January 24, 1957
Memorandum for the Director of Central Intelligence,
'Reappraisal of U.S. Propaganda Broadcasting'
[Declassified May 6, 2019]

Citation:

Summary:
Richard Helms forwards to Allen Dulles a memorandum from the Psychological and Paramilitary Operations staff and the International Organizations Division taking issue with State Department recommendations to reorient and curtail RFE and RL broadcasts.

Original Language:
English

Contents:
- Scan of Original Document
MEMORANDUM

For:  The Director of Central Intelligence

Subject:  Dissent to U. S. Propaganda Broadcasting

1. Attached at Tab A is a paper entitled “Dissent to U. S. Propaganda Broadcasting” prepared by the FP Staff and the IK Division. It has the concurrence of FP/F and the undersigned. It is designed for your assistance in replying to Mr. Robert Murphy on the State Department paper bearing the same title which is at Tab B.

2. You will remember that I telephoned you on the day we received the Department of State paper (Tab A) and informed you that we would send it forward with our comments and suggestions. You now have the full file.

(Signed) Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Acting Deputy Director (Vice)

cc: FP/OI/P (no atto)

Attachments: Tabs 4, 5, and 6

PP/IO/P/Staff/Ministerial (12 Jan 57)
Re: dissent Helms/Ord - 24 Jan 57
Distributions: Orig - Addressed
1 - FP/F
1 - FP/IO
1 - FP/P subject
1 - FP/P chrome
1 - RI

3rd January 1957
SECRET

The attached paper entitled "Propaganda of US Propaganda Broadcasting," prepared by IR Staff and IC Division, is a proposal reply to a paper listing the same title from the Department of State dated 30 January 1967.

[Signature]

United States
Chief
Psychological and Propaganda
Operations Staff

Recommendations:

1. "Propaganda of US Propaganda Broadcasting"
2. "Propaganda of Propaganda of US Propaganda Broadcasting"
3. "Propaganda of US Propaganda Broadcasting"
4. "Propaganda of US Propaganda Broadcasting"

[Hidden Document Information]

[Redacted]

[Handwritten Notes]
SECRET

SITUATION OF UK TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. At the request of the Department of State the

UK Government agreed to establish a working group to

undertake an assessment of the present position in

UK Telecommunications and make recommendations

for the future. The assessment was to take into account

the existing arrangements for the control of

international telecommunications and the possible

effects of new technologies and developments.

The working group was chaired by the Minister for

Communications and Trade and included representatives

from the Post Office, the BBC, the Independent

Broadcasting Authority, and the Telecommunications

Regulator. The terms of reference were as follows:

ii. To undertake an assessment of the present

position in UK Telecommunications and make

recommendations for the future. The assessment

was to take into account the existing arrangements

for the control of international telecommunications

and the possible effects of new technologies and
developments.


SECRET

ii. To undertake an assessment of the present

position in UK Telecommunications and make

recommendations for the future. The assessment

was to take into account the existing arrangements

for the control of international telecommunications

and the possible effects of new technologies and
developments.


SECRET

iii. To undertake an assessment of the present

position in UK Telecommunications and make

recommendations for the future. The assessment

was to take into account the existing arrangements

for the control of international telecommunications

and the possible effects of new technologies and
developments.


SECRET

iv. To undertake an assessment of the present

position in UK Telecommunications and make

recommendations for the future. The assessment

was to take into account the existing arrangements

for the control of international telecommunications

and the possible effects of new technologies and
developments.


SECRET

v. To undertake an assessment of the present

position in UK Telecommunications and make

recommendations for the future. The assessment

was to take into account the existing arrangements

for the control of international telecommunications

and the possible effects of new technologies and
developments.


SECRET
e. Report by the Director of the Office of Defense
   Mobilization on the effectiveness of US international

f. Reports from agencies on the implementation of
   OSS recommendations regarding US international broadcasting,
   2 March 1954.

   a. OSS Program Report to the SEC on ESC-200, 1 Febru-
      ary 1954.
   b. OSS Program Report on International Broadcasting
      October 1953, December 1954.
   c. Department of State's draft statement of policy on
      international broadcasting prepared as a revision of the
      present position of 16 December 1951.
   d. Report of the August 1954 conference convened to
      determine the effectiveness of US broadcasting to Russia
      and Eastern Europe.

3. We believe that there is a need for definition of US policy
   toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. We agree to
   the need for extensive study to formulate policy guidelines
   from the Department of C-200 and that US foreign broadcast
   should be consistent with policy guidelines.

4. C-200 considers it essential, however, that the activities of
   the broadcasting facilities be decentralized in order to achieve the
   flexibility necessary for effective operation. To aid in the Assin
   requirements, each station should have broadcasting staffs of all activities engaged in
Information work should concentrate on the construction, planning, and coordination of global propaganda campaigns and here on detailed control and execution of covertly operations.°

6. CIA has created a new system of direct management control over the development and implementation of overt policy, a copy of which is attached. We believe these controls of CCP will be adequate.

7. We believe that present US controls over the development and implementation of media liberation policy are adequate. These controls have generally been strengthened by the appointment of new US executives in both New York and London. Media Liberation's Policy Manual is also attached.

7. CIA agrees that the broadcast affiliations should be as free as possible of outside political and that it should not support representative and representative elements of outside political and economic. We believe it is essential, however, that competent policy highly qualified by knowledge of their language, have leaders, people, and those factors necessary for effective propaganda be employed in the operations of these broadcasting affiliations.

While it is essential that arrangements be made to support key station personnel to these the US has several other understandings. CIA agrees that it is necessary to discontinue free operations with nonrepresentative and nonrepresentative media organizations. We have already had a number of discussions with the Department as to the steps to be taken in eliminating CIA support from representative media leaders and organizations and have agreed to proceed early agreement with the Department.
on be specific purpose and greater now while the support should be
willfully meeting out of the same line arrangements for financial
support through other aid sources.

With regard to aiding our basic liberation, we wish to point
out now on essential committee directly or now considerable
is the operation of basic liberation now it stands committed to
the support of any single group. We believe that basic liberation
now is a good working relationship with the basic employee.

So we agree that consideration should be given to changing the
basic operation of basic liberation, for we are not in accord at this time with
the proposal that basic liberation consider undertaking broadcasting
by committed colonies of basic and others. Such an increase in the
basic proper difficulties policy staffing techniques and budgetary
problems which must be carefully considered. It is our tentative
recommendation that the OSS presents a report of such important and
phases of the basic basic liberation's full broadcasting attention
for the immediate future. [Undated note, however, here plans for
political and psychological action in the Middle East, using radio
rather than basic.] We believe that increased in broadcasting to the
degradedario area should be conducted by radio units such as (a) Yale's
project Delta, a billion and million new transmitters to be established
in the southern front area, and (b) Yale's project Dubai in Vamper,
consisting of two SO2 in shortwave transmitters which will transmit
signals to the Middle East. One will then understand the whole scheme.
6. Findings at the August 1956 Labour Conference reemphasised that Radio Liberty's effectiveness was hindered primarily by its need for increased technical power to overcome jamming. Radio Liberation is now well advanced with plans to augment its present facilities. Radio Liberation's new base in Jordan will help to remedy earlier concentration in density of transmitting facilities, and will provide an alternate location for facilities in Germany.

7. Our analysis of recent events indicates the great influence of BBC, particularly in Hungary and Poland. The Hungarian Revolutionary Council which recently met in Strasbourg has indicated that it believes BBC to be one of the most important outside influences on the Hungarian people.

8. We believe that it is essential that BBC continue its current type of broadcast to Poland in the current situation in which Gomulka finds himself between the pro-Soviet and anti-Soviet elements of his party, while at the same time being pressured by his other Polish people for additional freedom. We believe that BBC can make appropriate broadcast effective progress in this situation that can BBC. Recent reactions from Poland to BBC broadcast indicate that BBC is performing its role very effectively. We must take exception to the department's point that broadcast to Poland at the present time can be filled by BBC.