

THE FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM

Status Report for Fiscal Year 1952

Prepared by the Department of State.

1. TASKS. In performance of the mission, the tasks of the Department of State's foreign information and educational exchange programs, carried on by the International Information Administration, continued to be those set forth in Annex V to NSC 114/2, in order of priority as follows:

(i) "The first task is to multiply and intensify psychological deterrents to aggression by Soviet Communism, whether in the form of outright action by the armed forces of the Soviet Union, of Communist China or of the satellites of the Soviet Union, or in the form of the subversion of existing free governments by civil forces acting on behalf of Soviet Communism."

(ii) "The second task is to intensify and to accelerate the growth of confidence in and among the peoples and the governments of the free world, especially in Western Europe, including Western Germany, in their capability successfully to deter aggression of Soviet Communism or to defeat it should it nonetheless occur and to inspire concrete international, national and individual action accordingly."

(iii) "The third task is to combat, particularly in the Near and Middle East and South and Southeast Asia, extremist tendencies threatening the undermining of the cohesion and the stability of the free world and the withdrawal of governments and peoples into neutralism."

(iv) "The fourth task is to maintain among the peoples held captive by Soviet Communism, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, hope of ultimate liberation and identification with the free world and to nourish, without provoking premature action, a popular spirit disposed to timely resistance to regimes now in power."

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(v) "The fifth task is to maintain among peoples and governments traditionally linked with the United States, particularly in Latin America, a continued recognition of mutual interdependence and to promote national and individual action accordingly."

2. BUDGET. The budget available to the Department of State for information programs for fiscal year 1952 was:

	<u>Requested by the President</u>	<u>Allocations of Congressional Allowance</u>
Facilities	None requested	(\$36,001,160)*
Operations		
International Press Service	\$11,952,304	\$ 8,465,815
International Motion Picture Service	13,074,035	10,194,554
International Broadcasting Service	25,164,655	19,872,864
Information Service Centers	7,133,909	4,647,780
Exchange of Persons Service	10,652,960	6,515,802
Field Operations:		
NEA	\$6,038,231	
FE	5,360,673	
ARA	3,291,311	
EUR	5,793,877	
	27,329,737	20,448,504
Policy and Program Direction	2,226,552	2,203,146
Administrative Support	<u>17,465,848</u>	<u>14,226,535</u>
Total	\$115,000,000	86,575,000
Iranian program (PL 861)		106,219
Finnish (PL 265)		298,697

*Carry-over available for obligations during FY 1952.

	<u>Requested by the President</u>	<u>Allocations of Congressional Allowance</u>
Austria	\$ 2,024,650	\$ 1,879,800
Germany	14,653,381	13,675,020
Japan (Army Transfer, PL 375)		1,565,800

3. PLANS IN OPERATION.

A. Substantive.

1. During fiscal year 1952, the following actions were taken in accordance with plans for every country and with special plans as noted, to intensify psychological deterrents to aggression and subversion by Soviet Communism:

(a) The growing strength and unity of the free world were projected, primarily by broadcasts of the IBS, to the peoples and governments of nations dominated by the Soviet Union. This involved exploitation particularly of

(i) the progressive development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Special Information Guidance No. 83, March 16, 1951, NATO);

(ii) the impetus given to the creation of ready defensive capabilities among the free nations of Europe under the leadership of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (ibid);

(iii) the economic and military assistance extended to free nations by the United States (Special Information Guidance No. 91, May 23, 1951, Mutual Security Program);

(iv) the maintenance by the United Nations Command of a strong military position in Korea;

(v) the increasingly successful resistance to subversive forces in Indochina and Malaya;

(vi) the development of new weapons by the United States and other free nations;

(vii) the progress achieved in establishing an effective mobilization base in the United States;

(viii) the repeated warnings given by the United States, Great Britain, and France that they will protect West Berlin against aggression.

(b) The friendly disposition and the peaceful intentions of the United States were concurrently projected. This involved exploitation particularly of

(i) the proposal put forward by the United States, the United Kingdom and France at the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations for study of the limitation and balanced reduction of arms and armed forces (Special Information Guidance No. 104, October 24, 1951);

(ii) the letter addressed by the President of the United States to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressing the friendship of the people of the United States for the people of the USSR (Emergency Plan for Psychological Offensive (USSR), April 11, 1951);

(iii) the patience of the United Nations Command in seeking an armistice in Korea on honorable terms (Special Guidance No. 106, December 17, 1951, Korean Armistice Negotiations), and

(iv) special efforts in Germany to strengthen democratic youth and women's group, and development of democratic educational activities and community life.

(c) Aggravation of the internal weaknesses of Soviet Communism was sought, in accordance with Emergency Plan for Psychological Offensive, by exposition particularly of

(i) the ways in which the Soviet Union exploits its satellites and its own people for the benefit of the regime;

- (ii) the ways in which the people of China are impoverished and ordered to war in the interest of a foreign power (Special Information Guidance No. 98, August 10, 1951, Friction Between Peiping and Moscow);
- (iii) the steady reduction, because of the requirements of adventurous imperialism, of the standard of living in areas controlled by Soviet Communism;
- (iv) the contrast between conditions in those areas and conditions in the free world as testified to by defectors from Soviet Communism;
- (v) the treatment meted out to racial and religious minorities within areas controlled by Soviet Communism;
- (vi) the attempted destruction by Soviet Communism of the national traditions and the cultural heritages of peoples falling under its sway;
- (vii) the refusal of the majority of the prisoners of war in the hands of the United Nations Command in Korea to agree to voluntary repatriation (Special Information Guidance No. 109, February 5, 1951, Exchange of Prisoners of War);
- (viii) the Congressional inquiry into the massacre at Katyn in 1943.

(d) Particularly in areas not under the domination of the Kremlin, exposing the myths surrounding and inspired by Soviet Communism, minimizing the fears as to the strength of fifth columns acting on its behalf and recalling the fate of free peoples whose governments have attempted to collaborate with Soviet Communism. This has involved particularly

- (i) countering the allegations that the United States employed bacteriological warfare in Korea by seeking to compel the USSR to accept or reject competent, impartial inquiry into the charges;

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- (ii) challenging the pretensions of peace of the USSR (Special Information Guidance No. 50, July 27, 1950, The Betrayal of Peace, Special Information Guidance No. 96, July 31, 1951, International Youth Festival; Special Information Guidance No. 66, November 13, 1950, Second World Peace Congress);
- (iii) exposing the nature of the Moscow Economic Conference (Special Information Guidance No. 112, March 17, 1952, The Moscow Economic Conference);
- (iv) exploiting evidence of the decline of membership in the Communist Party outside the USSR and of the diminished effectiveness of its activities, (Special Information Guidance No. 76, February 2, 1951, Communist Strength in Western Europe; Special Information Guidance No. 81, March 10, 1951, Communist Fallibility;
- (v) keeping alive in the minds of others the fate of the satellites of Eastern Europe.

2. The following actions were taken to accelerate the growth of confidence in the free world in its capability to deter aggression or to defeat it should it nonetheless occur.

(a) Convincing the peoples and the governments of the free world of the need for continued building of ready military capabilities as a deterrent to war and of the progress made in achieving them. This involved

- (i) continuous interpretation of the problems facing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the progress made in solving them. (Special Information Guidance No. 83, March 16, 1951, The Crisis of Confidence; Special Information Guidance No. 102, September 11, 1951, NATO Meeting, Ottawa; Special Information Guidance No. 110, February 6, 1952, Psychological Approach to NAC, Lisbon);

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(ii) exploitation of the development of security arrangements in the Pacific (Special Information Guidance No. 100, August 28, 1951, Peace Treaty with Japan.)

(b) Developing understanding of the advantage of and the necessity for the participation of Japan, Germany, Yugoslavia and Spain in the common defense of the free world (Special Information Guidance No. 65, November 16, 1950, Aid to Yugoslavia; Special Information Guidance No. 68, November 30, 1950, German Participation in the Defense of Western Europe; Special Information Guidance No. 78, February 2, 1951, Germany and Europe Defense; Special Information Guidance No. 100, August 28, 1951, Peace Treaty with Japan.)

(i) "neutralism and neo-Nazism in Germany".

(c) Encouraging the peoples and governments of Europe in the development of common institutions for mutual welfare and defense. This involved demonstrating the interest of the United States in

(i) the Schuman Plan (Special Information Guidance No. 77, Schuman Plan Signing; Special Information Guidance No. 85, March 27, 1951, Germany and the Schuman Plan).

(ii) the European Defense Community (Special Information Guidance No. 101, August 28, 1951, The German Defense Contribution).

(iii) the Council of Europe (Special Information Guidance No. 86, May 8, 1951, The Concept of Europe).

(d) Maintaining confidence in the peaceful intentions, the consistent policies and the reliable leadership of the United States and minimizing differences with its allies. This involved

(i) developing understanding of the responsible policies of the United States in conducting, as United Nations Command, the war and the armistice negotiations in Korea (Special Information Guidance No. 106, December 17, 1951, Korean Armistice Negotiations; Special Information Guidance No. 110, February 5, 1952, Exchange of Prisoners of War; Special Information Guidance No. 113, March 25, 1952, Chinese Irregular Troops in Burma).

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(ii) seeking to reduce points of friction and differences with allies (Special Information Guidance No. 92, May 31, 1951, US and NATO Posts Overseas; Special Information Guidance No. 93, June 11, 1951, Danger Signals to Anglo-American Cooperation; Special Information Guidance No. 107, December 29, 1951, Mr. Churchill's Visit to United States).

(iii) explaining policies of United States deeply affecting other countries (Special Information Guidance No. 91, May 23, 1951, Mutual Security Program; Special Information Guidance No. 94, June 16, 1951, Trade Act Extension; Special Information Guidance No. 83, March 16, 1951, NATO-MDAP; Special Information Guidance No. 63, October 27, 1950, U.S. Economic Mission to Philippines).

(iv) exploiting the demonstrated willingness of the United States to seek to relax existing international tensions by peaceful negotiation, as at the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers in Paris, March-June 1951, and in proposing at the Sixth General Assembly an inquiry into the limitation and balanced reduction of armaments.

3. The following actions were taken, largely as the result of daily and weekly guidance and country plans, to combat, particularly in the Near and Middle East and South and Southeast Asia, extremist tendencies, nationalistic and religious, threatening to undermine the cohesion and stability of the free world (Special Information Guidance No. 89, May 21, 1951, South Asia).

(a) Demonstration of the continuing interest of the United States in the achievement of the legitimate national interests on terms of safeguarding the security of the free world. This involved

(i) exploitation of technical assistance by the United States and other free nations to underdeveloped areas;

(ii) exploitation of other assistance to free governments (Special Information Guidance No. 82, March 19, 1951, U. S. Grain to India);

(iii) exploitation of private efforts to improve conditions in underdeveloped areas.

(b) Encouraging the peaceful settlement of disputes threatening stability and order. This involved

(i) projection of the efforts of the United Nations to promote a settlement of the dispute over Kashmir (Special Information Guidance No. 103, September 18, 1951, Kashmir Dispute);

(ii) putting into correct perspective the attitudes and the actions of the United States with regard to situations in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

(c) Encouraging the nations involved to take positive steps to develop their own capabilities for defense.

(d) Increasing general knowledge of the aggressive intentions of Soviet Communism and its hostility to national independence, established religious and local cultures.

4. The following actions were taken, largely in accordance with Special Information Guidance No. 105, November 14, 1951, The Soviet Satellites of Eastern Europe, to maintain, without provoking premature deeds, hope of ultimate liberation among the peoples held captive by Soviet Communism:

(a) Making plain that the United States looks to the establishment in nations dominated by Soviet Communism of governments commanding the confidence of their peoples, freely expressed through orderly representative processes. This involved exploitation particularly of

(i) statements of responsible public officials and private citizens of the United States condemning the Sovietization of those nations and expressing the conviction that freedom will be regained by them.

(ii) statements and actions by emigres of a responsible character reflecting an undiminished interest in and a steady preparation for the restoration of national sovereignty;

(iii) actions taken by the United States to safeguard the legitimate interests of its citizens subjected to illegal persecutions by the governments in power.

(b) Promoting faith that the present situation in the world is not permanent and that freedom will ultimately triumph through the exploitation particularly of

(i) evidence of the illegitimacy and hence the impermanence of existing regimes;

(ii) the actions listed in 2 above.

(c) Keeping alive national traditions and values linking captives with the free world through the exploitation particularly of

(i) the literature, the music, the cultural and scientific achievements of the captive peoples in the past and by nationals of captive nations now living and working in the free world;

(ii) evidence of appreciation of these achievements by the peoples of the free world;

(iii) national and religious holidays, particularly those the celebration of which is discouraged or prohibited by regimes now in temporary power;

(iv) the growth for the development of communities of free nations built upon traditions and values shared by the captive peoples (Special Information Guidance No. 86, May 8, 1951, The Concept of Europe).

(d) Keeping the captive peoples accurately informed of the situation in the free world as a source of hope and a guide to timely action through

(i) the wide dissemination of facts about the policies and actions of the nations of the free world and of the reckless acts and policies of the USSR; and

(ii) sober interpretation of both the news of the free world and of Soviet Communism.

5. The following actions were taken, largely in accordance with country plans and daily guidance, to maintain among peoples and governments, particularly in Latin America, traditionally linked with the United States a continued recognition of mutual interests;

(a) Fostering conscious public support of the principles of Pan-Americanism. This involved

- (i) sustained exploitation of the American Foreign Ministers Meeting, March 1951 (Special Information Guidance No. 84, March 27, 1951, American Foreign Ministers Meeting);
- (ii) exploitation of the signing of bilateral military assistance treaties with seven nations of Latin America;
- (iii) exploitation of visits exchanged between leading personalities of nations of Latin America and the United States.
- (iv) numerous special occasions to emphasize democratic and historic solidarity of the hemisphere.

(b) Demonstration of the continuing interest of the United States in the achievement of legitimate national aspirations. This involved

- (i) exploitation of bonds of interest between labor in United States and labor in Latin America;
- (ii) exploitation of themes and developments as stated in 3(a) above.
- (iii) the signing of Point IV agreements, and 10th Anniversary of beginning of IIAA programs in Latin America.
- (iv) exploitation of efforts and achievements of private U.S. capital to help social and economic development in other American republics.

(c) Development of awareness of dangers of Soviet Communism.

This involved

- (i) concentrated program in Panama of exposure of myths surrounding Soviet Communism, emphasized by visit of ship-mounted radio transmitter "Courier."

- (ii) exposure of myths as set forth in 1(d) above.
- (iii) exploited participation of Colombian troops in Korea.
- (d) Development of confidence in leadership of the United States.

This involved

- (i) exploitation as set forth in 2(d) above.
- (ii) use of Puerto Rican example to show U.S. devotion to principle of free determination of peoples.

B. Operational

The following represent major plans put into operation during Fiscal Year 1952.

Administration

1. The United States Information and Educational Exchange Program was reorganized into the United States International Information Administration.
2. Integration of informational operations was begun with the Mutual Security Administration in MSA countries.
3. World-wide integration of informational operations was achieved with the Technical Cooperation Administration.
4. Training:
 - (a) Selected overseas local personnel were brought to the United States for indoctrination and intensive training. This program, begun before Fiscal Year 1952, was continued during the year under review.
 - (b) Orientation courses and media training for American personnel newly joining, the IIA program, and on-the-job re-training were reorganized and strengthened;
 - (c) Coordinated training abroad of local personnel, especially in American library techniques, was made a regular feature of the United States Information Service (USIS) operations in France and Italy.
5. Take-over of the Public Affairs Program in Germany and Austria on June 30, 1952, was planned and put into effect on the target date.

6. Take-over of the Civil Information and Education program operated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, was planned and put into effect on the coming into force of the Peace Treaty between the United States and Japan on April 28, 1952.

General

7. Decentralization of operations was accelerated, marked by

(a) Increased local radio programming abroad,

(b) Increased production of press and publications abroad -- now amounting to 80% of the total output -- from raw materials and pilot models supplied from Washington,

(c) local production of moving pictures, carrying a propaganda message, in twelve countries,

(d) increased translations of American books, totalling 163 titles in 23 languages.

8. Greater emphasis was placed on working with and through indigenous groups and channels, to achieve greater audience acceptability of the United States propaganda message, and to encourage greater participation by those groups in spreading that message.

9. A plan was adopted to increase the acceptance of American troops overseas and combat communist propaganda against them.

10. "to offset the Soviet "Hate America campaign" and the bacteriological warfare charges".

11. An outstanding example of sharper country planning was the "geographic concentration" program devised by USIS-Italy, calling for intensified and tailored USIS efforts in area of special political importance in the forthcoming national elections. This program has been under way since the beginning of the period under review.

12. United States participation in international trade fairs was furthered by the collection made by the Department of Commerce with IIA support, of an industrial exhibit which will be shown first at the Izmir Fair and later in Asia and Europe.

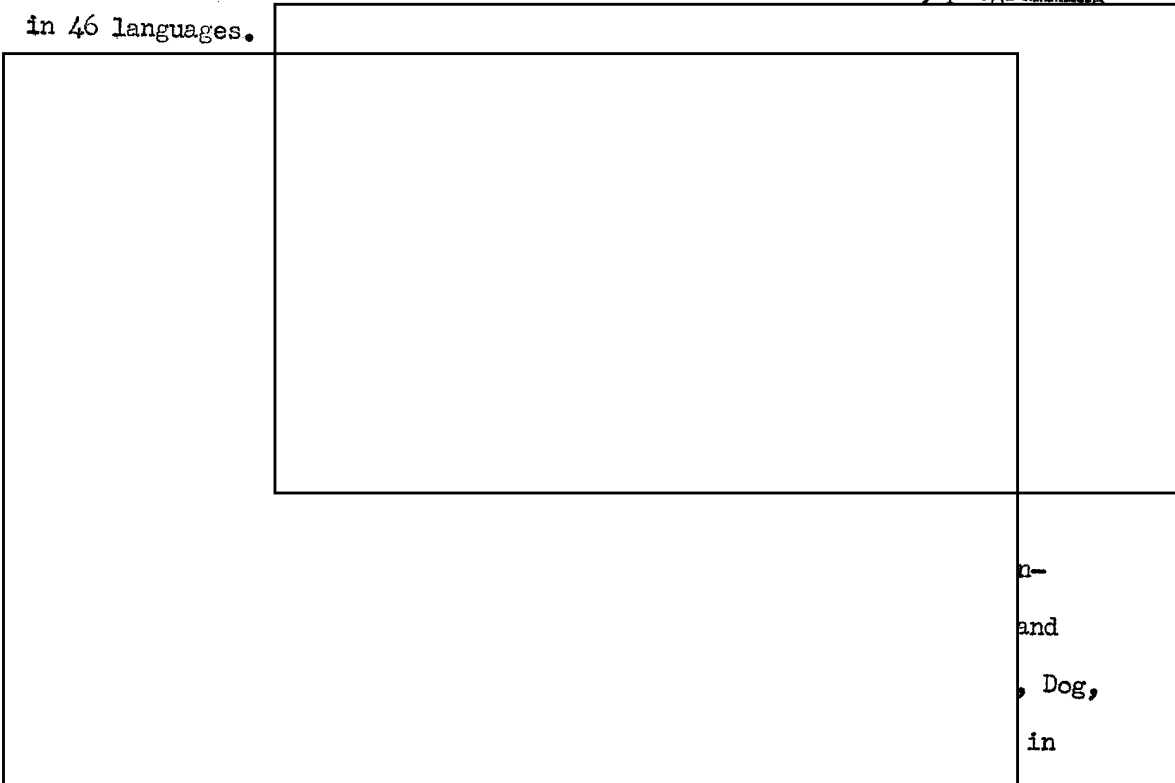
13. A working committee was established to coordinate IIA programming and to stimulate output of special materials for the Middle East, which will reflect United States interest in and understanding of Islamic peoples for other than military or political reasons.

14. A plan was adopted to counter communist influences in Indian universities and intellectual circles, where 20% are regarded as being communist. According to the plan, a USIS officer will visit each university twice annually, prominent Americans will make lecture tours throughout India, and Indian professors and students will receive special mailings, including follow-up letters.

Broadcasting Service

15. IIA now operates 62 land-based transmitters, of which 38 are located in the United States and 24 at various points overseas, programming in 46 languages.

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18. The primary responsibility for USIS television activity was assigned the Broadcasting Service in close collaboration with the Motion Picture Service (IMS) through the mechanism of the IBS-IMS Television Board; IMS was made responsible for contacts with the film industry in procuring films for TV use.

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Press Service

19. The Press Service was reorganized along regional instead of media lines.

20. A series of background and action kits was planned and thirteen were issued during the year for the use of USIS overseas missions, as follows: Essentials of Peace (exposing the communist peace offensive), Freedom or Slavery (the fate of man under communism), Peace of Reconstruction (the treaty with Japan), Pattern for Aggression (Soviet strategy in North Korea), Minorities (a progress report on minorities in the United States), Warmongers! Imperialist! (the United States record and the Soviet record), NATO's third anniversary (the purpose, progress and purely defensive character of NATO), the United States elections (explanation of the United States political system), Credo for a Free Country (the faith that lies back of the United States fight for liberty), Partnership for Peace (the United Nations), Where all Americans Stand (the nature of bi-partisan legislation), The Truth about BW (bacteriological warfare), Communism and Sports.

21. Seven new magazines were planned and launched during the year, including three in Europe where none had been published before.

22. Several interpretive news columns were planned and started to supply the interpretation and perspective often lost through strict "news" treatment.

23. Publication of AMERIKA magazine in Russian was given careful review because of mounting Soviet restrictions.

Motion Picture Service

24. Planned production for the Fiscal Year under review was to service 87 countries with 470 reels of new material produced or contracted for, 4,439 foreign language reels in 40 languages with an estimated 92,000 print reels prepared for distribution. This planned production was exceeded, with over 5,000 language reels and over 92,000 print reels completed by Fiscal Year's end.

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25. A weekly newsreel unattributed to USIS was inaugurated during the year. It is now distributed in the Middle and Far East in 20 language editions to 16 countries.

Information Center Service

26. A book publishing corporation, including on its board of directors distinguished American publishers, was organized with a capital furnished by IIA, of \$750,000. Its first area of attention will be translations into Arabic.

27. Utilization of books to achieve psychological objectives was expanded through:

- (a) a presentation program totalling 2,010,000 volumes;
- (b) greater use of loan collections in government offices, universities and other community centers;
- (c) circulating packet libraries.

28. The number of information centers operated by USIS overseas was increased during the year by 38, for a total of 193 centers.

Educational Exchange Service

29. The selection of grantees was sharpened to focus greater psychological impact on established high priority target groups. Special efforts are being made by overseas missions to keep in touch with grantees in their return to their native lands.

Evaluation

30. The central Evaluation staff was made directly responsible to the Administrator of IIA to increase its objective viewpoint by removing it from planning and programming operations.

31. A series of evaluation studies and surveys have been completed. Many of these were contracted for with private research organizations which operate in foreign countries through indigenous research groups and individuals.

32. Extensive surveys into communication habits and their relation to political and social motivations are being conducted in several countries, notably Brazil, Mexico, India and Panama.

C. Progress Towards Objectives

The degree to which a series of specific actions have contributed to the creation of a given psychological situation can not be measured. The broadcasts, news files, pamphlets, posters, exhibits, motion pictures, translations, library facilities and leader and student exchanges sponsored by the United States Government constitute only a small part of the sum of influences affecting the attitudes of an individual, a group or the government of another agency. Moreover, the official propaganda of the United States is itself only a projection of decisions taken and measures executed in the other fields of national and informational activity — political, diplomatic, economic, military. Propaganda can seek to put these decisions and actions in the best light, but it can not far exceed their inherent limitations. Neither can it shut out from the minds and the emotions of other peoples the influences directed at them from other sources. An estimate as to how nearly a psychological task has been carried out and to what extent a series of planned actions contributed must therefore be highly qualified.

4. PLANS COMPLETED TO DATE

A. Plans awaiting execution.

(a) Substantive

1. Plans to deal with the special problems in the relationship between United States troops in Germany and the German civilian population.
2. Plans for fairs and congresses in Berlin.
3. Plans to increase the power of the RIAS station in Berlin.

(b) Operational

1. The portion of the Radio Construction Program approved by the Congress but for which appropriations have not been made includes the following tentative projects carrying the code names of: Negate, Vagabond "B", Vagabond "C", George Ocean, Peter, Mike, King and Tare.

2. The following ten projects prepared in accordance with NSC Action No. 575-A, and approved by the Bureau of the Budget for submission to Congress, but for which the necessary funds were not authorized.

(i) Support for a book publishing and export house. As reported in 3.B(25) above, the corporation has begun to prepare Arabic translations. World-wide use of the book corporation awaits further monies to be authorized by the Congress.

(ii) A four-fold mass communication project involving several media divisions. It was to consist essentially of:

(aa) travel and study grants to popular writers from 30 priority countries,

(bb) an exchange involving some ninety individuals in the field of radio from 30 priority countries.

(cc) an exchange involving some 150 individuals in the field of press and publications, on the working level,

(dd) bringing four-man teams to the United States from countries where the motion picture industry is either non-existence or poorly organized.

(iv) Feature films produced in and for countries of the Middle and Far East to combat neutralism and addressed to youth.

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(v) Establish 17 positions throughout the Far and Middle East, to work to convey our psychological message principally through folk customs, folk-tales and folk-lore.

(vi) Special publication of 78,000,000 cartoon books with a propaganda message, directed at priority target groups in Latin America, and 6,000,000 copies of "An Outline of American History."

(vii) Exhibits of democracy, consisting mainly of four truck-mounted traveling exhibits and sponsored exhibits at 25 major fairs.

(viii) Interchange of local employees between IBS in New York and local employees overseas.

(ix) Research and technical developments in the field of electro-magnetics, better to equip IIA's radio operations in the "electro-magnetic war" with the Soviet Union.

(x) Financial support to implement the plan to increase popular acceptance of American troops abroad.

3. Establish two regional press and publication centers: one in the Middle East, tentatively scheduled for Bierut, the other in Latin America, tentatively scheduled for Panama.

B. Stand-by Plans

(a) Substantive

1. Two plans for psychological operations with reference to Korean armistice negotiations.

(b) Operational

1. A plan to provide for psychological actions should the Soviet Union increase its efforts to isolate Berlin.

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5. PLANS IN PREPARATION OR STUDY

A. Substantive

1. Psychological operations in the event of war.
2. The concept of freedom.
3. The role of labor and free trade-unionism in a free society.
4. Colonialism and its relation to evolution of non-self-governing peoples.
5. The nature and function of land reform as an element in the evolution of non-self-governing peoples.
6. American culture as a factor making acceptable abroad the leadership role of the United States.
7. Free enterprise as a significant element in American society, history and development.
8. Racial problems as a factor in propaganda.

B. Operational

1. To further improve the training of personnel in the field of psychological operations.
2. To use nationals of third countries to carry the United States psychological message to a given country. The problems are legal as well as financial.

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4. To improve the conditions under which foreigners visit the United States. There are some indications that the exchange of persons program is nearing saturation under the present statutory limits on per diem allowances, the present immigration legislation governing the issuance of visas and the present internal revenue regulations which levy tax on earned incomes of trainees.

5. To develop further the use of folk songs, folklore, folk tales, itinerant story-tellers, and other non-literate and pre-literate folk media to carry our message.
6. To supply newsprint to friendly publishers abroad.
7. To bridge the gap in understanding between Asia and the rest of the world, Europe included.
8. To determine use of three dimensional moving pictures in the media operations of IIA.
9. To incorporate the findings of evaluation into operations.
10. To aid the appropriate German governmental agencies to prepare courses in troop indoctrination, and to prepare a democratic citizens army.
11. To meet the problem presented, should the Soviets raise troops in East Germany.
12. To use unconventional media and techniques in special situations.
13. To determine the influence of quantitative or qualitative food deficiencies on group attitudes.

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