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A bulletin of information and opinion from the
FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

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REPORT FROM KOREA

On the way back from their recent tour of Vietnam, Hal McKenzie and Jim Cowin spent a week (Oct. 8-15) in Korea, hosted by the International Federation for Victory Over Communism (IFVC).

IFVC is known as the most influential private anti-Communist group in Japan and Korea. Kim Il-sung himself proclaimed that IFVC is "public enemy number three," after the U.S. and the "Pak Chung Hee puppet clique."

IFVC uses an ideological approach, giving lectures and training in the "Theory of Victory Over Communism," which is an integrated philosophy of politics, economics, history, ethics and religion. Their lecture series has reached six million in Korea alone, and their two training centers near Seoul regularly give weekend training to delegations of students, government officials, professors, military men, clergy and exchange students from Japan and the Republic of China. We had already become good friends of IFVC through the American Youth for a Just Peace tour last year, when FLF members participated in the World Anti-Communist League (WACL) rally on Sept. 20 in Tokyo. The rally drew 25,000 people, and was organized entirely by the dedicated youth members of the Japanese IFVC.

Our Itinerary

Our hosts took us to six major universities in Seoul, where the IFVC had established student groups. We talked with students and academic heads at each university, including the President of Keonkuk University, the Vice-President of Tankuk University and the Dean of Kyunghee University, all of whom had participated in IFVC training sessions and were very enthusiastic about it. These and many other professors had written treatises on the IFVC philosophy, some of which are now being widely published in Korea.

We had a round-table discussion with student council leaders of seven universities, which was arranged by the Student Council President of Seoul National University, an IFVC student. We discussed international affairs, FLF activities, and problems of Korean unification. The students expressed an intense desire for the unification of their home-



FLF Research Associates Hal McKenzie and James Cowin in conference with student council presidents from eight Seoul Universities.

land, and for independence from the big powers, who had made so many decisions in the past over the heads of the Korean people, often adversely affecting their destiny. However, they were all unequivocally anti-Communist, and were very positive toward FLF activities. One student remarked that it would be better for Korea if there were an FLFer in the White House instead of President Nixon. *[We are not a candidate and will not accept the nomination if drafted — ed.]*

Later, we learned that 20 student leaders who had been involved in demonstrations against the government had become converted to the IFVC cause after taking part in an IFVC exchange trip to Japan. They were treated as brothers by the IFVC Japanese youth, which must have been a stunning experience to the Koreans, considering the intense hostility that existed between Japan and Korea only a decade ago.

The professors that we talked to all expressed a deep concern over the international situation, particularly Nixon's new policy toward China. Prof. Sun Joong-Suk, professor of

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Sacrificial Efforts for Freedom Go Unnoticed by Public

The weekend before the Republic of China was expelled from the United Nations, over 40 members of the Christian Political Union (New York chapter) fasted and camped out in the rain for three days in front of the United Nations, in a desperate attempt to warn America and the world of the consequences of admitting Peking and/or expelling Taipei. But America heard nothing about it.

The demonstration received the warm support of the Chinese community in New York, and hundreds of anti-



Cardinal Yu-Pin bestows his blessing upon the fasters.



Free Chinese UN delegation, headed by Foreign Minister, greet WACL, FLF and CPU members in "Isaiah Plaza" across the street from UN Headquarters.

Communist fighters from throughout the world joined the fasters from time to time.

Under the banner at the World Anti-Communist League, Mr. Osami Kuboki, President of the International Federation for Victory over Communism, joined the 3-day fast and kept vigil with the demonstrators when not attending to a heavy schedule of appointments with U.N. and other international diplomatic leaders in New York.

Heavy rains forced the vigilers to abandon their post on the second night, but the group unanimously decided to keep the watch.

The group was met by the entire U.N. delegation from the Republic of China and also received the blessing of Cardinal Yu-Pin, Archbishop-in-exile of Nanking. A telegram signed by 220 senators from Taiwan was also received, praising the group's "noble spirit."

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WFI AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The World Freedom Institute began a new series of seminars on problems relating to communism Saturday, November 13 with an all-day colloquium on Communist theory at George Washington University in Washington, D. C.

Notable participants in the colloquium included Georgetown University professor Joseph Schiebel and GWU professors Carl Linden, Charles Elliott and Charles Moser. Dr. Schiebel delivered a stimulating analysis of the development of Soviet and Chinese communism, arguing that ideology is still a primary tool *and* motivating force in the formation of Soviet and Chinese policy. Drs. Linden, Elliott and Moser teamed up for a panel discussion on general problems of communism and freedom. The panel noted the problem of the definition of freedom, asserting that men who believe in God often conceive of morality and liberty differently from those who do not. It was also noted that while communism continues to be on the ideological offensive, the free world lacks a cohesive moral and analytical framework for the formulation of political and diplomatic strategy.

Earlier speeches by FLF research associates Neil Winterbottom and Hal McKenzie examined and critiqued Marxism in the light of modern physical and social science. It was emphasized that while many aspects of Marxist theory have become obsolete, Communists cling tenaciously to its central thesis of dialectical materialism and are willing to violently suppress alternative views of the universe in the name of Marxism-Leninism. A dedicated crowd of about 25 paid students (of all ages) attentively listened to and questioned the speakers during the program, which lasted more than nine hours.

Another seminar is planned for George Washington University in early December, with preparations currently underway to launch WFI programs on campuses throughout the country.

All participants agreed that the seminar was of great value and success. Most were anxious to attend the next one and all promised to spread the word.

Vietnamese Labor Leader Stresses Politics, Ideology in War Effort

From an FLP interview with Mr. Tran Quoc Buu, President of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), September, 1971. Mr. Buu has pioneered the effort to organize the Vietnamese labor force, facing persecution both from the government (during the early 1960's) and from the Viet Cong, who have sought to assassinate him on several occasions. (Translator: Nguyen Van Thang, Assistant to Mr. Buu)

Do you feel that the presidential election was fair, even though there was only one candidate?

I regret that there was only one candidate in the last presidential election. But I feel that the government was not responsible for that situation. General Minh had been accepted as a registered presidential candidate but withdrew. Vice-President Ky had been declared as a presidential candidate, but he also withdrew. President Thieu decided to go ahead with the election because the proceedings conformed to the election law, and it is dangerous to have a political vacuum in a crisis situation. Because of these two reasons I have expressed support of the Presidential election.

Had the people been sufficiently informed on how to vote?

We think that in general the people had been informed about the possibility about using the vote bulletins (ballots) to indicate support or rejection of President Thieu. Television and radio stations broadcast the information throughout the country. We checked with the people in the provinces, and we have proof that the people know how to indicate non-support—by not putting the bulletin in the envelope.

I'm sure that you are familiar with the debate in the United States concerning gradual or immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Could you please give us your opinions on the subject?

I have always supported the policy of phasing American withdrawal with the increased ability of the Vietnamese forces to support the war. But the transfer of responsibility to the Vietnamese government and Vietnamese forces should be done in such a way that would not cause the collapse of the Vietnamese forces. A collapse would mean the waste of all American assistance, both in material and in human lives. The Vietnamese people would accuse the United States of irresponsibility in creating such a situation.

Do you feel that President Nixon's trip to Peking will affect the Vietnamese situation?

Certainly, President Nixon's planned visit will have some effect in Vietnam. There is great psychological impact when an anti-China, anti-Communist nation such as the United States changes its position. But I cannot say what real effect the trip will have on South Vietnam. Dialogue with Red China is good if a country is politically mature. Unfortunately, in Vietnam the political situation is weak.* There is no unity among anti-Communist forces. Although the Communist terrorists plant mines which blow up buses and kill their occupants, the Vietnamese people cannot mount an opposition. What you witnessed today, the CVT general strike in protest against the Communist attack of September 21, is the first time the Vietnamese people have organized. Usually people accepted the killings as faits accomplis. [see last issue for a report on the above-mentioned anti-Communist strike and demonstration — ed.]

In May, 1964 I was in Washington when the Johnson Administration was considering massive military involvement in South Vietnam. I had the privilege of meeting President Johnson and his assistants. I explained that it is equally important to create strong political organizations in South Vietnam as it is to provide military aid. The Communists consider war an extension of politics, and they use war to achieve political ends. They think of everything in terms of politics. You all know that on the military front we have always been winning but on the political front we can still lose the battle. In South Vietnam the press writes in a pro-Communist way because they are afraid that they could not sell their papers if they took an anti-Communist stand. The anti-Communist political parties are not strong enough. Vietnamization should not be confined to military assistance, but also to build up strong anti-Communist political parties.

* Unfortunately, the same can be said for the United States — ed.

Do you feel the Americans can improve the Vietnamese political situation?

The ability of the United States to help build a viable political system in South Vietnam is evident, especially if we consider what Communist countries are doing in the North. In the course of the war Russia and China have sent all types of aid to North Vietnam. They succeeded in building a strong political regime—so strong that the North can afford to bring the war not only to the South, but to Cambodia and Laos. In South Vietnam the United States brought in mainly combat troops; on the political front they have done very little.

Much of the problem seems to be a lack of understanding of Vietnamese culture, especially the traditional village structures. What kind of assistance should we give in order to fit the needs of Vietnam?

Of course South Vietnamese tradition and culture are quite different from the tradition of the United States. We know the Americans are aware of the differences and willing to study our culture. Many know it well. But Americans have the wrong attitude about commitment in South Vietnam. We fight an ideological war where the front line is nowhere and everywhere. The Americans send combat troops. They think the front line is in the jungle. But the front line is in the churches, schools, pagodas, everywhere. The main reason for failure is that the Communist's main front is political. Our way of dealing with that type of war is unrealistic and unadaptable.

What is the CVT program for exposing the true picture of Communism in South Vietnam?

We have an education program. Since the CVT was created, we have been especially concerned about educational problems. We teach courses in the Saigon area and also on the provincial and district levels. But we suffer from very limited means. There is not enough possibility to carry out our education program, especially when compared with the Communist effort.

The people have always been suspicious of government information service. Maybe because of a lack of respect for the government, people don't believe government sources. In our organization we can tell people what communism is. People believe us and organize anti-Communist demonstrations. The government cannot achieve this effect. We still have a long way to go to compete with the extremely efficient Communist propaganda program.

How do the Communists alienate the people from the government?

In general, the Communists use psychology. They exploit people's frustrations. In any country there are problems with the prison system and tax-collection, for example. The Communists succeed in persuading the people that the government is to blame for these problems.

What about the assassination of Le Khac Sinh-nhat?

The Communists simply say that the government did it. They use the mass media and their information cadres. They repeat the same lie time after time. Eventually the people accept it as the truth.

How can you win the allegiance of the people?

The best way is to create a large number of well-trained militants to explain to people the evils of communism. These cadres would go to the countryside—the provinces and the hamlets. Today, the Revolutionary Development cadres fill that role. Cadres from local villages come to Saigon to get information to bring back to local villages.

Is there any chance of a negotiated peace with the Communists, or must they be totally defeated on the battlefield, like in Malaya?

From a long and personal experience with the Communists, I know that they always retain their policy of world domination, and they use negotiations to achieve this goal. They continually attempt to subvert countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. If we in South Vietnam engage in negotiations, we should link these talks with our war effort. The Communists are never reliable unless forced to be.

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REPORT FROM KOREA

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International Relations at Kyunghee University, reminded us that the U.S. betrayed Korea in the peace treaty of 1905, allowing the occupation of Korea by Japan. He felt that the U.S. is repeating past mistakes, in selling out the small nations for the sake of big-power detente. Many professors opined that U.S. scholars are ignorant of the reality of communism. One said that Korean students who studied in America came back expressing opinions about communism which, to any intelligent Korean, are patently ridiculous. He was very encouraged to hear about our World Freedom Institute.

As a fitting climax to our stay, we visited the armistice site at Panmunjom. There we learned about the insane propaganda ploys of the North Koreans, their constant lying, and vicious provocations against the U.N. forces. Nothing could more clearly reveal to us the reality of the nature of communism, and the total emptiness of its ideal.

Next issue: a study of North Korean propaganda.

Sacrificial Efforts for Freedom Go Unnoticed by Public

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The fast was the second in one month by N.Y.-CPU which also participated in the group's national offensive to launch its activist campaign in late September. Both fasts and the associated demonstrations received minimal coverage from national and local press.

The group broke its fast with won-ton soup and biscuits furnished by the Chinese delegation.

Several fasters, including two members of the FLF national office staff, later attended the General Assembly session at which the R.O.C. was expelled.

Current CPU activities include a national petition drive in conjunction with a lobbying campaign urging a re-evaluation of American support for the U.N. and the re-institution of economic and military aid to free Asia. It is hoped that the press will display a more responsible attitude toward future CPU demonstrations so that the work of this conscientious new group can become known to the American public.

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