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Volume II

Number 5

April 10, 1972

North Korea "Negotiates" for Peace

by James Cowin, FLF Research Coordinator

The American people should be skeptical about reports of a soft approach taken by a Communist nation, especially North Korea. The March 13 *Washington Post* describes North Korean "Hints of a Shift in U.S. Ties" as an apparent policy change. Readers should remember, however, that the Communists regard negotiations as an extension of the battlefield and soften their approach only to convince the free nations to relax their defenses.

When Hal McKenzie and I visited Panmunjom in October, 1971, we saw the gap between Communist words and deeds. Officially, the Communists come to Panmunjom to negotiate. Actually, they have a different aim—victory over the United lations Forces in a relentless psychological war.

In the Joint Security Area, the site of the negotiations patrolled by both North Korean and U.N. troops, we saw many examples of North Korean determination to gain the upper hand. Their buildings were larger and fancier than those of the U.N. Their Flag on the negotiating table had fringes and a taller truck. A few hundred feet from the DMZ the North Koreans had built a farm village as "proof" of their peaceful intentions. U.N. observers had noted that the village was empty except for a maintenance crew of soldiers. It served mainly as a showcase for foreign tourists.

The North Koreans' effort to project a superior image is surpassed in intensity only by their deliberate harassment of U.N. troops. Two jeeps armed with M-60 machine guns accompanied our bus because the North Koreans had ambushed an American truck, killing the four GI's riding inside, on April 14, 1968, one day before Kim II-sung's birthday.

Communist-instigated violence occurs fairly often in the Joint Security Area. In clear violation of the 1953 armistice agreement, North Korean guards outnumber the American MP's by about three to one. The Communists, assured of a victory because of their numerical superiority, often provoke

fistfights with the Americans. One such brawl erupted into a tragedy. On October 12, 1970 two American MP's were bludgeoned almost to death by North Korean workers armed with picks and shovels. Both lives were saved only by the prompt appearance of a Swiss army officer.

Our guide mentioned only one U.N. victory. In July 1971 the U.N. representatives walked out of the negotiations after demonstrations by foreign Communist tourists had turned the area into shambles. The demonstrations immediately were stopped, as the North Koreans needed the negotiations as a propaganda outlet. Many other examples of deliberate North Korean harassment and Armistice violations, some involving bloodshed and death, could be cited.

After seeing the implacability of the North Koreans, we can only feel that their overtures are a device to encourage U.S. troop withdrawls from the Republic of Korea. Then the North could invade more easily. Kim II-sung made this crystal

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North Korean guard house near Panmunjom. Barrier gate is expressly prohibited in 1953 Armistice agreement. North Koreans claim the gate does not exist. (Photo: Hal McKenzie)

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freedom in the struggle for victory over Communism. Comments are welcomed, articles may be reprinted if attribution is given. Please address all correspondence to the Office of Publications, FLF Headquarters.

U.S. Election Year in Indochina

(This article was written on April 2, a few days before the current North Vietnamese offensive.--ed.)

Indochina once again faces a major test. Non-Communist forces have been shaken by rapid American withdrawal and the new U.S. China policy. North Vietnam, irked over Communist China's new diplomatic posture toward the U.S. and with new and increased support from the U.S.S.R., appears determined to push forward before South Vietnam and the rest of Indochina have a chance to adjust to the de-Americanization of the war. The ability of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos to confront the current and upcoming Communist offensives will be a crucial determining factor in the war's future and possibly even its outcome.

Several factors have contributed to the current instability of anti-Communist forces in the area. Foremost, however, is the new attitude of the United States. The rapid pace of withdrawal, fear over the long-run effects of the Nixon-Chou meeting, the isolationalist mood of a large sector of the American people and the apparent shift in American political priorities, placing the containment of Communism far below domestic issues, all have contributed to this. At the same time that they face complete withdrawal of direct American presence and/or combat support, all three countries must also count on severe cutbacks in American military, economic and even humanitarian assistance, all of which they so desperately need.

Will Have Permanent FLF Liason in Asia

The Freedom Leadership Foundation long has recognized the need for closer international cooperation in the struggle against Communism. To help fulfill this need, FLF staff writer Hal McKenzie has volunteered for assignment in Asia, operating out of Seoul, Korea.

Mr. McKenzie lived for two years in Cambodia and has travelled throughout Asia, developing communications between anti-Communist forces in the East and West. Particularly important in this context are increased contacts with labor, youth, academic and religious groups, which hold a valuable key to the future of Asian freedom and prosperity.

Mr. McKenzie's work will be truly sacrificial (particularly from a financial viewpoint). We are deeply indebted to him for his service in the past and in years to come. His reports from Asia will be carried regularly in the TRT.



Hal McKenzie with student anti-Communist leaders in Japan.

The Laotian military situation has worsened only somewhat; sensationalistic press reports of Communist advances against U.S.-CIA and other operations in Laos as usual make the situation appear worse than it is. However, considering the heavy concentration of North Vietnamese troops, intricate military installations and North Vietnamese occupation of a large portion of the countryside, Laos easily could fall to the Communists in the event of any considerable cutback in U.S. support.

In Cambodia a major problem is the political, though Cambodia, even more than Laos, faces a modern Sovietequipped North Vietnamese Army which easily out strips the Khmers in terms of training and weaponry. The unfortunate stroke and partial paralysis of Gen. Lon Nol has a terrible blow to the Cambodian political situation, since Lon Nol, a man with a reputation for honesty, incorruptibility and strong opposition to Communism, had been the only leader capable of uniting and inspiring the population against the traitorous Prince Sihanouk's alliance with the North Vietnamese. The choice of formerly-exiled Son Ngoc Thanh as Prime Minister, though a disappointment to U.S. diplomats, may well prove to be a great boost to Cambodian popular morale, for Thanh has been a leader of both anti-French and anti-Sihanouk forces for more than two dicades. The Cambodian population, which is overwhelmingly Buddhist and (unlike Vietnam) relatively non-factionalized, continues to fight vigorously against the better-equipped North Vietnamese, but has become somewhat frustrated with power struggles and alleged remnants of nepotism in the political elite.

The current North Vietnamese offensives in Laos and Cambodia are orchestrated to support a significant Communist buildup in northern South Vietnam and southern Laos. While South Vietnamese operations and American air support appear to have done significant damage to the Communists' military installations in Cambodia and Laos, troop movements remain relatively unharmed.

If the Communists do not win a decisive victory now, South Vietnam will have adjusted to the de-Americanization by 1973. The Cambodian and the South Vietnamese political situations promise to become much more stable. The pendulum in Laos may at any time swing back against the North Vietnamese, as it has several times before. Thus, now is the time when the North Vietnamese must make their move. To fail to take advantage of the present situation would be to miss the best opportunity they may ever have, rainy season or not.

The offensive in South Vietnam may come at an extremely inopportune time for President Nixon, who needs trouble in Vietnam about as much as he needs a Communist Chinese attack on Taiwan. Yet, election-year responses to world crises which call for courage and self-sacrifice are perhaps the foremost index of a great President. Mr. Nixon, not only for Indochina, but for the future of freedom throughout the world, you have our prayers.



Report On Washington Area Activities

"FREE SPEECH" IN GEORGETOWN

Washington, D.C. FLF members got a taste of Communist "free speech" when they attempted to speak out against Marxist ideology in D.C.'s Georgetown district.

Within minutes of the opening speech on Wisconsin and "M" Streets, the small troop of FLF speakers was besieged by a host of teenage street people who began shouting "Yip-yip-yip-YIPPEEE!" and attempted to wrestle a bullhorn away from the FLF lecturer.

FLF members tried to explain to the street people that they should respect the FLF's right to free speech—that progress is based on mutual trust and cooperation, not violence and contradiction. The "YIP's" only grew louder.

A particularly vocal young female "Quicksliver Times" vendor accused the FLFers of fascist oppression and counter-revolutionary activity. "You _______ 's are ruining my business!" she exclaimed.

FLF Secretary General Dan Fefferman said that he thought the young hecklers had "a very shallow understanding of Marxism, both in theory and practice. They seem to have an extremely naive faith that *their* revolution will be different from the other Communist revolutions so far."

"Their approach", Fefferman said, "is essentially reactionary. They simply lash out at the existing system without any concrete idea about what will emerge after the Establishment is brought down."

The "Yippies" apparently follow the "Marcusian" strain of Marxism, which states that after the development of the technological society reaches its fruition, an anarcho-radical revolution will occur, leaving machines to do nearly all the work while human's enjoy the bliss of ceaseless sensual gratification through free sex, drugs and various forms of Freudian and psychedelic artistic expression.

The FLFers found it most effective to emphasize that the basic errors of Marxist-Leninist theory are its materialism, its insistence the progress can only come about through contradiction and conflict, and its justification of terror, deceit and unprecidented state power in order to achieve the "classless" society. Many of the young "Yippies" seemed to sense the truth of what the FLFers were saying and admitted they know little of what Marx and Lenin actually had to say.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY REPORTS

FLF Director at the University of Maryland, Allen Wood, reports increasing interest in FLF public speaking campaigns on campus. Mr. Wood and others also have organized a weekly news analysis meeting to which they invite the campus public.

It has become obvious to those involved in the public speaking campaigns that young people can be reached and moved. Few people would support or sympathize with Communism if they clearly understood its brutal history and the blatant fallacies of its doctrine. Since on most campuses there has been a nearly complete vacuum of vocal opposition to the radical activists, these FLF campaigns quickly draw substantial

attention; and many young people—whose Marxist assumption had not been decisively challenged before—have been motivated to re-examine their ideas. The speaking experiences have provided positive conformation that FLF's Ideology for Victory Over Communism can change the hearts and minds of America's searching youth.

"AKFIC" WATCHED

A member of the FLF National Office staff recently attended a film shown by the "American-Korean Friendship and Information Center" (AKFIC) in New Haven, Connecticut. He was joined by two members of the New York Chapter. The film was a politico-cultural drama attempting to project a positive idealistic image of North Korea to the outside world. Poor acting and an unimaginative plot detract from the film's effectiveness, but singing, dancing, and symphony are quite enjoyable. The film exhibits much less outright propaganda than most North Korean productions and therefore may be more effective in reaching American audiences. AKFIC organizers—well known C.P.U.S.A. regulars from way back—said they had made arrangements to show the film on many campuses throughout the nation. They said the film was a "gift" from the North Korean government.

The AKFIC as a membership organization is no threat, but by working with radical leaders of other Leftist groups and distributing its literature and films widely, it may have a substantial influence. Organizers indicated-and we concur-that as Vietnam "winds down," Korea could easily flare up. The extent of the North Korean propaganda campaign (see Vol. 1, No. 15) indicates that the North Koreans place high priority on influencing American public opinion. The fact that the AKFIC is a project of the pro-Soviet C.P.U.S.A. is also revealing as another indication that Pyongyang is once again becoming quite close with Moscow after a long period of unfriendly relations. AKFIC organizer Joseph Brandt closed the meeting by saying Americans should not worry about the "deification" of North Korean dictator Kim Il-sung. "After all," he said, "a people have a right to glorify their leader if they want to." Yes, and if they don't want to, then they should be sent to the labor camps until they do. "Is that right, Mr. Brandt?"

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NORTH KOREA "NEGOTIATES" FOR PEACE

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clear as recently as 1970 in his "Report to the 5th Korean Workers Party Conference" (pg. 113) when he said:

The peaceful unification of the country is utterly unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the present puppets are left alone in South Korea. For the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unifi-

cation of our fatherland, from South Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution.

The fact that such exhortations have not appeared in North Korean papers for the last few months should deceive no one. The North Koreans are preparing for war (see Vol. II No. 2), and no one with a sense of history should approach them as anything but the most warlike of nations.

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