

July 26, 1957
**Radio Liberation Weekly Reports on Program
Content, October 1956-July 1957**

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Summary:

Radio Liberation broadcast guidelines and content summaries for October 22-November 11, 1956 and January 28-February 3 and July 22-26, 1957.

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RADIO LIBERATION WEEKLY REPORT ON PROGRAM CONTENT

22-28 October 1956

(To European USSR, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Soviet troops in Satellites)

Radio Liberation programs were exclusively devoted to reporting the Polish and Hungarian events of the week. The primary objective was to satisfy the hunger of its listeners for information on what was actually taking place. Highest priority was given to hard news items, particularly those emanating from Soviet and Satellite sources not reported in Soviet media. Programs were kept up to date by frequent revisions of newscasts. Soviet sources, satellite sources, and communist and sympathetic press abroad were quoted at length and juxtaposed in cross-reporting. Gomulka's long speech was quoted in full in serial form, and repeated. Frequent recapitulations of events were given. Eye-witness accounts were used extensively.

The following guide lines have been laid down for priority targets, objectives, and techniques for the time being:

I. Priority Targets.

A. Soviet armed forces which might be called into action in Hungary and other satellite areas.

B. Elements of Soviet society corresponding to elements leading rebellion in Hungary; students, workers, military, intelligentsia and peasants.

C. Remainder of population in accordance with policy manual.

II. Objectives of Persuasion.

A. Soviet troops have again been ordered to shoot down unarmed citizens of a friendly country in their own homeland.

B. Public opinion throughout the world (including foreign communists and socialists) is condemning the role played by the Soviet Government in ordering its troops to fire on Hungarians.

C. Soviet Government has again demonstrated its contempt of the Soviet people by telling them flagrant lies about events. Rest of world knows much more about what their troops are doing than they.

D. Demonstrations and rebellion in Hungary (Poland, etc.) are genuine manifestations of popular will those people, led by

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students, workers, military, intelligentsia and peasants.

E. Their grievances are largely same as Soviet peoples, poor material living conditions, lack of freedom and democratic safeguards of human rights, etc. Their aspirations in trying to improve these conditions are same as Soviet peoples.

F. These conditions result directly from the basic policies of communist party dictatorship.

G. The CPSU and its one-party dictatorship bears direct responsibility for the present situation.

H. Continuation of the CPSU policy of imposing communist dictatorships on the peoples of other nations by force will inevitably be disastrous to Soviet people (suppressed aspirations lead to explosion).

I. On the other hand whatever gains these people make toward achieving their aspirations will eventually benefit Soviet peoples, both in improvements of their living conditions and in reducing danger of explosion.

J. Therefore Soviet citizens should not support or participate in the Soviet dictatorship's attempts to repress these efforts of the Hungarian and other satellite peoples.

K. Instead all should study progress made and means by which it achieved and learn from their experience the lessons applicable to Soviets (by target groups).

L. Specifically, Soviet officers and troops should (1) desist from firing on the people of Hungary (and other countries); (2) cross over to fight for freedom where possible.

(Obviously the above defines what we are trying to achieve with our programming and not repeat not what we as a station say.)

III. Programming Techniques.

AmComLib will broadcast its own commentary on the current situation subject to the following conditions:

A. Every effort shall be made to achieve above objectives through use of hard news and hard outside commentary (predominantly from satellite Yugoslavia, foreign communists and sympathetic sources).

B. RadLib's own commentary shall be used only where considered essential for achieving results not possible through use of such news and outside commentary.

C. RadLib

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C. RadLib commentary will be limited to a very small part of our programming.

D. Texts of each commentary will be cleared with the New York office before broadcasting. (Submitted with the guide lines was the text of an appeal to Soviet troops ready for immediate broadcast.)

(To Soviet Far East)

The time lag between preparation of broadcasts in Munich and their going on the air in Formosa required the omission of the fast-moving events in the satellites, but background material on the satellite crisis was featured, including a report on the agricultural situation, Lipinsky's critique of Marxism, a story on the Yugoslav worker councils, and the first half of the Gomulka speech. A special appeal for the 39th anniversary of the revolution was included for broadcast on November 7th. (Steps are being taken to include fresh newscasts in the Far East programs.)

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RADIO LIBERATION WEEKLY REPORT ON PROGRAM CONTENT

28 October - 4 November 1956

(European USSR, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Soviet Troops in Satellites)

Radio Liberation devoted all of its broadcast time during the week to bringing an understanding of the impact of the Hungarian revolution to its Soviet listeners. Reliance was placed chiefly upon objective newscasts, chronologies of events and press reviews, and extensive use was also made of eyewitness accounts and live reportage and interviews from Hungary. Some use was also made of appeals addressed to Soviet soldiers and officers in Eastern Europe. The revolutionary programs were emphasized. The listener was given a clear summary of the events leading up to the revolution and of the successive developments in the revolution by means of a running chronology. Starting on November 1, the newscast was introduced by a news round up giving the highlights of world events, especially the essence of the news from Eastern Europe and from the Middle East. The Suez crisis received only minimum coverage and was not permitted to distract attention from the Hungarian revolution.

Press reviews and cross-reporting of news and views on Hungary as reported in the Soviet, satellite, and western press were composed to underscore the basic issues and positions in the Hungarian revolt. Over thirty newspapers were drawn upon, with especial emphasis given to correcting the Soviet version of events with material from such sources as Swiss, Swedish, Indian, and Indonesian press. On three successive days extensive extracts were broadcast of the Skalded Rap "answer" to Pravda's lies about Hungary. The crisis in the Italian left was twice demonstrated with quotations from Avanti, Unita, and Corriere della Sera.

Eye witness accounts of the Hungarian revolt gave the events vivid reality. Stories from rebels on the Austrian border were carried beginning on October 30. Extracts from a Nias interview with rebel leaders and with Nagy, and the speech of Nagy in Parliament Square which rang with cries of "Russians go home" were broadcast on 1 November and repeated. Appeals by Nagy, Hungarian intellectuals, and by Radio Budapest to the Soviet troops were taped from monitors and rebroadcast on Sunday, November 4.

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RADIO LIBERATION WEEKLY REPORT ON PROGRAM CONTENT

5-11 November 1956

(To European USSR, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Soviet Troops in Satellites)

Radio Liberation devoted its major broadcast time to the Hungarian revolt, reporting both popular and diplomatic reactions. The Middle Eastern crisis received secondary emphasis. Reporting of hard news, cross-reporting statements of participants, and press comment from key sources formed the basis of the program. World-wide demonstrations of sympathy for the Hungarians and outrage with the Soviet government were given full treatment. The news was handled to demonstrate and play up the distortions and lies in Soviet domestic propaganda about Hungary and Egypt by emphasizing the popular nature of the Hungarian revolt with its universal demands, the important role of youth, and the general condemnation of Soviet action.

A limited number of Radio Liberation commentaries and appeals were used to fill in the gaps of reportable news and to appeal to the conscience, feelings and nationalisms of the Soviet listener. The 39th anniversary of the October Revolution was seized upon to compare the promises of October with the ideals of the Hungarian revolution and the betrayal of both. Appeals and messages before the International Rescue Committee meeting at Madison Square Garden were taped for direct Radio Liberation broadcast. Effective use was made of the outspoken denunciation of Soviet genocide in Hungary by the Cuban delegate to the United Nations. Radio Liberation also joined other European radio stations to broadcast the appeal of the International Red Cross for a cease fire in Budapest to facilitate treatment of the wounded.

(To Soviet Far East)

The broadcasts for this audience were almost exclusively devoted to events in Hungary. The chronology of Hungarian events, stories of eyewitnesses, reviews of press comments, including the Asian press, and the appeals of the Hungarian freedom radio stations were given heavy play. Other material included commentaries on Polish events, the crisis in the Italian Communist Party, and a religious broadcast.

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RADIO LIBERATION WEEKLY REPORT OF PROGRAM CONTENT

26 January - 3 February 1957

(To European USSR, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Soviet Troops in Satellites)

Internal conditions in the Soviet Union and Polish developments held the play in Radio Liberation broadcasts during the week, along with the vitality and unity of West European economic developments.

Evidences of new initiative and power on the part of Polish workers and peasants were cited in news and commentaries on such developments as the threatened auto workers strike and the collective bargaining between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Union of Agricultural Workers. The Polish election results were again reviewed, as well as proposed changes in the Sejm to make it more powerful and responsible.

The Pravda editorial of January 29 calling for strengthened political work among the masses to counteract the effects of "bourgeois remnants" and "foreign bourgeois ideology" was countered by all language desks. These points were stressed: that "bourgeois remnants" are strongest among youth who have spent their entire lives under the Soviet system; that while Pravda's phrases are traditional, the conditions of unrest and change which caused them are new and susceptible to change; and that the present leaders, whose promises have proved "phony" over the years, cannot face the masses as easily now as in the past.

The questioning and critical atmosphere among Soviet youth was played up with material from Le Monde, Salisbury, and Crankshaw, and several items from Latvian, Armenian, Georgian, and Leningrad local papers were quoted to show how widespread the student unrest is. Two fifteen-minute special all-youth programs were broadcast. Several desks called for the use of the right of the Supreme Soviet to address questions to ministers and receive answers in three days.

Preliminary analyses of the year-end statistical reports found the USSR behind the West in both output and rate of growth for key products such as steel. Significant figures on West European production and rate of growth in 1956 were given for housing, automobiles, and other items. Progress in the formation of a European economic community was played up in both news and commentary.

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(To Soviet Far East)

News programs reported Middle East developments, signs of disagreement in Communist ranks, and items of interest in the Far East. Features and commentary stressed worker problems, and the growing awareness in the Soviet Union of workers rights. Polish worker universities, were described and one commentary dealt with the right to strike. Other subjects were keyed to military, agriculture and student problems.

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RADIO LIBERATION WEEKLY REPORT ON PROGRAM CONTENT22 - 26 July 1957

(To European USSR, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Soviet Troops in Satellites)

Radio Liberation devoted its major attention to material pegged to the Moscow Youth Festival. Treatment included suggested topics for talks between Soviet and foreign youth, illustrations of youth's role in combatting Communism in the Soviet world, and life of youth in the free world. The opening of the Moscow Festival was welcomed as an excellent occasion for those Soviet youths who live not by bread alone to make contact with the outside world. Live interviews were broadcast on such subjects as the separation of state and university in the free world, description of university life in Istanbul and Munich, the work of young emigre scholars in the U.S.A., an interview with a Polish emigre youth leader and the statement of a non-Communist English student who is attending the Moscow Festival. The Russian desk broadcast a special half-hour show on youth opposition in Poland, China, East Germany, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

All signs of dissonance in "Socialist camp" were reported, including the Chinese-Soviet clash over interpretations of Marx at a Warsaw philosophers meeting, Khrushchev's remark to Hungarian journalists that Moscow never gives advice in the economic sphere, B and K statements on economic specialization as an admission of a bankrupt Soviet policy in the satellite world. Since the specialization program is not aimed at restoring East European economic independence, Radio Liberation pointed out that the Party-Government exploitation of the Soviet people will continue in its "defense" of Communism in Hungary, etc. It was also pointed out in commentaries that Mao's middle-road line between Tito and Stalinists is giving him the role of intercessor in Eastern Europe and increasing his significance in the Communist world. Mao's revisions of Marxism were presented as food for thought for Radio Liberation's Marxist listeners.

Coverage of the Moscow purge continued, with a live report on the CBS TV round table on Moscow events, explanation of how Zhukov knows Khrushchev is guilty as a purger as well as the anti-party group, the demand that the Soviet public have a chance to hear the views of the discredited group, using New York Daily Worker comment. The world press was used to note the continued absence of open debate on economic problems and to play up Polish and Yugoslav changes in attitude toward the Moscow changes following Khrushchev's Czech tour. Characteristics of the regime's

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of the regime's leaders were described based on their statements made against one another.

Signs of continued unrest in the satellite world were seen in: continued death sentences and prison terms in Hungary (ICFTU and Austrian and Norwegian trade union protests were reported); the arrest of the "anti-party group" at Halle University, of Harich followers among the press and of East German technocrats; the attack on Bulgarian writers; the uprising in Chinghai province and the activity of partisans in Kwangtung province; and the Peoples Daily attack on a writer for excessive criticism of the party leadership, signs of continued democratization in Poland were reported, i.e., the philosophers parley, the decision to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the 1944 Warsaw Uprising, and the probable Polish-French TV exchanges. The arrival of the first American wheat in Poland was reported, recalling Molotov's 1947 negative to Polish participation in Marshall plan aid.

Full coverage was given Khrush's demand that foreign troops leave Hungary and his description of the Hungarian revolution as a genuine people's movement.

Djilas' new book received heavy news coverage including the Life curtain raiser and excerpts from the Nagy Testament were broadcast. Heavy play was given the Giolotti statement, including Italian press comment and the resignation of five from Unita posts was noted. Steinbeck's report on his Stockholm meeting with Sholekov was covered. On disarmament, full reports were made on Dulles' four-point plan, the Lloyd and MacMillan speeches insisting on an adequate control system and linking conventional to nuclear weapons reduction, western reaction to the Bulganin note, Stassen's call for immediate steps to end the atomic threat and for control over guided missiles, and Dulles' arrival in London.

(To Soviet Far East)

In addition to regular newscasts, broadcasts to the Soviet Far East included commentary on current events in Moscow to the effect that Leninism is dead, that reality created by the people is stronger than dogma, that Zhukov knows Khrushchev is as guilty as the anti-party group, that the anti-party group has still not had its chance before bar of Soviet public opinion, and on the significance of Moscow events in light of the fact that Mao's theory on contradictions first appeared in April 1956 after the Khrushchev secret speech. The Djilas book and the Moscow Youth Festival were fully covered, the later with material on the contribution of young scholars in free world to science today, a roundup of youth clubs and student press before and since Poland's October, and ties of Polish youth abroad.

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(To European USSR, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Soviet troops in
satellites)

Radio Liberation broadcasts during the week continued to feature the Moscow Youth Festival. Each day reports of foreign correspondents in Moscow were carried which conveyed the hunger of Soviet youth for vital information about foreign countries, especially Poland, and the unusual degree of free speech. Polish radio and press reports about the questions and arguments between Soviet and Polish youths were featured. These and other reports on the festival were reviewed in a special mid-week round-up. The diary of Kalb, a young American recently returned from the USSR, about contacts with young people in the USSR was extensively quoted. All desks continued to give background material on the role of youth in the struggle for freedom in Communist countries, and a special half-hour Russian program was devoted to "Youth versus Communism."

All desks carried lengthy excerpts from Djilas' The New Class, and a biographic sketch was used.

Newscasts depicted the apathetic reception accorded the Soviet delegation in East Germany and the conflicting and false reports on the visit in Communist media. A commentary outlined the basic issues behind the talks as stabilization of the Ulbricht regime, economic problems unification, and West German elections. Radio Liberation showed why Khrushchev's attempts to bolster the current regime run counter to the basic trends and forces in Communist countries and noted Khrushchev's failure to acknowledge that no West German party wants to negotiate with Ulbricht's government. Considerable background material was broadcast to shed light and provoke thought on the basic issues underlying the talks. East German unrest and inter-party opposition by Harich and others were recalled. The failure of the East German economic system was pointed up by comparisons of agriculture and working conditions in East and West Germany. To demonstrate indirectly that the Ulbricht government is imposed by Soviet troops, a program recalled the significance of the monument to Soviet soldiers who refused to fire on the East German workers in June 1953.

Efforts of the Chinese regime to cope with the forces let loose by the "rectification" campaign and the encouragement of "many flowers" appeared frequently in the news and press reviews. Scripts reviewed the vital and frank discussion that broke out after Mao's February speech.

Radio Liberation did not give heavy treatment to the Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Rumania, but pointed out in a commentary and several press review items that Khrushchev felt a great need to establish stability in East Europe, that stability is unlikely and that important differences still exist between Tito and the CPSU leadership.

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News and press items showed the continued unrest, terror and opposition especially among intellectuals in Hungary and further installments from the report on Hungary were broadcast.

The significant news from Poland included the ousting of Stalinists in Warsaw and the reduction of staff in the police and party apparatus. The Polish press was especially quoted on the subject of dangers to freedom and why workers in capitalist countries grow richer rather than poorer. Background items on changes in Poland continued as part of the youth festival campaign.

On internal affairs, commentaries and scripts this week touched on the new efforts to improve housing as a welcome move prompted by mass discontent and on the turning of the screw for writers. The Ukrainians called for a change in policy toward union republics if the "anti-Stalin" group was responsible for abuses.

(To Soviet Far East)

Serialization of the Dillas book commenced in broadcasts to the Soviet Far East in half hour periods alternating with the regular program. The latter contained world press comment on the Dillas book, stressed the effects of the Moscow Youth Festival and the current situation in Poland, and, in preparation for the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, featured a review of forty years of free labor, tracing the improvements all along the line in contrast with the downward trend for Soviet labor.