

SECRET

NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT APPROVAL

PROJECT: DTPILLAR	
ACTION	
NEW PROJECT	DIVISION
AMENDMENT NO.	IO
X RENEWAL (FY 1960)	BRANCH
TERMINATION	2
MEMO REQUEST	DESK
AUTHORIZATION	
APPROVING AUTHORITY C/PP 24 SEP 1959	AMOUNT []
FISCAL YEAR 1960	
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	
<p>Renewal in the amount of [] for FY 1960 approved.</p>	
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007</p>	
PP/PRD/PPB REF. NO. SEP 6030	SIGNATURE (Signed) [] PP/PRD/PP
DATE 29 SEP 1959	
DISTRIBUTION	
1 DDP	1 SSA-DD/S
1 COVERT BUDGET BRANCH	1 OPERATING DIVISION CHIEF OF SUPPORT
1 PP/PRD	2 PP/PRD/PPB

S E C R E T
(WHEN FILLED IN)

PP PROJECT ACTION SHEET

I PROJECT CRYPTONYM **DTPILLAR**

	NEW PROJECT APPROVAL	DIVISION	International Organizations
	AMENDMENT No.	BRANCH	2
X	RENEWAL FY 1960	DESK	
	TERMINATION	CASE OFFICER	C] EXT. 3107

II DIVISION CONCURRENCES

ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT	SIGNATURE TYPED & SIGNED	COPY No.	DATE	MEMORANDUM ATTACHED		
				YES	NO	DATE
Branch Chief	18/ []	2	10 Sept 59			
IO/BF	[]	2	10 SEP 1959		✓	
C/IO/SS	[]	2	10 Sept 59			
IO/Plans	[]	2	14 Sept 59			
Chief, IOD	[]	2	15 SEP 1959			

III CONCURRENCES - OTHER DIVISIONS AND OFFICES

ASSA-DD/S	[]	2	24 Sept 59		
PP/PRD/RB	15/ []	1 & 3	" "		
1/	Funds programmed in operating budget. []				

IV APPROVAL

SUBJECT PROJECT ACTION IS APPROVED IN THE AMOUNT OF _____ FOR FY 19 60
FUNDS TO SUPPORT THIS ACTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM WITHIN THE CURRENT ALLOCATIONS TO
THE DIVISION.

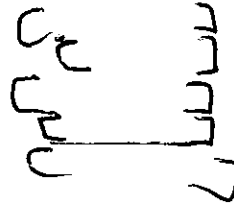
<i>for</i> Chief, PP	15/ K []	24 Sept 1959
APPROVING AUTHORITY	SIGNATURE	DATE

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REQUEST FOR PP PROJECT RENEWAL

1. TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED

Administrative
Capital Outlay
Program
Reserve Fund



2. AMOUNT IN WHICH PROJECT WAS INCLUDED IN THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

Project DEPILLAR was included in the FY 1960 Operational Program in the amount of \$7,156,000.

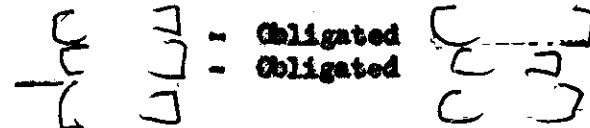
3. SUMMARY OF FUNDS APPROVED AND OBLIGATED BY FISCAL YEAR SINCE PROJECT INITIATION

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Obligated</u>
1951		
1952		
1953		
1954		
1955		
1956		
1957		
1958		
1959		
1960		

*Thirteen-month period, July 1, 1957 to July 31, 1958, occasioned by change in DEPILLAR fiscal year from July 1 to June 30, to August 1 to July 31.

Approved for FY 1958

Approved for July 1958



- Obligated

- Obligated

**Estimated obligations for FY 1959.

***Budgeted for FY 1960.

4. PROJECT DATA

Current Objectives:

(1) To promote the development of leaders in Asia who adhere to Free World concepts of democracy, human dignity, and individual liberty.

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(2) To provide the organizational instruments and resources through which such leaders may be developed and by which they may achieve confidence and training in the democratic method of achieving legitimate Asian goals.

(3) To develop and strengthen non-communist and pro-democratic private action groups among youth and students through leadership training, provision of necessary facilities for their activities, provision of specialized sources of guidance and support, promotion of a constructive interest in local and national affairs and the sponsoring of special activities which will engage the attention of youth and detract from communist-inspired excitement.

(4) To promote improved educational facilities in Asia and promote the development and strengthening of private action groups among teachers and educators, promote access to Western textbooks, provide technical advice and specialized sources of support for the general improvement of educational facilities, including the development of adequate curricula, develop specialized libraries in the universities and schools of Asia stocked with non-communist materials, improve the secular education of clerics and support the development of teachers unions and professional associations which will serve as democratic means of achieving their objectives and will counter communist activities in the educational field.

(5) Counter the influence of Chinese communists among the overseas Chinese communities and encourage the Chinese to become loyal and cooperative citizens of their countries of residence.

(6) Strengthen the influence of Buddhist Asian leaders in order that they may more readily promote resistance to communist appeals; promote training of Buddhist leaders in Western democratic thought and practice.

(7) Promote private action organizations among other elements of Asian society to provide constructive alternatives to communism, to provide means of solving Asian problems, and to provide training in democratic action.

(8) Develop the usefulness of the overseas representatives of DTPILLAR as personal instruments of political influence by encouraging the broadest contact on their part with key political figures in Asia and by training the representatives to capitalize on these personal contacts to the political advantage of the U.S.

(9) Enlarge through indigenous assets the access in Asia to Western democratic thought; encourage activities leading to a more informed and free press in Asia; and promote the development of Asian communications media which further Free World objectives.

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(10) Strengthen the understanding and appreciation among Asians of their own culture and traditions as a means of fostering resistance to communist cultural encroachment; develop a program of activities in the U.S. which will strengthen the ties between private organizations in Asia and the U.S., will broaden the understanding of Asian problems by Americans, and will improve the experience and understanding of the institutions and people of this country on the part of Asian visitors to the U.S.

(11) In general and through the above means, counter activities by the communists in the field of private action groups.

(12) Without impairing DTPILLAR's capacity to carry out its current programs and without imperiling its security, encourage other KURARK activities to make use of the many DTPILLAR capabilities for cooperative effort.

5. CHANGES IN POLITICAL SITUATION AFFECTING PROJECT

Although the significant trend in Asia during the past year has been one of putting aside parliamentary forms in favor of strong military/authoritarian regimes (which no longer can be called "caretaker" governments) DTPILLAR's general position in Asia appears to be strong and perhaps more firm than at any time in the past. Even in Singapore where it was feared that the newly elected leftist Government might take action against DTPILLAR the odds appear to be against eviction. At worst DTPILLAR expects that its program in Singapore will come in for closer Government scrutiny and, as in the case of its project for providing an American recreational advisor to the Government, there may be some curtailment and even abolition of certain clearly anti-communist programs. In the two countries of South-east Asia where it might be expected that communist pressures would be greatest, Laos and Cambodia, during the year DTPILLAR has opened an office in the former with full Government support and appears to have at least maintained and perhaps strengthened its position in the latter. In Pakistan and Burma the year has seen a closer cooperation with the new military governments and identification of DTPILLAR with these social and educational goals of the military Governments which are in keeping with DTPILLAR objectives. The military Government of Thailand has displayed neither strong interest in supporting DTPILLAR nor any tendency to interfere. DTPILLAR continues to be optimistic about its chances for eventual entry in India and early reentry in Indonesia, on the basis of its growing acceptability among Indian leaders and the repeated expressions of good will from officials of the Indonesian Government.

6. CHANGES IN POLICY

Although there have been no formal changes in basic U.S. policy which affect DTPILLAR, the year has demonstrated DTPILLAR's elasticity in complying with policy objectives and in adjusting to changing political

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conditions. This facility has been especially notable in Burma where high level ORACID interest focused on the opportunity provided through DTPILLAR for a demonstration of private PEPIDE interest in contributing to the success of the Burma Government's rather dramatic efforts toward improving conditions in education, housing, and social welfare.

DTPILLAR continues to be responsive to those NSC and OGB directives which emphasize as objectives in Asia:

- (1) Increasing ties between the nations and peoples of Asia and the Free World.
- (2) Creating a favorable atmosphere in Asia for democratic processes.
- (3) Promoting stability.
- (4) Increasing ties between individuals and organizations in the U.S. and Asia.
- (5) Increasing regional ties among Asian nations.
- (6) Promoting a more favorable attitude on the part of overseas Chinese toward Taiwan while increasing their identification with their host countries; denying the overseas Chinese to the Mainland Government of China.
- (7) Demonstrating unofficial American interest in Buddhism and helping modernize Buddhist educational institutions.

7. CHANGES IN PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Although DTPILLAR objectives remain as stated in paragraph 4, it may be noted that IO Division, in cooperation with DTPILLAR and the FE and NE Divisions, will continue its efforts to sharpen the political effectiveness of DTPILLAR programming as an instrument for furthering U.S. foreign policy objectives, and the companion efforts to reduce the scope of DTPILLAR activities in those fields in which private foreign organizations are actively and effectively working.

8. SIGNIFICANT PROJECT CHANGES

The only significant change, dictated by changes in the Asian political scene, has been the development of programs with the Military. (See para 12 b, below.)

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9. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FY 1959

During this period of strain in Asia, with Communist strategy clearly emphasizing ideological appeal in favor of increasing involvement in domestic Asian political, economic, and social affairs, DTPILLAR has continued to work progressively and patiently with individual Asian leaders and a wide variety of institutions and social organizations to help them develop their own capacity to meet their countries' needs and, thereby, overcome the difficulties which threaten their new freedom. Viewed in this light, DTPILLAR methods and operating principles can be seen as touching basic problems. DTPILLAR has maintained its non-political posture, as it must, while helping Asians attain broad political goals through non-political means.

In this year, DTPILLAR has registered a net gain in its two most important and closely related objectives: increased acceptability and the sharpening of program objectives. This gain extends even to those Asian countries where the heritage of anti-Western feeling and pervasive communist pressures inhibit the attitudes of public and private leaders. Significant indications in this respect have been the following:

- a. The Laos Government's cooperation in establishing a DTPILLAR resident representative in Vientiane. In this connection, Sukarno of Indonesia is reported to have indicated that DTPILLAR would be asked to reopen its office in Djakarta.
- b. DTPILLAR's sponsorship of an International Relations Training Center at the University of Rangoon for the training of Burmese foreign service officers and aspirants to the Burmese foreign service (including participation in the selection of American and European professors for its staff).
- c. DTPILLAR's initiation of the science journalism program in Japan under which outstanding Japanese journalists visited the U.S. and were put in contact with leading American journalists, science writers, and science publications. The initiative for this program came from the Japanese Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association as a request to assist in improving the low standard of scientific journalism in Japan.
- d. Public or private praise of DTPILLAR by a number of Asian leaders, including Ne Win of Burma, Ayub of Pakistan, Sihanouk of Cambodia, Bandaranaike of Ceylon, Rhee of Korea, and Diem of Vietnam.
- e. DTPILLAR's progress in fostering Asian relations with other organizations, both American and international (e.g., support provided for Asian attendance at the International Commission of Jurists meeting in New Delhi, work with the youth-student and teacher organizations, and close cooperation with the International Press Institute).

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f. Support for DTPILLAR from a wide variety of private Asian and American individuals as well as from official American sources (including Ambassadors to Asian countries).

Although DTPILLAR's general objectives are geared to the long-range effort to exercise a subtle influence on the development of Asian societies, it is a continuing fact that DTPILLAR is able to make direct contributions to the exploitation of current political developments. For example, the DTPILLAR-subsidised Union Press in Hong Kong has made a number of studies and issued a series of publications on the Chinese Communes issue and, through its Singapore outlet, provided the basic research and documentation for the publication of a White Book by British authorities exposing Chinese Communist infiltration and methods in the publishing fields in Singapore and Malaya. Another example, with reference to the Tibetan situation, was the DTPILLAR contact with the President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists who was encouraged by DTPILLAR to seek condemnatory action against the Chinese Communists from the 110 Buddhist groups affiliated with the World Fellowship throughout the world.

10. COVER, SECURITY, AND CONTROL

There has been no significant changes in methods by which KUBARK maintains cover, security and control measures with respect to DTPILLAR. There has, however, been an intensified campaign to improve cover in the sense of providing additional support to the requirement for a plausible denial of OBYCKE support. This activity has centered on a cooperative program between Cover Division and DTPILLAR to increase the list of ostensible and nominal donors to DTPILLAR. Additionally Cover Division has completed arrangements whereby some of the funding of DTPILLAR may be accomplished through ostensible grants from a bona fide and well-known private foundation. DTPILLAR has been in contact with a number of private foundations with a view to interesting them in Asian programs which DTPILLAR is in a position to spot and, if necessary and desired, administer.

There have been no serious security compromises of DTPILLAR and cooperation with KUBARK remains excellent.

11. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Relationships designed to improve the quality and frequency of the important DTPILLAR by-product in the field of intelligence and political reporting have improved during the past year. Headquarters--FE Division and IO Division--has taken steps to encourage closer liaison in the field between KUBARK Stations and DTPILLAR Representatives. In the field DTPILLAR Representatives have continued liaison with ODACID, ODFLOWAGE, and []. At Headquarters, IO Division has continued appropriate liaison with OBYCKE agencies on DTPILLAR matters.

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12. PLANS FOR ENSUING YEAR

While DTPILLAR emphasis has traditionally been on work with private organizations, it is increasingly evident that the situation in Asia precludes limiting work to private organizations alone. There is no problem in countries such as Japan or the Philippines where private organizations are vigorous and significant. At the other extreme, in Afghanistan they are virtually non-existent. In between, however, are the countries where such organizations are of uneven value, sometimes little more than rallying points for a limited number of persons working only on the fringe of important problems. Such organizations and those who help them sometimes risk attracting government suspicion. Where private groups show promise DTPILLAR will continue to regard support to them as an important way of strengthening the democratic foundations of Asian societies.

On the other hand, the state universities and quasi-governmental institutions in the fields of labor, research, law and government, women's activities, youth and students are areas where DTPILLAR has made--and should continue to make--effective contributions in cooperation with Asian governments.

Although DTPILLAR has well-established programs with educational, social, civic, professional, and cultural groups, it will give more attention in the future to the following program categories for which an increasing need has become evident:

a. Labor: As the process of industrialization accelerates in Asia, labor is becoming more significant and articulate. Up to this point, DTPILLAR has ventured into the field on several occasions (for example, developments of Pakistani labor education institute and support to a Japanese labor Advisory Committee) and demonstrated an ability to work effectively with trade union leaders or with specialists who themselves are influential with union leaders. DTPILLAR hopes to expand its activities in the field of labor education.

b. Military: In a number of countries, the Asian military are being called upon to assume responsibilities of civilian administration. This will involve expanded work with the military in strictly non-military ways. In this connection, Asian military services have requested DTPILLAR assistance for English language training in Japan, for educational aids and libraries in Pakistan and Burma, and for assistance with certain land rehabilitation schemes involving veterans groups in Burma.

c. Economic: While several American and international agencies are providing primary, massive economic assistance, little has been done to give Asian leaders concerned with economic affairs access to a balanced view of economic doctrines, as an alternative to the essentially Marxist

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interpretations that are widely held there. Through support for research symposia for discussion of economic concepts and for travel abroad, DTPILLAR will endeavor to assist Asian leaders in gaining knowledge and understanding of the principles and methods of economic development within a democratic framework.

d. Science: It would be disastrous for the United States and the non-Communist world to leave the field of scientific development and science education in Asia to the Russians and Chinese Communists who have shown a proclivity for taking advantage of Asian interest in these fields. For example, the USSR is seeking to enter directly into the science education field in Burma and elsewhere through the establishment of technical institutes, and the Chinese Communists are offering professors and specialists of many kinds. In order to cope with Asian requests for assistance and to help place American scientific resources at the disposal of Asian countries, DTPILLAR must consider a greater program in Asia among professional organizations of scientists and educators, science faculties of various educational institutions, science journalists and others. Conversely, American organizations (such as, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Science Foundation, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and specialized bodies like the American Institute of Biological Sciences) are showing greater interest in contacts with counterpart bodies in Asia and are seeking DTPILLAR assistance increasingly. So far, small selective grants have achieved good results in this field as, for example, in the introduction of science fairs and other incentive programs into the school system in Japan. Therefore assistance to pilot projects, the sending of books and educational materials, and the facilitating of ties between American scientific bodies and their counterparts in Asia, selected educational projects and other such relatively inexpensive undertakings from the bulk of the science activities planned.

e. Law and Government: The continuing pressure for authoritarian solutions to problems of law and government makes it important for DTPILLAR to expand its training programs both in Asian and in the United States, through such activities as the American Political Science Association, Congressional Fellowships, by providing suitable materials on law (particularly in those countries where similarities between the American and Asian constitutions make the American technique of constitutional interpretation appropriate) and by supporting legal training and research on problems of immediate importance. It may also be desirable and possible in certain Asian countries to provide advisers to government departments, particularly in the fields of law and administration. In addition to such direct approaches, DTPILLAR proposes to expand its indirect work in this field by support to organizations of civil servants, assistance to specific government research and action programs (such as the vocational education and juvenile delinquency programs in Ceylon), and support of training in public administration through such organizations as the Institute of Public and Business Administration in Pakistan.

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f. Buddhism: DTPILLAR will continue to emphasize activities in the Buddhist field with an American specialist who maintains extensive contacts with Asian Buddhist leaders, both ecclesiastic and secular, and who assists DTPILLAR Representatives in their country programs with influential Buddhist individuals and organizations. Theravade Buddhism is a powerful factor in South and Southeast Asia; in Ceylon and Thailand, at the present time, certain Buddhist personalities play a significant and sometimes unpredictable role in the national leadership.

g. Leadership: Although the problem of leadership in Asia is one toward which much of DTPILLAR's work in all fields has been directed, it will continue to be stressed as a fundamental objective of all programs.

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(When Filled In)

PROJECT FINANCIAL DATA		PROJECT CRYPTONYM DTPILLAR			
		FISCAL PERIOD COVERED 1 August 1959 THRU 30 June 31 July 1960			
MAY NOT EXCEED SECRET CLASSIFICATION					
RESPONSIBLE STAFF OR DIVISION IO		POINT OF CONTROL (Hdqs. or name of Field Station) Headquarters			
A. PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS					
INDICATE NUMBER AND TYPE OF PERSONNEL REQUIRED AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR SALARY, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EMPLOYEE BENEFITS. INCLUDE EVERYONE PAID FROM PROJECT. ATTACH PERSONNEL ANNEX IF NEW PROJECT T/O OR T/O ADJUSTMENTS ARE INVOLVED.					
TYPE	NUMBER		ESTIMATED COMPENSATION		
	U.S. PERSONNEL	FOREIGN NATIONAL	BASE SALARY	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
STAFF EMPLOYEES					
STAFF AGENTS	3		\$29,785	[]	[]
CAREER AGENTS					
CONTRACT AGENTS					
DETAILED PERSONNEL					
MILITARY					
ALL OTHER					
TOTAL A.	3				[]
B. OTHER REQUIREMENTS					
INDICATE AMOUNT REQUIRED IN APPLICABLE SPACES. IN THOSE PROJECTS WHERE THERE IS AN UNUSUAL REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCY SUPPORT, OR WHERE LONG LEAD-TIME ITEMS ARE REQUIRED, APPROPRIATE ANNEXES SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR ATTACHMENT TO THE PROJECT.					
COMMO	CHEMICAL	QUARTERMASTER	OTHER SUPPLIES	SERVICES	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
MEDICAL	ORDNANCE	SPEC. DEVICES	OTHER EQPT.	SPACE	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL B.					
C. OTHER OPERATIONAL EXPENSES					
INDICATE VOLUME AND NATURE OF EXPENSES.					
TOTAL C.					
D. SUBSIDY OR PROPRIETARY PAYMENTS					
IF FUNDS ARE TO BE TURNED OVER TO INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS IN LARGE LUMP SUMS TO BE EXPENDED BY THEM AT THEIR DISCRETION TO ACCOMPLISH AN AGREED-UPON OBJECTIVE, ATTACH ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN OR FISCAL ANNEX, AS APPROPRIATE. LIST GENERAL CATEGORIES OF EXPENSES TO BE COVERED BY SUBSIDY OR PROPRIETARY PAYMENTS, INCLUDING ESTIMATED DOLLAR AMOUNTS FOR EACH CATEGORY.					
Administrative (excluding A above)	C	C			
Capital Outlay Program	C	C			
Reserve Fund	C	C			
TOTAL D.	C	C			
TOTAL FUND REQUIREMENTS (A+B+C+D)					
C]					

SECRET
(When Filled In)

E. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

STATE TYPES OF CURRENCIES NEEDED, IN UNITS PER MONTH, AND APPROXIMATE DOLLAR VALUE.

Project DTPILAR is reimbursed on a monthly basis for actual expenditures through

[.].

PROPOSED FUNDING PLAN (How and where the payment or advance will be made).

F. ACCOUNTING ARRANGEMENTS

TO BE COMPLETED FOR DIRECT PROJECTS ONLY. ACCOUNTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUBSIDY, PROPRIETARY, OR OPERATIONAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS WILL BE INCLUDED IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN OR FISCAL ANNEX, AS APPROPRIATE.

DESCRIBE TYPE OF ACCOUNTING TO BE OBTAINED AND ANY SPECIAL PROCEDURES OR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OR RECORDING OF THOSE ACCOUNTINGS.

THIS PROJECT FINANCIAL DATA SHEET REFLECTS THE TYPE AND DEGREE OF SUPPORT REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT.

DATE		SENIOR STAFF OR AREA DIVISION CHIEF OF SUPPORT	
APPROVING AUTHORITY	DATE	PP/OPS/PP REF. NO.	SIGNATURE

SECRET