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		ABSTRACT	
SUBJECT CAMOG/DTDORIC/Operations -- State Department Draft Airgram on Third Country Student Operations of ACL and FEC			

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

DIR 22290, 5 March 1963

39/3

MICROFILMED
JUN 18 1963

1. Per reference, I have attached the draft of Munich Consulate's Airgram reporting on the Third Country Student Operations of ACL and FEC. This will be cleared with Consul General Scott and dispatched to the Department within the next few days.

2. The sections on ACL have been reviewed and approved by

Attachment A, h/w

REC'D RIDIAN 18 June 63

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SUBJECT: Emphasis on Youth/Third Country Student
Programs of American Committee for
Liberation and Free Europe Committee

REF : CA-7615, January 18, 1963 and
A-297, February 21, 1963

In the course of our review of local groups engaged in or having a potential for third country student activities, we have been impressed by the programs already well underway by various divisions of the private American organizations, The American Committee for Liberation (ACL) and The Free Europe Committee (FEC). The Department is of course aware that these organizations are best known as sponsoring Munich-based radio broadcasts to the Soviet Bloc. The main operating division of ACL is Radio Liberty (RL) which broadcasts in seventeen languages to the Soviet Union. Similarly, FEC's largest operating division is Radio Free Europe (RFE) which is targeted against the five Satellite countries of Eastern Europe. Both radios continue to do an effective job in their private broadcasting role and require no elaboration here.

However, we find that some of the less publicized operating divisions of both ACL and RFE have for several years been quietly developing an interesting and highly useful range of non-radio activities which have a direct bearing and impact on the Department's third country student interests. In addition to describing the overall framework of non-radio activities which these organizations direct at third country audiences generally, this air-gram will describe representative student operations of ACL's Munich Institute for the Study of the USSR and of ACL's Munich-based Special Projects Division. It will also concern itself with those projects of the Free Europe Committee's West European Operations Division (WEOD) which are targeted at third country

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students in Germany. (It will not attempt to cover WEOD's principal operations located in London, Paris, and Vienna, nor will it describe the wide range of New York-based third country student and related operations of both the American Committee for Liberation and of the Free Europe Committee.)

The ACL and FEC activities of interest to the Munich Consulate General include research and analysis, publications, community centers, conferences, summer sessions, seminars, intern training, lectures, radio tape services and film showings. These activities are directed not only towards third country students resident in Germany, but also against the home country student populations in the developing areas of Africa, Latin America, and the Middle and Far East.

Institute for the Study of the USSR

The Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich is a privately funded research organization which has been engaged since 1950 in investigating and publishing reports on conditions and trends in the Soviet Union. The Institute is incorporated in Germany as a scholarly institution and has established itself as a primary source of reliable and up-to-date information on the USSR. This research, conducted by a staff of former Soviet scholars each a specialist in a distinct field, is based on a 55,000 volume library comprising one of the most complete collections on the Soviet Union in Europe. Most of the researchers, in addition to previous training and experience, have been engaged in Soviet research at the Institute for at least eight years. In addition to the resident staff, the Institute draws upon the scholarly resources of the Soviet emigration throughout the world. Regular contact is maintained with some 300 specialists in various fields. The Institute also utilizes the skills of non-emigre Soviet specialists and maintains recruiting and training programs for promising young scholars.

The purpose of the Institute is to study developments in the Soviet Union and to make the results of these studies available to persons and institutions everywhere. Primary emphasis is given to dissemination of this

information in areas blanketed by Soviet propaganda, but not otherwise reached to any extent by serious and objective studies on the USSR.

Institute research and analyses are made available through publication, conferences, seminars, and lecture tours. These efforts are designed not for a mass audience but for influential persons engaged in youth, educational, government, industrial, labor, religious, cultural, and news media activities in 110 countries. Institute publications are mailed to more than 25,000 serious students of Soviet affairs throughout the world. In addition to English and German publications (such as the Bulletin and Sovjetstudien) intended for Soviet specialists in the U.S. and Western Europe, the Institute prepares an English language journal, Studies on the Soviet Union for readers in India, South East Asia, and Africa; a French journal, Problèmes Soviétiques for the Middle East, Indonesia, and French Africa; an Arabic review, Majallah for the Arab and Moslem world; a Turkish periodical, Dergi, for Turkey and Pakistan; and a Spanish quarterly Estudios sobre la Union Sovietica for Latin America. These publications are supplemented by the weekly Analysis of Current Developments in the Soviet Union which is sent to newspaper, radio and television editors and columnists in all these areas. In addition, the Information Service of the Institute prepares individual replies to specific inquiries from readers desiring further information on points raised in the journals or from students in need of data to complete academic projects. The effectiveness of this program has been attested by the thousands of letters which the Institute has received, by reprints and citation of Institute reports in publications throughout the world, by attendance of representatives from audience countries at regular Institute conferences and by many requests for cooperation with institutions and the groups interested in the study of the USSR.

The summer seminars conducted by the Institute staff in Russian have been attended by students from the U.S., Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. This year the Institute summer program will constitute a summer school jointly supported and accredited by the University of Oklahoma. In addition to 45 U.S. students, participants are expected from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Last November at the request of the Confederacion Patronale de la Republica Mexicana, the Institute conducted a special two-week seminar in Spanish for a group of 45 Mexican labor leaders and government officials. Among its members were the heads of several major unions, members of parliament and one individual who is a candidate for the Mexican presidency in the coming elections. The first week was devoted to a general survey of the USSR and the second to a detailed analysis of labor unions and working conditions in the Soviet Union. The group, which travelled here at its own expense, visited numerous European labor organizations and facilities and ended its trip with an official audience with Konrad Adenauer. The success of the seminar produced several interesting results. The Confederacion Patronale de la Republica Mexicana sent a second group in April, 1963, for an eight-day seminar. This second group of 25 was made up of industrial managers, entrepreneurs, and government-industry liaison personnel. Plans are currently being made by the group to establish an Institute for the Study of the USSR in Mexico City patterned after the Munich Institute and based on the latter's help and collaboration.

A proposal by the Madrid Institute of Political Studies, an organ of the Spanish Ministry of Information and Tourism, to send 25 Spanish students to the Institute for a seminar similar to the two successfully held for Mexican groups was made on May 25 by Mr. Jesus Fueyo, Director of the Madrid Institute of Political Studies and Dr. Manuel Solana Sauz, a member of that Institute, who visited the Institute accompanied by a representative of the Bavarian government. The Spanish scholars visited the Library and the various sections of the Institute and were briefed on its activities. They said that the Institute and its publications, Estudios sobre la Union Soviética, Bulletin and Studies on the Soviet Union were very well known and highly respected in Spain. They found the Studies on the Soviet Union with its issues devoted to special subjects of particular interest and of a high standard. Mr. Fueyo and Dr. Sauz were visiting the Institute on the recommendation of the Spanish Ministry of Information and were particularly interested in its organization and research work. The Institute Director, Dr. Schulz, agreed that the desired seminar could be held, provided the Institute was informed well in advance.

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The Institute's activities have met with warm responses from a wide variety of other organizations. It has been asked by the German Foreign Office to prepare plans for a similar seminar in English for a group of South Koreans next fall. An official of the German Foreign Office has recently recommended that the Institute lend its name to and supply lecturers for a seminar to be conducted by the Deutsch-Russische Gesellschaft in Bad Homburg this summer. Mr. German Borregales of the Movimiento de accion nacional in Caracas, Venezuela has inquired about the possibility of a seminar for members of his organization. Mr. Alberto Daniel Falercani, Chairman of the Museo-Argentinian Institute, who is a political advisor ^{to} the Argentine Armed Forces and a member of the Confederacion Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, has asked about sending an Argentine group, which would include members of the armed forces, to the Institute for a seminar. In May, 1963, the Institute, at the suggestion of local German officials, conducted several series of evening lectures in

German, French, Spanish, and English for groups of students from Asia, Africa, and Latin America studying in Munich.

The annual Institute conferences have been attended by persons from all over the world and many proposals for Institute projects have resulted from such contacts: an official from the Pakistan Ministry of Education proposed sending candidates for the Pakistan Foreign Service to the Institute for training prior to assignment to Moscow; the British Armed Forces contemplates shifting their Russian language program from Paris to the Institute; the Turkish and Japanese governments have actually established Soviet study centers modelled on the Institute; and many European Soviet research groups and institutes have entered into a close exchange of information with the Institute. Institute staff members are customarily requested to participate in conferences and give lectures all over Europe.

Graduate and post-doctoral students from every quarter of the globe have spent up to six months at the Institute doing research in the library and consulting with members of the staff. Writers and journalists visit the Institute often to obtain background information on external and internal Soviet policies. Persons travelling to the USSR frequently stop at the Institute to line up their itinerary and many stop back afterwards to check their observations.

In September the Institute will hold a symposium on "the Soviet Literature of the 60's" under the chairmanship of Max Hayward of St. Antony's College, Oxford University, England. Outstanding specialists from major universities in the U.S., Great Britain, Europe, and Asia will be brought together to discuss the latest developments in the field and their significance. Plans are being formulated for a joint conference with the Union Research Institute in Hong Kong early next year on the Sino-Soviet conflict.

The Institute for the Study of the USSR is thus actively engaged in supplying factual information on the USSR to offset the erroneous and exaggerated claims made by the Soviets regarding the merits of the

Communist system. The positive response to the varied Institute program of publications and activities testify to the success of its efforts.

The Munich Consulate General works closely with the Institute in a number of ways. We see to it that the Institute's highly valuable research and analysis output is made available to appropriate posts and to the Department. The Institute has cooperated with us in making available its staff experts as speakers at various functions of the Amerika Haus and German groups. Finally, we are in close consultation with the Institute regarding our own Third Country Student program. We find that there is a close identity of interests between the Institute's activities in this field and our own. We are told by the Institute adviser, Dr. Oliver J. Fredericksen, that the Institute plans to undertake even more Third Country Student activities now that it has been demonstrated that Institute materials can be imparted successfully in a serious and non-propagandistic manner by the kinds of activities described above.

Special Projects Division of the American Committee for Liberation

In addition to serving as a point of liaison for the American Committee with responsible leaders and organizations of the emigration from the Soviet Union, the Special Projects Division of ACL is engaged in a variety of specialized operations and publications activities designed to counter Soviet propaganda. The Division is developing various methods for promoting distribution of non-controversial Western literature among Soviet citizens. It supports the Paris Bloc Journal and has an extensive program underway for placing articles, brochures and radio programs before the Latin American public. For example, its Spanish language radio tapes on the "Anatomy of Communism", "Communism and Youth", and "Communism on the Spot" - all produced in collaboration with Radio Liberty - have received replay in Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and Ecuador.

The Special Projects Division has increasingly concerned itself with providing information on communism to third country students in Europe and to the youth from the newly-developing countries. The Division has devoted special attention to the disillusioned Afro-Asian students who have come

to Western Europe from Bloc countries, as well as to third country students who return from Europe to their homes. The Division assists in the planning and preparation of lectures, seminars, conferences, and in providing materials for distribution among third country student groups. A do-it-yourself speech on Soviet economic aid to Latin America has been presented in Munich, Rome, Hamburg, Hannover, and Paris before audiences of Latin-American students. In Munich discussion evenings have been held for small numbers of Afro-Asian students and an Indian student has lectured on the East-West dispute. A speech on "The Soviet Union, Red China, and the Emergent States" was recently given to a group of African and Asian students in Hamburg. Film showings have been used to demonstrate Bloc propaganda techniques. A newsletter, now in its fifth number, has been mailed to Afro-Asian and Latin-American students in Germany; it regularly contains such information of interest to these students as the recent departure of African students from Bulgaria. An Indian seminar was held May 10-12, 1963, in the Free Europe Committee's Haus der Begegnung in Hamburg. It was attended by 160 young people from 15 nations, with the majority being Africans and Asians.

Other representative examples of recently-sponsored Special Project Division operations for students include the continuation of a lecture series "Problems of World Politics" sponsored by the Studio Ost-West, a small private organization in Munich devoted to the study of communism. On May 16, 1963, the head of the organization, Stefan Stolte spoke on the subject "The Soviet Union and Latin America" in the DAG-Haus in Nurnberg. The Studio also provided for the continuation of a series of lectures entitled "Meeting of Young Trade Unionists with Afro-Asians and Latin Americans". Mr. Stolte has also made arrangements to distribute approximately 700 copies of the Studio Ost-West Newsletter through the Carl Duisberg Centers for Afro-Asian trainees in Germany through their headquarters in Cologne.

In promoting such activities, the Division works through the Ibero-American-German Student Union which has its headquarters in Munich and

Berlin, the Studio Ost-West in Munich, the Cuban exiles in Paris, and various interested individuals in Rome. The Division distributes such publications to third country students in Europe as its "Handbook on Communism" in Spanish, brochures and materials derived from its Latin-American program, materials published by the Institute for International Youth Affairs, the Studio Ost-West Newsletter, some of the Paris Bloc journals, Institute materials, and various miscellaneous publications. In the period from April 1 to December 31, 1962, the Division distributed 5,848 publications on communism to foreign students in Europe. These materials were normally distributed through various channels such as the Studio Ost-West, the Pax Romana organizations, the Afro-Asian Institute in Vienna, and certain international student organizations.

Evidence of the usefulness of the Special Projects Division's product was provided by a recent request from Monrovia, Liberia, for 100 copies of the Paris Bloc Journal. In the opinion of the people who made this request, the Paris Bloc Journal is the "ideal vehicle to counter Bloc propaganda among Liberians and Liberian students in particular."

The Special Projects Division has received an encouraging response not only from its activities directed at foreign students in Europe, but also from students in the emerging states themselves. For example, the President of the Kenya United Nations Student Association recently wrote the Division a letter on the value of Problems of the Peoples of the USSR, Youth and Freedom, and the brochures of Background Material on the Soviet Union. He asked for articles to be included in his organization's new annual magazine.

Future plans for Latin-American students in Europe include a seven to ten-day seminar for Latin-American student leaders sponsored by the Information Center on Soviet Affairs, a service of the American Committee for Liberation. Other plans include a weekend seminar in Munich for Indonesians and other Asians and a possible lecture for a group of 100 Indonesians who will be making a two week tour of the Soviet Union in May. Arrangements have been made for a seminar for Afro-Asians and Latin Americans in the Labor Union House in Cologne, together with the Carl Bückel Circle

(a group of German trade union students). Studio Ost-West will furnish the speakers and the Circle the technical organization.

We feel that there is an increasing potential for the third country student activities of the Special Projects Division. The Division has in any case demonstrated a demand for an acceptance of its information on Soviet propaganda aims and operations among student groups of many nationalities.

West European Operations Division of the Free Europe Committee

The West European Operations Division of the Free Europe Committee (FEC) operates from offices in London, Paris and Vienna. It has the overall mission of utilizing emigres from the Eastern Europe Satellites in specialized operations to counter East European Bloc propaganda. The Division is particularly active in youth and student affairs and in the East-West contacts field. It also attempts to promote interest in Eastern Europe in West European political circles through an ancillary group, the FEC's West European Advisory Committee, and through its contacts in European intellectual and labor groups. Operations having a direct bearing on Munich Consulate's student interests include WECD's summer session in Strasbourg, France, its seminars held throughout Germany and Europe, and its two operations centers in Germany, the Haus der Begegnung in Munich and the Haus der Begegnung in Hamburg.

WEOD organizes an annual three-week summer session in the former center of the Free Europe University in Exile, Cité Pourtales, Strasbourg-Robertsau, France. Exile alumni and scholarship students, West European and students from emerging countries are brought together for a series of lectures and discussions with some of Europe's leading scholars and Soviet area specialists. At last year's session, for example, 209 students representing the five continents of Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America, and a total of 53 nationalities, were in attendance. The program was divided into three main segments: current problems of the Western World, of the Communist Bloc countries, and of the Developing Nations. Included among the 25 lecturers were Dr. Richard Lowenthal, Prof. Herbert Tingsten, Mr. Alexander Nove, Mr. Victor Segesvary, Dr. Werner Klatt, Dr. Jean Marc Zewski, Mr. John Clews, Dr. Peter Irenburg and Dr. Aung Thein. There is no tuition charge for the session and board and room are furnished free of charge. The student attendees are carefully selected each year by WEOD on the basis of scholarship and future leader potential from hundreds of applicants.

WEOD plans to hold this summer's study seminar from July 20th through August 10th. The courses are roughly the same as last year's and the calibre of the lecturers is if anything, even higher than last year's. Many African students have been accepted, including three who are studying in Moscow but who will be traveling in Western Europe this summer.

WEOD's other seminars, held throughout the year around Europe, are an outgrowth of the Strasbourg summer schools. Organized by local student groups and usually directed by Strasbourg Seminar Alumni, the seminars in Rome, St. Gallen, Zurich, Paris, Louvain, Heidelberg, Vienna, and Bad Godesberg are already well developed. The first of these was held in St. Gallen in January, 1963. Two hundred students took part and they were addressed by Dr. Sannwald of the European Economic Community and Dr. Lowenthal of the Free University of Berlin. One of the most interesting WEOD seminars will be held in Bad Godesberg from 6 to 9 June this year under joint sponsorship of the Ostkolleg in Cologne. Approximately 30 students representing East European exiles,

West Europeans and Africans will attend. The first two days will deal with the Communist Bloc and will have as speakers Prof. Lieber of the University of Berlin, Prof. Thomas of Bonn and Prof. Gasteyger of Geneva. The third and fourth days will be concerned with communism outside the Bloc. Speakers will be Dr. Lowenthal of Berlin, Dr. Bottcher of Stuttgart, and Dr. Klatt, of London.

For several years, WEOD has maintained a number of community centers in Europe to help East European exiles maintain their national identity, and provide a meeting ground for East European exiles and their West European hosts. These centers have helped counteract the Soviet Bloc counter-defection campaign directed at the East European emigration, and have been a hub for exile cultural and social activities. The character of the centers has changed in the last year or two, however. In Germany third country groups, particularly Latin Americans, Indians, and Africans have come to look upon the Centers as a meeting place for their nationals - particularly students - resident in Germany. The Haus der Begegnung in Munich is a typical example. Founded in 1957, the Haus was host to over 15,000 visitors in 1962. The City of Munich, Bayerischer Rundfunk, and Bavarian and Federal State authorities share support of the Haus with the WEOD. The supervisory body of the Haus is headed by Stadtschulrat Anton Fingerle of the Munich town administration and Dr. Johannes Mauser, Social Works officer of the Bavarian Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Mr. Hans Mucha, Foreign Student Adviser of the University of Munich, is on the Board.

The Haus conducts lectures, musical evenings, film showings, national holiday celebrations, art exhibits and similar events about twenty days of each month, attracting an average of 80 people a day. The Haus has sponsored activities for third country students such as a one-man art show for the 23-year-old Congolese painter, Charles Mwanze, and a reception for 150 students attending the annual assembly of the World University Service. Classes in Swahili are given at the Haus for German engineers and diplomats who will some day be posted in Africa. The University of Munich is paying the Haus a monthly sum in recognition of the help the Haus has given the overcrowded University by lending its

rooms to professors willing to hold special meetings with foreign students to help them adapt to the German university system. The younger officers of the Consulate General have been added to the Haus' invitation list for student events and will thereby have an excellent opportunity to expand their own contacts.

WEOD's other center in Germany, the Hamburg Haus der Begegnung, carries on a generally similar program. An average of 40 persons a day visit the center which has a well tailored program of art exhibits, concerts, lectures and student activities. The Indians are particularly active in the Hamburg center and conduct student seminars, native dances, etc. German choir groups recently used the Haus to record songs of Korea and Japan. The Haus also collaborates with ACL's Special Projects Office on a number of student affairs.

Radio Internship Programs

In a related activity, Radio Liberty has been running an interesting summer internship program for a highly select group of students from Europe and the U.S. These students are usually in the gradual level, must be fluent in the Russian language and have a professional interest in Soviet affairs. They are given on-the-job training in various departments of the Radio's operation. This year's program will run from June 15th to September 15th. Six students are expected to take part. Needless to say, this is a valuable training ground for these young people which may also turn into a useful recruitment pool for the Radio itself. The Radio made a serious effort to find one intern for this summer's program among the disaffected Soviet Bloc students but was unable to locate a person of sufficiently high language and scholarship qualifications.

We have been told by the Director of Radio Free Europe that RFE is considering a similar summer internship program for qualified students interested in East European affairs. It may be possible for RFE to give technical training to Africans now in Europe who plan to enter media operations in their native countries, for example. Rfe believes that it can offer the serious student of East European matters the resources of its excellent research files for directed study.

The Consulate General will keep the Department posted on significant developments in the many-faceted third country student operations in Germany of both the American Committee for Liberation and the Free Europe Committee. Some of these activities are just now getting underway and will be more developed as time passes. All of them are valuable contributions to the Free World's message to young people and useful in counteracting Soviet Bloc propaganda. They have, however, received little recognition and remain largely unknown to all but those directly involved in the programs.