

#10

SECRET

January 23, 1952

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. W. R. Hollamore
Mr. J. F. Leach

From: R. J. Moore

SUBJECT: Report of Meeting at State Department, Washington, January 23, 1952.

PRESENT: Miss Mary Augustine representing Mr. J. F. Leach in his absence.
Mr. Harold C. Vedder
Mr. Gates Lloyd
Mr. John Campbell
Mr. Robert Lang, Radio Free Europe, New York
Mr. Chappentier
Mr. Robert J. Moore

CZECHOSLOVAK AFFAIRS

Miss Augustine reported that the Council of Free Czechoslovakia and the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia, composed of 17 and 13 persons respectively, had signed an agreement in New York City on January 15, 1952, which bear the signatures of Messrs. Holdrich, Klinek, Lettrich, and Zenkl.

(Copy of this agreement is herewith attached).

Miss Augustine advised that Mr. Klinek had represented Mr. Papnek in signing the agreement. The agreement, Miss Augustine pointed out, sets up a provisional management of Czechoslovak affairs consisting of two administrators - one from each group. Mr. Holdrich represents the 17 of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, and Mr. Papnek will represent the 13 of the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia. The provisional management also consists of a body of 26 persons - 12 from each side and which, Miss Augustine reported, might be called a "caretaker body".

Miss Augustine also presented another document which is a protest of the Council's 17 against the Committee's 13, insisting on the exclusion of Dr. Coudy from any major function. However, at a subsequent meeting of the Committee's Subcommittee with representatives of both groups, Mr. Zenkl categorically advised that he and the Committee of 13 had no question whatsoever over the

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inclusion of Dr. Gausky, or any other person, as one of the 12 representatives of the National Council, who, together with the 12 representatives of the National Committee are to carry on the discussions leading to the formation of a permanent body to represent Czechoslovak exiles.

Further, Mr. Zenkl stated that when a final program had been agreed to, in his opinion, the only bar to holding any office in a unified organization would be the unwillingness of any individual to accept the over-all program to which the agreement had been accorded through democratic procedure. Apparently, he also advised that he considered this policy to apply to himself as well as to any others. Agreement was accorded on this point by the representatives of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia.

Mrs. Augustine also presented the rules which have been adopted for the discharge of the administration of Czechoslovakian affairs in exile. She called the attention of the meeting particularly to Items #3 and #5 of these rules wherein it is stated that:

3) The Council and the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia make available to the provisional administrators the requisite financial resources.

5) The provisional administrators deposit the funds made available to them in a joint account which they handle jointly and prior to the cessation of the provisional administration, they shall jointly account for the use of said funds.

After the meeting Mrs. Augustine made available the following two lists of 12 persons, from each group, in accordance with the final agreement for the provisional administration:

Japanese

Zenkl
Ripka
Kocvara
Blaho
Masaka,
Tussek (middle class)
Smaier (National democrat)
Petraband
Klizek
Pirt

Taborsky

Bama
Corry
Frank
Heidrich
Leidrich
Major
Kovacs
Gausky
Proclanka

Silva
Peroutka
Clavik

At this time, Miss Augustine advised, the Czechoslovaks are still meeting in separate groups, but that the merger is expected to take place very shortly. She further advised that Mr. Zenkl had announced his Committee's indebtedness to the tune of 2 to 3,000; whereupon Mr. Vedeler advised that he had received no confirmation of the allegation that the Zenkl Committee had disposition of independent funds in Switzerland.

Miss Augustine advised that IFFF's Subcommittee will continue in existence, and that it will be available for advice and assistance to the Czechoslovak provisional administrators, and the body of ZH.

Miss Augustine also advised that the new financial arrangements were left to the decision of IFFF's Subcommittee, and that no new move in this regard would be made by the Subcommittee until an accounting of all funds had been given, and that financial aid will be allocated on the merits of the case at that time.

Mr. Vedeler raised the question of the individual stipends, and the meeting was informed that unless there is some further change of policy, these stipends are continuing and will continue as in the past.

The meeting was informed that the so-called Czechoslovak Middle Class party representatives have been excluded from the provisional body of ZH, and advised that the exile leader, Mr. Cvachka, was likely to raise a good deal of noise about the whole thing. Miss Augustine suggested that, as a member of the Knights of Malta, he was more or less expected to stir up the whole hierarchy.

Mr. Moore raised the issue as to the duration of the provisional agreement, and questioned as to whether any time limit had been set within which the administrators and the body of ZH would settle their differences and establish a permanent organization. Miss Augustine replied that it was

the opinion of the National Councils division that this issue should not be forced at this time, but rather developments would be allowed to crystallize, and that we should wait to see what actual progress is made.

RUMANIAN AFFAIRS

Miss Augustine reported that Messrs. Căfencu and Visolani had met and had retained earlier views on the type of organization to be established for the representation of Rumanian affairs in exile; their agreement appears not to be within the realm of possibility at the present time. Miss Augustine also made known to the meeting the contents of a letter written by Mr. Căfencu to one of his friends in which he charged that Mr. Visolani desired only one political and national body which should represent the Rumanian cause abroad, and that this body should be the present National Committee, under Mr. Visolani's presidency. Mr. Căfencu's letter also advised that Mr. Visolani is opposed to a large National Council, although he would agree to setup a special commission composed of persons outside the Committee. Mr. Căfencu on the other hand claims that he seeks an organization in exile within a wide framework, which would have a representative character, and be headed by an elected chairman. Mr. Căfencu indicated that he was not opposed to the King's cause and that, in fact, he wished to see the Royal question intimately bound to that of the whole exile community. Căfencu charged that Visolani and his group, by negotiating only on the basis of the King's approval, instead of reaching agreement prior to the King's approval, invited criticism not only of themselves, but places the King's position in jeopardy.

Miss Augustine herself also advised that the meeting of January 23 between Visolani and Căfencu was such as Căfencu had indicated; i.e., with regard to the chairmanship, each would be the honorary chairman, Visolani the chairman, and perhaps Căfencu the vice-chairman. Visolani had also offered

unification of the two groups on a 7 to 5 basis - the 7 coming from Visolani's Romanian National Committee. No reference was made of the funds which had been one of the main bases of contention of the split.

Miss Augustine advised of a meeting between Mr. C. S. Jackson and General Radescu in which, among other things, the General complained that he was being excluded from Romanian discussions in NEFE circles, and questioned the advisability of sending Visolani to London along with Căfencu. Radescu claims that his Free Romanian League is having great success. The General was informed that the invitation to go abroad to Visolani and Căfencu had emanated from the European Movement Conference itself, and that, in NEFE conversations with representatives of Romanian groups, there had never been any question of eliminating Radescu. The importance of unity among exiles was pointed out to Radescu, and he was informed that something had to be done about the situation of the Romanians-in-exile.

Miss Augustine advised the meeting that due to circumstances, Visolani and Căfencu had found themselves scheduled to fly on the same plane to London; Căfencu had protested this arrangement bitterly, on the ground that Visolani would represent this situation as one in which he (Visolani) had been able to bring Căfencu along, on the former's insistence.

Mr. Campbell raised the question as to what can be done about this. He pointed out that in this Romanian split Visolani considers that his friends are in the State Department, and goes to State for advice and support, whereas Căfencu sends in letters to State, but carries his cause to NEFE in New York, where he believes his friends to be.

Mr. Lloyd interjected that he considers some very stringent action must be done about this whole Romanian situation, and that unity somehow must be achieved. He suggested that with the coming into office of Admiral Miller

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as the new President of NUT, it might be the time to take up the matter again with a new personality fresh on the scene, and that in such a way it could conceivably be possible to get over the hump of the present deplorable situation. Mr. Campbell assented thereto.

BALTIC AFFAIRS:

Mr. Vedeler advised the meeting that the original decision regarding the future of the Baltic broadcasts must stand, and that it was out of the question that we should become involved in any further proposals regarding NUT broadcasts to that area. This was explained to Mr. Lang, who has had some definite reservations on NUT broadcasts to the Baltic countries.

Mr. Vedeler pointed out that he considered the Baltic parala, however, must be maintained and that to proceed now with the dissolution of these parala would have a most serious effect on our Baltic friends.

Mr. Campbell raised the question as to what should be told the Baltic diplomats, and what had already been told them. After tossing this subject around for some time it was agreed that the Baltic would be told simply that the Voice of America is going to accept full responsibility for broadcasts to their country, and very simply that NUT had agreed that this is the way it should be done.

POLISH AFFAIRS:

Miss Augustine advised that Mr. Leich would shortly be back from Europe, and could be able to report first-hand to the meeting of developments at the Polish conference in England. She advised that the Polish Socialists had adopted a broad resolution wherein the principle of cooperation with the Polish Political Council was accomplished, and wherein the door had been left open to work with Mikulajczyk.

Miss Augustine advised that Mr. Leich had, contrary to the original plan, finally been sent to the Conference of the Polish Political Council.

BUMERIS:

Finally, it was agreed that if Mr. Kociemba's reorganization plan of the Argentine National Council was ready, it would be presented at the next meeting.

TRATE UNITE:

Mrs. Augustine reviewed in the following terms, the situation of the Socialist Parties and Trade Unions-in-Brazil and the Christian Democratic parties of the Trade Unions-in-Brazil; and advised of the ambiguities in this situation. She indicated that in this present situation:

1. There are in existence:

a) On the Socialist Side:

- (1) The political-party organization:
the Socialist Union of Central and Eastern Europe.
- (2) The professional-trade union organization:
the International Center of Free Trade Unionists-in-Brazil.

and that

b) On the Christian Democratic Side there are:

- (1) The political-party organization:
the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe.
- (2) The professional-trade union organization:
the Central European Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

She pointed out that

2. NCFE gives financial support and "recognition" to the Socialists on the professional and trade union level through the International Center of Free Trade Unionists in Brazil and has done so since September 1951. NCFE gives financial support and "recognition" to the Christian Democratic element on the political-party level through the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe which it has supported since January, 1951.

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Miss Augustine advised that

3. so far as she knows the Socialist Union of Central and Eastern Europe (founded in June, 1951) has never approached NCT for support and for recognition. In October 1951 the Central European Federation of Christian Trade Unions was formed and soon after approached NCT for support.

4. Prior to this approach, and just prior to his departure for Europe, Leon Denen, who is NCT's representative of labor and trade union affairs, and who is in Paris where he has responsibility for the International Center of Free Trade Unionists in Paris, stated that it was his impression that the Polish Christian Trade Unions were the only Christian Trade Unions of any pre-war significance in the countries now behind the Iron Curtain and that if further investigation justified this view, he thought modest support ought to be extended abroad to the Polish Christian Trade Unions. He admitted to little knowledge of Christian Trade Unions.

That the Central European Federation of Christian Trade Unions is composed of exiles residing in the United States or Canada and not abroad, which throws another monkey wrench into the situation. At time of the approach to NCT of the Christian Trade Union Federation their representative was told of Denen's existence and his existence abroad, and of his need for statistics, information, and of Denen's initial view that support should be abroad and not here. No statistics were forthcoming, but Sienkiewicz (Secretary-General of the Christian Democratic) was active, apparently stirring up American Catholic circles by harping on the theme that NCT allowed Socialists to monopolize trade union fields.

(Sienkiewicz)

Miss Augustine advised that we do know he approached George Donahue of American Catholic Trade Unions (who else, if anyone we do not know), and that he a partly stirred Donahue up quite a bit, but Donahue contacted Ed. McBride, on the Crusade, who managed to save the situation. Sienkiewicz apparently

remembered the effect on NCFT of attacks from certain Catholic circles.

NCFT was at one time in bad situation vis-a-vis hierarchy.

Miss Augustine summed up Mr. Dennen's views in his letter of December 28, 1951, as follows:

a) We should aid Polish Christian Trade Unions, but not Central European Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

1. Another Christian Democratic Exile Trade Union international is already recognized by International Federation of Christian Refugee Exiled Workers, not Confederation of Christian Trade Unions.

2. Question of basic policy contends probably no Christian Trade Unions of any significance (except Polish) in Eastern European countries prior to Soviet occupation. Mr. Dennen raised the question of why help refugees establish organizations-in-exile which have no counterparts in their own countries.

3. Another Polish Exile Christian Trade Union group (Feliks Mikolajczyk) recognized by CFTC (French approval of JCCTU).

COPY

The delegation of the Council and the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia, aware of the great importance for the Czechoslovak cause of a united political leadership of the Czechoslovak democratic exile, have discussed in a number of meetings a complex of political and organizational matters and have agreed unanimously on the following:

- 1) the statutory organs of the Council and the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia respectively will suspend all their activities by January 15, 1952;
- 2) effective the same day, a provisional two-member management of the affairs of the unified Czechoslovak democratic exile will be established;
- 3) simultaneously, a body will be set up with the duty to discuss and prepare, on the basis of the results of deliberations between the two delegations, the formulation of the political program and the organization of the unified Czechoslovak democratic exile. The said body will be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Council and the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia respectively;
- 4) the function of the delegations of the Council and the National Committee of Free Czechoslovakia respectively will cease with the establishment of the provisional management of the unified Czechoslovak democratic exile.

New York, N.Y., January 15, 1952

Signed by: Hoidrich, Lettrich,
Klimes, Zankl

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 25, 1952

SUBJECT: Question of RFE Broadcasts to the Baltic Countries

PARTICIPANTS: Lithuanian Minister Povilas Zaucikis
 Mr. Anatol Dinberga, First Secretary of the Latvian Legation
 Mr. Harold C. Vedeler - EE
 Mr. Willard Allan - EE

COPIES TO: P - Mr. Bargeant
 Mr. Devine
 OIB/NY - Mr. Kohler
 S/P - Mr. Joyce ✓
 EE - Mr. Harbours

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-61120-2

In accordance with the conclusions reached at the meeting of Messrs. Kohler, Devine and Vedeler on January 18, an effort had been made earlier this week to call in the Lithuanian Minister and the Latvian Chargé d'Affaires at the same time. Since the illness of the latter prevented, it was finally necessary to have the First Secretary of the Latvian Legation to come rather than Mr. Feldmans.

It was explained that the visitors had been asked to come to the Department so that the matter of Baltic language broadcasts might be discussed in response to their recent notes (Lithuanian note No. 2433 dated December 31, 1951; Latvian note unnumbered dated January 3, 1952, and Estonian note No. 772 dated January 8, 1952) and oral representations on this subject. Mr. Vedeler said that the problem had been reconsidered from every standpoint by all officers with a direct interest in it and the various points raised by the Baltic diplomatic representatives had been carefully studied. As a result of this review the Department could see no other course but to reaffirm its previous position. The Department therefore had reached the definite conclusion that in the interests of the most efficacious overall effort so far as broadcasting to the Baltic countries with which Americans were connected was concerned, it should be confined to a single operation in VOA. The reasons for this conclusion were reviewed and the painstaking efforts of the

Department

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Department to proceed fairly and in the best interests of the common struggle against Communism in the Baltic countries were stressed. It was indicated that since the NCPL had asked the Department for its opinion on the advisability of proceeding with plans for RFE broadcasts, the Department had conveyed these views to NCPL. It was our understanding that NCPL had also come to this conclusion.

Minister Zadeikis expressed his regrets and those of the Baltic Panels that this was the decision reached. He was still concerned that the Baltic exile leaders would have no opportunity to speak to their homelands and that this denial in view of the availability of RFE facilities to exiles of the satellite countries of Eastern Europe represented a change in US policy toward the Baltic states. Mr. Vedeler strongly emphasized that our policy toward the Baltic countries remained unchanged and that no political significance whatsoever could justly be read into the Department's desire to see the Baltic language programs carried only by VOA in the endeavor to make the broadcasting activities for the Baltic countries as forceful and effective as possible. It was suggested (in accordance with the possibilities pointed out by Mr. Kohler in the meeting on January 18) that there would be opportunities for Baltic exile leaders to speak over VOA.

Minister Zadeikis asked what provision had been made or might be made for the employment of persons already engaged for RFE radio work and for the use of radio material already prepared by the Baltic Panels. In response to direct questions it was suggested that probably something could be done to take care of these matters through discussions between NCPL and VOA representatives in New York. The question of cooperation between VOA and exile leaders and between VOA and the Baltic Panels was discussed at some length. VOA's sincere desire to receive and make use of helpful comments and suggestions, to the extent that these might fit into the planned programs, was reiterated. It was agreed that these various questions could best be pursued further if the Baltic representatives took them up directly with the VOA in New York.

A letter has also been sent to Mr. Kiev, Acting Consul General in Charge of Legation at New York, informing him of our wish to discuss this matter on the next occasion when he comes to Washington.

EUR:221HCVedeler/ml
January 28, 1952

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SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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FROM:				NO.	
PY-CIO				DATE	
				31 January 1952	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FW'D		
1. EE - Mr. Poor			17 Feb.	NLP	Henry:
2.					You will remember that, as Gates Lloyd points out in his transmittal slip that Lang agreed to the use of facilities.
3.					I take it that somebody didn't do a very good job of explaining to the Executive Committee of NCSE precisely what was wanted, and you may wish to be certain that a little preparatory work is done by McClure or others before a formal request is made.
4.					Will you send the enclosures back to me.
5.					Tom
6. PY-CIO				JWB	Returned per our 'phone talk today. Unless I hear to the contrary, I will assume that our Russian Committee is free to proceed as agreed with the use of the Langenstein site and other RFE facilities as individually negotiated, change shows of use of similar facilities - Henry
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					

SECRET

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		
<div style="text-align: right;"> <u>29 Jan 32</u> <small>DATE</small> </div>		
TO: <u>T. W. Braden</u>		
BUILDING	ROOM NO.	
REMARKS: Re FP 2 - Amerspec - Both Lang agreed with H. Pore in my presence that Amerspec could have R.F.E. 10KW station at Langfurtherin, no longer useful to R.F.E. — it could use some other R.F.E. transmitter provided the frequency was changed & R.F.E. not identified with Amcom. Perhaps H. Pore should see this —		
FROM: <u>JH</u>		
BUILDING	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION

SECRET
Security Information

ER-2-5236

24 January 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Plans)
FROM : Deputy Director Central Intelligence
SUBJECT : N.C.F.E.

1. I attach a letter I have just received from John Hughes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of N.C.F.E., with regard to certain decisions of the Executive Committee which he felt were of interest to their sponsors.

2. After you have read this, will you kindly pass it on to Gates Lloyd and Tom Braden?

ALLEN W. DULLES



Attachment (1) Letter to Mr. Dulles
from John Hughes dtd 18 Jan 52
(2 pages)

SECRET
Security Information

January 18, 1952

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
P. O. Box 1513
Main Post Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of N.C.F.E. held on January 3rd last, the members felt that two of the subjects discussed at that time should be called to your attention so that you might know the views of the Committee in the event these matters were brought before you at a later date.

The first concerns a suggestion which apparently came informally from McCluny and others in Amcomfree, that if means could be found to do so, they be allowed to use some of the R.F.E. facilities in Germany for certain of their broadcasts. Since this matter was not brought up as a formal request, no action was taken by the Committee, but the individual members unanimously expressed the opinion that this would be most inadvisable and that they would be opposed to the use of R.F.E. facilities for this purpose even if time and frequencies were available, which is not at all certain. Since Amcomfree is an organization in which you have direct interest it seems advisable to acquaint you with our feelings in the matter should you or your organization be approached by McCluny or others on this subject. Without going into details at this time as to the reasons for our feeling in the matter, our main concern is that Amcomfree's targets are entirely different from those in which we are interested, and from the standpoint of operation from German soil they are far less likely to be agreeable to BONN. We are fearful of putting in jeopardy a presently successful operation and four to five million dollars of equipment by the introduction of a project which we feel should be kept separate and apart.

The other matter which came up for formal action involved the advisability of undertaking Polish programing in Germany, and the Executive Committee unanimously agreed that R.F.E. should proceed with the plans presented. In brief, such plans call for the origination of from three to four hours daily of Polish programing from Munich beginning on or about May 1, 1952, and the introduction of some 50 to 60 Poles into the city of Munich for work with R.F.E. to carry out this schedule.

Since this is a major step in the development of R.F.E. programing and more particularly because of the forthcoming negotiations between representatives of N.C.F.E., HICOG, and BONN, it was felt that you should be formally advised of this decision. The Executive Committee also wanted to go on record to the effect that while they realized the risks involved, affirmative action was taken as a result of opinions given by Messrs. Byroade, Kellermann and Strauss of the German Desk, Department of State, and by Messrs. Stone, Lewis and Boerner of HICOG. In answer to the specific question "Would in your judgement the introduction of Polish broadcasting with all of its

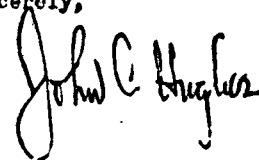
Page #2

Mr. Allen W. Dulles (continued)

political implications, in any way harm the current Munich operation of R.F.E. or the BONN contract negotiations in the eyes of the BONN government", we were assured by all that it would not.

For your further information, the operating officers of R.F.E. in charge of the project for this Polish programing, have been directed to proceed slowly in implementing the action of the Executive Committee and watch the situation most carefully until such time as Phenix and Kempner have had time to receive proper assurances that negotiations with BONN will progress satisfactorily.

Sincerely,



JCH:FM

SECRET

Security Information

Executive Registry

2-5272

24 January 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Chief, FI/OPC
FROM : Deputy Director Central Intelligence
SUBJECT : CRUSADE budget

Please see attached letter from Abbott Washburn with his attached budget. I imagine that the Project Review Committee should go over the figures for the balance of the fiscal year and for 1952-1953 as soon as possible.

ALLEN W. DULLES

Attachment (1 w/1 attachment)

Budget enclosed
with Staff Study
3/21/52 msh

January 23, 1952

Dear Allen:

At the Crusade Board Meeting last Friday, C.D. reported in detail on our meeting in Ed Barrott's office.

This was followed by a general discussion of the nature and scope of the 1952 Crusade program. Briefly, there was agreement that the program in 1952 should be considerably reduced in scope, that the emphasis should be taken off publicity and placed on fund-raising with the promotional period being reduced from two months to two or three weeks. It was felt that a direct mail campaign to our present list of givers -- plus a thorough solicitation of corporations -- would be desirable.

There was discussion also of a one-night house-to-house canvass, nation-wide, on Constitution Day next September. Mr. Poole suggested that, in addition to Radio Free Europe, the 1952 Crusade might place emphasis on the newly formed Free Europe University in Exile at Strasbourg, France. General Clay recommended that the Advertising Council's assistance in the new campaign be sought at the earliest moment.

I have reported the above to John Damewood -- also your instructions on the submission of a budget.

\$450,000 was the estimated figure which we mentioned to you as adequate to cover the entire operation. After careful study and all possible paring, the total budget submitted herewith amounts to \$428,991 . . . this to be spread over the eleven remaining months of 1952.

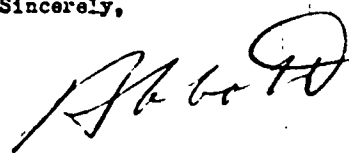
Of this total, \$212,270 would fall in the present fiscal year (5 months at \$44,454 per month).

The total budgeted figure is slightly more than a quarter of the cost of the 1951 campaign. With the ground work that has been laid during the past two drives, it should realize at least as much as the campaign just completed, although this, of course, is difficult to estimate.

We have had further talks with the VOA people, and the "Crusader" supplement devoted to the Voice will appear next week. They seemed very pleased about it.

Best regards,


Sincerely,



SECRET

(When Filled In)

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2-1372

January 21, 1952

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

Dear C.D.:

Following up our meeting, we are going to name John Devine to represent us in discussing further plans for the Crusade of Freedom.

As I understand it, all parties feel that the Crusade should be continued, that the next campaign should be of a low-pressure and short duration type, and that joint efforts will be made to find other useful activities that the Crusaders can perform for the total U.S. propaganda effort.

It was good seeing you the other night, and both Mason and I enjoyed that long talk. Please remember me to Min Miller and tell him I wish him the best in his difficult but fascinating assignment.

All the best to you.

Cordially,

cc: Mr. Wisner
P - Mr. Devine
S/P - Mr. Joyce

Edward W. Barrett

P.S. As I understand it, it is tentatively proposed that the two individuals working with John Devine will be Jim Lambie and Tom Braden.

Mr. C.D. Jackson,
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.,
350 Fifth Avenue - Room 301,
New York 1, New York.

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P:EWBarrett:mbv

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2. EES	MAR	1952		AG	
3. EE-2	MAR 3 - 1952			Emil	
4. EE/IS				ma	
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6. SE/PC	11 MAR 1952			PK	Baldridge Alkania Bulgaria Rumina Yorgalano
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134

November 15, 1951

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

AIR POUCH

REF None.

692312

SUBJECT Founding of "Le Collège de l'Europe Libre" at Strasbourg by the National Committee for a Free Europe.

As the Department is aware, the National Committee for a Free Europe has founded at the Château de Pourtales, Strasbourg Robertson, "Le Collège de l'Europe Libre" (College of Free Europe) in which students of nine different nationalities, all of them from the Satellite countries, are lodged and fed. All of the students are taking courses in the University of Strasbourg and in future there will be additional courses at the "College de l'Europe Libre" conducted by professors-in-exile in the languages of the various countries represented. The purpose of the College is to train political leaders, doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc., for service in the Satellite countries when and if these countries are ever liberated from Soviet Russian domination. So far there are no students from Russia or East Germany in the College.

On November 12 Mr. Roudybush and I attended the opening ceremony of the College, which was informal but impressive; other persons attending included Mr. C. D. Jackson, President of the National Committee for a Free Europe, three officials of the Council of Europe, Professor Robert Rodalob, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Strasbourg (representing the Rector of the University, who was ill), personnel from Radio Free Europe at Munich, and the student body. Speeches were made by Mr. Malcolm Davis, Dean of the College, Monsieur Rodalob, and Mr. C. D. Jackson.

There follow tables showing the distribution of the students by nationalities and by ages, as of October 20, 1951, (8 men and 1 woman students have been enrolled since then, but their nationalities and ages are not known):

Nationality	Men	Women	Total
Czechoslovak	20	2	22
Polish	14	5	19
Rumanian	13	1	14
Yugoslav	11	2	13
Hungarian	7	0	7
Lithuanian	3	1	4
Bulgarian	4	0	4
Albanian	2	0	2
Latvian	2	0	2
Totals	76	11	87

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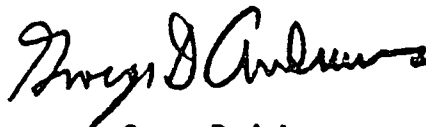
SUBJECT:

2 Strasbourg 136

Age	Men	Women	Total
18	2	1	3
19	0	0	0
20	2	2	4
21	3	1	4
22	8	0	8
23	5	0	5
24	6	0	6
25	9	3	12
26	8	0	8
27	12	1	13
28	11	2	13
29	4	0	4
30	3	1	4
31	1	0	1
Totals	76	11	87

Average Age 25.5 24.3

As of possible interest there are enclosed copies of the first two pages of the interim report of the Committee on Awards and Placements to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, The Free Europe University in exile, New York, N. Y., which was furnished to me confidentially by Mr. Malcolm Davis.



George D. Andrews
American Consul

Enclosure: As Stated

Distribution:
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despatch 136 from
American Consul,
Strasbourg,
11/15/51 - p. 1**COPY**

Paris, October 29, 1951

To the Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
The Free Europe University in exile,
New York, N. Y.Interim Report of the Committee on Awards and Placements

The Committee, having sent out 3530 application forms to individuals and organizations, first examined applications duly completed by candidates for Strasbourg and set aside those, out of 626 received, that had been filed by persons who turned out to be ineligible, e.g. as being over 32 years of age (with a few exceptions), or already having university degrees and needing to finish elsewhere, or wishing to study a subject not taught at Strasbourg, or not possessing qualifications required by the university, or not knowing enough French to profit by the Strasbourg university courses, or not having refugee status. Candidatures which appeared eligible were then shared out between the members of the Committee for personal interview, mostly in Paris, visits however being made for this purpose to England, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Turkey, and Switzerland.

With applications and notes on interviews before it, the Committee then held numerous meetings, at which the cases of all eligible candidates were examined and discussed. Mr. Royall Tyler, as President of the Association for the College of Free Europe, also attended most of the meetings held by the Committee and assisted it by his advice. The records showed that a high percentage of the candidates, and especially some of the more promising ones, did not wish primarily to go to Strasbourg but hoped instead to obtain scholarships enabling them to remain in Paris (in most cases), or at some other university. Certain problems arising in this connection will be dealt with below, together with recommendations.

Selections for Strasbourg

To date, 87 candidates wishing to go to Strasbourg have been accepted: 76 men and 11 women. (Note: 8 additional men and 1 woman have been cancelled,

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TO :

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SUBJECT:

Enclosure to
despatch 136 from
American Consul,
Strasbourg,
11/15/51 - p. 2

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making a total, as of Nov. 12, 1951, of 84 men and 12 women). Notification of non-acceptance is being sent to 349 candidates. The Committee has had in mind the advance estimate that five women were to be accepted for Strasbourg, and that five theological students might be accepted for the Collège des Clercs. However, only one theological student has qualified for a scholarship, and suitable arrangements can be made to lodge as many as 10 or 11 women, possibly even 13. (Note: total accepted 12, as of Nov. 12), either in the Student Home for Girls or in a pension (for the older girls). In view of the quality of these women candidates, the Committee feels justified in selecting a number larger than that originally contemplated, and after consultation with Mr. DeHitt Peale and Mr. Royall Tyler does so unanimously.

The grand total of male students already accepted for Strasbourg, and accordingly notified, is thus 76 to date, as against 100 originally contemplated. The Committee has thought it preferable to maintain a high quality, rather than to make filling a quota the first consideration, especially as applications are still coming in and some promising applicants remain to be seen. Since the French university year begins only in the first week of November, a good many students were away when the application forms were sent out and their addresses unknown to anyone who could be reached. Arrangement can be made to enter late-comers for the Strasbourg university courses, and so it seems wise to allow for the probability that some high-quality candidates will still appear, none of whom could be accepted if the quota had been filled up in a hurry regardless of the advisability of maintaining a standard. Applicants can be received and registered in the university as late as Nov. 21.

It is of interest to note that all candidates so far submitted to deans of faculties at Strasbourg have been considered acceptable.

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REPORTER'S

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INFORMATION COPY

17 January 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (LANE)

SUBJECT: Plans for enlargement of the Free University in Exile

REFERENCE: Letter from Royal Tyler to DDCI of 15 December 1951

1. At a meeting at the DDCI's house, Washington, D. C., on Sunday morning, 13 January 1952, Mr. Royal Tyler discussed with Messrs. A. W. Dulles, H. Gates Lloyd and Thomas W. Braden, the present plans of the Trustees of the FUIE as presented at their meeting in New York last week.

2. Regarding the administration of the University, Mr. Tyler reported that Mr. Dewitt C. Poole's resignation effective 31 March 1952 had been formally accepted by the Trustees and Dr. Levering Tyson had been elected Vice President with full executive powers as of the present. Dr. Malcolm Davis has not, according to Dr. Tyson, proved an effective administrator and has been relieved of all non-academic duties as well as membership on the Awards Committee.

3. Regarding the future expansion of the University which Mr. Tyler had reviewed at some length in the referenced letter, the Trustees gave conditional approval to doubling the number of students during the academic year of 1952-53. There are now 83 male students living at the chateau and 13 women boarding outside. In addition, 31 students have been awarded scholarships at other universities. Dr. Tyson estimates that approximately 1/3 of the 96 students at Robertau will leave at the end of this academic year for various reasons, and the Trustees expect to recruit about 35 students to restore the number in residence to approximately 100. In addition, if money is obtained for the necessary temporary housing, they propose to recruit an additional 100, making 200 in residence at Robertau. They also suggest increasing the scholarship appointments at other institutions to a total of 50.

4. Any such program would involve a capital outlay of \$250,000 on a 100-bed dormitory and necessary study hall or auditorium. Mr. Tyler understood that the present kitchen and other facilities will serve a total of 200 residents.

5. Mr. Tyler

5. Mr. Tyler expressed concern, in which those present concurred, that the University was making plans for expansion without having definite information regarding the number of acceptable students who would be available in future years. Of the several hundred applicants who were rejected last year, there were few, if any, who would have been admitted under any circumstances. It was agreed that a survey should immediately be made to determine with as much accuracy as possible how many students can be expected to be available for the University in the next few years. It was recommended that Dr. Tyson get in touch with Mr. Lawrence Dawson of the Department of State regarding the number and academic caliber of escapees currently coming through the Iron Curtain.

6. It was understood that Dr. Tyson would forward to Washington in the near future detailed estimates covering:

- a. Capital outlay required for the proposed expansion.
- b. The operating budget of 1952-53 on the basis of 200 students.

(In this connection, it should be noted that Mr. C. P. Jackson has just returned from a trip to visit the officials of the Ford Foundation which he made for the purpose of proposing that the Foundation take over the FUFE. The Foundation is giving this serious consideration but Mr. Jackson was reported unwilling to estimate how successful his trip had been.)

7. Mr. Tyler urged that a decision be reached with regard to capital improvement at Robertson by the first of February. If delayed beyond that date, the University will be at the mercy of French contractors working on an emergency schedule to meet the opening date for the expanded University next Fall.

8. However, before any conclusions can be arrived at, it would appear most essential to carry out the survey of available candidates referred to in paragraph 5. above. Furthermore, Dr. Tyson is arranging to bring his detailed plans to Washington on 22 January, after which it will be possible to make a more detailed report as to the costs involved. At this meeting, the point raised by Dr. P. regarding the increased dangers of penetration by Communists will be discussed.

H. GATES LLOYD
Deputy Chief
Psychological Staff Division

DCPY/HGL:ml

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SECURITY INFORMATION

17 January 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John Levine
Department of State

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation of Meeting at Mr. Barrett's
Home on November 20, 1951 to discuss USIS and OIC
Relationships

1. Your memorandum of conversation of November 20, 1951, was mentioned to me by Mr. Dulles this morning with particular reference to paragraph 2 of the conclusions.

2. Mr. Dulles does not believe that the meeting was quite so definite on this point as you indicate, and I suggest, therefore, an amendment as follows:

"2. That possibilities for toning down the Crusade for Freedom to a somewhat less high-pressure and spectacular campaign be carefully explored by all concerned."

THOMAS W. BRADEN

FY-CIO:TWB:ch

Orig - Addressee
1 cc - ED/ED/P (Mr. Hulick)
1 cc - FI/IS
1 cc - FY
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - MI

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SECRETMEMORANDUM

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January 16, 1952

SUBJECT: Report on Slavik-Injer Conference as outlined by Miss Mary Augustine at January 9, 1952 meeting with State.

From: R.J. Moore

Miss Augustine advised that the Slavik-Injer Conference had been placed on the Agenda, as a result of Mr. Vedeler's comment (made at a meeting during December, 1951) to the effect that it would be desirable to give encouragement and moral support to the Slavik-Injer group.

Miss Augustine explained that Nagy had received some encouragement from NEFT when (during January 1952) he initially broached his plan for the establishing of an over-all international grouping of exiles from Central and Eastern Europe. However, when it became clear to NEFT that Nagy's group was to be formed on exclusively political party lines, and would be dominated by Agrarian (Peasant) Party leaders and thus, in effect, a duplication of the International Peasant Union and other such organizations already in existence who are already receiving NEFT support, that it could not, therefore, be broadly representative. NEFT, therefore, indicated to Nagy that it could not provide financial support for an organization set upon such a basis. Nagy's reaction to NEFT's policy was consequently strong and critical.

At about this same time the Slavik-Injer group (now known as the Central and Eastern European Conference) began to emerge and to become active. It was composed officially of the so-called "bureaucrats", "diplomats", and "nonpartisan personalities" which were so despised by Nagy and his colleagues from the Agrarian parties and other political party leaders who took their cue from the Peasant Party politicians. This new group began actually to meet and to perform genuine work.

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Apparently, as the result of the emergence of the Slavik-Majer Conference, as an embryo but functioning body, the Mary group sprang into action, and leaving the planning and organizational stage behind, launched itself finally into a big press conference and much fanfare. This Mary group, just to confuse an already confusing situation further, is known as the Central-Eastern European Committee, Miss Augustine advised.

MCFT was disquieted by this almost simultaneous emergence of two potentially competing organizations and made it clear to both groups that financial support was out of the question until a merger or some clear and acceptable agreement between the two groups, which would bar their competing with each other, should be effected. The Slavik-Majer Conference, Miss Augustine indicated, agreed to seek no large amount of publicity for a time in order that the unfortunate and undesirable aspect of competition might be played down as much as possible in the hope that a merger or acceptable agreement might be forthcoming.

After its initial plunge into the publicity spotlight, the Mary Committee seemed to become completely quiescent, while the Slavik-Majer Conference became increasingly active, performing some genuinely useful work.

Miss Augustine informed the meeting that MCFT had paid for the booklet on deportations, entitled "Human Freedom is Being Enslaved", and that Frank Wright, MCFT Press Officer, having spoken in Paris with Chester Williams of the U.S. Mission to the U.N., who urged that this booklet and its exposition of the subject of deportations be given as much publicity as possible in the minority press of the U.N., especially the Negro press, the labor press, and the press of other nationality groups thru Central-Eastern European, so that this would be given the aspect of a broadly-based

protest, not merely the protest of a few Central and Eastern European exiles. In this way members of our U.S. Mission would be enabled to cite before the U.N. Assembly the protest which deportations have elicited from the U.S. minority press, quoting articles, etc., which have more of a propaganda impact than the booklet itself.

Originally, Miss Augustine pointed out, the Slavik-Major Conference had approached NCFF with a proposal that NCFF arrange and finance a luncheon or a dinner to which various representatives of influential American organizations, labor, church, educational, etc., would be invited, and at which the exiles would have an opportunity to present the facts and their views regarding deportations. NCFF had at first agreed to this, in principle, Miss Augustine advised, but in view of the probable recriminations from the Mary group (which would, in fact, have some basis of justification) and also in view of the propaganda approach suggested by Williams, the Committee had dropped this idea and was working instead along the lines suggested by the U.S. Mission.

Miss Augustine added that in the absence of a merger, or an agreement, regarding division of fields of competition (the Mary Committee, concentrating on long-range planning and post-liberation problems; the Slavik-Major Conference focusing its efforts upon the immediate problems confronting exiles in the pre-liberation period) NCFF had steered clear of providing financial support on any continuing basis.

Mr. Harbour inquired as to the prospects for merger, and whether it had been made clear to all exile groups involved that the withholding of NCFF support was predicated upon the lack of any unified and broadly representative grouping.

Miss Augustine advised of two recent conversations she had had with Sidsikaulas, and said that when pressed by him for the reason why the luncheon plan had been dropped, she had at first tried to put this on a practical basis and on Mr. Wright's Paris conversations and the consequent change of tactics. However, when pressed further, and told by Sidsikaulas of the rumors of drastic changes of NRP policy, etc., which would attend the abandonment of this plan, Miss Augustine advised that gentleman unofficially that, along with the practical reasons, we had been motivated by a desire to avoid the inevitable recriminations from Mary, and that the lack of a merger or satisfactory agreement between the two groups would continue to prevent our material support of their activities on any consistent or permanent basis. Miss Augustine added that very recently Sidsikaulas had informed her briefly of a meeting of the Mary Committee held within the last few days. This meeting was attended by, among others, Vinciani, Sidsikaulas and Consky, who have sat on the fence between these two groups and have attended the meetings of both groups. Sidsikaulas believes that agreement to divide fields of competition, rather than a merger, is shaping up.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

In reply refer to W-1771

3

11 January 1952

Mr. C. D. Jackson
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.
110 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear C. D.:

As promised at our last meeting, here is the text for a new paragraph 3 of the Minutes of the Meeting Held in Washington on 14 December 1951. This was dictated by Oliver E. Hadwood.

"3. Jackson advised that he had a tentative date to call on the Ford Foundation people in Pasadena on January 8th. Braden advised that it would be appropriate at that time to make a strong pitch on the Iron Curtain refugee problem with the idea that the government was tackling this problem but needed substantial help from private agencies, and that if Ford would give a sizable sum to ECFE, which it in turn could farm out to IRC, it would help to get the ball rolling on a major psychological warfare problem. Braden stressed that private initiative was extremely important that if a private agency acted now, it would speed up the governmental machinery. He also said that the maximum estimated governmental contribution toward this problem was not expected to be more than half the cost.

"Braden also advised that IRC had agreed with David Martin for Martin to step down from his post as Executive Director and that the Committee was considering the appointment of a well-known university president to assume the job. He said that Martin had agreed to step out of the picture altogether if the Committee wished him to do so but that in any case his role from now on would be minor.

"It was also agreed that this discussion of refugees and IRC could include the plan worked up by Barle and Delbeare to turn over to IRC ECFE "non-productive exiles at a cost to ECFE of approximately \$1,000 a head."

Sincerely yours,

John L. Damswood

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January 10, 1952

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TOMIC

SECRETARY OF STATEMEMORANDUM

To: Mr. W. H. Fulbright
Mr. J. P. Leach

From: R. J. Moore

SUBJECT: Report of meeting at State Department, Wednesday, January 9, 1952.

PERSONS: Miss Mary Augustine, Mr. Gates Lloyd, Mr. Calworth Harbour,
Mr. Harold C. Vedeler, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Thomas Beckingel,
Mr. Robert J. Moore.

NOTE: Miss Mary Augustine represented the New York office at the meeting in the absence of Mr. John P. Leach, who is in Europe attending the European Movement Conference.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

It was recalled that at the meeting on December 26, 1951, discussion of the Czechoslovak problem had ended on a note of optimism. Miss Augustine advised that this optimism had been obliterated due to certain unfortunate circumstances which had developed in negotiations between the Czechoslovak Council majority of 17 and the Tenzl minority of 13. Miss Augustine indicated that one of the principal stumbling blocks in the Czech situation is the question of the co-equal chairmanship in the new setup of two persons, one appointed from each group. She further advised that a body of 20 persons divided equally between the two opposing groups would act as an ad hoc committee to establish a new Czechoslovak National Council, and that, whereas the 13 wished to appoint Mr. Tenzl as one of the two chairmen, they had at the same time expressed their opinion that Mr. Coudry would not be acceptable to them as the other co-chairman, or indeed, that he should not exercise any major function. Such an ultimatum appeared unacceptable to the 17 who contended that negotiations could not be carried on under these circumstances.

Upon receipt of this news, Miss Augustine pointed out, Mr. Fulbright of NYO advised the Czechoslovak delegation that he would place the whole problem before the Board of Directors of NYO. This was done, and a

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subcommittee was appointed to examine the situation; this committee is composed of Mr. F. H. Dolbeare, Dr. Levering Tyson and Mr. Frank Altschul. The subcommittee was informed by the Board of Directors that, should the Czechoslovaks fail to overcome their differences by the end of January, all payments to the Czechoslovak National Council would cease as of that time. The Board had agreed, however, that a credit of \$25,000, appropriated to the Council, would remain with it and could be used for support during the course of the following month. It was considered that these funds would act as a hedge against other outside funds to which Dr. Zenkl appears to have access.

The subcommittee met on January 8 with Messrs. Lettrich, Heidrich and Osusky, at which time the principle of the co-equal chairmanship appears to have been dropped in favor of a system of referees, including Messrs. Papenek and Heidrich - one from each group. Miss Augustine advised that the subcommittee was to meet on January 10 with Dr. Zenkl and company, and on Friday with the delegation from both groups. Miss Augustine advised that of the three members of the subcommittee only Mr. Altschul appeared to carry any opinion as to the outcome of the negotiations. Miss Augustine informed the meeting of Mr. Dolbeare's opinion that, should negotiations fail:

- a) all financial ties would cease with organized Czechoslovak exile groups,
- b) NCPC would be obliged to select individuals as advisers in various functional capacities.

Miss Augustine made reference to a 12-page Czechoslovak memorandum which had recently been presented on the whole situation of Czechoslovakia, past and present. She advised that Messrs. Causky and Franek had not signed the document and that NCPC's analysis of the memorandum had been unfavorable.

Mr. Vedeler interjected that should current negotiations fail some consideration should be given to allotting financial aid to both the

Czechoslovak groups in the controversy.

Mr. Barbour interposed that should the negotiations indeed fail, and we be faced with a Czechoslovak situation in which there would be no Czechoslovak Council, the whole situation of the National Councils and NCCE might well need to be reviewed. He pointed out that the NCCE was based very much on the National Council idea, and that it is constituted to work on this basis. Therefore, should this concept fail, it might be expedient to have a system of some kind of national panel whose members would be appointed by NCCE to work on the problems of their respective nationalities (presumably within the dictates and needs of American foreign policy). Mr. Barbour advised that such persons would have to be chosen on the basis of their ability to work together, thus avoiding the issues of political strife and partisan interests.

Mr. Moore suggested that the meeting might wish to consider the procedure which should ^{immediately} follow in the wake of the possible breakdown of Czechoslovak negotiations.

Mr. Lloyd proposed that the matter be referred to Washington for consideration by his office and the State Department before the Czechoslovaks were formally advised of the drastic action contemplated by NCCE's Board of Directors and the subcommittee. There was general agreement that this should be the case.

BALTIC BROADCASTS:

Miss Augustine reviewed the situation of the Baltic panels in New York as regards broadcasts by Radio Free Europe. She advised that the Baltic countries would be represented at the European Movement Conference by heads of the New York Baltic panels, and specifically - Messrs. Massens, Sidzikauskas and Walter - and that thus funds had been found to carry out the original plan of sending a representative from each Baltic country to the Movement Conference.

Mr. Vedeler indicated that he considered this move to be fortunate and appropriate, in view of the upheaval which has occurred in the matter of the Baltic broadcasts. He indicated his belief that if RFE is to continue, it is necessary that some form of Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Baltic countries be considered. He advised that the Baltic countries considered there had been discrimination against them, and they feel that it is only through RFE broadcasts that they can really speak to their own people; he advised that he considered the general situation most regrettable.

Miss Augustine indicated that in New York there was considerable hope that once the Baltic broadcast question was straightened out, such situations be avoided in the future, as it has been most embarrassing to all concerned, and has placed the good faith of RFE towards the Balts in jeopardy.

Mr. Barbour advised that we must consider the Baltic broadcasts to be currently ruled out. However, he advised further that the matter will be taken up on the basis of the formal protests lodged with the State Department by the Baltic diplomatic Missions in this country. He inferred that the whole situation had become confused due to the unfortunate light in which the Voice of America broadcasts had been thrown, as a result of Radio Free Europe's activities. He made reference to the Crusade for Freedom on behalf of Radio Free Europe, and indicated that the Crusade in this instance had done a great deal to stir up the public's mind in favor of RFE, to the discredit of the Voice of America. Finally, he advised, however, that the merits of the case for broadcasts to Baltic countries by RFE would be reconsidered.

ROMANIA:

Miss Augustine advised that there was not a great deal to report on the Romanian situation, but that Mr. Cafencu had received advice that Mr. Visolani would meet with him prior to the latter's departure to attend the

- 5 -

European Movement Conference. It was hoped that the meeting would actually take place, but that assurances could not be forthcoming. However, it seemed reasonable that Mr. Visolani might make the move before going to London where he would have further consultations with the King. Messrs. Visolani and Casanu were reported to have come to some basic agreements for the purpose of reaching an understanding between the two factions. Advice was given that General Radescu would be brought into the consultations eventually.

Mr. Moore advised of the opinion held by the National Council division of RFE that the Rumanians should avoid bring^{ing} the King into the negotiations, and rather that an agreement in the form of a fait accompli should be presented to the King for his approval.

Mr. Campbell interjected that he had an appointment at that time with Mr. Visolani, and that in the light of this information, he would advise that gentleman not to try to pull "any contemplated schemes which might disrupt the efforts so far taken". Mr. Farbour requested that Mr. Visolani be informed, in strong terms, to avoid further intrigue or unnecessary protracted discussions. In other words "read him the riot act".

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS:

Miss Augustine advised the meeting that it had been necessary to make some drastic changes among the Hungarian personnel working for Radio Free Europe in New York, as their output was considered to be inadequate. She advised that efforts were being made to reestablish the Hungarian desk on a more effective basis.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS:

Miss Augustine advised that Mr. Dimitrov is departing for Europe to join the European Movement Conference, and that he was being obliged to come to RFE headquarters to pick up his check for the purpose of the trip.

Mr. Barbour advised that he had met with Mr. Dimitrov and had given the Bulgarian the impression that State did not consider his conduct of affairs to be in the state of perfection which the gentleman himself so claims. Mr. Barbour further advised that he recognized the feeling against Dimitrov among others working on Bulgarian affairs, and that he understands the basis for this criticism. However, he advised that he does consider Dimitrov to be the representative of an important peasant element in Bulgaria, and that he did not consider this fact should be ignored.

Miss Augustine advised that there appeared to be some difficulty with Mr. Shipov's papers, a fact which is retarding his arrival in this country. She further advised of the need for a quorum on the Bulgarian National Council, in order to deal with the political situation which has developed there.

The meeting received a visit from Mr. Hecknagel who advised that he was working on a new plan for the reform of the Bulgarian National Committee. He advised that he expected to have the report ready at the time of the next meeting and requested that the members of the meeting consider the Bulgarian question in the meantime, and should they have any specific ideas which they should wish to present, they should contact him in the interval. He advised that he was attempting to draw up a plan whereby membership in the Bulgarian Committee would be established on an elective basis, and suggested that this might be a good time to teach them some of the concepts of democratic procedure.

Mr. Barbour advised of his interest in the Bulgarian political leader known as Tushanov, and suggested that some consideration be given to bringing this man into Bulgarian exile affairs.

SLAVIK-MAJOR CONFERENCE

Mr. Vedeler advised that FIC should consider the Slavik-Major Conference organization within the light of its own activities and purposes.

(Miss Augustine outlined the history of the Slavik-Major Conference and the conditions which are currently existing therein. A copy of Miss Augustine's report will shortly follow this report of the meeting with State).

In reply to Miss Augustine's statement that she understood Mr. Vedeler to believe IC/2 should give support to the Slavik-Major Conference, Mr. Vedeler advised that he considered this support should take the form of assistance to special projects, but that he did not advocate that assistance should be given to the Conference on an all-out basis.

Mr. Barbour advised of his approval of this procedure, and requested that precautions be taken in order that they not be aroused.

POLISH AFFAIRS:

Miss Augustine advised there was little to report on Polish affairs, other than to advise of a cable which had been received in New York to the effect that General Anders had solicited the aid of Count Maczynski to assist in the formation of the Polish Council of National Unity.

Mr. Vedeler advised that he had spoken to Mr. Joyce regarding a conversation which the latter was presumed to have had with the British in London on cooperation with the U.S. in exile affairs.

Mr. Barbour indicated that he also had a report of Mr. Joyce's discussions with the Foreign Office, and that the latter had found little British desire to become involved in the matters of exiled groups. He suggested that the British considered this to be an extremely complicated and undesirable situation which they had wished to avoid.

Mr. Barbour advised that in view of our own record of involvement and disappointments in this policy, we were hardly in a position to advise the British that they should follow our example. However, he indicated that within the next few months the Department will return to further discussions of this matter with the British, and indicated that he had hopes of achieving a greater degree of cooperation and coordination of policies.

(The next meeting will take place on January 23rd.)

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

9 January 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT P. JOYCE
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State

SUBJECT: Radio Free Europe Operations

REFERENCE: Memorandum dated 15 November 1951 from
T. M. E. Nesbitt to Robert Hecker

1. Regarding the project mentioned in the referenced memorandum to transfer approximately 100 Polish exiles to Portugal for the purpose of conducting Polish programs from that country, Mr. Robert E. Lang, Director of Radio Free Europe, has advised us that on 3 January 1952, the Board of Directors of the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc. decided that at least for the present, it would be advisable to do all Polish programming in Munich. He stated that on Mr. C. D. Jackson's last trip to Portugal, the authorities there advised him that any Polish exiles brought in under the above-mentioned circumstances would have to live under conditions approximating "house arrest," since the Portuguese government would not tolerate their circulating freely within the country.

2. Later Mr. Spencer Phenix stated that he and Mr. Gregory Thomas believed that some few Poles could be brought in without such drastic action by the Portuguese authorities. He also expressed concern that the short wave communications between Munich and Lisbon were not 100% satisfactory for transmitting the Polish programs, which are then relayed out of Lisbon to Poland. He felt that programming in Portugal would be the best way to handle the problem but admitted that approximately 100 people would be needed, and, under the circumstances, he agreed that it was better to keep the entire program staff all in one place.

3. We are asking

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

3. We are asking Mr. Lang to keep us posted on any future plans that may develop to send any of these people to Portugal so that we may advise the Department of State in advance of any such project.

H. Gates Lloyd

DCPY/HOL:ml

Distributions:

Addressee - Original and 1

DCPY - 1

CIO - 1

RI - 2

SECRET

in NC76 file

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

In reply refer to: W-1764

8

January 9, 1952

Mr. Frederic R. Wolbeare
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Fred:

I am enclosing, for your confidential information, a translation of a letter received by the Austrian Minister in Washington, which has been brought to the attention of our friends. In discussing this matter the Austrian Embassy pointed out that Austria was an occupied country in which were stationed, among others, Soviet troops and expressed the hope that NCPE would refrain from taking any action which might put Austria in an embarrassing position.

I am confident that we can count upon your cooperation in preventing the development of any situation which would embarrass the Austrian Government.

Sincerely,

Travis A. Albery

Attachment 1
As stated above

cc: Miss Viccellio ✓

SECRET

5 January 1952

W-1761

Dear Abbott:

Thank you for reminding me that Ed McHale may soon be available. As you say, I know him, though slightly, but I have always heard excellent things about him.

I have made an attempt to find out who expressed interest in him to Tom Myers but cannot do so. Perhaps, therefore, you would pass this note on to Tom and ask him to let me know sometime soon who expressed the interest. That would help me ascertain whether we will want to try to bring him down here.

My very best wishes to you for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Mr. Abbott Washburn
National Committee for a Free Europe
808 - 7th Avenue
New York, New York

PY-CIO:TWB:eh

Orig - Addressee
1 cc - PY/Exec Asst.
1 cc - PY
1 cc - CIO✓
2 cc - RI

Mr. Allen

5 Jan 52

Card hesitates to express any interest in this man ("an operator"; "a friend of Ed Harrison's"; a person whom Card knew on Am Vets Com) until overall situation is settled. His interest, in any case, is only mild. No one else, so far as I can determine, is interested.

Routine would be to refer to personnel through Mr. Millard, and on basis of his report as to personnel's interest, let Mr. Washburn know whether or not we are trying. (There is clearly no effort being made now and the procedure I see us bound by, could involve considerable time and unpredictable results.) But here is a draft. I am,

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

Pg/Exa

NO.

DATE

28 Dec '51

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FILED		
1. Millard			12/25	REM	<p>For action or advice as to your present slant on matters of this kind NBV</p> <p>Card Meyer might like to have him in mind. I'd like to write what & say we're trying.</p>
2. Braden			1/2	TWB	
3. Braden					
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SECRET

December 19, 1951

Dear Tom:

As mentioned to you last Friday, our mutual friend Ed McHale has done a good job here on the New York City Crusade campaign in spite of numerous handicaps and obstacles.

The present clean-up operations will be completed next month, and in view of the somewhat uncertain future of the Crusade I have had a little talk with Ed so that he can be thinking about moving to another assignment.

At the time Ed joined us, Tom Myers indicated that your shop had expressed considerable interest in him. Would you be good enough, Tom, to see whether such interest still exists or whether there are any other slots that might be filled by someone of his ability and forcefulness.

Many thanks,

Yours,

Allott

DEC 19 1951

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL
USE ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL



SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT (Optional)

FROM

EXTENSION

NO

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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2D24

J. B. Bunker

12 MAR 53

JWB

4.

S. Corbat

OG/EFK

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RETURN TO

CA-56

15.

IP/ARD

Re OG-58

PLEASE INITIAL AFTER REVIEWING

DO NOT REMOVE ANY PAPERS OR
MUTILATE FOLDER.

78-1129

432343

~~81-1116-748~~~~3006-1116-1589~~FILE NO. WASH CIA AD 37

DOCUMENT: _____

FOLDER: 10

PAGE: _____

BOX: 3 2FORM
3-57

610

USE PREVIOUS
EDITIONS

SECRET



CONFIDENTIAL

INTERNAL
USE ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED

March 1952-June 1952

REF

30 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SUBJECT: Preparation and Distribution of a Newsletter in the Serbian Language by Mr. Lazar Radivojevic.

1. This office is interested in a project of facilitating Mr. Lazar Radivojevic, a beneficiary of the HCF, to prepare (mimeograph) and distribute a small newsletter in the Serbian language, among the former Serbian Officer prisoners of war, who were detained in the camp at St. Johann i Pongau, in Austria, of which camp Mr. Radivojevic was the chief, elected by the members of the camp. About 300-400 members of this camp are now in the United States, having emigrated under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act.
2. Aside from bolstering the morale of these people and assisting them to adjust themselves to their new surroundings, the newsletter is calculated to make it possible for Mr. Radivojevic to maintain contact with them so that this office may be in a position to know their addresses and be informed of their whereabouts at all times. For your information, this office believes that, under certain circumstances in the future, this group or members of it might be useful, and desires to see it maintain its ties through Mr. Radivojevic.
3. The newsletter would have no political character whatsoever. It would contain social and personal news of interest to the group; new arrivals of former colleagues; news of the whereabouts and doings of members of the group; questions and answers for the emigration; something about the history and customs of the United States, and such other items as might help them orient and adjust themselves in their new surroundings.
4. The Deputy for JF/PC has presented this project to Mr. Campbell of the State Department and secured his approval.
5. We believe this project should be implemented under the sponsorship of the HCF; and, to this end, we request you to be good enough to take the matter up with them. This office will be glad to

- 2 -

cooperate with the NCFZ with a view to establishing means for control of the contents of the newsletter.

6. To set up this project Mr. Kadiwojovich would need a typewriter with Cyrillic letters, a hand press and a masthead for the paper, which would represent a total investment of approximately \$198. He figures that he could then print his newsletter twice a month, about 400 copies of each edition, for a monthly amount of \$180.

GRATIAN M. YATSEVITCH
Deputy for Policy Coordination, SE

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

26 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, IO/TOMIC

SUBJECT: Stanislaus Oskierka

1. Walter Pforzheimer called me to say that a Congressman with whom he is in touch had asked whether we were taking on a Mr. Stanislaus Oskierka. He was informed by the Congressman that Tom Myers told him that there was no job for him in NCSE but that he might be able to get a job in CIA in Washington.

2. This is the kind of thing Myers shouldn't do, and I think he should be called on it.

3. I find, incidentally, that Oskierka has not requested employment through Myers to John Sidelis and I will tell Mr. Pforzheimer that he should check with CIA Personnel.

TWB

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief

International Organizations Division

CIO:TMB/eh

Orig - Addressee
1 cc - Mr. Pforzheimer
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - RI

SECRET

14-00000

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

26 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

THROUGH: APT & CR/T

SUBJECT: Robert J. Moore

1. On 2 June 1952 you told me of your interview with Robert J. Moore and of his grievances on his dismissal from NCSS. Mr. Moore was dismissed from NCSS on security grounds and his dismissal was initiated by this Agency.

2. Subsequently Moore interviewed Bill Durkee in New York for a job in the American Committee on United Europe but there was none available. During the course of this interview, Moore, though not knowing Durkee was an employee of CIA, divulged security information about NCSS-CIA relationships, and our security people have been notified of this fact.

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief

International Organizations Division

CID:TMH/aka

Distribution:

Orig. - Addressee

1 cc - CID

2 cc - ID/T-HIC

2 cc - RI

SECRET

14-00000

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

25 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Complaint of Yugoslav Counselor

1. Wally Barbour told me today that the Counselor of the Yugoslav Embassy had called upon him to complain about the presence of Yugoslav delegates at the NCFE Williamsburg Conference and the signing of the Williamsburg statement by Yugoslav delegates.

2. Mr. Barbour said that the Counselor prefaced his remarks with a statement that he knew Mr. Barbour would reply that he had no influence over NCFE and no connection with it. Mr. Barbour said that that was what he had said and that his statement was received by the Counselor with a polite shrug.

3. Barbour did not seem unduly worried, but I told him that we would shortly ask him for a review of State policy in respect to the national councils and exiles with whom NCFE is dealing and he said he would welcome the opportunity to make such a review.

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief
International Organizations Division

CIO:TWB/eh

Orig - DDCE (thru ADFC & DD/P)

1 cc - EE - (returned to C/IO 9 July & destroyed. Initialed by Briscoe (Macomber) & Hawley have seen RHM.)
1 cc - DDHIC
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - RI

SECRET

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

24 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, IO Division

SUBJECT: Current NCFE Discussions with Rumanian National Peasant Party Members

REFERENCE: Memorandum to Chief, IO Division, Subject: SE Division Plan for Rumanian Emigre Organization, dated 23 May 1952

1. In a telephone conversation with Mr. Prichett on 23 June, Mr. Dolbeare informed us that the NCFE discussions with members of the Rumanian National Peasant Party had been held with the emigres by pairs rather than in a group as planned. On Wednesday, June 18, Altechule held meetings as follows:

Rautu and Bunesco
Botosani and Radovan
Ghilezan and Venetu (did not attend)

2. A meeting is scheduled for this week with Popa and Blamu. Meetings between Ghilezan and Rautu and between Botosani and Venetu have been arranged.

3. According to Mr. Dolbeare, the National Peasants have been asked by NCFE to formulate a plan for a new committee. Mr. Dolbeare did not indicate whether NCFE suggested the form outlined in the SE Division Plan.

4. The arrangements for the discussions with the National Peasants differ, as follows, from those agreed on by CIA and Mr. Leich in the discussion of the implementation of the SE Plan:

a. A general meeting of the National Peasants, listed in paragraph 3 b of the Plan, was suggested in the Plan. The general meeting was requested for the specific purpose of bringing National Peasants of both groups together and emphasizing party unity.

b. It appears that neither Crihan nor Manuila has been included in the discussions.

c. The addition of Rautu to the discussions is not opposed, however the addition of Venetu is.

SECRET

5. It is requested that NCFE be informed that the discussions were not carried out in accordance with the original plan nor with the agreement between CIA and NCFE. It is further requested that the following action be taken by NCFE to rectify actions taken so far:

a. That CIA be informed prior to, not after the event, when substitutions, changes, or additions are made to the accepted plans.

b. That NCFE inform us promptly of action taken in connection with this current plan.

c. That NCFE arrange, as soon as possible, to meet with Popa, Bianu and Crihan.

d. That NCFE forestall formal meetings, outlined in paragraph 2 above, between the members of the New York group.

e. That NCFE send letters to the following National Peasants, Popa, Bianu, Crihan, Ghilezan, S. Manuila, Rautu, Bunesco, Potocari and Radovan indicating that a general meeting of the National Peasants will be held in the near future to discuss party responsibility in forming an emigre organization. The NCFE officer conducting the meeting should be briefed on the SE Division Plan by an officer of this division.

GRATIAN M. YATSEVITCH
Deputy for Policy Coordination, SE

14-00000

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~SECRET~~

23 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, WE

SUBJECT: Debriefing of Harry Sperling by
L. de Neufville

1. L. de Neufville recently cabled that H. Sperling, who is to be relieved as Chief of RFE information gathering in Munich, was talking freely of his removal and making comments about his replacement.

2. De Neufville suggested that Sperling be sent back to Washington for a debriefing. For many reasons, including our relations with NCFE, we would prefer it to be done in the field.

3. I therefore suggest that de Neufville be allowed to do this for us and would appreciate your approval of my sending him the attached message.


THOMAS W. BRADEN

Chief

International Organizations Division

Attachment 1
As stated above.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~**SECRET****TO: GEARING**

Regarding Sperling. His debriefing for many reasons should not be done here. Would appreciate your doing with object of getting as complete a story as possible but with special attention to:

1. Method of programming, control exercised in Munich and control of Munich by New York in as detailed form as possible.
2. What emigre groups are favored if any.
3. What relations are with our people, British and Germans.
4. What is set-up of news gathering?
5. What security procedures are followed in Munich.
6. What has been or is being done to determine effectiveness of programs from all angles (1) technical, (2) content, (3) audience reaction, etc.

SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET <small>(SENDER WILL CIRCLE CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM)</small>			
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP <i>90/731</i>			
TO		INITIALS	DATE
1	MR. BRADEN		
2	MR. FAZAN		
3			
4			
5			
FROM		INITIALS	DATE
1	DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND		6/17/52
2			
3			

<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT REPLY	<input type="checkbox"/> RETURN
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<input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> FILE

REMARKS: DDCI has asked to see copy of the paper we have for use in the event something of this nature happens.

JSE

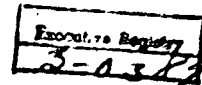
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RESTRICTED
UNCLASSIFIED

2-9306

FORM 30-4
SEP. 1947

16-67704-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION



21 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Proposed Statement on NCPE

1. Here is my proposal for the final draft of the NCPE emergency statement. It is the result of changes suggested in my own second draft by Frank Wisner, yourself and Spencer Phenix.

2. Note that not all of the changes suggested by you have been adopted. All changes were considered by Wisner, Phenix and myself, and I would be glad to tell you the comments that were made and the reasons why we felt the attachment should be approved.

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief
International Organizations Division

4 Attachments
Final statement and
Drafts 3, 4 & 5

CIO:TWE/eh

Orig - Addressee
1 cc - DD/P (thru ADPC)
1 cc - IO/DMIC
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - RI

SECRET

PROPOSED STATEMENT

The National Committee for a Free Europe is an organization of private American citizens whose purpose is to encourage the spread of freedom behind the Iron Curtain in Europe. It is a membership corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of New York.

In spreading the doctrine of freedom and combatting Soviet totalitarianism, the Committee operates radio stations which pierce the Iron Curtain; in close cooperation with the French authorities and the University of Strasbourg, it operates an educational centre at Strasbourg for young men and women who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain; it attempts by other means than radio to carry messages of hope and of the possibility of eventual liberation to the nations which are now enslaved; it conducts studies of the laws, customs and cultures of these nations as they existed prior to Soviet occupation; and it documents the changes which have been imposed by the Soviet so that if the time should come when the people rise against their conquerors, they may more easily establish continuity with their past.

In all of this work the Committee draws information and support from many sources -- from those who have escaped and who must remain anonymous for fear of reprisals on their families at home, from those in this country who wish to work voluntarily for the cause of freedom abroad, from the American people at large, and from government agencies which, in the American tradition, give all possible aid to private citizens engaged in a worthwhile public cause.

Fund raising for the Committee is done by a subsidiary, the Crusade for Freedom which, in the course of raising money, also helps to keep before the American people and people throughout the world the need for spreading the idea of freedom. For example, the Freedom Bell, which now rings regularly over the city of Berlin, was the gift of sixteen million Americans who contributed to the Crusade for Freedom. All in all, signatures and voluntary donations from more than twenty-five million Americans have come to the Crusade for Freedom to date. Generous contributions have also been made to the Committee by private foundations; and at the request of Government agencies, certain specific research and other projects have been undertaken and carried on with the assistance of funds provided by the departments or agencies concerned.

A Board of Directors consisting of prominent American citizens from all walks of life pass upon the policies and supervise the

- 2 -

operations of the Committee. The work of the Committee is carried forward under the direction of its President, Rear Admiral Harold B. Miller, USN Retired, who is on leave of absence from the American Petroleum Institute. On March 1, 1952, he succeeded Mr. C. D. Jackson, who has returned to resume his position with TIME-LIFE, Inc.

CONFIDENTIAL - Security Information
(Attachment)

June 25, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Braden
FROM: Jesse MacKnight *JM*
SUBJECT: 1952 Crusade for Freedom

Please see that the attached memo
gets to Mr. Walsh through secure channels.

Attachments:
Memo to Walsh from
MacKnight dtd. 6/23/52
Copy of this Memo for
Mr. Braden

CONFIDENTIAL - Security Information

June 23, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard Walsh
 FROM: Jesse L. Macnamara *JLM*
 SUBJECT: 1952 Crusade for Freedom

Your memorandum of June 21 has been reviewed and the following comments represent a consensus of our opinions:

1. Phase One - The balloon idea as a fund raising device is satisfactory, provided substantial emphasis is also given to the use of L-2 and other vehicles as means of delivering the messages behind the Iron Curtain.
2. Phase Two - The idea of a message based on the Christmas theme is satisfactory subject to agreement on the precise text.
3. Phase Three - Subject to review, in light of any future developments in Europe which might affect the tentative decision, there is agreement on the use of a small number of balloons as a symbolic operation.
4. Phase Four - The gift idea as part of a balloon project is considered undesirable.

CONFIDENTIAL - Security Information

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

17 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Braden, PY/IO

SUBJECT: Radio Free Europe

1. For your information the following report on Radio Free Europe Hungarian broadcasts was received here recently, although the information was obtained last March:

"a. Radio Free Europe broadcasts from MUNICH, Germany, are more popular than the Voice of America programs and its news coverage is considered both current and based on authentic sources. However, its commentaries on foreign politics are severely criticised and allegedly the general opinion in Hungary is that whoever writes this program has not the slightest idea either of the conditions in Hungary or of the general needs of the people.

"b. There are also objections to the program of News Briefs (ROVAT ADASOK). This program is considered a nuisance and isn't even listened to by those for whom it is intended. By scheduling 15 and 30 minute programs specifically beamed to different segments of the population, such as: the women's program, the church program, the farmer's program, book and movie reviews, etc., Radio Free Europe reduces its listening audience to those who might be interested in the specific program, while the majority of the listeners are forced either to cease listening to their radios or change to another broadcasting station. As a result, Radio Free Europe has been losing its audience and the decline is especially noticeable during the program of News Briefs when the majority of the listeners allegedly change over to the BBC program.

"c. The workers are particularly interested in political news and are in an excellent position to spread the news throughout the factories. Again the BBC appears to be the most popular station. Informant learned of the fate of one Imre HORVATH, a group leader in a Textile Mill in SZEGED. HORVATH passed on some news concerning the activities of the "Political Police" of SZEGED which he had originally heard on one of these foreign broadcasts. This resulted in HORVATH being immediately transferred to DUNAPENTE and his "group" was disbanded.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

"d. The necessity for special programs beamed at the youth of Hungary is very acute. The youth of today which has passed its 16th year of age does not listen to children's programs any longer but is interested in broadcasts on the subject of anti-Communist ideologies. This is the age group that the Communists are especially interested in and on whose education in the Communist spirit special emphasis is placed. All of this age group, without exception, attends Communist Party schools and Marxist seminars and also receives pro-military training. To aid in this thorough indoctrination in Marxism as presented to them, special newspapers and magazines full of Communist ideological material are being published. It is therefore highly desirable that special programs aimed at this youth group be prepared so that they will be able to judge for themselves the true conditions in comparison to the propaganda that is fed to them by the Communist regime of Hungary."

2. The comment of the field accompanying this report states:

"An effort is being made to ascertain the basis of the above critique of foreign radio broadcasts by asking Informant if this critique represents his own opinions or the opinions of one or more friends or casual contacts, and whether it is an observation of the programs which were heard during his short visit in BUDAPEST or based on a longer period of time. Inasmuch as Informant cannot be contacted directly, we have no assurance that this information will be forthcoming in the near future, and it is deemed best to submit the above critique as is, for the time being."

gk
GEORGE WEISZ

EE/PC/R/QV/rwp

Distribution:

1,2 - Addressee

3,4 - EE/PC/H

5,6 - RI/PI

sent to N. Y. 26 June 1952

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

Return to
ERL:EP

17 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT T. JOYCE
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State

SUBJECT: Vespasian V. Fella

1. With reference to your note of 2 June transmitting various papers regarding the employment of Vespasian V. Fella by the Mid-European Studies Center, this matter was taken up with Admiral Miller on 13 June.

2. I agree with Mr. Campbell that Dr. Fella has received unfair treatment by the Fund and that if it was not the intention of the Mid-European Studies Center to provide remuneration for his services, no promises to him should have been made in the first place. We have asked the Fund to reconsider its decision and to try to make some arrangements for employing him.

3. We are awaiting an answer from the Fund and shall inform you of its decision.

THOMAS W. BRADEN

IO/TOMIC:ES/eh

Distributions:

Orig & 1 - Addressee (thru AIFC)
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - IO/TOMIC
2 cc - RI

10 June

BILL:

My opinion on this matter is the same as Campbell's: that Pella has not gotten a square deal from NCPE.

Have talked to Mary Newsom (~~last~~ acting chief of Rumanian desk, PC) on this and she 1) agrees that Pella should get remuneration for his work and 2) thinks that his background is O.K.

Also talked to Wilson Pritchett. He doesn't want to give an o.k. on this, unless and until a name check has been done.

Question: Do we meet the "suspense" and get a name check or do we go ahead. I'd be in favor of the latter---and of informing SS afterwards.

*Has a name check!!
1950*

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

IO/Tonic

NO.

DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FILED		
1. C/TO				JWB	<p>Tonic to 1</p> <p>Walsh is preparing synopsis of paper detailing complete plans of campaign.</p> <p>McKnight will pass one around there and we can consider the other at same time.</p> <p>At Conference I indicated no balloon operations possible but indicated question of whether Am. public could be told balloons etc would be used to deliver the message could be considered separately.</p> <p>I will confer with McKnight Thursday on this. Plan as a whole seems much better than Ford Smith operation. Walsh is also thinking of this in terms of local press release - "Pearson had to be kept out of the picture" etc.</p>
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SECRET

in spite of his remarks about him

Will. How did you come

Memo to: Admiral Miller

June 13, 1950 *this matter?*

From: Richard Walsh

Subject: Crusade for Freedom Campaign

I have studied very carefully the plan for the fund raising campaign this fall submitted by Fred Smith. A series of discussions have been held with the staff of Crusade for Freedom, and the following conclusions are the consensus of all who have studied the proposed program.

First, it is felt that because of the nation-wide acceptance of the Crusade and its recognized success during the past two years it would be a mistake to substitute the "Dimes for Freedom" slogan for Crusade for Freedom. The Advertising Council concurs with us in our reluctance to use the word "Dimes" for several substantial reasons. Foremost among them is the fact that our drive for funds will end on December 15th, and the March of Dimes, which the Advertising Council will also assist on, will start about January 1st. Another important factor to be considered is the difficulty of selling a new slogan, such as Dimes for Freedom, to a public which has already contributed \$3,500,000 to support Crusade for Freedom, Freedom Bell, Winds of Freedom, Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia.

The Dimes for Freedom program not only loses the effect of the last two campaigns which gave acceptance to the name Crusade for Freedom, but also takes no apparent thought of the future of the organization. What happens in 1953? Do we start from scratch again with some completely new promotional idea? By changing emphasis every year we build up no continuing and increasing acceptance of the Crusade for Freedom.

Another danger inherent in the plan is the drive for 40,000,000 signatures. Even with the Freedom Train and Freedom Bell, which people could see, hear, touch and ring, 16,000,000 signatures were obtained. It is highly improbable that we could secure 40,000,000 signatures with nothing more tangible than the "We don't like Communism" statement.

Except for the Dimes for Freedom slogan and the usual outline of state and local organizations, the plan itself does not lend itself to execution. Perhaps the most difficult operation would be that of the trucks with the proposed huge scrolls. Their cross-country trek would be extremely hard to operate and coordinate. The weather would cause great difficulties, particularly crossing the northern Midwest. We could not depend on any truck holding to a schedule across the Dakotas, Nebraska, or half a dozen other states during the blizzard season.

Another factor to be considered is that every town in the country would not be visited.

The idea of having the trucks converge on Washington is one which I think should be given a great deal of consideration. I have no doubt but that the Department of State and specifically the Voice of America would protest vigorously to any approach that might be made to Congress.

We have come up with another idea which we feel would lend itself to the greatest possible psychological warfare usage. It would also enable us to coordinate our campaign with the objectives and program of the Voice of America.

Tying in the previous accomplishments of the Crusade, namely, facilities for Radio Free Europe, the Freedom Bell and the balloon operation, we feel that we could distribute through our state and local organizations millions of thin paper leaflets, such as those used in the Winds of Freedom operation. These would carry a message based on the Christmas theme of peace on earth, good will to men; the Freedom bell would be printed at the top, and beneath the foreign language messages would be space at the bottom for personal signatures and addresses. And the signatures would be promoted throughout the country on the basis that these messages of good will would be flown in balloons behind the Iron Curtain during the Christmas season. The basic approach to the American people would be that their contributions to this year's campaign would not only go to purchase balloons that would carry their personal message behind the Iron Curtain (we now have stored in Munich 55,000 unmarked P-20 balloons and 5,000 balloons marked "Holmes"), but would also go to improve and increase the facilities of Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia.

The focal point of this campaign would be a balloon itself. We have 20,000 P-20 balloons in Minneapolis. These balloons could be distributed through state chairmen to cities and towns where they could be inflated and placed in front of city hall or public square. Beneath the balloons, receptacles would be placed where both the leaflets and contributions could be collected. For example, each city committee could letter its balloon to read "From the Citizens of Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A."

Actually, none of these balloons would be shipped to Europe, but the leaflets could be air-mailed to New York on December 15th and be forwarded to Munich to arrive before Christmas Day.

Another possibility to be considered is the "gift" from American people idea. We now have in Munich 100,000 razor blades, 75,000 needles, 150,000 cakes of soap and 100,000 zippers. These might be included in the balloons. I think this idea has much to commend it. For one thing, this would give something besides words to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain who are likely to get fed up on too many messages which tell them to keep their chins up. Secondly, it provides an excellent way of countering Red propaganda against the balloon operation: Radio Free Europe will then be able to ask, "Don't your masters want you to receive gifts? Don't they want you to ask why it is so difficult to get razor blades in your country and why the free world has enough of them that it can send them to you?"

I presume that the question will be raised as to what the Communists would do with advance knowledge of the operation. I feel that the answer to this lies in the joint operation of both RFE and VOA, continually reporting during the month of the Crusade of the great drive throughout America to secure

these messages of friendship and hope for the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. By thus taking the offensive and putting the Communists on notice that this is a great expression of unanimity on the part of the American people — any attempt on the part of the Communists to deprecate or interfere with the program would lend itself to psychological warfare use. This coincides with General Clay's statement in his letter of February 11th to the various state chairmen.

We are not underestimating the magnitude of such an operation here or abroad. To gain the maximum psychological benefit, at least 100,000 balloons should be used. It could be a hard-hitting demonstration of the effectiveness of the Crusade for Freedom.

Every member of the Crusade staff, including the field organization, hopes that this idea may be approved. Seeing the balloons in their home towns and knowing that their messages could reach the peoples behind the Iron Curtain should inspire millions of Americans to support the campaign financially and would serve to remind them constantly throughout the campaign of the tremendous accomplishments achieved during the last two years as a result of their personal contributions.

It is most important that we secure positive and unalterable clearance of this idea within the next ten days.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

12 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: NCFE-CFA

1. I am attaching two memoranda having to do with NCFE on which it is unnecessary for you to take action. They point nevertheless to the inevitable difficulties we have in dealing with large and necessarily somewhat autonomous organizations such as NCFE and CFA. We are, as you know, charged by directive with exercising control over these organizations, and the memoranda indicate that maintaining this control is a difficult day-to-day job requiring considerable tact and determination as well as efficiency and a high spirit of cooperation. In both NCFE and CFA there is a pride in independence which ought to be encouraged, but there is also a sense of irritation with having to inform anyone in Washington about anything and the tendency to regard anyone below the level of General Smith and yourself (and with NCFE, Mr. Wisner) as in the way.

2. With NCFE, this irritation probably goes back to another era. As I read the history, the operation at that time was a back-stopping operation pure and simple, and I think it was not an efficient one; certainly it had no respect in New York. We have worked hard to resolve past tangles, to make our relationships orderly and clean, and eventually to move to the point at which it may be possible to do more than backstop. I do not mean that we have any impression that it is possible to run these large organizations from Washington, but I have had in mind to build the kind of Division and to get the kind of people who would of their own abilities and efficiency be respected in a manner which would enable them to give guidance and real help in the field of ideas and policy coordination.

3. We now have Bill Durkee, Emons Brown and Cord Mayer as Branch Chiefs in IO and we are getting some very good people to work with them. I think we are well equipped to handle the difficulties which the memoranda indicate, providing we have firm backing from the Hill. The necessity of getting this backing leads me to ask you to review here the recent Valentine incident.

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SECRET

- 2 -

4. On 10 June, Alan Valentine remarked to Emmons Brown that you had agreed that I should be rebuked for my letter to him of 22 May. This was an uncollected comment from Valentine, and Brown made no reply.

5. I have gone over the record of letters to and from Valentine since he assumed his duties and I have also carefully gone over the record of all the activities which CFA has undertaken on which liaison, backstopping and policy guidance from us were involved, and I find to my own satisfaction that we have done an effective job for Valentine. I find memoranda and records indicating that I have on several occasions, as in the letter to which he referred, asked for his comment and criticism and assured him that my sole purpose was to be helpful to him in doing his job. I would be glad to go over these records with you. Despite this, however, Valentine has told me that neither Brown nor I are high level enough for him to talk to and that in the future he will get his policy guidance directly from you or from General Smith.

6. At my express suggestion Valentine began writing letters to you. I realized that he was a difficult person and I knew that writing to you and receiving letters from you would give him the sense of importance that he wanted. When he wrote you, however, to protest my appointment of Emmons Brown as Executive Officer of the IO Division and to suggest to you personnel arrangements in IO that should, in the first instance at least, and in any spirit of friendly cooperation have been made to me, it seemed to me that I ought to be fairly firm. I do not think my letter in reply was in error. Even if it was, I think you should have backed me up on it. If I make mistakes, you can fire me. Until you do fire me, you ought to back me. As matters now stand, you have put me in a position where, in dealing with the situation I have tried to outline above, I shall have greater difficulty than before.

7. I have thought about all of this carefully and feel it right to tell you that I think you let me down.

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief
International Organizations Division

2 Attachments
2 Memos for the Record
dtd 12 June 1952.

CIO:TWB/eh
Orig - Addressee
~~1 cc - DORIS~~
~~1 cc - DORIS~~
1 cc - CIO
~~2 cc - RT~~

SECRET

10 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR POLICY COORDINATION

ATTENTION: Mr. Rick Seane
Operations Division

SUBJECT: MB 50 Transmitters

1. This is to confirm our conversation to the effect that both TPEILLAR and TPTONIC are interested in the MB 50 mobile transmitting equipment. Both feel that they can use that equipment profitably in their radio operation. We shall need a little time to reach a judgment as to which of these projects should receive the equipment and to determine its best utilization.

2. We should like to request that this equipment be transferred to the IO Division for later determination as to whether it may best be utilized by TPEILLAR or TPTONIC.

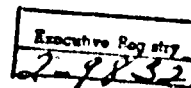
3. It is our understanding that this will be transferred to us without reimbursement and that this will not involve the IO Division in the so-called M 50 project which has been discussed at length with Mr. Lindsey and others of your staff.

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief
International Organizations Division

IO/EBB:blj
Distribution
Orig - Addressee
1 - IO/ExO
1 - CIO
2 - RI

14-00000

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SECURITY INFORMATION



5 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS)

SUBJECT: Truman Speech to American Action Committee
Against Mass Deportations in Romania

1. May I urge you to read the attached commentary by RFE on President Truman's statement the other day to the Romanian exiles, which was the subject of considerable concern to RFE and to VOA.
2. Please note the manner in which RFE handled this job. The President spoke words which RFE has for months urged that it be allowed to speak. Because the President had departed from his text, it was not possible to give RFE any guidance to say they should play the President's words strongly or that they should play them down. The State Department at first gave orders to the Voice to play the speech up, and only later was this countermanded. Meantime, however, RFE, acting without guidance from us, broadcast the attached which I think might well be shown to Mr. Joyce and others in State as an example of RFE responsibility and judgment.

Thomas W. Braden
THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief

Attachment

International Organizations Division

CIO:TWB/eh

Orig - Addressee (thru ADPC)
1 cc - IO/TOMIC
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - RI

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2-9795
SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

4 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS)

SUBJECT: Project TPTONIC

1. On 18 April 1952 the Project Review Committee recommended to the DCI approval of Project TPTONIC calling for the payment of \$488,991 to the Crusade for Freedom for 1953. As a rider to its recommendation for approval of the project, the Committee made the following provisions: that a consulting firm be employed by CIA at a consultant's fee to investigate the Crusade operation, both from the standpoint of substance and administration with particular attention to cost.

2. This proviso was made at the instance of Mr. Hedden, Inspector General. I argued at this meeting that since the Crusade itself was a fund-raising agency and employed another fund-raising agency to help it, the employment of a third fund-raising agency as consultant was comparable to placing an advertising contract with N. W. Ayer and then placing another contract with Young & Rubicam to investigate N. W. Ayer's conduct under the contract. Mr. Hedden insisted in response that this was reasonable business practice and his view carried the day.

3. Several weeks ago, with all the tact that I could muster, I conveyed to Admiral Miller, the President of NCFF, my intention to employ the firm of Harold Oram or some other fund-raising agency or individual whom he might care to suggest as a consultant to me and the Crusade operation. Admiral Miller said he would like time to think about this.

4. With kindly intent but considerable firmness, Admiral Miller told me on 3 June that after thinking it over he had decided that if this step were taken he would resign as President of NCFF. He went on to say that he had taken this job at our request and because he had been told that we placed confidence in him to run an efficient operation. He had worked hard trying to make the operation efficient; he had particularly noted that the Crusade was not run according to

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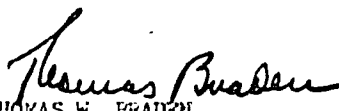
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his standards of efficiency; he had made several changes in the Crusade and was about to make more; he had himself employed people whom he regarded as expert who were responsible to him to give him advice on the Crusade problem and he simply could not tolerate a system of inspection which was not responsible to him; if we had any lack of confidence in him as an efficient manager, he would be glad to return to his former employment immediately.

5. We discussed the whole problem in friendly terms for some ten minutes and it was apparent that nothing I could say would alter his position. I therefore ceased to press him.

6. May I have a decision as to whether higher authority wishes to take this up with Admiral Miller or whether the PRC wishes to strike its instructions to me.


THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief

International Organizations Division

CIO:TWB/eh

Orig - Addressee (thru ADPC)

1 cc - IO/IONIC

1 cc - CIO

2 cc - RI

1 cc - PRC file

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The RI Copy of TOP SECRET
document 63466
dated 21 OCT 1952
which was removed from this
file, is filed in the RI
TOP SECRET CONTROL SECTION
1305 "L" Bldg.

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Security Information

2 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: COMSEC, INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY DIVISION

SUBJECT: Reactions of MI-III on the proposals outlined in the Bull Report.

REFERENCE: Bull of 27 January 1952 (The Bull Report)
C/TO from C/TO dat d 10 April 1952

1. MI-III considers that the proposals made by the Bull Report should receive favorable consideration by CIO. Rehabilitation work and the semi-consular activities of these various Refugee Committees are a highly instrumental means of combating Communist influences among disillusioned refugees in France, and will help give unity to the various anti-Communist groups in France.

2. However, MI-III does not believe that this work should be undertaken by an overt American organization. The following are the reasons for MI-III's position:

(a) The French public as a whole, already tenderly toward "Americans in France", would resent this unnecessary interference in French domestic affairs by an American organization.

(b) Should a large American organization, such as MI-III, undertake such work, the French Ministry of the Interior and the French Services would conclude that this was done with the semi-official endorsement of the US Government. It is believed that these governmental departments would conclude that the US favored expanding MI-III in France at the expense of the newly formed French Committee for Free Europe, which was the general up-reval of the present French Government. This might have an adverse effect on State Department's relations with the French Office, and it will jeopardize CIA's own position with the French Intelligence Service, particularly concerning CIA's present attempt to obtain permission to recruit and act in France for operational use.

(c) It is also believed that an indigenous French Committee is in a better position than an American group to deal with the particular problems that refugees face in France, and to give leadership and unity to the anti-Communist groups in France. At present the

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-2-

present the

French Government is organizing a special office within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to act as a sort of General Consulate for Refugees. Both the Bull Report and a report of Mr. Gaudy's (Grand Memorandum No. 2, dated April 27, 1952), indicate that this office will remain small, and the actual rehabilitation and repatriation work will be turned over to a non-governmental agency. WE-III's contact with the French Committee and Mr. Gaudy's report both indicate that the French Committee is to be chosen to handle this problem. Obviously, in the face of developing French policy, and the particular situation now existing in France, it would be unwise for GPC to encourage NCFF to compete and duplicate a function which the French Government has already earmarked for an indigenous organization. Moreover, in view of the present position of NCFF in France, and its far-reaching influence throughout the entire field, it is believed that NCFF should continue its activities in emigre affairs in France through its present Paris office, and should extend them to include some limited overt financial support to the French Committee to be used along the lines suggested in the Bull Report.

3. WE-III believes that US interests can best be served through GPC cover support of the French Committee. By properly developing the present initial covert contacts with the French Committee, it is believed that GPC can maintain effective operating relationships with the Committee, and insure that its actions and policies will conform to our objectives and be properly co-ordinated with those of NCFF. Thus GPC would seek to exert control over emigre groups and activities in France, without openly interfering in French domestic affairs.

4. For the reasons stated above, WE-III reiterates its position as outlined in a Memorandum for AIC (dated 5 May 1952) which was seen and approved by the DDC, and in which it was recommended that WE-III be responsible for covertly direct and support emigre activities in France, tentatively using at present the French Committee for Free Europe.

100-100000
100-100000

WE-III/PC/G B/p1

Distribution:

Crit. - Addressee

- 2 - WE-III
- 1 - AFPC
- 1 - WE-Chrono
- 2 - FI Analysis
- 2 - G.

14-00000

SECRET
Security Information

MAY 28 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS)

SUBJECT: Request by NCFE for Gearing

1. Messrs. Miller and Braden met with me on 22 May for discussion of the above subject.

2. Taking into account the need of NCFE for a political advisor, the qualifications and personality of Gearing, and the availability of qualified personnel, the following course of action was fully discussed and adopted.

a. Mr. Braden will attempt to recruit Bolte to serve initially with NCFE as political advisor and join the Agency at some later date.

b. Gearing will return to Headquarters later this year and assume the duties of the Labor Desk in the IO Division. In coordination with WE, Mr. Braden will follow up with Gearing, possibly in connection with a trip to Europe in the near future.

c. Richard Aldrich will replace Gearing in Paris. Mr. Miller, who already has had one tentative conversation with Aldrich, will follow in coordination with WE.

Gerald E. Miller
for

KILBOURNE JOHNSTON
Assistant Director for
Policy Coordination

DADPC/GEM/rgb
27 May 1952

Distribution: Addressee - Orig.
CIO - 1
CWE - 1
RI/FE - 2
DADPC - 1

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Security Information

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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P
Y

27 May 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT P. JOYCE
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State

SUBJECT: Statements by Ronald D. Jeancon, RFE, London

REFERENCE: My memorandum to you dated 23 April 1952

1. On 23 April 1952 I wrote you stating that Admiral Miller was going to discuss with Ronald D. Jeancon statements accredited to Jeancon which appeared in an interview in the London Daily Worker, and that I would let you know the results of this conversation.

2. Admiral Miller, after an interview with Jeancon, informs me that a correspondent for the Worker interviewed Jeancon and that subsequently a story appeared in the Worker which was completely unfactual, the fact of the interview being used as a peg on which to hang Jeancon, and RFE.

3. The charges made against Jeancon have therefore been dropped.

THOMAS W. STAMEN

CIO;TJB/eh

Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 cc - DD/T (thru AFPC)
1 cc - IO/TWIC
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - RI

Carbon copy of above returned by
State - Mr. Joyce on 4 June with
comment:

"Why did he get mixed up with a Daily
Worker man? Such naivete makes one
wonder about his usefulness.

RPJ

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 SECURITY INFORMATION

23 April 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT P. JOYCE
 Policy Planning Staff
 Department of State

SUBJECT: Statements by Ronald D. Jeancon, RFE, London

REFERENCE: Letter 9 April 1952 Robert G. Hooker, Jr. to
 Robert P. Joyce

1. Frank Wisner passed on to me the note from Bob Hooker about the article in the Daily Worker on Wednesday, April 2, quoting Mr. Jeancon.

2. I had learned of Mr. Jeancon's outburst within a few days after he made it and I passed the information on at once to Admiral Miller of NSC. Admiral Miller was greatly disturbed by Jeancon's remarks and corroborated Hooker's suggestion that he had done this type of thing before.

3. Admiral Miller promised to put the Jeancon affair high on his agenda for his present trip abroad. He will discuss the incident with Jeancon and he contemplates dismissing him. I will let you know the result of Admiral Miller's conversation with Jeancon as soon as I get word.

THOMAS W. BRADEN .

Enclosure
 Reference letter and
 newspaper clipping.

CIO:TWB/eh

Copies 1 & 2 - Addressee
 Copy 3 - DD/P (thru ADPC)
 Copy 4 - CIO
 Copy 5 - IC/TW/C
 Copy 6 - IC

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In reply refer to: 100-2062

8

22 May 1952

Dear Leonard:

In order to continue our practice of putting things on paper, I want to tell you by this note that I have been instructed by the Director to hire the services of Harold Oram as a fund-raising consultant on the Crusade for Freedom. At some time in the near future I hope you will permit Nelson Alexander to bring Oram and yourself, or anyone else with whom you care to deal, together to discuss means by which we can fulfill this requirement.

In addition, I have been instructed to notify you that after this year's program, the Crusade for Freedom budget should be substantially cut.

You will gather from the foregoing that, like yourself, we have been giving careful consideration here to the whole Crusade program and we have some ideas about strengthening the Crusade that I personally feel Oram is by all means the best man to put into effect. I have asked Nelson to outline these to you and get your thoughts. Provided you agree, I should like to get started with Oram on this particular job, a part of the Crusade program -- as Nelson will explain to you, right away.

Sincerely,

Oliver F. Harwood

CIO: ThS:ah

Orig - Addressee
1 cc - IO/Log
2 cc - IO/DMIC
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - HI

SECRET

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22 May 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR INSPECTION AND REPORTS

SUBJECT: Suspension of Balloon Operations by Order of DCI

1. The Crusade for Freedom proposed launching about 60,000 balloons toward Hungary during Easter Week, 1952, each carrying a traditional Hungarian Easter Greeting together with a package of scarce household articles such as razor blades, needles, soap, zippers, bouillon cubes, vitamin pills, etc. This project was known as "Operation Easter Bunny."

2. At their meeting on Friday, 7 March 1952, the Project Review Committee withheld approval of this project pending discussion with the Director of two unresolved points:

a. Approval by the British of launchings from their zone of Austria.

b. The question of including packaged items with the Easter Greetings.

3. On or about Tuesday, 11 March, M/P telephoned to F. W. Braden, CIO, in the temporary absence of DCMY, and advised substantially as follows:

"Operation Easter Bunny is off by the personal decision of DCI. This decision to cancel has been reached for an entirely new reason that you can find in an article on the 3rd page of today's NEW YORK TIMES."

The article cited by M/P was a report of continued Communist accusations that Germ Warfare was being waged by UN forces in Korea.

4. The Crusade people in New York were advised that their project was cancelled and no further amplification of DCI's ruling was received.

H. GATES LLOYD
Deputy Chief
Psychological Staff Division

DCPI/SC:al

Distribution:

Addressees - Original; CIO - 1; CPT - 1; DCMY - 1; RI - 2

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CONFIDENTIAL

21 May 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Proposed Statement on NCPE

I feel that Attachment A, the statement handed to us by Admiral Miller, is apologetic in tone and I have drafted Attachment B which I believe is more positive and would be a better press release for NCPE in the un hoped for event that a press release is called for.

THOMAS W. BRADEN
Chief

International Organizations Division

2 Attachments

CIO:TWB/ch

Orig - DDCT (thru DD/P)

1 cc - IO/IOHC

1 cc - CIO

2 cc - RI

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PROPOSED STATEMENT
(Draft #4, 20 May 1952)

The National Committee for a Free Europe is an organization of American citizens whose purpose is to encourage the spread of freedom in Europe. It is a membership corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of New York.

In its attempt to spread the doctrine of freedom and consequently to combat Soviet totalitarianism, the Committee operates radio stations which pierce the Iron Curtain; it operates a university at Strasbourg for young men and women who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain; it attempts by other means than radio to carry messages of hope and of the possibility of eventual liberation to the nations which are now enslaved; it conducts studies of the laws, customs and cultures of these nations as they existed prior to Soviet occupation; and it documents the changes which have been imposed by the Soviet so that if the time should come when the people rise against their conquerors, they may more easily establish continuity with their past.

In all of this work the Committee draws information and support from many sources -- from those who have escaped and who must remain anonymous for fear of reprisals on their families at home, from those in this country who wish to work voluntarily for the cause of freedom abroad, from the American people at large, and from government agencies who, in the American tradition, give all possible aid to private citizens engaged in a public cause.

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- 2 -

Fund raising for the Committee is done by a subsidiary, the Crusade for Freedom which, in the course of raising money, also helps to keep before the American people and people throughout the world the need for spreading the idea of freedom. For example, the Freedom Bell, which now rings regularly over the City of Berlin, was the gift of sixteen million Americans who contributed to the Crusade for Freedom. All in all, signatures and voluntary donations from more than twenty-five million Americans have come to the Crusade for Freedom to date. Generous contributions have also been made to the Committee by private foundations, and payments have been received from interested government agencies for which the Committee has undertaken special projects.

A Board of Directors consisting of prominent American citizens from all walks of life determine the policies and supervise the operations of the Committee.

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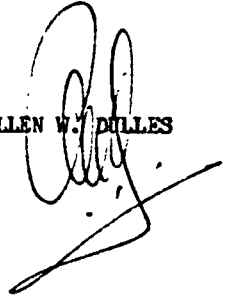
ER-2-8556

30 April 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, International Organizations
FROM: Deputy Director Central Intelligence

Attached is the proposed statement to be issued by
NCFE in the event that their cover is blown. I am not
very happy with it and suggest that we try to improve it.
I have sent a copy to Frank Wisner.

ALLEN W. DULLES



Encl.

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

19 May 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR POLICY COORDINATION

SUBJECT: National Committee for a Free Europe

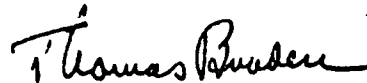
1. I am naturally disturbed by the report which has reached me as to your attitude on the National Committee for a Free Europe, as expressed to the Inspector General at a meeting last week which I was unable to attend because of absence from the city.
2. This attitude, as described to me, was that you knew very little about NCFE but that you had the general impression that it was rather loosely handled from an administrative and policy control standpoint. I do not wish to go into the history of NCFE control by CIA and be accused of casting aspersions on its handling in the past. I do think, however, that your allegations may be correct so far as the past is concerned.
3. As of the present, however, I want you to know that Mr. Durkee and I, with very able assistance from members of Mr. Durkee's staff, are doing our level best to set up agreed upon procedures for administrative, financial and policy control and reporting. With the best objectivity I can muster, I think that your responsibility over the National Committee for a Free Europe is now being ably discharged.
4. I would like at your convenience to go over the new arrangements that have been made and to bring you completely up to date on the activities of the Committee, as well as to get your instructions as to a system of making such periodic reports to you in the future. This briefing might well take the form of a preliminary budget review and I suggest that the division heads of NCFE might be brought down to make progress reports to you in the briefing room. I am hopeful that after such a meeting you will feel not only conversant with the present arrangements and activities of the Committee but that they will, with modifications you may wish to

OK
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suggest, have your full approval, and that consequently you will wish to make some statement at an early staff meeting indicating your satisfaction with these plans. Otherwise, I very much fear that the prevalent attitude within OPC which is one of general dissatisfaction with NCFE based largely on inadequate understanding of what the Committee is doing may prejudice the work that with your concurrence I brought Bill Durkee here to do.



THOMAS W. BRADEN

Chief

International Organizations Division

CIO:TWB/eh

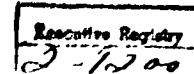
Orig - Addressee

1 cc - IO/TONIC

1 cc - CIO

2 cc - RI

SECRET
Security Information



19 May 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

You will be interested in the attached letter from Matthew Well resigning from NCPE. We were forewarned of this some weeks ago by Jay and others.

We will be in touch with NCPE with respect to the form of their answer if they decide to make one.

ALLEN W. DULLES

Encl.

cc: DD/P
C/IO —

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FREE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE
Labor League for Human Rights
Box 65, Radio City Station
New York 10, N. Y.

May 13, 1952

Admiral H. B. Miller, President
National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.
110 West 57th Street
New York City

Dear Admiral Miller:

Your Committee has decided that "its interest and work lie in labor relations chiefly in Europe and not in the United States."

We disagree with your policy which we are convinced is wrong.

You have translated your new policy into action by dismissing our active representative, Henry Kirsch, whose work had won your own as well as general hearty acclaim and brought great credit to your organization. I might add that this dismissal came after an agreement in Paris by your former President, and now Vice-Chairman with our European representative, Irving Brown, and your own European representative, Leon Damon, to have Mr. Kirsch head your Labor Division.

Furthermore, we had been assured by Mr. Berlo that Mr. Kirsch would not be dismissed without first giving us an opportunity to study specific complaints and cause for said discharge. This promise has likewise not been kept.

In view of the above, there can be no point in my continuing membership in your body. I, therefore, herewith tender my resignation to take effect immediately.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED
MATTHEW MOLL, Chairman
International Labor Relations
Comm. and Free Trade Union
Committee, AFL

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MEMORANDUM TO: CHIEF, IQ

SUBJECT: Albanian Students at the Free Europe University

REFERENCE: Secret Memorandum dated 24 April 1952 to Deputy Chief, SE/PC from Chief, IQ, subject: Future of Strasbourg Free Europe University Students

1. We appreciate receiving the information on the two Albanian students now attending the Free Europe University at Strasbourg which was forwarded in reference.


2. We have now received a report from the field which indicates that Koste Xhajanka is connected with the Albanian Legation in Paris.

3. We would like very much to know the background of this man's acceptance at the Free Europe University, including how and where his application was made; whether his acceptance was on the basis of his scholastic record alone or on the basis of recommendations; if the latter, whose; and any other details available. It would be appreciated if you could inquire into this matter for us.

4. Since requesting that favorable consideration be given to the application of Ramis Qira, we have received a report which indicates that he too has been connected with the Albanian IS. It is requested that steps be taken to ensure that his application be disapproved.

5. It has also been reported that a Kalem Golemi, also covertly employed by the Albanian Legation in Paris, has applied for admission to the Free Europe University.

6. All of these reports appear to indicate that an effort is being made by the Albanian Government to place their agents in the Free Europe University. If this is true, no doubt other satellite countries will follow the same policy. It is suggested that the authorities of Free Europe University be warned and advised to screen carefully the students being admitted and to refuse admission to people about whom there is any question.


NATHAN M. LATSEVITCH
Deputy for Policy Coordination, SE

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MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, IO

SUBJECT: Albanian Desk of RFE

REFERENCE: Secret Memorandum dated 1 April 1952, to Mr. Campbell, EE, from Mr. Earcy, EE, same subject. (Attached)

1. It may be that Mr. Dosti was aware that there was little possibility that either Mr. Skendi or Mr. Chokresi would be willing to become head of the Albanian Desk of RFE and that he hoped his third choice of one of the Jakovas would therefore be accepted. However, we do not consider that this is any proof that Mr. Dosti has sold out to Zog.

2. Mr. Dosti is rather easily influenced and has been impressed by the Jakovas and their position in emigre circles in New York City. Consequently, there is no doubt he would like to be in the position of sponsoring the Jakovas and we believe he sincerely felt one of them would make a good head for the Albanian Desk of RFE.

3. We agree with EE/State that no consideration should be given to offering either Jakova a position with RFE and with their description of the couple; our attitude has been made known to RFE on several occasions during the past six months.

GRATIAN M. YATSEVITCH
Deputy for Policy Coordination, SE

See the original

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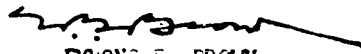
14 May 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR POLICY COORDINATION

SUBJECT: Radio Free Europe

The following may be helpful in today's briefing of Mr. Hedden.

1. RFE is presently broadcasting about 135 hours a week to Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.
2. To date approximately \$8,500,000 have been invested in capital radio facilities including housing. About 310,000,000 have been spent in radio operations to date over and above capital costs.
3. About 1114 people are presently employed in Munich and 226 are presently employed in Portugal at the relay facility.
 - a. A technical operating survey of these facilities was recently conducted by Westinghouse radio and technical experts. They evaluated as excellent both the facilities and the operating program. A copy of this report is attached.
 - b. The effectiveness of broadcasts from a psychological warfare point of view is considerable, as far as can be determined with interviews with escapees, State Department officials behind the Curtain, and Soviet attacks including jamming. RFE has also been surveyed by a key official of the Psychological Strategy Board with the conclusion that it is one of the most effective U.S. psychological warfare efforts and should without question be continued.
 - c. The risk taken to invest several million dollars in capital facilities in Germany is a calculated one -- fully recognized and discussed at length at a recent PRC meeting. It is considered a reasonable risk under the circumstances. The understandings reached with representatives of the German government are considered to be as good as can be worked out at this time.
4. Mr. William Durkee, Chief of the National Committee's Branch/IO, plans to make an inspection trip to Europe leaving May 23 to visit RFE facilities. On his return it is expected that we will have additional first hand information to report to you.


DONALD S. BROWN
Executive Officer

International Organizations Division

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MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT F. JOYCE
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State

SUBJECT: Communist Infiltration of KFE

REFERENCE: Confidential Memorandum dated 24 October from
Al Freeman to Roy Kohler

1. On 2 November 1951 you told us of certain charges you had heard that KFE was being infiltrated.

2. Similar charges have been made by others. We therefore asked HCFE to investigate these charges and we also turned them over to our own Security Officers. I am attaching for your information a letter which contains the results of the investigation made by HCFE. You will observe that the specific charges made against Ingenieur Malik and Kristina Kralerova are not answered but we believe the enclosed constitutes an answer to the general charge of infiltration of the Czechoslovakian desk, as the major figures involved are dealt with fully.

3. If, subsequently, our own investigation in which Malik and Kralerova will be dealt with brings to light any new facts or fails to corroborate any of the facts stated in the enclosure, we will take action immediately and will also keep you informed.

FRANK G. WISNER

Enclosure
Ltr 25 Apr with
Exhibits from HCFE

CIO:TWB/eh
(8 May 1952)

Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 cc - IO/TOMIC
2 cc - E.R. (1 for DD/r)
1 cc - EE
1 cc - I&S (Mr. Otter)
1 cc - CIO
2 cc - RI