

The Rising Tide

Copyright ©1972 by the Freedom Leadership Foundation, Inc.

A Publication of the Freedom Leadership Foundation
Washington, D.C.

Vol. II, No. 8

June 5, 1972

Price: 25¢

"Peace" Groups Ignore Hanoi Aggression

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) were at it again last May 21, trying once more to whip up momentum for a dying "peace" movement in the U.S.

The failure of NPAC and

PCPJ to turn out large numbers of people was only fitting, since it is questionable if genuine peace has ever been the true goal of either organization. This does not mean that the majority of those who participated in the demonstrations were not sincere in their desire

for peace. The real question is whether or not the leaders of NPAC and PCPJ are honestly working for peace or in support of Hanoi's aggression against the free people of Southeast Asia.

In attempting to answer this question much can be gained by

examining the leadership of the anti-war movement. To begin with, NPAC has long been dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). SWP is known to have controlled the purse-strings in the April 24, 1971 Washington peace march and its members still continue to dominate the National Steering Committee of NPAC.

The SWP is a Trotskyist Communist movement which believes in the doctrines of "permanent revolution" and the violent overthrow of the U.S. government. The PCPJ on the other hand is heavily influenced by the Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA). Sidney Peck, a member of the CPUSA, was one of four officials authorized to draw checks on the PCPJ account during the April 24 peace demonstrations. Also, for the first time, Gus Hall, Party Secretary of the CPUSA, was one of the main speakers for the PCPJ-NPAC event last May 21. The CPUSA strictly follows the Soviet Communist Party line. Despite their affiliation through the anti-war movement, SWP and CPUSA have traditionally been revivals to lead the communist revolutionary movement.

The fact that both NPAC and PCPJ have been primarily interested in supporting Hanoi's position on the war can be verified by the dramatic manner in which the two feuding factions were suddenly brought together at the behest of the North Vietnamese. On February 27, 1971 Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, issued a strong appeal for unity in the American anti-war movement. Four days later, on March 2, the PCPJ announced it was going to co-sponsor NPAC's April 24 marches in Washington and San Francisco.

It is by no accident that the peace movement has consistently avoided taking positions against the interests of the North Vietnamese Communists. On the contrary, the "peace" movement is being manipulated not in the interest of achieving peace, but for the support of Communist revolution, Communist aggression and a Communist victory in Vietnam.

The movement's leaders have cajoled their misled but otherwise sincere followers into believing that "immediate withdrawal" of American forces will

somehow bring peace to the people of Southeast Asia. They also denounce U.S. and South Vietnamese attempts to strengthen defenses against Communist aggression as provocative acts designed to widen the war. However, neither of these claims jive with historical reality.

First of all, the myth that U.S. withdrawal will end the war neglects the fact that the war began long before American involvement and will probably continue after we leave. The goal of the North Vietnamese is not to defeat the U.S. but to dominate South Vietnam. Whether we are there or not will not alter the Communists' goal of subjugating the people of Southeast Asia to their totalitarian rule.

Contrary to NPAC's and PCPJ's claims, it is not America, but the North Vietnamese who have widened the war.

For instance, the Communists widened the war in 1970 after the Cambodian National Assembly on May 20 ousted Prince Sihanouk as Head of State and denied the North Vietnamese any further use of Sihanoukville as a port through which the ship war materials. When the joint U.S. - South Vietnamese incursion took place on April 30, a month and a half later, the North Vietnamese had already overrun several Cambodian cities and were marching on Phnom Penh only 20 miles away!

Keeping consistent in their fraternal relations with the North Vietnamese Communists, the peace movement has once again denounced the renewed bombing and mining of harbors in North Vietnam as another act of U.S. "aggression," intentionally ignoring the fact that it was the North Vietnamese who widened the war in the first place by launching an all-out invasion of South Vietnam after most U.S. forces had been withdrawn.

The leaders of the anti-war movement continually take such positions not because they are for peace but because they are for war--Communist war. They want to see, as Che Guevara appropriately described "...two, three, many Vietnams flowered on the globe with their quota of death and immense tragedies."

Certainly one of those immense tragedies is the anti-war movement itself. For its leaders are not really Doves seeking peace, they are just Hawks on the other side.



FLF President Neil Salonen (right) reads letter to President Nixon at the White House rally.

FLF Moves to Support Nixon Vietnam Actions

Vietnam Veterans, workers and students joined together May 9 to express their support of President Nixon's "courageous steps" in Vietnam.

In an "instant" early morning White House rally organized overnight after the announcement of Haiphong mining action by the U.S., 44 demonstrators marched to the White House gate, sang, prayed together and delivered a two-page letter to the President's attention. (See "Open Letter" page six.) Several passers-by also joined the rally, despite rain.

FLF President Neil Salonen said he thought President Nixon has shown "strong moral leadership" by taking a stand against the current North Vietnamese invasion. "However," he said, "we believe the Administration should be doing more to educate the American people about the ideological, as well as the political and military aspects of the war."

Salonen led a demonstration in March criticizing the President's trip to China on the grounds that it undermines the credibility of the American defense commitment abroad and confuses the American and world publics alike.

In a statement released to national news media, Salonen said the North Vietnamese invasion "clearly demonstrates that the Communists in Vietnam are not interested in peace, but in conquest by force of arms

and the imposition of totalitarian rule over all the Indochinese peoples. If the American people had been sufficiently aware of Marxist-Leninist ideology, they would have known this all along.

Salonen travelled to Vietnam in 1970 and again in 1971, when he met with student and labor leaders and exposed the fraud of the "People's Peace Treaty," which was passed off on American students as representative of the desires of the South Vietnamese people.

O.W.C. Mobile Unit Reports Success

Twenty-seven members of the "One World Crusade" mobile bus team, most of whom have been trained in victory-over-Communism ideology through FLF's World Freedom Institute workshop program, held "Rallies for God" to confront pro-Hanoi demonstrations in late April and early May at the University of Texas in Austin.

Crusade leader David S.C. Kim, a former advisor to the FLF in Berkeley, reports that the power of the radical demonstrations was broken by the O.W.C. rally's calling for a constructive, non-violent American revolution "which does not give aid to the enemy camp."

The confrontations, which continued for nearly a week, were widely reported through TV, radio and press in the

Austin area. Later media reports from Topeka, Kansas City, Little Rock and Memphis indicate that O.W.C. rallies there also confronted radical opposition.

Mr. Kim recently published a book entitled "Victory Over Communism and the Role of Religion."

Wheaton High Action

FLF organizer at Maryland's Wheaton High School, Kevin Winter, moved to open a channel for students who did not wish to associate with anti-Vietnam activists protesting the mining of Haiphong.

Radical students, said Winter, had illegally distributed "unsubstantiated, emotionalistic" literature, arousing the anger of the majority of students.

After the group was legalized under the title "students for McGovern," Winter quickly spearheaded the creation of a Wheaton High Chapter of FLF, staying up till 4:00 a.m. to prepare a well-documented, two-page mimeographed handout entitled "The Key to Peace Lies in Hanoi."

A hastily organized petition campaign gained enough signatures to break the back of the radicals' drive to have the student government pass a resolution condemning President Nixon for having

(Continued on page 6)

Editorial

The Rising Tide...?

The Rising Tide promises to be somewhat unique in American journalism.

In one sense, it will be an "underground" newspaper, sold to people on the streets in order to present facts and a perspective not usually available in the Establishment Press. This perspective is basically international, pro-freedom and anti-Communist. We will concern ourselves mainly with international issues or domestic issues which relate to the international situation. By "anti-Communist" and "pro-freedom" we mean that we are opposed to all forms of Marxism, especially Marxism-Leninism and its contemporary derivatives, and that we support a strong commitment on the part of the United States to stop the spread of Communism and foster the growth of freedom throughout the world.

Thus, in a very obvious sense, we are also very far from the mainstream of contemporary underground journalism. We view American patriotism as a positive virtue. But we also view America's interests as inextricably linked to the freedom and well-being of all people in the world. The age of nationalism is passing; America must now channel the inspirational energies of her truly great heritage into service not only of her own people but of all the people in the world.

Beginning with WWII and the Korean war, America had embarked down the path of sacrificial service in the struggle against tyranny. However, recent years have seen the development of a feeling of purposelessness, self-accusation, a consequent trend toward neo-isolationism and a withdrawal from international responsibilities in the struggle against Communism, which has replaced Fascism as the greatest single threat to world freedom and peace. *The Rising Tide* seeks to inspire a new patriotism which can provide the impetus for the revival of American international purpose and mission.

We believe the fundamental struggle in the world today as that of world views. Communism sees the world in terms of "conflict, contradiction and struggle," without which there can be no progress or even existence. We, however, see the world as the imperfect reflection of a Divine Ideal which mankind has thus far failed to fulfill and which can be accomplished only through mutual trust and cooperation. We intend, therefore, not only to expose the tyranny which Communism has inevitably created and the threat it therefore poses to both spiritual and political freedom in the world, but also to publicize a new ideology, which is the weapon we will use to overcome Communism completely and without violence, and to liberate the people living under its totalitarian rule.

We call, therefore, not simply for anti-Communism, but for ideological victory over Communism, which is the necessary prerequisite to the establishment of world peace and unity.

Many power balance experts feel we have fallen behind the Soviet Union in the field of strategic weaponry and that the prospects for regaining superiority are dim. This area is critical. However, if we lose the ideological war, superior weapons would be of little use. We cannot win the ultimate victory over Communism by destroying Communists. Eventually, if our goal is peace and freedom for all people, we must win them over to our side. This is one of the primary purposes of *The Rising Tide* and the FLF.

Still, in the United States today, not only Communists, but many well-meaning people as well are seeking to curtail our defense commitments to the nations of Free Asia and other parts of the world. *The Rising Tide* seeks to inform these people that the threat from Communism is real and that it is our responsibility as humanitarians not only to defend our foreign brothers and sisters against aggression, but to wage an ideological war in order to liberate all of mankind.

The Rising Tide will also bolster the faith of the many dedicated anti-Communists whose hope for America and for world freedom has been understandably waning in recent years. America's purpose must and will be revived, and we intend to do all we can to spark that revival. People who wish to contribute to this effort by submitting articles, buying advertising space or selling the *Tide* on the streets or in their stores are cordially urged to do so. America is not doomed, but she may not survive the travail of giving birth to a New Age if we are unwilling to work, even sacrificially, for her survival as a nation of justice and honor.

To conclude, we address ourselves to our brothers and sisters who have been blinded and misled by the subtle lies and false promises of Communist ideology. Your faith is wrong; it is doomed to abandonment in the light of the dawn of a New Age of eternal peace. We would welcome you as our own kin if you will give up the violence, militant atheism and immoral, dialectical social relationships which are the fruits which Marxism has inevitably borne. There is no harmony in contradiction. Until you recognize and admit the bankruptcy of your ideology and commit yourselves to a higher way of life, we have no choice but to expose you for what you are--the enemies of the people of the world.

The Rising Tide is published bi-weekly by the Freedom Leadership Foundation, Inc., a non-profit educational organization dedicated to developing the standards of leadership necessary to advance the cause of freedom in the struggle against Communism. Editor: Dan Fefferman.

Articles may be reprinted with attribution; please send copies of all publications in which *Rising Tide* material is used to FLF National Headquarters.

President Neil Albert Salonen
Secretary General Dan Graydon Fefferman
Administrative Assistant Elena Barros
Program Coordinator Gary Jarmin
Research Coordinator James Victor Cowin
Treasurer David Hess

The Freedom Leadership Foundation is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. All contributions are tax-deductible.

1106 Munsey Building, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 638-3320

Fulbright Rebuffed As USIA Budget Restored

by James Cowin

WASHINGTON. The United States Information Agency survived a determined neo-isolationist attack on May 1, with the defeat of a major budget cut proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chaired by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D-Ark.)

The proposal, which would have reduced the USIA's fiscal 1973 budget by 30%, was nullified with the passage of an amendment sponsored by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) The 57-15 vote assured the approval of the full 200.2 million dollar authorization request.

The USIA was created in 1953 to explain American foreign policy and to portray American culture to people of other nations. The agency makes use of all the communications media, especially its radio network, the "Voice of America," and films, newspapers, and periodicals. In today's era of intense communications it serves a vital function in the international ideological struggle with Communism.

In approving the McGee Amendment the Senate refuted

the contentions of Sen. Fulbright and others that the agency was an anachronistic "relic of the Cold War, which no longer had any reason for existence." Many senators, both liberal and conservative, gave testimony to the value of the USIA, especially in providing hope to the people of the Communist-ruled countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Sen. James Buckley (C-R-N.Y.) said that the Voice of America had carried news about the Leningrad trial of Jews accused of the "hideous crime" of wanting to escape to Israel. Sensitive to world opinion, the U.S.S.R. is now allowing Jews to emigrate.

Sen. Buckley also cited famous Russian authors Anatoli Kuznetsov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who praised the VOA for providing a needed source of truth in a society where all mass communication is censored, and news is distorted.

Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) described a conversation with an elderly Bulgarian refugee in Paris. The man called the VOA an "anchor of freedom." Its broadcasts "had helped him to

keep up his hope... when he had been afraid to speak candidly and to listen to others who had complaints about the system in Bulgaria."

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) made some of the most penetrating remarks about the importance of communications. He asserted that "we are kidding ourselves about the idea that all is love, peace and harmony between ourselves and the Soviet Union..."

"This struggle between our respective views continues being waged, and the advantages gained in the struggle--and the propaganda advantage is no inconsiderable factor--will weigh heavily in what concessions the Soviet Union may ultimately be willing to make... They are very tough and they have been trained in a hard revolutionary school and are trying very hard to indoctrinate the world."

He added that in 1957 the Soviets spent five times the amount of the USIA fiscal 1973 budget, or approximately one billion dollars, on propaganda broadcasts alone. In 1972 dollar values the amount spent would equal 1.5 billion dollars.

Sen. Fulbright, who had excused the Soviets for such obviously hostile acts as the Suez Canal fire violations of August 1970 and the provision of a huge quantity of arms for the North Vietnamese invasion, opposes the views of Frank Shakespeare, the current USIA director. Shakespeare sees the struggle with the Communists as being rooted in the conflict of ideas. He is recognized as having made the USIA a more effective tool to express the democratic ideals of the United States and to point out the discontent in the Communist-ruled nations.

Sen. Fulbright has repeatedly expressed his desire to reduce the USIA funding and to cut off all funds for two other government agencies which broadcast to Communist nations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Bruce Herschensohn, director of the USIA Motion Picture and Television Service, called Sen. Fulbright's views "naive and stupid" in a taped television interview with Sen. Buckley last March. Herschensohn resigned a week later.

At a press conference he said that he couldn't retract his comments because he believes that Fulbright is severely harming the United States by attempting to "cut down the international communications efforts of the USIA and to kill Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe." He explained that he resigned for fear that Fulbright would seek revenge on the USIA in response to the television comments.

If Sen. Fulbright's proposal had been adopted, VOA broadcasting time would have been cut from 786 to 454 hours. Herschensohn said that, in terms of numbers of hours on the air, this would place the VOA in eleventh place behind Albania. Most broadcasts to underdeveloped nations would have been eliminated, since the number of languages would have been reduced from thirty-five to eleven. Also, a good percentage of USIA libraries would have had to close. Several senators stressed the potential

(Continued on page 6)

A.I.M. Zeroes In On "Media Pollution"

Speaking at the May 17 banquet meeting of the Third Annual Symposium on Environmental Pollution, Reed J. Irvine, Chairman of the Board of Accuracy in Media, Inc. said that the dissemination of false and misleading information by the communications media is contributing to the dissolving of the cement that has bound Americans together as a people.

Irvine called the dissemination of misinformation "media pollution." He said that it was potentially a greater danger to the well-being and security of the nation than environmental pollution.

Irvine cited specific television documentaries that employed "falsehood and distortion to denigrate America." He charged that the Public Television Service was responsible for some of the more vicious portrayals of "America the horrible." This, he said, was inexcusable, since Section 396 (g) (1) (a) of the Public Broadcasting Act requires that all programs produced for PBS be objective and balanced. Mr. Irvine called on the F.C.C. to enforce this provision of the law.

Mr. Irvine stated that a dangerous consequence of the hate-America indoctrination was the undermining of the will of young Americans to defend their country. He said that this in itself could seriously endanger our security. But at the same time, he noted, strong efforts were being made to seriously cut military expenditures. If successful, the military would be denied the arms the experts considered necessary to deter any enemy attack, he said.

Irvine charged that influential TV commentators and writers were guilty of spreading false information about U.S. defense

expenditures. He specifically cited false statements made by NBC's David Brinkley and a recent article in *Parade* magazine by Lloyd Shearer. Irvine charged that Brinkley had used incorrect figures in an effort to portray the U.S. as more militaristic than Prussia. Shearer, he said, had twisted a strong pro-national defense statement by President Eisenhower into an anti-defense statement by quoting out of context.

Irvine said that Accuracy in Media had developed effective techniques to combat the "media pollution." He said it is vital that serious errors be exposed and that the public insist that corrections be made. In the two and one-half years of its existence, AIM has handled a substantial number of complaints of unfair and inaccurate news broadcasts. AIM General Counsel David S. Lichtenstein, stated that "dealing with these complaints and endeavoring to obtain corrections of errors and imbalance has led us to believe that the Fairness Doctrine will require more vigorous enforcement to give the consumer the protection to which he is entitled...to combat the inroads that 'advocacy journalism' has already made in broadcasting."

According to Abraham Kalish, Executive Secretary of the group, all AIM news releases are sent free of charge to 300 leading news media, paid for by the contributions of about 240 individual members. He went on to say that, "We are financially solvent because tens of thousands of dollars worth of time and talent in research, writing and many other tasks have been contributed free by individuals who know that, without truth in our communications media, our democracy will perish."

An Overview

FLF Statement of Policy

Since FLF was founded in 1969, the constant activity to support a growing number of projects tends to obscure any sharp dividing points in our stages of growth. However, the founding of *The Rising Tide*, our bi-weekly bulletin, certainly marked such a point in April 1971; so, too, will the expansion of the *Tide* to a full tabloid-size newspaper, beginning with this issue. Distribution, previously only through the mails, will now include street selling and newsstands, resulting in a much greater impact on public opinion.

Since many of you may be reading the *Tide* for the first time, it seems appropriate to present an overview of our FLF work—our general philosophy, some specific beliefs, and our strategy for victory.

I.

FLF is an educational organization, committed to the establishment and preservation of a true world peace which will ensure world freedom. The Communist ideology with its totalitarian goals and practices is the chief obstacle to our goal of freedom and peace, and thus we are dedicated to developing the standards of leadership necessary to advance the cause of freedom in the struggle against Communism. We are an independent organization with no partisan political goals.

We do not consider the people of Communist nations to be our foes, nor do we harbor any hatred toward their leaders who have wrought so much anguish upon the world. Rather, we feel compassion for them—they are misguided by their destructive ideology, wherein lies the fundamental error. We seek to promote a bold and comprehensive foreign policy based on the moral precepts which would extend the promise of a free society to the whole world. Because the peace of the world depends to a great extent

upon the credibility of America's commitment to defend that peace, any American hesitation or indecisiveness in supporting our global commitments with appropriate actions brings the world closer, not to peace, but to war. There can be no real peace by compromising away our morality and ideals; we must repeatedly underscore our determination to fulfill our commitments.

Many anti-Communist groups in America are composed of individuals from a generation which had personal experience with the horrors of Communism, but somehow they have been unable to successfully communicate this feeling to our own generation. Therefore, we cannot be "just another anti-Communist organization" if we are to reverse the tide of moral retreat in America. Communism is more than just political or economic totalitarianism. Its whole world view and social system are based on negativity and false values, and can be overcome only with a positive, spiritual value system.

In our opposition to Communism, we shall not prolong the negative anti-Communism of the past which has been accompanied by so much social stagnation, national guilt and moral hypocrisy. We do not hate the Communists, but the ideology of which they themselves are the most tragic victims. The primary goal of our foreign policy should be the ideological enlightenment and liberation of all peoples, as the foundation for world harmony. Therefore, we evaluate our relations with other nations, not with an eye toward effecting short term accommodation, although that may be appropriate at times, but with the ultimate view of achieving universal freedom. We are not willing to compromise that goal of freedom, but we recognize that in search of its fulfillment we must deal with the realities of the present. America needs to

develop young leaders who are fully aware of our responsibility to the world, and equally aware of the tragic consequences of failing to fulfill the responsibility. This FLF will do.

II.

Our nation is in an ideological crisis. Compromising ourselves on so many issues for so many years, mistakenly believing that compromise in itself was good, we seem no longer capable of distinguishing between good and evil. The ideals upon which



SALONEN

our nation was built are rapidly losing their meaning to the American people. Our nation lacks the strong visionary leadership necessary to articulate these ideals, give them relevance, and inspire wholehearted unity in their pursuit. Young people in particular are turning in growing numbers to the only ideological force which seems to promise ultimate solutions—Communism. The permeation of Marxist thought has generated a wave of despair, negativity and even self-hatred in our nation. The solution can only be found in a positive, moral ideology which can really offer an ultimate hope to mankind. The official philosophy of the Freedom Leadership Foundation, the Unification Ideology, is a radical new synthesis of religious and scientific thought which inspires great new hope

and vision.

Briefly, we believe in one family of mankind under the Fatherhood of God, and that man and God together share the responsibility to create a unified, peaceful world. We believe that progress between nations, races, classes or any two elements comes about through mutual commitment and cooperation, not through conflict, contradiction or struggle. Universal social justice will be achieved when every man identifies with the purpose of the whole, and derives his individual purpose from within that framework. This carries with it the moral responsibility of America to work for the universal good of mankind.

Since we view the Communist ideology as this chief obstacle to the achievement of our goals, our primary concern is on the ideological level. Other considerations, such as military, economic, and political—however significant—are evaluated from within the framework of the ideological struggle.

III.

The FLF presently has three main areas of activity, which are, briefly:

World Freedom Institute: The WFI training programs are designed to give students and youth leaders a comprehensive assessment of the current international struggle, and an ideological framework from which to evaluate it. By understanding precisely what Communism has promised in contrast to what it has in fact produced, these young people have recognized the urgent need to combat the Communist ideology and to strengthen our democratic and moral alternatives to it. Training of cadres takes place in graduated steps—from initial involvement through public lectures, films and discussions, to participation in weekend workshops, street meeting and eventually teaching or training by the cadre himself.

The Rising Tide: Although we have a variety of publications, *The Rising Tide* is our main effort. Published bi-weekly, it includes objective information on radical activities and reports of FLF activities, as well as informative articles on current international events, theoretical analyses and timely reprints from the press. FLF also publishes stimulating pamphlets, leaflets, and posters for wide distribution on campuses and in communities.

Committee for Responsible Dialogue: CRD is an assembly of articulate young spokesmen who challenge all radical or Communist speakers to debate their ideas publicly and thereby to submit them to the test of reason. A number of Congressmen and other prominent figures has helped this effort strengthen the image of our entire Foundation.

FLF seeks to work closely with all other responsible educational organizations in areas of common concern. We act as the American affiliate of the International Federation for Victory Over Communism, with active chapters in Japan, Korea, Free China and a number of countries in Europe. We are also a member of the

American Council of World Freedom, the U.S. affiliate of the World Anti-Communist League.

IV.

In the three years since the Freedom Leadership Foundation was established, we have seriously studied the extent and nature of Communist influence in and upon our nation and have sought to analyze the strategy of those groups who were seeking to counteract it. The results we found were not encouraging. In failing to combat the influence of Communism on the fundamental level of ideology, America has suffered an internal erosion of the spirit, which is much more subtle than a military or political offensive, and much more deadly. Only ideological re-education can effectively draw young people to a real commitment to work for peace and freedom.

To accomplish this, our planning is not based on a straightline evolutionary projection. Our emphasis is not just on our present programs, but on using them as tools in order to establish the broadest foundation in the shortest time—a fully developed training program, and a corps of qualified trainers and other cadres to take leadership roles as we quickly expand to a mass effort. Therefore, the focus of every program must be coordinated to help develop that initial foundation of leadership cadres.

The World Freedom Institute and *The Rising Tide* are the two main tools in our work. The focus of our street speaking, public lectures, leafleting, poster and all other activities is to recruit for our training seminars.

Here the expansion of *The Rising Tide* plays a major role. Not only as a means for much wider exposure and publicity for our seminars, but also as a vehicle to involve "new converts," in the writing, publishing, and selling of the paper. Providing an activity for immediate involvement for new members stimulates creative commitment, and vitalizes the organization.

V.

In reviewing the work of the Freedom Leadership Foundation, I have hoped to show you the breadth of our vision, the strength of our determination, and the purity of our purpose. Because of our critical times, we cannot think of living for ourselves, but would rather sacrifice our own lives to achieve a true world of peace in which our descendants can prosper. We do not accept the view that the world will always have the problems of war, conflict, poverty and racial hatred—but as long as it does we are compelled to work for their solution. We can find no comfort in failing to confront them.

The commitment to realize our vision is total—how quickly we are successful depends greatly on the response and support of the American people. We are asking you to join with us in this effort, especially through your financial support. Each single person is so vital—and the time is short. We are waiting to hear from you.

Czech Kidnapping Liberalism's End Signalled

The kidnap shooting of 24-year-old Czech national Jaromir Masaryk in early May is the latest event in a continuing series of blows against Czech liberal consciousness following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968. The bleeding Masaryk was dragged into Czechoslovakia from Austrian territory by two Czech border guards, one of whom had shot and beaten him. His South African-born wife Patty, 22, attempted to rescue him and was also abducted. Neither had been heard from since as of May 29. Austrian government sources have expressed intense displeasure, but official action is still pending.

Masaryk, who had left Czechoslovakia at the time of the liberal Dubcek government, was only one of many victims of hard-line Communist activities. According to the *New York Times Index* of 1970-71 all walks of life in Czechoslovakia

were affected.

Purges had reduced membership in the Czech Communist Party from 1.6 million to 880,000. Journalists who had supported the Dubcek government were fired from their jobs. Some were eventually arrested for their writings. Both the Catholic Church and the Jewish community suffered heavily from government persecution. The government press blamed "Zionism" for the 1968 liberalization.

The 70,000 Czechs who fled to other nations in 1968 did not escape the hard liners' countermeasures. They received detailed questionnaires from the government, which claimed the need for a census of emigre Czechs. Many refugees were informed of criminal proceedings against them because of their "illegal presence abroad." As a refugee, Masaryk was an object of government suspicion.

The police-state tactics in-

creased the desire of many Czechs to escape. A UN diplomat, J. Mladek, was granted asylum for himself and his family in the U.S. An embassy official in Ethiopia defected. Several Czechs hijacked airliners and flew to West Germany or Austria.

Czech border guards reacted harshly to the least suspicious action. Twenty-one American youths and three West Germans who had stayed into Czech territory from West Germany were detained. An American, E. F. Eidlin, was arrested in Czechoslovakia and sentenced to four years imprisonment because he had once worked for Radio Free Europe.

These and many other recent examples indicate that Masaryk was a victim of a general trend of repression in Czechoslovakia—formerly the symbol of "liberal" Communism.

The Rising Tide

WFI Summer Program Opens



Panel discussion at May 23 WFI Seminar

Lithuanians Riot, Demand Freedom!

by Gary Jarmin

One week prior to President Nixon's visit to Moscow, the Soviets forcefully put down a rebellion in Lithuania and repressed Jewish dissidents in several parts of the U.S.S.R.

Information concerning the incidents was reported by Lithuanian Catholics and Jews from other regions who contacted Western newsmen in Moscow. Soviet officials later admitted the reports were correct.

The riot in Kaunas, Lithuania erupted on May 14, following the funeral for Roman Talanta, a 20-year-old Catholic who burned to death after setting himself a fire in a public park. Evidently, Talanta's self-immolation was in protest of Soviet repression and occupation in his country.

Following his funeral, several thousand Lithuanians battled police with sticks and stones. The young Lithuanians chanted "Freedom, Freedom" and "Freedom for Lithuania" as they paraded through the streets. Several hundred demonstrators were arrested, and a policeman was killed during rioting, which lasted nearly two days.

The outbreak of the Lithuanian rioting was also in response to religious persecution by the Soviets against the Roman Catholic Church. The young demonstrators demanded more freedom for the Church, which has nearly 3.5 million adherents in Lithuania. Several weeks prior to the rioting, over 17,000 Lithuanians had sent a petition to the United Nations protesting Soviet interference with their religious freedom.

Nine Jews were also arrested for protesting religious persecution and for seeking permission to emigrate to Israel. Some of those who had attempted to get permission to present their protests to President Nixon were suddenly drafted into the army and six others were arrested in Moscow.

Persecution of religious and national minorities is certainly not new in Communist countries, especially persecution of religious factions, which are increasingly coming to the forefront in the battle against Communist totalitarianism.

The power of universal spiritual realities will only succeed if they can overcome, as they should, the barriers that nationalism has created. The great power of religious protest is that it transcends

nationalism, which has been relatively unsuccessful as a liberating force in Soviet bloc countries.

Mihajlo Mihajlov, a political dissident who spent several years imprisoned by the Yugoslav Communist regime, expressed a similar view by stating "...until the time when the idea of totalitarian internationalism is resisted by the idea of antitotalitarian internationalism, and the Communist pseudoreligion by a true

religion--until then the present prevailing totalitarianism is invincible, and NO national movements will subvert its foundations, but only alter its form."

If indeed the religious struggle in totalitarian countries is to succeed, then international solidarity and total, unified support, from the West in particular, will be a vital factor in helping to gain an eventual ideological victory over Communism.

Nixon's Soviet Summitry Seen Ideologically Weak

by Neil Salonen

The conditions surrounding President Nixon's trip to Moscow were substantially different from those of his earlier trip to Peking. Contrary to the opinion of many diplomatic hardliners, his determined actions to block further Soviet military aid to North Vietnam and still pursue avenues of cooperation in Moscow reflect strength, and not weakness.

The President was in a perfect position to restate the basic problem in our relations with the Soviets--the desire to work together to build a peaceful world, but our unwillingness to violate basic ideological principles in so doing. Viewed in that expectant light, it is again frustrating to witness the actual results of his visit. We are compelled to conclude, and reluctantly, that once again a great opportunity to move towards a stable and long-range peace, one accompanied by freedom, may have been partially lost due to the pressure of short term interests, and even a basic lack of understanding of the current conflict.

Not that the joint pacts which were signed are in themselves the basis for discouragement. The steps they outline, however small, are essentially positive--fostering a mutually beneficial and cooperative relationship between two opposing nations. The charges by some that the SALT Pact freezes us into a position of strategic inferiority can be challenged from the standpoint of developing technology; the charge by William Hines of the

Chicago Sun Times that the joint space agreement is "little quid for much quo," with the U.S. doing all the financial cooperating can also be dismissed as a minor consideration in the face of the basic desirability of joint efforts. The appalling thing is the unguarded optimism and resultant public euphoria which has greeted these relatively minor breakthroughs. In our desire to "wish" peace into existence, we may dispel the very attitude of vigilance we need to guarantee it.

Remember, too, that this peace-loving Soviet Union is nevertheless the same nation who has supplied the massive quantities of offensive weapons which have enabled the North Vietnamese to continue their war of aggression against the South Vietnamese, and American defenders.

Perhaps it is necessary to remind ourselves that in the realm of ideology, the Free World and Communist bloc hold ultimately incompatible views and concepts. In terms of the vision of the future, we both see the world in transition--there can be no long-term coexistence, either one system or the other will prevail. Therefore, we should find every possible avenue of cooperation--politically, economically, and military--to build bridges and stabilize the tenuous peace. In fact, this is the very way by which we ought to demonstrate commitment to our values, and work out the resolution of our conflicting ideologies.

But we must recognize that the Communists do not even

The World Freedom Institute began its summer workshop program with a "Seminar on Communist Ideology" Saturday, May 20, at the University of Maryland in College Park.

Twenty-five students attended the intensive, all-day workshop, which lasted from 1:00 to 10:00 pm. A similar, but abbreviated seminar is planned for June 17 at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. (See announcement, back page.)

The workshop stressed ideology as the key to understanding the world-wide struggle between Communism and freedom. The program included a talk on the historical tragedy of Marxism; a panel discussion on Marx's theory of value, Dialectical Materialism, and the theory of alienation; small group discussions; Historical Materialism; a world political overview; a film of the 1970 World Anti-Communist Rally in Tokyo; and a comparison of Marxism with FLF's Unification Ideology.

Throughout the seminar, Marxism's stress on contradiction, conflict and materialism were contrasted with the Unification Ideology's emphasis on harmony, cooperation and spirituality as the necessary factors of productive social change.

The University of Maryland had been the scene of violent anti-Vietnam demonstrations during the previous month. FLF members spoke daily during the

demonstrations to mobilize attendance for the seminar. Program coordinator Gary Jarmin called the workshop "a great success." He said that in addition to the forthcoming June 17 workshop at George Washington University, several more seminars were planned as part of the WFI's summer workshop program. He said these would include intensive weekend seminars as well as afternoon and evening workshops.

The Institute has also been commissioned to train a Church youth group in New York this summer. Jarmin said a primary emphasis of the WFI program is to clarify the "life and death struggle between Marxism and religion, especially Christianity," as well as "to expose the historical tragedy of Communism."

He said that the Institute has been responsible for training several hundred young people in victory-over-Communism ideology, cost to cost. In addition, he said, many former radicals have recognized the fallacies of Communism and have been converted to the FLF ideology through WFI workshops over the last year.

The Institute opened its program last September as the FLF's educational and training division, with a weekend workshop sponsored by the National Convention of the Christian Political Union.

approach problem-solving with the same philosophical method as we do. While the American press is hailing the new era of peace with the Soviets, the Communist Party Newspaper Pravda issued a front page editorial which said the Soviet-American accords did not mean a let-up in the East-West ideological struggle and ... "we will not by so much as one step give up (our) principles." Pravda then published President Nixon's speech to the Russian people, freely deleting key phrases. Their ultimate aim, whether through peaceful means or armed might, is consistent--the West alone seems uncertain of its goals and direction.

We cannot agree with the old-line negative anti-Communists who would simply have us cut off all communication, and dig in for a fight to the literal finish. On the other hand, we can and must find a way to tell the world that while we will not forcibly impose our views on

others, the strength of our conviction leads and compels us to promote them--for everyone's mutual welfare. The Communists project this very well in their massive and well-financed propaganda efforts around the world. On the other hand, witness our recent Congressional squabbles over the funding of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and the USIA (which is objective more than propagandistic!).

If we do not even believe in promoting our ideological position, the question arises as to whether we really believe in it any longer. Are we aware of the moral contrast between our democratic social system and the totalitarian Communist society? Can we really expect other nations to adopt our values and see their merit, if we lack the conviction to proclaim them passionately? This very point, already questioned by both our allies and adversaries, holds the real key to a lasting peace and true world freedom.

IT'S HERE AT LAST

Something special has happened in your neighborhood! A truly thorough, efficient and yet personal, light housekeeping service has come. There is no other cleaning service like it. Dusting, vacuuming, furniture polishing, pick up, bathrooms, kitchens, woodwork, oven cleaning, floor waxing. Weekly and bi-weekly services available from \$16. References.

Kim

Home and
Apartment
Cleaning Co.
(202) 723-7916

A Guided World Tour

...with Senator J. Wm. Fulbright

The following remarks are excerpts from a speech by former USIA Film Director Bruce Herschensohn at the McDowell Luncheon Group, May 8, 1972.

...I remember a year ago, hearing Senator Fulbright being asked if the war crimes principles developed at Nuremberg should be applied all the way up to the Commander-in-Chief and he answered:

"I'm not sure this society is sufficiently sophisticated, that politically mature, to go that far." He went on to say that the principle that applied to Japanese General Tomiyuki Yamashita, who was hanged as a commander of troops after World War II "would seem to be applicable here."

There was no outcry against the Senator's remarks. Of course not. If you criticized Senator Fulbright, someone would have said you were against free speech. If you agreed that the President should ideally be hanged, it would have been quite acceptable.

At the risk of being way out of fashion, and even completely out of line, I would like to present the case against the chief spokesman against our society, our Presidents and our policies: Senator J. William Fulbright.

Early in the 1960's Senator Fulbright, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said, "Implicit in much of the propaganda of the radical right is the assumption that our free society is permeated with corruption and decay."

In later years, Senator Fulbright went on to describe his view of the United States and I quote his speeches:

"We stand as a nation, a twentieth century Babylon, headless and heartless."

"We are not, as we like to claim in Fourth of July speeches, the most truly revolutionary nation on earth; we are, on the contrary, much closer to being the most unrevolutionary nation on earth."

"If only the rain of bombs can bring Ho Chi Minh to reason, why should not the same principle apply at home? Why should not riots and snipers' bullets bring the white man to an awareness of the Negro's plight when peaceful programs for housing and jobs and training have been more rhetoric than reality?" Mr. Fulbright fails to

mention here that the rhetoric he refers to must be his own, since he failed to vote for one piece of civil rights legislation throughout the fifties and sixties.

And earlier he had said, "I am not for Negro participation in our primary elections and I do not approve of social equality."

In 1957 he condemned President Eisenhower for sending troops into Little Rock



HERSCHENSOHN

to enforce the law in admitting black students to Central High School.

More recently Senator Fulbright called our society "sick." Since he seems to currently have such a low opinion of this country and since he is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee I think it would be worthwhile to focus on his views of foreign affairs.

For that purpose I have put together a number of statements of the Senator in relation to various areas of the world. And so I would like to take you on a tour of the world, with Senator Fulbright serving as guide:

First to Latin America. The following are his words:

"In exploring the merits of violent and peaceful revolutions to establish socio-economic and political stability in developing countries, perhaps the Castro method is best."

"American interests are better served by supporting nationalism than by opposing Communism, and when the two are encountered in close association it is in our interest to accept a Communist government rather than to undertake the cruel and all but impossible task of suppressing a genuinely national movement."

"It is thus in keeping with that which is best in our own character, and it is

unquestionably in our interests, that we make ourselves the friend of social revolution in Latin America...It will certainly require the acceptance of great and rapid change, not all of it necessarily by peaceful means."

In a recent article in the New Yorker magazine Senator Fulbright gave a lengthy justification for Krushchev setting missiles in Cuba during President Kennedy's administration.

More recently, while the Senator pursued a course to bar exhibition in New York of the USIA film on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, he was simultaneously demanding the granting of visas to four Cuban filmmakers so they could come to this country to stage a Film Festival of Cuban propaganda films - in New York. The Senator said, "I find it strange that the State Department would be so terrified of the impact of the Cuban films on the American people." He was, however, obviously terrified of the impact of the American film on the American people.

On to Europe. Prior to the building of the Berlin Wall Senator Fulbright found no fault with the closing of the border and said in relation to those fleeing out of East Berlin to the West: "We have no right to insist that they be allowed to come out."

When France pulled out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and almost capsized the international defense organization, Fulbright said: "I think DeGaulle may be right about NATO."

More recently, Senator Fulbright attempted to kill Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, in many cases the only access to uncensored information being received by citizens of Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union. He said of those radio stations, "They should take their rightful place in the graveyard of cold war relics."

Within a recent detailing of conflicts that have taken place since the end of World War II all the way to and including Bangla Desh, he failed to include the East Berlin Revolt, the Hungarian uprising and the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

On to the Middle-East. Senator Fulbright feels the Mid-East Conflict should be resolved by the Security Council Resolution of 1967 which called

for "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war." In other words, Israel should return the territories it gained in the six-day-war of 1967. He goes on to say:

Israel is resorting to "Communist-baiting humbuggery" in seeking United States support.

"Because of our continuing obsession with Communism we permit client states like Israel



FULBRIGHT

and South Vietnam to manipulate American policy toward purposes contrary to our interests, and probably to theirs as well."

"The Russians, beginning with Nasser's death, I think, have caused the Egyptians to go very far in their offers of guarantees of accepting the existence of Israel. The Egyptians have gone about as far as they could possibly go, I would think."

On to the Soviet Union. "When one recalls the birth of our own nation - that in 1776 our forefathers were regarded as being quite as radical, by the rest of the world, as Lenin was in 1920 - is it not strange that we should be so harsh toward Russia? Since we have been the most successful revolutionary people in history, why are we so critical of others who follow our example? ... As I read history, the Russian experiment in Socialism is scarcely more radical, under modern conditions, than the Declaration of Independence was in the days of George III."

"I think that the ideological obsession that we've suffered from has been a terrible tragedy for our country. And there are many people now who have found it politically wise to stir up the emotions of people by making Russia the scapegoat."

He is also the man who

defended Stalin shortly after the end of World War II, saying, "If Stalin were primarily interested in promoting Communism throughout the world, rather than peace, he would have nothing to do with a plan to bring help to the starving and helpless people of Europe."

On to Asia, where he defends China's entrance into the Korean conflict against us and he describes the Chinese as "not trying to conquer and subjugate their neighbors," ignoring Tibet entirely and dismissing the 1962 war with India as "limiting themselves to a border adjustment with India."

He praises Ho Chi Minh and defines the doctrine of "Wars of National Liberation" which he states "Stress self-reliance and limitations of external support," ignoring the armaments of the Soviet Union used by the North Vietnamese.

He successfully blocked a Senate resolution co-sponsored by liberals, conservatives, Republicans and Democrats alike, commending the Sontay raiders in their attempt to free Prisoners-of-War within North Vietnam.

He states, "...it does not matter very much (to the United States) who rules these small and backward lands (Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam)."

"My basic point is that it is not a matter of vital interest to the United States whether South Vietnam is governed by Communists, non-Communists or a coalition, nor is it a matter of vital interest to the United States whether North and South Vietnam are united or divided."

On "Meet the Press," he was asked, "Senator, you called for the essential neutralization of South Vietnam in your latest book, but for North Vietnam you merely said it would be desirable, and then you go on from that and say it's essential that all of Southeast Asia must be neutralized."

The Senator answered, "Well, I would like to see all of it done, but I would like to take it bit by bit. I do not wish to contemplate perfection in the beginning..."

When a study of our Cambodian incursion was completed - with praise for our actions, he held up the study, making it unavailable even to members of his own committee for whom the study was

(Continued on page 8)

advertise in The Rising Tide

space now available contact: Freedom Leadership Foundation, Inc.
1106 Munsey Building N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 638-3320

COVER GIRLS Answering Service

LET US COVER YOUR PHONE WHILE YOU'RE AWAY!

959 MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LINDA STEPHEN

347-2216

The Culture Crosser Unified Employment Service, International

Barry D. Cohen
General Manager
(202) 783-1385

Free Speech Dangerous For FLF In D.C. Area

Public speaking for ideological victory over Communism can be dangerous business. Radicals thought they had the street speaking market cornered. As a result, FLF members have recently faced great hostility in trying to make their views known.

In Washington, D.C. a speaking team of five to ten members speaks several times a week on the streets of Georgetown. Exposing the historical tragedy of Marxism and expounding the Unification Ideology as a positive alternative, the team presents a unique challenge to the variety of street people and professional revolutionaries who usually dominate the scene.

Occasional trouble arises when street people become threatened by new ideas which expose the fallacies of their fundamental assumptions too clearly. For instance, groups of screaming "Yippies" several times crowded around the speakers and attempted to wrestle away the FLF bullhorn. Literature was destroyed and stolen. The usual chanting of obscenities and "Ho, Ho, Ho



FLF member Tony Guerra hassled at recent demonstration.

Chi Minh!" were also in abundant evidence.

Newly-trained FLF speakers have joined the crew from week to week, and the presence of a growing group which calls for ideological victory over Communism has succeeded in getting some of the street people to re-examine their ideas.

The speakers challenge Marxism and Marxism-Leninism on the grounds of its materialism, its orientation toward violence and its anti-democratic political theories. In addition, the terrible reality of life under Com-

munist is brought home with undeniable clarity by speakers who have witnessed the front-line struggle in Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea or China and who have devoted their lives to the study of Communist theory and practice. The spiritual values, peaceful methodology and sacrificial service of the Unification Ideology are given as a constructive alternative.

Communists long have criticized non-Marxists for their lack of "a better solution", accusing them of reactionism. The FLF approach has begun

not only to expose Communism, but to win the hearts and minds of people who have been seeking a solution to the world's problems under the ideological blinders of Communism.

FLF at U. of Maryland

Members of the University of Maryland FLF chapter speak daily on campus in opposition to Communism and in support for peaceful methods of social change.

Violence erupted during a recent U. of Md. pro-Hanoi rally. The student was then assaulted by a man in the crowd, who struck him in the face. Jones had been describing his experience in Vietnam in 1970.

He said that people have a right to "peaceful protest," but also accused the radicals of supporting not peace, but aggression on the part of North Vietnam.

Jones said the speaking campaign, which has added several new speakers, continues daily despite intimidations. He said that large audiences have been attracted by the speeches.

ACWF Meets, Lane Voted New President

The 1972 annual meeting of the American Council of World Freedom, Inc. was held Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Since it was established only three years ago, ACWF has made significant strides in promoting unity and information-exchange between many of those active in the struggle against Communism; its membership now includes 17 national organizations as well as many prominent individuals. Outgoing President Walter H. Judd hosted a reception and dinner Friday evening which allowed the delegates to discuss informally the major items on the Conference agenda.

The real work of the conference began at the first business session on Saturday morning. A nineteen member Board of Directors was elected to govern the organization for the coming year, consisting of Dr. Anthony Bouscaren, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Lee Edwards, Rev. Raymond de Jaegher, John Fisher, Dr. Walter H. Judd, David Keene, Gen. Thomas Lane, Marx Lewis, Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., Herb Philbrick, Dr. Stefan Possony, Dr. David Rowe, and the new additions of Neil Salonen, Decklan Bransfield, Eleanor Schlafly, Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, Ron Doksay, and Donald Miller. The Board then elected the following officers for the coming term--Gen. Thomas A. Lane, President; Dr. Lev Dobriansky, First Vice-President; Dr. Stefan Possony, Second Vice-President; Lee Edwards, Secretary, and Father Daniel Lyons, Treasurer. By unanimous consent, Dr. Walter H. Judd was appointed to a position of Honorary President.

The Sixth Annual WACL Conference of the World Anti-Communist League, to be held in Mexico City late this August, was the most pressing item of business. ACWF is coordinating the U.S. participation in the all-important conference, which will be participated in by an estimated 300 delegates from more than 60 nations, plus several hundred observers. Both the methods of fulfilling the ACWF's financial commitment to the Conference and the selection procedures for the 70 American delegates were covered, and the necessary decisions made.

In calling the ACWF Conference, Judd stated that "there can be no denying that the anti-Communist cause has been deeply shaken in recent months by the President's trip to Peking, the continuing military buildup of the Soviet Union, the all-out invasion of South Vietnam, and other ominous events...the Communists hope that the WACL meeting in Mexico City will be a failure." Instead, through new levels of coordination between anti-Communist groups in this country, the inclusion of new groups, and the establishment of a newsletter to share common activities, the ACWF showed its determination to make the Summer Conference a resounding success. The tremendous plans of preparation are one indication of how well things are shaping up.

Nixon V.N. Moves Supported by FLF

(Continued from page 1)

"escalated" the war.

Winter said he thinks most high school students do not oppose the Administration's Vietnam policy. He said that the headline-making sensationalism of a radical few, however, creates an illusion of widespread opposition.

Report from Berkeley

Berkeley FLF members report that a year's calm in that city has again burst into violence. Roger Hellman, a founding member of the Berkeley Chapter, writes "The scene was insane. A police car was burned, other police cars were stoned. People were running loose on the streets destroying everything and anything. Windows were broken, not just in banks but also in little stores. Even the potted plants (a recent addition to Berkeley's Telegraph Avenue) were torn out, etc."

Director David Wynn reported that the Berkeley Chapter sent a telegram of support to the President. Berkeley's radical-

dominated City Council--elected on a plurality vote in which a unified slate of four radicals challenged sixteen independent moderates for four vacant seats--had passed a resolution condemning the President's action.

Old Warrior Victorious in S.C.

Julie Lewis, former Administrative Assistant at FLF Headquarters, reports that she broke up a pro-Hanoi rally practically single-handedly in Columbia, South Carolina in mid-May.

When organizers at the State Capitol demonstration asked if anyone would like to use the microphone, Miss Lewis jumped at the chance, calling for the North Vietnamese to end the war by stopping their brutal aggression against the South Vietnamese people. The crowd began to fight among itself over whether or not she should be allowed to continue, and things got so chaotic that police were forced to break up the demonstration.

Miss Lewis walked away unscathed.

Official Letter To President

Dear President Nixon:

We, a few of the Washington area members of the Freedom Leadership Foundation, have come here this morning because we believe you need to know of our strong support for the courageous and difficult decision you announced last night. We have not always agreed with your actions in the past, and on those occasions we did not hesitate to voice our responsible criticism. Therefore, we cannot fail to voice our support now, when the issue is so fundamental.

Many of us have been to Vietnam in one capacity or another. We learned then that the war has been a question of brutal North Vietnamese aggression since 1964 or before, something the American public may have only learned in the last five weeks. But we know also that the real issue is even deeper than that of aggression and political self-determination--it is the ideological struggle between freedom and totalitarianism, truth and falsehood, religion and militant atheism. To see Communism as a threat only in a military or economic sense, a trend which has been increasing in our nation, is to mistake its essence. Unless the American people are prepared ideologically for this struggle, our national will may continue to erode, until decisions even such as the one you made last night would become impossible.

Faced with a tragic, ongoing reality of slaughter and human suffering, we know that no action would have been easy for a moral man. Yet in looking beyond the misery of the present to find an overall solution, we are convinced that your determination to end the war by denying the North Vietnamese the ability to continue it is a sound and moral policy. We also believe that the overall ef-

fects of your actions will greatly strengthen the hope of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The increased assurance within South Vietnam, and especially among the ARVN troops may well make the difference between their hope to continue, or their collapse. Our pledges to help defend the freedom and integrity of other Asian nations, such as Korea and Free China, and nations throughout the world, as in Europe and the Middle East, are everywhere more credible today than at any time since the beginning of your Administration.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and North Vietnam will no doubt be inwardly surprised at the decisiveness of your response, and will increase their respect accordingly. Still, in light of their conflict-oriented ideology, we cannot find any real hope that we shall be able to arrange long-term accommodation with them until their ideology itself is overcome. We find your effort to provide the Communists a diplomatic exit graceful, but quite frankly, confusing to the American public. We need to know if Communism itself is wrong, or if we have been wrong so long in opposing it.

Mr. President, you asked for the American people to show their support--we all pray that they, in the coming weeks, will rally to the cause of freedom and justice. We pray that God will continue to guide you in courage to be worthy of their respect and will inspire them to give you their support. In all these things you have our support, our eagerness to help, and our fervent prayer for your success.

Very truly yours,

THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

The Rising Tide

USIA Budget Restored

(Continued from page 2)

budget cuts' extremely damaging effects on our relations with countries in Africa and Latin America, especially in view of the continued propaganda efforts by the Soviets and the Communist Chinese.

Commenting on the need for an effective USIA in a U.S. News and World Report interview about a week before the page 6

Senate vote, Shakespeare said, "Our biggest problem is the lack of a realization... that we are involved in a struggle for ideas... As long as you face strong aggressive powers that are imperialist by nature--and the Soviet Union is imperialist by nature--then you must have an information agency."

Congressional actions on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is scheduled for later this month.

June 5, 1972

U.S. Support of S. Korea Vital, Scalapino Says

University of California professor of political science Robert A. Scalapino said that "continued assurance that the U.S. will live up to its commitments" is a "vital element" in the capacity of South Korea to survive and develop in the present era. The statement was made in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on May 4, 1972, under the title "Changing Relations Between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic and the Impact Upon the Republic of Korea."

South and North Korea are currently negotiating to establish give and take through cultural and medical exchanges and the removal of communications barriers between families divided since the Korean War.

Scalapino noted that North Korea now implies that it no longer views the overthrow of the present South Korean government as a prerequisite to establishing limited contact with the South. This may be a significant change in outward attitude, due largely to the influence of Communist China's new policies toward the U.S.

The North Korean goal of bringing the South under its rule through violent revolution, however, has apparently not changed. Scalapino cautioned that the Communist "People's Revolutionary Party" still calls for South Korean President Park's overthrow in its broadcasts, which, he said, come from North Korea.

Moreover, said Scalapino, North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung "continues to promise all necessary assistance to the Liberation effort, and as in the past, North Korea is the sole source of authority for this political operation."

In testimony before the Subcommittee last June, Scalapino called the North Korean regime "a monarchy, a government by a single man, *sine qua non*." He recently completed an exhaustive study on North Korea with Prof. Chong-sik Lee of the University of Pennsylvania.

In his recent statement, Scalapino said that South Korea may be at a disadvantage in the event of cultural or other intercourse with the North, because

"The North now represents a highly organized, fully mobilized society, with a surveillance and control system that is probably as tight as any society in the contemporary world," while in South Korea "dissidence is allowed political expression," and "socio-economic and political organizations are not all instruments of the government in power."

Scalapino also stressed the importance of Japan to the future of Korea. In the conclusion of his testimony, he gave the following overview:

"The current Communist objective...is to see the commitments of the United States and Japan to the Republic of Korea removed, or made non-credible. It then hopes to effect a political *cum* military solution on its own terms, with the stages involved not dissimilar to those that have unfolded in Vietnam."

The South Korean response to this, if it is to be effective, would seem to require these major steps:

1) On the domestic front, economic development must be pushed rigorously, with special efforts being made to bring agricultural production up and to improve the livelihood of the peasants. One vital part of the competition with the North, irrespective of the form which it takes, will lie in the economic sector.

2) The trend toward reducing the applicability of democracy in the political arena should be reversed. In the years that lie ahead, it will be critical to give the student-intellectual community a stake in the political institutions and practices of the Republic, and this can only be done if a substantial difference between the North and South is maintained.

3) The concentration upon economic development and the maintenance of political openness should in no way preclude an effective campaign to prevent subversion. The Communists intend to overthrow the Republic, and to do so via a revolution largely mounted from outside South Korea. The eyes of everyone should be open to this fact, and all necessary counter-measures should be employed, with care, however, being taken

to distinguish between dissenters and subversives—a crucial distinction.

4) The Republic leaders are correct in treating with extreme caution the efforts of the Communists to move quickly into a wide range of North-South contracts. The first steps should be limited so that Communist techniques can be observed, and when necessary, checked. The time for naivete on these matters should have long ago been passed.

5) The efforts on the part of the Republic to expand its international contacts, including those with 'non-hostile' Communist states and neutrals, should continue.

6) Special ties, particularly of an economic nature, with Japan are of critical importance, and the Republic should intensify its own people-to-people approach to the Japanese scene.

These measures, necessary as they are, will not suffice if American policies are inadequate. Confidence in the United States has been shaken by the events of recent years, but it has not been destroyed. We are still a vital element in the capacity of South Korea to survive and develop in this fluid, transitional era. That nation needs the continued assurance that the United States will live up to its commitments, and beyond this, that we want expanded cultural, economic and political relations between the American and Korean peoples. It is also imperative that we discuss all aspects of international policy with Korean leaders, so that our views and acts are understood.

McKenzie In Orient, Reports On IFVC

FLF Asian correspondent Hal McKenzie reports that the Japan International Federation for Victory over Communism held a successful Rally and Conference April 25 in Tokyo, Japan.

Several members of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party attended the IFVC Conference and spoke "very strongly" in support of the group's country-wide grass roots educational program, which stresses ideological armament as an essential element in preventing a Communist takeover in Japan.

The Freedom Leadership Foundation is the American affiliate of the IFVC, which has its headquarters in Seoul, Korea.

The rally-demonstration, McKenzie writes, was held in downtown Tokyo, with over 3,000 participants on hand. McKenzie said the Leftist-dominated Japanese press completely ignored the event.

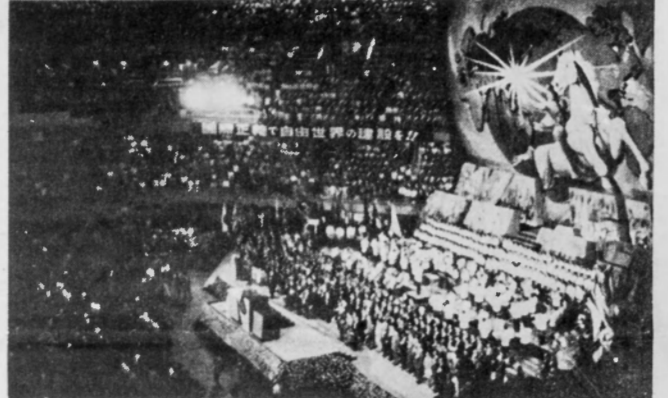
A World Student Conference afterward included students from Japan, Korea, Vietnam,

the Republic of China, Thailand, Canada, the United States and several countries in Europe. McKenzie said his next report would include the text of the communiqués issued by the conference.

He later attended a youth conference at Kon Kuk University in Korea, which he described as "very successful." The conference was held by the Korean Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles, which McKenzie said is gaining wide influence as an intellectual youth group leading the struggle for ideological victory over Communism in Korea.

McKenzie writes that he is also privileged to have been scheduled to meet with South Korean President Chung Hee Park.

An article McKenzie had written for *The Rising Tide* concerning North Korea attracted considerable attention last January and was reprinted on the front page of two major Korean dailies. He was also interviewed on a Korean Broadcasting System television show and by Free Korea Radio.



IFVC-organized World Anti-Communist League Rally, Tokyo 1970.

U.S. Bulletin Says

The Korea Times
January 22, 1972

North Korea Pursues Tough Stalinist Policy

WASHINGTON (A-K News) —The Rising Tide, a bulletin published by Freedom Leadership Foundation in Washington, said North Korea is now the most hard-line Stalinist regime and its degree of regimentation over its people and its "vulgar" glorification of Kim Il-sung surpasses even Stalinist Russia in its heyday.

The column written by Hal McKenzie, who has recently returned from a visit to the Republic of Korea, Japan and Vietnam, said:

North Korea is known as the most hard-line Stalinist regime the world has ever known. The degree of regimentation that it exerts over its people, the depth of its commitment to violent revolution, the extremes of the personality cult surrounding Kim Il-sung are unparalleled by any modern Communist regime, and surpasses even Stalinist Russia in its heyday. While most other Communist regimes have covered their propaganda with a veneer of sophistication and legitimacy, North Korea's is unabashed in its vulgar glorification of Kim Il-sung, the intensity of the abuse it heaps upon its rivals, and its extensive use of the "Big Lie" technique.

A prime example of the cultivation of Kim Il-sung is his biography, published in 1969 by a Japanese publisher and advertised extensively in the New York Times and the Times of London. Even as outright propaganda, this document is amazing in its fantastic claims.

To legitimate Kim's claim of being the Messiah of the 40 million Korean people, the book unashamedly distorts Kim's background to portray him as coming from a revolu-

tionary family, single-handedly defeating the Japanese in Korea, and personally building the Korean Communist movement with minimal help from Soviet Russia and Communist China.

A perusal of the "People's Korea," an English-language weekly published in Japan, reveals a continuation of the messianic theme. Every mention of Kim Il-sung is repetitively followed by superlatives such as "respected and beloved leader," or "the great leader of the 40 million Korean people."

MacKenzie said North Korean propaganda could no longer be lightly dismissed as the ravings of an insanely paranoid regime because it now conducts "a heavily financed" propaganda campaign in the United States, Europe and other parts of the world.

Ordinarily, home-grown North Korean propaganda would be dismissed by most people in the West as the ravings of an insanely paranoid regime. However, there is a heavily financed effort on the part of leftist and Communist groups in America to spread high-quality pro-North Korean propaganda, with all the legitimacy they can muster from pro-Communist professors and front-group leaders.

On Feb. 27, 1971, a full-page ad appeared in the New York Times, paid for by the "American-Korean Friendship and Information Center," urging the pullout of American troops and equipment from South Korea. The AKFIC executive board includes such prominent leftists as Prof. Howard H. Parsons, Ruth Gage Colby, Joseph Brandt, and Herbert Aptheker. The AKFIC has since come out with a fat, "scholarly" magazine called "Korea Focus," fea-

aturing thinly veiled articles blaming the United States and South Korea for all of the tensions in Korea, and lauding the "peace" moves of the Kim Il-sung regime against the south.

Furthermore, a full two-page ad appeared in the Vancouver Sun on June 26, 1971, paid for by the "Friends of the Korean People," featuring a prominent picture of "Kim Il-sung, Great Leader of Forty Million Koreans," over an interview with Kim by the "Democratic Youth League of Finland." North Korean "friendship" groups are also active in France, England, Germany and Japan.

The Black Panther Party paper dedicated a full issue to Kim, lauding him as a great leader of the Third World revolution. A new commune has appeared in Berkeley, calling itself "Chollima" after the title of the industrialization movement in North Korea. Korean residents throughout the United States have recently received high-cost pamphlets and hard-bound books of the "works" of Kim Il-sung with no identifying marks or union labels. Pro-North Korean literature has also appeared on campuses coast to coast with no identification.

One shudders to think that such a blatantly tyrannical and violent regime as Kim Il-sung's has such an extensive public relations effort in its behalf. It reflects similar attempts after World War II to "sell" the brutal dictatorship of Stalin to the West—an attempt which was, alas, all too successful. If the truth about the North Korean regime were fully communicated to the world, then Kim Il-sung and his "lackeys" in the West would receive only the disdain that they deserve.

KOREA WEEK

Only English-language independent newspaper exclusively devoted to U.S.-Korea news; serving 90,000 Korean community in U.S.A. and the 5 million U.S. servicemen and civilians who have served in Korea since 1945.

Subscriptions: US and APO addresses \$7 per year; Korean and overseas \$10.

(24 issues a year)

757 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Marxism:



A Modern Tragedy

...a seminar in Communist Ideology

Saturday, June 17

presented by the

World Freedom Institute

...a division of the

Freedom Leadership Foundation, Inc.

Donation: \$2.00

George Washington University
Marvin Center, Room 426
500 21st Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

SCHEDULE:

12:30 Registration

1:00 PANEL: "Conflict or Cooperation?
Marxism vs. the Unification Ideology"

2:30 Coffee Break

2:45 Group Discussions

3:30 "Two Views of History"

4:15 FILM: A Case Study

5:00 "Is America Doomed?"

Yes! I will attend. Enclosed is my check for \$_____ to reserve _____ places.

name _____

I cannot attend, but I would like to make a donation to be used as a scholarship for a student who could not otherwise attend. Enclosed is my check for \$_____.

street address _____

city _____

state _____

zip _____

phone _____

(school)

I would like to be informed of future WFI events. Please put me on the mailing list.

All contributions tax-deductible

THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC. 1106 Munsey Building, NW, Washington, DC 20004

A Guided World Tour

(Continued from page 5)

undertaken.

Within the past month, during his hearings in which he questioned Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird, Senator Fulbright not once made reference to the invasion from North Vietnam, but only about our bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong.

So much for the tour of the world with the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The tour, of course, would be impossible since Senator Fulbright refuses to go overseas anymore.

He has never been to Vietnam or to the other countries of Southeast Asia, which dominate so much of his thoughts and actions.

To be so vitally concerned with, and powerful in, the area of foreign affairs and find it unnecessary to travel could only result in the most abstract and theoretical knowledge without the personal insight others have found so valuable.

The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, the Director of the USIA, the Director of the Peace Corps, the Director of AID find it vital to learn "from being there." Frankly, I found it imperative even in my job. I cannot understand how Senator Fulbright is able to have a large world view without any first hand feel and sense of the people and their concerns.

He does, however, find it vital to go to Arkansas prior to an election. I believe he should go to Southeast Asia before telling the Administration how to conduct this nation's policy towards that area.

Occasionally, someone will say that his views have been helpful to the Communist powers and a chorus will rise that it is an untrue and unfair statement.

But I quote from the Washington Post on January 7, 1968: Dateline, Moscow, January 6: "A book by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) criticizing U.S. foreign policy will be published in Russian translation here, Nedelya, weekly supplement of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, said today. It carried a long

extract from the book, *The Arrogance of Power*."

The following are his comments on Communism in general:

"Communism for all its distortions in practice and for all the crimes committed in its name, is a doctrine of social justice and a product of Western civilization, philosophically rooted in humanitarian protest

against the injustices of nineteenth century Capitalism..."

"Were it not for the fact that they are Communists - and therefore 'bad' people - while we are Americans -- and therefore 'good' people - our policies would be nearly indistinguishable."

Some of his views in regard to our foreign relations in the

future are as follows:

"We must recognize that history can be misleading as well as instructive, and we must avoid the pitfall of simple and literal analogy - such as the eternally repeated example of Munich, which is so often cited as an object lesson for cases which it resembles only slightly or superficially."

"...American isolationism was

a very wise policy in its time, that it has now become impractical but not necessarily undesirable and, most important of all, that being largely obsolete does not mean that it is entirely obsolete."

I quote all these remarks of Senator Fulbright because I feel they are not representative of the people of the United States, and there is not much the people of the United States can do about it. It is, of course, true, the people of Arkansas can chose to re-elect or deny him his seat in the Senate. But once re-elected, there is no way for the people to deny him the Chairmanship of that most important Foreign Relations Committee. There is no elective process.

Surely, Senator Fulbright must know his views are not representative of the vast majority of this nation. Since there is no way for the people of the nation or their representatives to chose the Chairman, it seems to me he has two responsible courses he could follow: (a) make his views more representative of the people or (b) resign as Chairman and retain his seat in the Senate.

The nation's attention always seems to be focused on the President of the United States with every word he speaks put under a microscope, dissected and examined for flaws. Beyond that, we have also heard loud opposition voiced, hearings conducted and investigations made of Supreme Court Appointees and officers of the Justice Department including the former Attorney General and the Acting Attorney General of the United States. No stone has been returned to question onf of their previous points-of-view.

But there are other powers within the government whose words and pursuits go unchallenged.

The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's powers are real. A powerful reviewer and critic of this society, it's Presidents and our policies should not, himself, be above review.

It is my feeling that it is time for the American public to give its own advice and consent.

Thank you.

The Rising Tide
1106 Munsey Bldg. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Nonprofit Org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 44294

Address Correction Requested

Join The Rising Tide!!!

"America's fastest growing freedom newspaper"

Please enter my TRT subscription for one year--26 issues. Enclosed is my check for \$4.00.

I would like to help support TRT. Enclosed is my check for _____ (which includes one year's TRT subscription).

Name _____

I would like to sponsor the work of FLF. Please send me more information

Address _____

City/State _____

Zip _____

_____Life Sponsor (\$500)

_____Senior Sponsor (\$50)

_____General (\$15)

_____Student and G.I. (\$5)

Please send a complimentary copy of TRT to the enclosed list of names and addresses.

(one year subscription to TRT included in all the above.)

All contributions are tax-deductible.
THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.
1106 Munsey Building, NW Washington, DC 20004

I would like to promote the cause and sell TRT (and earn money!). Please contact me at the above address.