newspapers, and to members of the Lebanese Parliament. (See subparagraph ¹ ~~2~~ ~~(b)~~ above for transmittal of the same letter, at roughly the same period, as "covert intelligence" to the Jordanian Government.)

4. d. Hand-to-hand distribution

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

(a) A report dated 25 March 1957, signed "AULBACH," which was apparently an information copy, for the ~~East German Trade Delegation at Damascus,~~ of a report which AULBACH had just cabled to Berlin. ^{Aulbach reported} ~~The document stated~~ that the ARAB LEAGUE had arranged to have the ROCKEFELLER LETTER translated into Arabic and distributed to the Governments of ARAB LEAGUE member States, "with instructions to follow the same procedure with the DULLES MEMORANDUM." ~~by the fact that~~ (the same report discussed an interview granted to AULBACH by Ahmed SHOUKIRY, Deputy Secretary General of the ARAB LEAGUE and representative of Syrian President KUWATLI.) ~~The address of the cable is on enclosure~~

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

1958. Morocco. The HOOVER LETTER was replayed by the official ^{Chinese Communist} ~~CHICOM~~ press agency NCNA (HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY or, in English, NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY), which reprinted it in full in its Daily Bulletin

IV 4 8. 1958. Morocco--cont

of 25 January 1958. The Hsinhua Daily Bulletin is an overt daily press bulletin, mimeographed in English, ~~with~~ ^{and} issued ^{by the} in Prague. Its masthead gives the editorial address of the publication as Korejska 5, Praha 6-Bubeneč, Czechoslovakia, and carries a list of subscription prices. The report which ~~traced~~ ^{directed} the HOOVER LETTER replay ~~to our attention,~~ however, stated that the publication "is delivered daily and free of charge by persons unknown to Al Alam, principal Arabic-language organ of the Istiqlal Party, in Morocco." (No other reports of free delivery have ~~come to our attention,~~ ^{been received,} but in view of the ^apropaganda purpose of the bulletin it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Morocco newspaper is not the only non-Communist recipient of such informational largesse.)

Lebanon. On 15 August 1958 (i. e., ^{ten} ~~10~~ days before it was surfaced in the outlawed Beirut Al-Masaa), a bundle of mimeographed copies of the "JOHN H" letter was found in Ras Beirut, ~~which~~ ^{is} a section of Beirut in which many well-to-do foreigners and foreign diplomats live. Origin and intended destination ~~are~~ unknown.

5 Clandestine newspaper as surfacing point

1958. Lebanon. The newspaper Beirut Al-Masaa, in which the "JOHN H" LETTER was surfaced on 25 August 1958, became overt when the new Lebanese Government came into power in the fall of 1958. At the time of the "JOHN H" surfacing, however, it was outlawed and anyone caught with it (or other banned newspapers) in his possession was liable to a six-months jail sentence. The paper's political line was that of violent Arab nationalism, but according to an October 1958 report, "it is reputed to have Communists among its employees and close ties with the Cairo Al-Masaa (a daily which was noted for its heavy proportion of pro-Bloc propaganda items), and it publishes much material from TASS and other Soviet bloc news agencies."

① In other words, another newspaper to which the type description given in Paragraph 4 of the TASS applies: not

IV. ~~X~~ cont.

~~6~~ ~~X~~ ^{planting} ~~insertion of plants of~~ ~~insertion~~ in overt non-CP newspapers

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

~~7~~ ~~X~~ Clandestine radio

1958. East Germany (into ~~Turkey~~[^] Turkey). The 9 April 1958

~~summary~~ which proved to be the prelude to the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR was broadcast by OUR RADIO, aka. BIZIM RADIO.

This is a clandestine station which ~~has~~ broadcasts only in Turkish to Turkey and claims to be an opposition radio located somewhere within Turkey. It is located at Leipzig, East Germany.

Rumania (into Spain). The POWERS ORDER (q.v. in description of the

BERRY LETTER campaign, in Para ~~3~~^{A-2} of Section II above),

surfaced overtly in the East German daily Neues Deutschland

on 2 October 1958, was replayed into Spain the next day by

the clandestine radio ESPAÑA INDEPENDIENTE, which claims to be

located in Spain but is actually in Rumania.

~~8~~ ~~X~~ Semi-covert: Official distribution by diplomatic missions (UAR)

1958. West Germany, India and ~~xxx~~ Czechoslovakia: During the last

week in July and the first week in August 1958, the ROUNTREE

CIRCULAR (surfaced 26 July 1958 in the Cairo daily Al Ahran)

was transmitted officially to the West German Foreign

Minister by the Egyptian Ambassador in Bonn, and was distributed

to foreign diplomatic missions in Prague and New Delhi by the

UAR Embassies in those capitals.

(See also ~~under~~ Overt Bloc Assets, in Para ~~3~~^B of Section

V ~~for~~^{the} overt distribution of the four U. S. PILOT LETTERS by

the Soviet Embassy in London.)

V. ASSETS USED IN SURFACING AND REPLAY - OVERT

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

A. Located within the Sino-Soviet Bloc

USSR.

The overt role of the USSR in surfacing propaganda forgeries has been limited to its appearance in the BERRY LETTER (prelude supplied by Nikita KHRUSHCHEV) ~~AND THE 50~~ and the 4 U. S. PILOT LETTERS surfaced by the Soviet Embassy in London). In overt replay, however, Soviet propaganda media have played by far the preponderant role in distributing the forgeries to target audiences throughout the world. The media thus used in 1957-59 were:

RADIO MOSCOW. Replayed 9 of the 10 forgery campaigns (i. e.

all except the CESKE SLOVO campaign, which was a Czech IS operation), to audiences in USSR and throughout the world.

TASS. Replayed six of the 10 campaigns, to its outlets throughout the world and to the Soviet press. Volume and frequency of TASS replay, however, were far less than for RADIO MOSCOW.

Publications within USSR which were also used for replay included:

Pravda (replayed 3 of the 10 campaigns);

Izvestia (replayed 2 of the 10 campaigns);

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

Moscow News (replayed the SUMMIT DIRECTIVE);

Soviet Fleet (replayed the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign);

Book, The State of Israel, Its Situation and Policies, published by the State Publishing House for ~~the~~ Political Literature, in Moscow, in 1958 (replayed the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign)

Communist China. No forgeries surfaced in CHICOM media have so far been reported. In overt replay to audiences outside its own territory, the role of CHICOM propaganda media has been second only to that of Soviet

~~XXXXXXXX~~

V. Communist China--cont

media although the volume of replay in each instance was much lower than that of ^{the} USSR:

NCNA (HSIN-HUA AGENCY or, in English, NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY)

was used for replay in ^{eight} of the total of ^{ten} ~~10~~ forgery campaigns: distributed the ALLISON CABLES and the ROUNDTREE CAMPAIGN to Europe, the "JOHN H" LETTER to North Korea, and the ROCKEFELLER LETTER, BERRY LETTER, HOOVER LETTER, FROST LETTER and SUMMIT DIRECTIVE campaigns to audiences within Communist China.

RADIO PEKING replayed the ROCKEFELLER LETTER campaign to Asian as well as Chinese audiences, while the only replay given to the RANKIN CABLES after their surfacing in India was their broadcast to Taiwan, in Mandarin, by RADIO PEKING.

(The RANKIN CABLES, a part of the TAIPEH CABLES campaign, concerned alleged U. S. plans to assassinate CHIANG Kai-She

East Germany. Overt East German media have surfaced ^{one} of the total of ^{thirty-six} ~~36~~

forgeries, but their role ^{in replay} ~~in replay~~ has been that of replay to East and West German audiences only, through the following media:

DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (official East German radio) replayed

^{four} 4 of the ^{ten} ~~10~~ campaigns, ~~to Communist East Germany~~

ADN (official East German press agency) replayed ^{four} 4 of the ^{ten} ~~10~~ campaigns.

Neues Deutschland (official Communist Party--SED--daily newspaper) replayed ^{three} 3 of the ^{ten} ~~10~~ campaigns.

~~Czechoslovakia:~~

Czechoslovakia: CTK (official press agency) picked up the single forgery, the SUDAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, from "the Cairo press" in 1959 for replay to its press outlets and, in 1958, replayed to Europe, in English, the SUMMIT DIRECTIVE which had just been surfaced by Rude Pravo.

Rude Pravo (official CP daily, in Prague) replayed ^{two} 2 of the ^{ten} ~~10~~ campaigns.

Rumania. RADIO BUCHAREST replayed ^{one} 1 campaign to Europe and another to local audiences only.

AGERPRESS (official news agency) replayed ^{one} 1 of the ^{ten} ~~10~~ campaigns.

Rumania. Scinteia (official CP daily, in Bucharest) replayed ^{two} 2 of the ^{ten} ~~10~~ campaigns.

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v. ^A X.

cont.

Hungary

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

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

B X.

Assets located in countries of the Free World

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

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

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

1. Assets located within the Sino-Soviet Bloc (covert)

~~USSR~~

Romania. Clandestine radio, ESPAÑA INDEPENDIENTE. See Para ~~6~~^{D-7} Section

IV above, for use of this radio in replaying the POWERS ORDER into Spain. (ESPAÑA INDEPENDIENTE is the oldest of the Bloc clandestine radios. It began broadcasting in 1941 or earlier, ~~from somewhere within USSR~~ from somewhere within USSR. In January 1955 it ceased operation briefly, then resumed broadcasting from the Bucharest area, in Rumania. It is controlled by the Spanish Communist Party in Exile, for which it acts as spokesman, ~~and~~ and broadcasts only in Spanish, to Spain.)

East Germany. Clandestine radio, OUR RADIO aka ~~KXIXEXEY~~ BIZIM RADIO.

See Para ~~6~~^{D-7} Section IV above, for use of this radio in broadcasting the prelude to the ROUNDTREE CIRCULAR into Turkey on 9 April 1958. ~~OUR RADIO~~ ^{has been} ~~has been~~ ^{begin} ~~begin~~ broadcasting on ~~or about~~ 2 May 1958, through a transmitter located at Leipzig, East Germany. It claims to be ~~located~~ located in Turkey, and broadcasts only in Turkish, to Turkey.

Unlike ESPAÑA INDEPENDIENTE but like the rest of the clandestine Bloc radios, ~~this one~~ in current use, OUR RADIO does not broadcast ~~propaganda~~ ideologically communist propaganda. In a broadcast on 7 August 1959/~~OUR RADIO~~ ^{the station} summed up its own propaganda approach ~~as follows~~ as follows: "OUR RADIO does not belong to international communism. It is the voice of our people. OUR RADIO makes no distinction between communists, democrats, republicans, or between workers, peasants and intelligentsia.... It is the source of faith of all those have united together to throw the Americans out of our country and to create an independent, peace-loving and democratic Turkey... It is our freedom in action--our freedom which sooner or later will triumph over the INONUS, MENDERESSES and the democratic sultans."

2. Assets Located in Countries of the Free World

Subparagraph ^D of Section IV above, lists ~~the~~ ^{the} known instances of/distribution of propaganda forgeries through ~~the~~ Bloc assets located in countries of the Free World. ~~In only 7 of these operations~~ In only ⁷ of these operations has there been any identification of the assets so used. These ⁷ however, have provided enough detail to shed some light on the ~~operations~~ ^{operations} operating in the psychological warfare field, and enough to establish ~~rather~~

VI. B. cont.

the fact that identification of the individuals concerned in local handling of propaganda forgeries is in itself an important step toward identification of Bloc IS clandestine assets in the locality concerned. The assets known to have been used in the covert and semi-covert phases of surfacing and replay outside the Bloc in the period 1957-59 are:

1. Soviet Assets

Soviet Embassy, Rangoon, Burma. KGB Rezidentura.

See Section VII, Para ³⁻⁴ ~~10~~, below, for details of the recruitment of a Foreign Service employee at the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon by Vladimir US and Boris Anatolievich GALASHIN of KGB for part-time service in the political-intelligence offices of the KGB rezidentura in Rangoon.

25X1C5b

section," i. e. as working under the direction of Ivan Mikhailovich VOZNIY on collection of political intelligence and ~~conducting~~ ^{on} covert political action and psychological warfare operations. The full list ~~of~~ is outside the scope of this paper, but the following partial list gives an idea of the range of cover designations used by KGB political intelligence officers:

Ivan Mikhailovich VOZNIY. Overt title: First Secretary, Soviet Embassy.

Source's information indicates that he is probably chief of the Burmese rezidentura of KGB.

~~(continue here from Louise's report)~~

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

Ivan Nikolayevich ROGACHEV. Overt title: Member of the Soviet Commercial representation as representative of SOVEKSPORTFILM, Soviet Embassy.

Igor Rostislavovich TRUSHKOVSKY. Overt title: Second Secretary in charge (i.e. VOKS representative) of cultural affairs. Actually, according to the defector, TRUSHKOVSKY was VOZNIY's second in command in the "political intelligence" section or, more accurately, in the KGB rezidentura.

VI. B. 1. cont.

The psychological warfare operations of the rezidentura included subsidies to several Burmese newspapers for publication of unattributable anti-American and anti-Western propaganda, which identified the newspaper concerned usually/~~credited to~~ as "From Our Correspondent in _____" another country (Japan, Indonesia, etc). The source states that the ~~ROGOV section had direct control~~ rezidentura had "direct control" of the People's Journal; "lesser though close control" of The Mirror and Botataung, and, "in addition, often used Pyidaungsu, the New Light of Burma and The Burman." (All of these newspapers were closed by the Burmese Government during the spring of 1959.) The anti-American articles were written in Moscow and sent as photocopies, in Russian, to the rezidentura in Rangoon. When the source was shown the 8 June 1958 issue of The Mirror, he at once identified the article in which the FROST LETTER (q. v. in Attachment 6) was surfaced as one he had first seen as a photocopy, in Russian. It had been handed to him as a part of his work for the rezidentura, for comparison of the Burmese text ~~as it appeared~~ in The Mirror with the Russian wording of the original. The source did not know any of the details of the operation through which the original Russian text had been translated for The Mirror and transmitted to the newspaper. He stated, however, that other Moscow articles which he had handled had been translated from Russian into English within the rezidentura and then "fed to the local newspapers, principally The Mirror and Botataung. Often the articles appeared in these two papers translated word for word from the English into Burmese, and sometimes with a few minor changes." The rezidentura then compared the articles in Burmese with the original Russian versions to check on accuracy, made notes on any variations, and sent reports on the results back to Moscow.

Soviet Embassy, Paris. See Paragraph C-6 of Section IV above for the role of Mikhail Stepanovich ROGOV, Counselor of Embassy, in promoting what seems to have been a part of an international rumor/whispering chapter in the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF propaganda forgery campaign. (ROGOV ^{is known to be} had previously ^{highly placed member of the KGB and had previously been} been reported as a KGB representative and, by a very sensitive source, ^{identified by a very sensitive source as} as one of a ~~definite~~ group of Embassy officers engaged in clandestine political action operations in Paris.

(~~Review above, or add whatever info Louise has on ROGOV as~~

~~KGB resident~~)

VI. B. 1. cont.

national, in the first phase of the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign. UIMANN has a long history as a pro-Soviet propagandist and psychological warfare operator. He had previously been reported by a delicate source as a member of a covert political action and psychological warfare complex in Paris, and as maintaining clandestine contact, in this connection, with Dmitri Semenovich NIKIFOROV, First Secretary and Press Attache of the Soviet Embassy. NIKIFOROV was identified as one of the members of the political action group in the Embassy, q. v. in the comment on ROGOV, above.

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

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VI. ~~X~~ cont.

2. ~~X~~ East German Assets.

East German Trade Delegations, Cairo and Damascus. See Para. ~~100~~ ^{D-4}
of Section IV above for report on the role of the unidentified
fmu AULBACH, presumably of the East German Trade Delegation
in Cairo, in covert replay of the ROCKEFELLER LETTER
Campaign to the ARAB LEAGUE member Governments.

East German IS couriers travelling in West Germany. See Para. ~~100~~ ^{D-3}
of Section IV above and Para. ~~200~~ ^{C-1} of Section VII below, for
~~circumstantial~~ evidence ~~which suggests~~ that the O'SHAUGHNESSY
probably
LETTER was/mailed "black" by an HVA courier sent into West
Germany for that purpose.

3. ~~X~~ Czechoslovakian Assets. See Para. ~~100~~ ^{D-3}
of Czech ~~IB~~ ^{intelligence} agents in West Germany and Austria in running the
CESKE SLOVO Campaign.

4. ~~X~~ CHICOM Assets. See Para. ~~100~~ ^{D-4} of Section IV above on anonymous
distribution of the ~~black~~ overt NCNA daily press bulletin
(in this instance, containing replay of the HOOVER LETTER)
to the non-Communist press in Morocco.

50

VI. 2. cont.

5x. ^{used} ~~Non-CP press assets/in covert (unattributable) ~~assets~~ surfacing~~
and replay of Bloc propaganda forgeries.

Bloc forgery campaigns have frequently been picked up for comment by the Western press services, but always with some sort of warning that the material is probably false, and always with the inclusion of any official denials the victims may have issued. Comment of this type is not considered, ~~in this study~~, as "replay," since it does not present the forgery as a document of unquestioned authenticity. It has occasionally happened, before the period of this study, that a forgery has been planted by a Bloc propaganda agent in a newspaper which had no CP or Bloc connections. Only one instance of this is known to have occurred in the period ~~covered by this~~ of this discussion: The Damascus newspaper Al Qabas replayed the ROCKEFELLER LETTER in March 1957. Al Qabas was later infiltrated by a local pro-Communist writers' group and began running a high proportion of pro-Bloc material, but this was not its usual practice ~~as of~~ ⁱⁿ March 1957.

All other known instances of 1957-59 surfacing and replay of Bloc forgeries concerned local newspapers to which a "type" description can be given: Newspapers of relatively small circulation, with no official connection with the local CP but noted in every case for their ~~constant~~ consistent role as vehicles for Bloc propaganda, particularly of the "misinformation" variety (i. e., plot and atrocity charges against the West, etc). ~~These exceptions in the cases of The Mirror, discussed under~~

~~Soviet Embassy, and Range, to the paragraph on Embassy. We do not have~~ ^{There is}

^{not} sufficient information on the operational relationships of these newspapers ~~is~~ with the various Bloc diplomatic missions to warrant placing any one of them exclusively as an asset of a single Bloc mission. ~~disinformation~~ The list of non-CP newspapers known for their role in distribution of propaganda forgeries during the period of this study, however, includes:

India

Blitz, a weekly newspaper published in Bombay, surfaced the entire RAIPHEH CABLES series in September and October 1957, the BISHOP DIRECTIVE on 12 July 1957, the KISHI-DULLES PACT on 12 October 1957 and the CHIANG Kai-Shek/EISENHOWER LETTER on 13 December 1957. It replayed the ROCKEFELLER LETTER on 23 March 1957, the DULLES MEMORANDUM on 13 April 1957, the ~~BERRY~~ ROUNTREE CIRCULAR on 2 August 1958, the BERRY LETTER on 30 August 1958, and ~~LETTER on 22 August 1958~~ the POWERS ORDER on 29 November 1958 ~~and the ROBERTS CIRCULAR~~ and the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign on several occasions in 1957 and 1958. The same newspaper published the prelude to the FROST LETTER Campaign on 22 March 1958, and in the course of 1958 published two books (Arab Dawn and Dagger of Israel) which were also surfacing and replay media for forgeries.

Blitz is directed by an Indian national named R. K. KARANJIA. In 1947 KARANJIA stated that he had once been a CP member but had left the Party. He has since denied ever having been a member. He has consistently used Blitz, however, as a vehicle for pro-Soviet (and pro-NASSER) propaganda. Blitz regarded the local ^{Communist Party} CP and its affairs with a faintly jaundiced editorial eye until about mid-1957, when it began to move in the direction of approval of Indian CP actions. It still ~~criticizes~~ ^{criticizes} the CP from time to time, but ^{was} ~~has been~~ a consistent and violent propagandist on behalf of the Communist government of Kerala. In the summer of 1958 KARANJIA made his first step toward official identification with Communist-sponsored organizations as such, when he attended the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ^{meeting of the} ~~meeting~~ in Stockholm and was elected to membership in the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ~~itself~~. On the return journey to India, he stopped in London, Paris and Cairo. KARANJIA and his paper still have no official connection with the Indian CP, but ~~has been~~ ^{Communist Party} ~~frankly~~ ~~propagandist~~ the role of both as propagandists for the countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc is frank and violent. The role of the paper and its director in propagandizing on behalf of President NASSER has been equally frank for the past four or five years, and the 14 July 1958 coup d'Etat in Iraq added the new Iraqi government

VI 2.9.00 cont.

(temporarily at least) to the list of Blitz propaganda beneficiaries. The UAR/Iraq quarrel of late 1958 and early 1959 and the propaganda clash, during the same period, between UAR and USSR, put KARANJIA and his paper in an awkward position. During the first half of 1959 he travelled to Cairo, Baghdad and Moscow and interviewed NASSER, ~~KASSIM~~ KASSIM and KHRUSHCHEV in a well-publicized effort to end the two sets of propaganda quarrels. During the same period Blitz also dropped its role as surfacing and replay vehicle for propaganda forgeries, although its anti-Western, pro-Bloc propaganda line did not change.

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

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

- Soviet Embassy, New Delhi.....600 copies
- CHICOM Embassy, New Delhi.....150 copies
- UAR Embassy, New Delhi.....100 copies
- Other Embassies (mostly
East European & Asian).....600 copies
- ~~India~~
- Total Embassy circulation.....1450 copies

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

A July 1959 report (evaluation B-2) described a recent briefing of East German journalists on the problems confronting East German propaganda in India. The East German official who gave the briefing mentioned his own efforts to place articles

cont.

The Delhi Times--cont

newspaper had expressed interest in receiving such material, but that "The Delhi Times, on the other hand, will only accept East German articles in return for compensation."

Indonesia

Berita Minggu, weekly published in Djakarta, ran an article on 6 April 1958 "confirming" the authenticity of the ALLISON CABLES (which had "proved" U.S. efforts to overthrow SUKARNO) as surfaced in Blitz several months earlier in the TAIPEH CABLES series. Until 1956, Berita Minggu was a spokesman for the Parti Nasional Indonesia, a nationalist ~~Rax~~ party, described as "secular, rather middle of the road but a little closer to the Right than to the Far Left." In 1956, however, the paper was sold to an individual who reportedly fronts for the Indonesian CP (PKI), and it has since followed the Communist propaganda line.

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

Burma

The Mirror (Kyemon), Burmese-language daily published in Rangoon.

The Mirror surfaced the two propaganda forgeries (the SJAMSUDDIN LETTER on 15 May 1958 and the FROST LETTER on 8 June 1958) which made up the FROST LETTER Campaign and for which the prelude had been supplied on 22 March 1958 by Blitz, in India. The Mirror has no official connection with the Burmese CP but has been a vehicle for pro-Bloc propaganda

since its establishment in March 1947. See Paragraph ^{B-1} of above

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 and Soviet origin of the FROST LETTER.

VI. B. 5. The Mirror--cont

Late in 1958 U THAUNG, editor of The Mirror, became acquainted with a Western diplomat stationed in Rangoon, and apparently began for the first time to gain some understanding of the Western viewpoint on various controversial issues. On one occasion the Western diplomat showed U THAUNG a Chinese Communist geography text carrying Chinese Communist territorial claims in Burma. U THAUNG was so incensed by these claims that he ~~promptly~~ published a front-page denunciation of Communist China. He also began at about that time to run an occasional Western ~~hand~~ press handout. In April 1959, The Mirror was closed by the Burmese Government because of an article which the Government regarded as distorting statements made by General NE WIN. U THAUNG, in panic because he had heard he was about to be arrested, appealed to his Western diplomatic acquaintance for asylum. The appeal was unsuccessful, U THAUNG was not arrested, and The Mirror is still closed as of the date of this study.

Thailand

La Patrie. Weekly published in Bangkok. A late 1957 issue (date not given in report) carried as its cover illustration a photographic reproduction of the STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE which had originally been surfaced in Blitz as part of the ATIEPH CABLES Campaign. Described as a "very leftist, pro-communist, violently anti-U.S. publication," La Patrie from time to time publishes editorials, anti-Western plot charges, etc., which are played to Southeast Asian audiences via RADIO HANOI (Communist North Vietnam). There is no ~~Communist~~ ^{party} connection so far as known.

United States

Svobodne Ceskoslovensko. Pro-regime Czech-language monthly which has been published in Chicago, Illinois, for about ten years. Its circulation is approximately 1200 copies. The paper and its publishers are not connected with the ~~CP~~ ^{Communist Party} but consistently follow the propaganda line of the Czech Communist regime. The publisher is the Czech American National Alliance, in Chicago. In August 1958, the paper replayed, as authentic, material from the forged issue of Ceske Slovo.

(Comment: See Paras C-1 and D-5 of Section IV for mention of the newspapers La Tribune des Nations ~~from Paris~~ and Beirut Al-Masaa, respectively. Neither

VI 2. cont.

Neither paper belongs in the above list--La Tribune des Nations because it is not known to have surfaced or replayed and of the (1957-59) propaganda forgeries and Beirut Al-Masaa because at the time it surfaced one of the forgeries it was not an overt publication--but the type description given at the beginning of the "Non-CP Press" section applies to both.

VII. NOTES ON CENTRAL PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION OF FORGERY CAMPAIGNSA. Possible Soviet origin of internationally-distributed forgeries

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

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

W. K. H. G.
Another report along the same line concerned the boast of an East German ~~is~~ employee, in February 1957, that he had seen "the original of the ROCKEFELLER LETTER which had been obtained by the Russians." He said emphatically that this original "was not a copy, a draft, or a reproduction from carbon paper, " and added that "the decision to release the Rockefeller letter through Neues Deutschland had been made in high places, as the opening gun in a major propaganda attack on NATO, followed by heavy play on all satellite radio stations." The source of this report is not noted for accuracy, as his assumption that the ROCKEFELLER LETTER was genuine shows, and there is no way of knowing whether he had actually seen the "original " in question. His emphasis on Soviet "procurement" of the letter, however, and his added statement that "the Soviets are able to obtain almost any secret material they want from the United States" are of some interest in view of the East German surfacing of the forgery in question.

VI. cont.

B. The Soviet Center

25X1C5b 1. [REDACTED] reports based upon experience in various Soviet intelligence components up to ^{the beginning of} ~~the beginning of~~ 1952 mentioned specific "misinformation" units within the COMINTERN, GRU, MVD and KI. [REDACTED] 25X1C5

25X1C5b [REDACTED] extended beyond the dissolution of the KI in 1951 and ended in 1954, however, have stated that the RIS as they knew it in 1951-54 did not distinguish organizationally between misinformation and other political/psychological warfare operations, ~~but~~ between this field ~~of~~ of operation and intelligence collecting.

25X1C5b 2. [REDACTED] War II made the following statement in mid-1958 concerning organizational responsibility ~~within~~ ⁱⁿ the USSR for conducting black propaganda and psychological warfare operations outside the Communist bloc. ^{This comment} ~~The statement~~

25X1C5b is [REDACTED] own projection of the situation as he knew it into terms of present conditions within the USSR: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) directed and still directs political, black-propaganda and psychological warfare operations through various channels. These channels, depending on time and place, would be:

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

TASS

The Soviet press

The political departments of the Soviet armed forces and KGB

Operational units of GRU and KGB

Individual Soviet writers and propagandists

The Soviet General Staff

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

VII. B. cont. 25X1C5b

3. [REDACTED] states:

"Official Soviet propaganda originates within the Central Committee, probably in the Foreign Directorate, and is distributed abroad through VOKS, the SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU and TASS."

(The word used [REDACTED] is "Directorate"--Upravleniye--and not "Section"--Otdel. He distinguished between the Foreign Directorate and the Foreign Section, which is responsible for work with foreign

parties (i.e.) ~~He also stated that the Soviet~~ [REDACTED] further explained that "Special or unusual propaganda and psychological warfare assignments which cannot be handled through the above channels are sometimes given to the MVD. In all cases the Central Committee is the originator and/or the final arbiter of propaganda and psychological warfare material... The Soviet intelligence services often support or subsidize anti-American publications. Assignment of such tasks as support of anti-American publications comes to the Soviet intelligence service from within the Central Committee, CPSU." As a specific example the [REDACTED] mentioned a 1947-49 ~~case~~ which had been described to him by an MVD code clerk in 1953. The code clerk stated that, in the course of his work in handling cable traffic from the Balkans and Near East residencies of MVD, he had followed an incident involving an MVD agent who was a high official on a newspaper in either Turkey or Iran. The paper itself was not known to be either Communist or fellow-travelling. "Moscow had the habit of transmitting the content of forthcoming editorials of common interest to the country in question and the USSR. The editorials always appeared one to three days before the same topic appeared in Pravda and, of course, were in complete agreement with Pravda. On one occasion a slip-up occurred. Moscow had transmitted the substance of a forthcoming editorial to the country concerned and the material was put into the local language and set up in type. At the last moment, Moscow transmitted instructions cancelling the editorial. It was too late, and the thing was printed. Moscow, according to the code clerk, was very angry with the MVD Center over the incident."

VII. B. cont.

4. The theme of KGB operations in the field of political intelligence, political action and psychological warfare--including one of the specific forgeries discussed in this study--appeared again when the ^{who defected in 1951} 1959 Soviet defector (discussed in para B-3, above) was debriefed. While

25X1C5b

[Redacted]

he was co-opted for covert, part-time duty with an organization which he knew only as "political intelligence" but which, as stated above,

25X1C5b

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

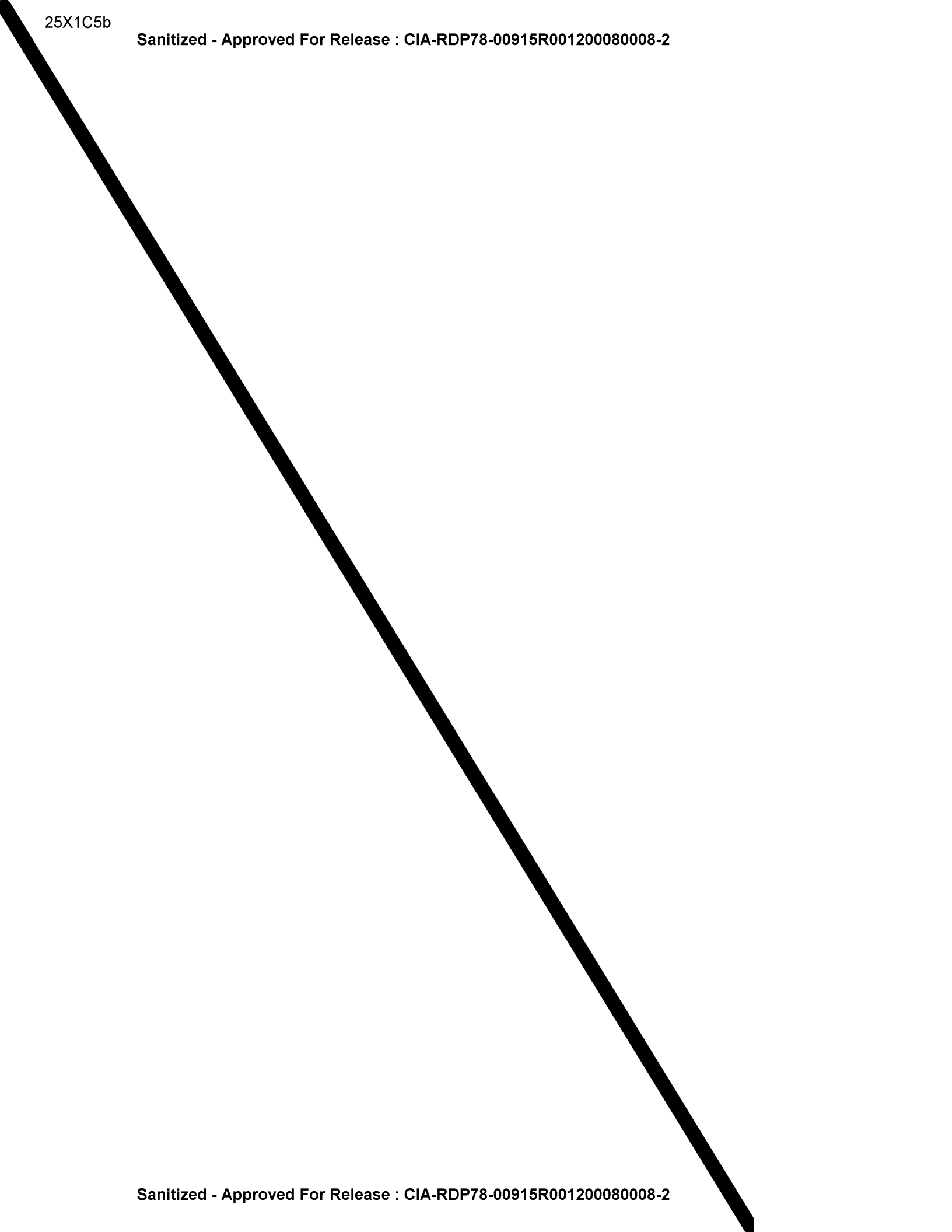
25X1C5b

"I, (true name) , promise to render my utmost help to fulfill the tasks and obligations given to me. If I should reveal or betray any ⁻⁹⁹⁻ secrets that were given to me, I am ready to meet any punishment including death. I take the name (pseudonym) ."

[Handwritten signature]

The wording of the oath used by the Soviet intelligence services varies ~~but~~ slightly in wording since it is usually dictated to the agent verbally by the officer who has recruited him. The ~~actual words~~ wording as this source remembers it is, however, representative of the ~~oath~~ ~~used by the intelligence services~~ type of oath used by the intelligence services.

The source was also given a recognition signal ("Greetings from ") ^{25X1C5b} [Redacted] When the source arrived in Rangoon the individual who thus identified himself was Ivan Mikhailovich VOZNIY, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who eventually appeared to be the civilian intelligence chief in Rangoon.



VII. cont.

C. ~~X~~ The East German Centers

During the period covered by this paper, a series of defectors from the East German IS have provided specific, highly detailed information on two East German ~~IS~~ units which conduct black propaganda and other psychological warfare operations targeted at West Germany and France. One belongs to the HVA, which is the East German equivalent of KGB, and the other to the Political Administration of the East German Army. (It is of

VII. C. 1. cont.

the leaflets signed KAMPFVERBAND FUER EIN UNABHAENIGES DEUTSCHLAND (q. v. in the discussion of the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, in Paragraph 1.4 of Section IV above), he promptly identified them as a

product of one of the HVA operations, stating that the name of the "sign" organization was simply placed on the material by HVA in printing the leaflets, in order to give an appearance of authenticity. Another HVA operation mentioned by the same defector was the preparation, in mid-1957 of letters on forged letterheads of the Berlin office of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The letters indicated that the British

Foreign Office had directed BBC in Berlin to support the "Goettingen

Declaration" which had recently been issued by eighteen German nuclear

physicists. The letters were mailed to the West German Foreign Secretary and other leading West German figures.

25X1C5b

██████████ had been responsible for operations against the West German political parties CDU (Christian Democratic Union, the party of the present West German government) and CSU (Christian Socialist Union, which is the Bavarian branch of CDU). His information is outside the ~~xxx~~ scope of this paper except for the fact that his establishment of the covert operations against CDU as an HVA function draws the O'SHAUGHNESSY letter definitely within the category of HVA operations. It had previously been known that in early March 1957 the CDU Press and Information Service offices in ~~xxxxx~~ Bonn had been burglarized. The material stolen included documents on the origin of CDU funds, and photostatic copies of these documents were later mailed "black" to several West German political parties and press agencies. When the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER was picked up in July 1957, investigation disclosed that the envelope in which it had been mailed to the French Ambassador had been addressed on the same typewriter that had been used in mailing the stolen CDU documents a few weeks earlier.

2. Black propaganda ~~is~~ against military targets within West Germany and against NATO is handled in covert operations conducted by an "Independent Department" under the Chief of the Political Administration of the East German Army, his Deputy for ideological activity. CP background and current membership required of all East German staff members and agents, but forbidden for prospective West German agents. The SED (CP) Party Secretary is consulted "in the event of particularly important questions."

The Independent Department is completely clandestine. Its activity is directed exclusively against West Germany and NATO, and its objective is to influence the members of the West German Armed Forces and territorial organizations, draft-age youth and former soldiers and officers, in the direction of "national politics" from the SED viewpoint. This is done through black

some interest, in this connection, that the GRU defector mentioned under "USSR" just above mentioned "the political departments of the Soviet armed forces and KGB" as one of the channels used by the CPSU for political, black propaganda and psychological warfare operations.) ~~Some of the operations~~

The two units are described in the following paragraphs. The ~~first of the two~~ first of the two--HVA--is germane to this discussion because ~~of its involvement~~ of its involvement in the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, q. v. in Para ^{D-3} of SECTION IV above. ~~The O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER operations~~ The other, according to the defector who described it, is engaged in operations targeted at West Germany alone and is therefore outside the scope of this paper. A brief summary of its methods of operation is included, however, because the satellite countries have usually patterned their official structure and the distribution of operational functions within the various official agencies upon the structure and functional pattern used in the USSR. The handling of psychological warfare operations ~~(including~~ of this type within ^{the} East Germany ^{services} may possibly, therefore, be an echo of developments in this field within the USSR during the past five years.

On the basis of the 1957-59 reports of East German IS defectors, the operational responsibility for ~~misinformation (dissemination) and other black~~ covert psychological warfare operations, including propaganda forgeries, is divided as follows:

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

- (1) To create antagonism among the Western Allies.
- (2) To mislead and frighten the populations of the target areas.
- (3) To channel misinformation into the hands of Western intelligence organizations.

VII. 3. ~~b~~ cont.

- (a) Exploit and intensify all existing political differences between the national and international policies of West Germany and those of its NATO Partners;
- (b) Arouse the antagonism of the civilian population against the West German armed forces;
- (c) Arouse a feeling of class differences between officers, non-coms and enlisted men and provoke controversies between volunteers and draftees because of the difference in their pay
- (d) Exploit corruption cases
- (e) Defame leading personalities of the West German armed forces.
- (f) Exploit all disagreements among veterans and traditional associations on the question of reunification, the arming of the West German forces with atomic weapons, and compulsory military service.
- (g) Win over for propaganda purposes all German individuals and groups who are opposed to the atomic arming of the West German forces.

In order to equip the staff of the unit to handle its operations properly, one day per week is set aside for training all members in current political affairs, political history, and techniques of clandestine psychological warfare operations.

Where factual details for use as source material are concerned, this Department has its own editorial office, which maintains a library of city and small-town newspapers, periodicals, news service material, radio news, telephone directories, specialized military periodicals, material released by official information services of various Government departments, the NATO Information Service, etc., as its basic fund of source material and of mailing list addresses. ^{with a list of names} In actual preparation of the pamphlets, the staff member who is about to undertake such a project informs the editor in charge of the library of the subject with which he intends to deal. The editor collects the pertinent source material and hands it to the staff member, who then prepares a draft of the leaflet. The draft is then submitted to the editor, who edits it and discusses it with the section chief. The final draft is then typed and submitted to the chief of the unit for approval. The editor prepares the approved draft for the printer and, after printing, forwards the completed copies to the distribution section for further handling.

The completed documents are taken into West Germany by couriers, who mail them personally at previously assigned points in West Germany.

VIII. ROLE OF ~~XXX~~ UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (UAR) MEDIA IN DISTRIBUTION OF BLOC FORGERIES

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

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

Radio. RADIO CAIRO replayed the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR at the time of surfacing, and on 6 December 1958 revived the story for further replay on the occasion of Mr. ROUNTREE's visit to the Middle East.

Official UAR missions abroad. In late July and early August 1958, the UAR Embassies in West Germany, India and Czechoslovakia distributed the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR, as an authentic document, to other diplomatic missions in those countries. In Bonn, the Egyptian Ambassador personally transmitted the document to the West German Foreign Minister.

(It should perhaps be noted that except for RADIO CAIRO, the only non-Bloc distribution of propaganda forgeries of known or ~~XXXXXX~~ apparent Bloc connection was the surfacing (allegation form only) of the U. S. PARATROOPERS' CABLE in a news broadcast on RADIO BAGHDAD on 11 August 1958, i. e. about three weeks after the Iraq coup d'Etat.)

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

Our investigation of non-Bloc CP press handling of internationally distributed Bloc propaganda forgeries has so far extended only to checking on the appearance of the BERRY LETTER and its U. S. PILOT LETTERS follow-up in the London Daily Worker and the French CP daily ~~l'Humanite~~ l'Humanite. Both papers limited their coverage to publication of the non-Communist press agency releases, complete with the warning adjectives ~~used~~ used in the original releases. Neither made any effort to elaborate upon the press-agency releases or to sell the propaganda theme to their own audiences as authentic. The only instance in which an internationally distributed propaganda forgery has been reported as receiving propaganda play in CP newspapers outside the Bloc has been in the forgery of the Czech emigre newspaper GESKE SLOVO. In promotion of this campaign articles from the forged issue were quoted as authentic in two CP newspapers in Graz, Austria (Neue Zeit and Wahrheit) and in the CP newspapers Volkstimme of Vienna and Zeitung of Luxembourg, as well as in the ~~and the Prague CP daily~~ and the Prague CP daily non-CP but pro-regime Chicago paper Svobodne Gekoslovensko ~~(in this~~ Rude Pravo. ~~connection, it may~~ ^{In this connection, it may} possibly be more than coincidence that the GESKO SLOVO Campaign was the only one of the 10 forgery campaigns of 1957-59 which received no replay by RADIO MOSCOW or in any other Soviet media.

X. EFFECTIVENESS OF FORGERY CAMPAIGNS

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

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

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