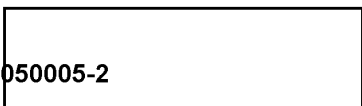


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October 1, 1951

PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD PANEL "B" GROUP III  
Psychological Support for National Policy Vis-a-Vis USSR

I

POLITICAL

1. Availability of Pertinent National Policy Statements

The following present national policy for U.S. psychological operations relating to the USSR.

- a. NSC 20/4 - "U.S. Objectives with Respect to the USSR to Counter Soviet Threats to U.S. Security," November 23, 1948.
- b. NSC 68 Series - "U.S. Objectives and Programs for National Security," including Progress Reports #2, #3, #4, and Annexes.
- c. NSC 86 - "U.S. Policy Toward Defectors."
- d. NSC 114 and 114/1 - "Status and Timing of Current U.S. Programs for National Security," July 31, 1951.

2. Guidance for Overt Psychological Operations

These documents provide guidance for psychological operations as listed.

- a. NSC 20/4 - Sets national objectives and limited psychological warfare objectives vis-a-vis USSR and its satellites without elaboration.
- b. NSC 68 - Sets broad overall objectives and implicit psychological warfare objectives.

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NSC review(s) completed.

T O P   S E C R E T

- c. NSC 68/3 ) Both reports contain Annex 5 dealing with psycho-  
                  ) logical warfare support for political objectives in  
                  ) regard to the Soviet Union and its satellites and
- d. NSC 68/4 ) appraisals of the programs in operation.

e. NSC 114 - This paper reviews the U. S. objectives and programs

for national security and is in effect a status report on programs outlined in NSC 68/3 and NSC 68/4.

3. Current Psychological Plans in Support of National Psychological

Operations:

- a. NSC 68/3, Annex 5, entitled "Foreign Information Programs,"

This Annex sets out in considerable detail the task and responsibilities of the U. S. in the foreign information field and describes the role of the U.S., lists the available instrumentalities for coordinating psychological activities and defines the target groups as well as sets forth the various methods and techniques to be used.

- b. "Emergency Plan for Psychological Offensive (USSR)". "Psycho-  
logical Offensives Vis-a-Vis USSR Objectives, Tasks and Themes." "An Analysis  
of Principal Psychological Vulnerabilities of the USSR and of the Principal

Assets Available to the U. S. for Their Exploitation." Prepared by the

Office of Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of State,

April 11, 1951.

- c. There are numerous special guidances sent out by the Public

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Affairs Policy Advisory Staff (P/POL) which indicate propaganda themes and treatment concerning a variety of tactical situations and are germane to the overall substantive policy. For example, Special Guidance #81, March 10, 1951, "Communist Fallibility." (This paper is designed to dispel the aura of infallibility that seems to cloak the Kremlin.)

d. "National Psychological Warfare Plan for General War." This paper, developed by IFIS, has recently been revised to include the comments of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and will shortly be considered by the Psychological Strategy Board. Although it is designed as a psychological warfare plan for general war, much of its content is fully applicable to overt psychological warfare in support of the psychological objectives of the U.S. vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in the current "cold war."

e. State Department Annex to d.

f. Psychological Warfare Annexes to War Plans.

## II

### ECONOMIC

#### 1. National Policy Statements

There is available a pertinent national policy statement on this subject. It is set forth in NSC Document 104/2, approved by the President on April 12, 1951, and is an inclusive overall statement of U.S. policies on

the subject.

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## 2. National Policy Guidance for Overt Psychological Operations.

NSC 104/2 does not explicitly provide guidance for the conduct of overt psychological operations in support of the national policy set forth. However, implicit in certain of the statements contained therein can be found opportunities for overt psychological exploitation.

## 3. Psychological Plans in Support of National Policy

An investigation of materials available in the Department of State reveals that there is no comprehensive overt psychological propaganda plan which supports the national policy statement contained in NSC 104/2. There are, however, numerous guidances prepared by the Public Affairs Policy Advisory Staff (P/POL) which indicate propaganda themes and treatment concerning a variety of tactical situations which are germane to the overall substantive policy. These are contained in the form of special guidances, overnight guidances, circular telegrams and special weekly guidances all of which are prepared by the Foreign Information Policy Staff of the Department of State.

An illustrative sampling of guidances which are germane to the problem of overt psychological support of economic warfare versus the Soviet Union follows:

a. Special Guidance #94, June 16, 1951, "Reciprocal Trade Agreement Extensions." This guidance went out as telegram only and dealt with implications of extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements to U.S. economic warfare policies.

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b. Circular Telegram #784 to all Missions, June 11, 1951. This report sought to encourage other governments to give most inclusive interpretation possible to UN embargo resolution against Communist China in order to produce military weakening of aggressor and promote effective measures in defense of peace.

c. Weekly Guidance #62, June 6, 1951, "The Kem Amendment". This is one of a series of guidances dealing with the Kem Amendment. Other guidances on the subject are contained in numerous telegrams, overnight information guidances, etc.

d. Weekly Guidance #73, August 22, 1951, "East-West Trade". This guidance emphasizes USSR interest mostly in obtaining goods to increase war potential rather than consumer goods for peacetime development.

4. Adequacy of Planning for Overt Psychological Operations in Support of National Policy.

There are at present diverse materials on overt psychological operations activities which in various aspects support the national policy statements contained in the NSC documents listed above. However, it is necessary that pertinent existing papers, which are currently found in diverse sources, be drawn together, fully coordinated, reviewed and integrated into an up-to-date master psychological operations plan to support the

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No adequate planning is in effect now.

III

MILITARY

The relevant national policy is given in NSC 20/4. Stating the broad national military objective, short of war, vis-a-vis the USSR it provides guidance on the psychological effects to be maximized. The paragraph (Page 11, para. 21a.) referred to follows:

"a. Develop a level of military readiness which can be maintained as long as necessary as a deterrent to Soviet aggression, as indispensable support to our political attitude toward the USSR, as a source of encouragement to nations resisting Soviet political aggression, and as an adequate basis for immediate military commitments and for rapid mobilization should war prove unavoidable."

There is no overall psychological plan to maximize the deterrents and minimize the provocations of U.S. military policy vis-a-vis the USSR. It is understood that the military program described in NSC 20/4 will have major psychological impact on other geographic areas which will be discussed in relation to them in later papers.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD

<u>SOURCES OF NATIONAL POLICY</u>	<u>NATIONAL OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>DERIVED OR EXPLICIT NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL POLICY IN SUPPORT OF THESE OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>NATIONAL OR DEPARTMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAMS</u>	<u>PLANS</u>
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NSC Decisions - Dept Position Papers  
Public Laws  
Executive Orders

Implicit or derived from listed sources

- To support National Foreign Policy.
- To aid in maintaining the lead in building a political and economic atmosphere in the world in which our system can flourish.
- To foster a fundamental change in the inimical systems of government; first, by defeating the aims of such systems.
- To cause this change as a result of internal forces in such systems, forces either generated or encouraged and then directed by us.

State Department

USIE, with policy backing from special groups, has been established to discharge the information program set up under Public Law 402 of 1948. TAB A gives a detailed breakdown of the organization, functions, programs, and personnel involved.

Defense - Deputy Secretary of Defense. (PSB Board member). Special consultant to Deputy for psychological warfare operations matters, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Psychological Warfare Operations Planning Team, and JSFP.

Army - Psychological Warfare Division  
Navy - Psychological Warfare Division  
Air Force - Psychological Warfare Division

The various force tabs of the Services are attached as TAB B.

CIA - To be supplied by CIA.

I. OVERALL

Preamble to the Constitution  
(restated in NSC-68)

"To form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

International Objectives Springing From National Objectives

- Determination to promote the essential elements of individual freedom.
- Determination to create conditions under which free and democratic systems can live and prosper.
- Determination to fight, if necessary, to defend this way of life.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD

DERIVED OR EXPLICIT NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL POLICY IN SUPPORT OF THESE OBJECTIVES

NATIONAL OR DEPARTMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

SOURCES OF NATIONAL POLICY

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

ORGANIZATION

PLANS

NSC Decisions - Dept Position Papers  
Public Laws  
Executive Orders

Implicit or derived from Listed sources

II. USSR

POLITICAL

Primary:

NSC 20/4 - "U. S. Objectives With Respect to the USSR to Counter Soviet Threats to U.S. Security."

NSC 68 Series - "U. S. Objectives and Programs for National Security."

NSC 114/1 - "Status and Timing of Current U. S. Programs for National Security."

NSC 114/2

NSC 86 - "U. S. Policy Toward Defectors"

1. To reduce the power and influence of the USSR to limits which no longer constitute a threat to the peace, national independence, and stability of the world family of nations.
2. To bring about a basic change in the conduct of international relations by the government in power in Russia to conform with the purposes and principles set forth in the UN charter.

3. To support 1. and 2. above by defecting key personnel from the Soviets or their satellites.

1. "To encourage and promote the gradual retraction of undue Russian power and influence from the present perimeter areas around traditional Russian boundaries and the emergence of the satellite countries as entities independent of the USSR." (NSC 20/4, Page 10, Para. 20a.)
2. "To encourage the development among the Russian peoples of attitudes which may help to modify current Soviet behavior and permit a revival of the national life of groups evidencing the ability and determination to achieve and maintain national independence." (NSC 20/4, Page 10, Para. 20b.)
3. "To eradicate the myth by which people remote from Soviet military influence are held in a position of subservience to Moscow and to cause the world at large to see and understand the true nature of the USSR and the Soviet-directed world communist party, and to adopt a logical and realistic attitude toward them." (NSC 20/4, Page 10, Para. 20c.)
4. "To create situations which will compel the Soviet Government to recognize the practical undesirability of acting on the basis of its present concepts and the necessity of behaving in accordance with precepts of international conduct, as set forth in the purposes and principles of the UN charter." (NSC 20/4, page 11, Para. 20d.)
5. To convince the potential defectors that the West is in sympathy with their aspirations.
6. To aggravate the suspicion of the Soviet rulers of the dependability of their subjects and, if possible, to raise the level of this suspicion to a point where it will be an effective deterrent against the Soviets going to war.
7. To utilize whatever skills and knowledge possessed by the defectors to strengthen the Free World.

State Department  
USIE  
R

CIA  
State  
Justice  
Bureau of the Budget

1. Emergency Plan for Psychological Warfare Offensive Vis-a-Vis USSR, 11 April 1951.
2. Various guidances, P/POL
3. Annex 5, NSC 68/3



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PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD

SOURCES OF NATIONAL POLICY

NSC Decisions - Dept Position Papers,  
Public Laws  
Executive Orders

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Implicit or derived from listed  
sources

DERIVED OR EXPLICIT NATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGICAL POLICY IN SUP-  
PORT OF THESE OBJECTIVES

NATIONAL OR DEPARTMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION

PLANS

ECONOMIC

The pertinent NSC paper, NSC  
104/2: "U. S. Policies and Programs  
in the Economic Field Which May Af-  
fect the War Potential of the Soviet  
Bloc."

Other pertinent papers:

1. The "Kem Amendment" to the For-  
eign Aid Program prohibits U. S.  
economic assistance to any coun-  
try exporting certain materials  
to the Soviet Bloc. (Weekly In-  
formation Guidance #62, 6 June  
1951).
2. Reciprocal Trade Act. Two year  
extension of tariff concessions  
withdrawn from Soviet Bloc and  
exclusion of certain products.  
(Special Guidance #94, 16 June  
1951).

1. To reduce the relative war poten-  
tial of the Soviet Bloc.
2. To deny technical "know how" to  
the Soviet Bloc.
3. To control air and maritime  
transportation of the free nations  
in order to prohibit shipments of  
certain material or goods to the  
Soviet Bloc.
4. To develop alternate sources of  
important basic materials and  
otherwise decrease the reliance  
of the free nations on trade  
with the Soviet Bloc.

State Department - For direction and  
policy

ECA	} As necessary
Treasury	
Commerce	

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PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD

MILITARY

SOURCES OF NATIONAL POLICY

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ORGANIZATION

PLANS

NSC Decisions - Dept. Position Papers  
Public Laws  
Executive Orders

Implicit or derived from listed  
sources

NSC 20/4 - "U.S. Objectives With  
Respect to the USSR to Counter  
Soviet Threats to U. S. Security."

NSC 68 - "U. S. Objectives and Pro-  
grams for National Security."

1. Develop a level of military readiness which can be maintained as long as necessary as a deterrent to Soviet aggression, as indispensable support to our political attitude toward the USSR, as a source of encouragement to nations resisting Soviet political aggression, and as an adequate basis for immediate military commitments and for rapid mobilization should war prove unavoidable.
2. To develop the military potential of the U. S. to a point where it can adequately support the above, protecting and husbanding the national economy as far as possible.

Defense

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