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The Rising Tide

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Int'l Youth Rally Urges 'Victory Over Marxism'

Defense Debate: Will U.S. Be No. 2 in '75?

By James Cowin

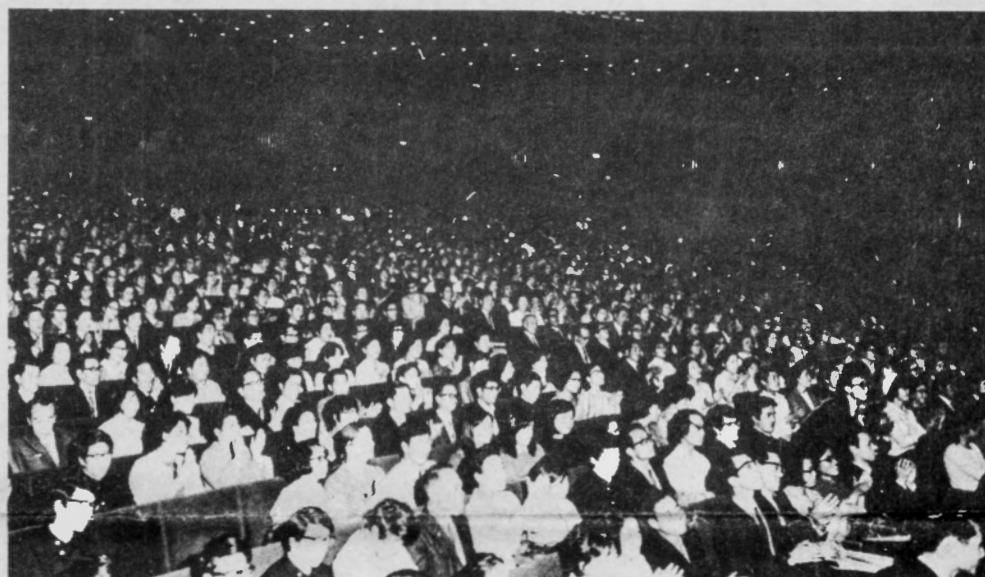
The recent SALT agreement in Moscow, hailed by many as a decisive move toward world peace, has aroused serious misgivings on Capitol Hill. A heated debate is now in progress over whether or not the recent accord has given the Soviet Union a dangerous advantage over the U.S. in terms of development of strategic weapons systems.

Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and an acknowledged expert on arms development, questioned whether the recent protocol will promote a detente, or whether it will encourage Soviet aggressiveness by guaranteeing them increased superiority in strategic arms.

In a speech on the Senate Floor on June 1, he asserted, "Unfortunately I see nothing in the present agreement that lessens the threat to the security of our deterrent forces. On the contrary, far from freezing us in a condition of stable deterrence, the government permits the Soviet Union to continue its offensive buildup . . . on a scale that could prove highly destabilizing . . . Simply put, the agreement gives the Soviets more of everything: more . . . ICBMs, more submarine-launched missiles, . . . more payload, even more ABM radars. In no area . . . is the United States permitted to maintain parity with the Soviet Union."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mon.) and Sen. John Cooper (D-Ky.) took issue with the Washington Senator's position. Mansfield and Cooper argued that the treaty had been carefully negotiated over a period of four years, and that American deterrence had been preserved.

Sen. Cooper stressed the American lead in numbers of warheads and in missile technology. American MIRV (Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicles) systems enable each missile to launch several warheads at independent inter-



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

3,500 Attend This Year's IFVC Rally!

With the purpose of building an "International United Front" for ideological victory over Marxism - Leninism, 3,500 young people and dignitaries from 13 countries attended the World Victory-Over-Communism Youth Conference and Rally, April 27 and 28 in Tokyo, Japan.

The Conference and Rally were the product of the intensive and sacrificial dedication of the young members of the fast-growing International Federation for Victory over Communism (IFVC), of which the Freedom Leadership Foundation became the American affiliate this year. IFVC also organized the World Anti-Communist League Rally in Tokyo in 1970, with over 20,000 people attending.

Prestigious Support

Notable participants in the Rally included Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, Honorary Chairman of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), from the Republic of China; Hon. Lee Don Won, former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea; Mr. Rama Swarup, Secretary General of the WACL India Chapter; Gen. Praphan Kulapichitr, Chairman, WACL Thailand Chapter; Dr. Phan Huy Quat, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam; Mr. Son Doan Chuong, Cultural Attache of the Embassy of the Khmer (Cambodian) Republic in Japan; Dr. Tetsuzo Watanabe, President of the WACL Japan Chapter; several members of the Japanese House of

Representatives and many other international dignitaries, academics and journalists.

Leading the Rally was Mr. Osami Kuboki, President of the IFVC in Japan. Other countries represented included Austria, Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States. FLF members Hal McKenzie and Lynn Doerfler were among the American delegates.

Official messages of greetings and support were delivered from such personages as President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China,

**What You Can
Do To Help
the FLF
see page 2**

John Paul Vann

The death of John Paul Vann, the highest ranking civilian advisor in Vietnam, is a great loss, both to America and to the world. The example of his courage, wisdom, and vision, however, has undoubtedly meant more to the Vietnamese - whom he loved and for whom he ultimately paid the final price - than to most Americans.

Vann was killed when his helicopter was downed by enemy gunfire on June 10th. He will long be remembered as a humanitarian fighter who realized from the beginning

that the Vietnamese, trained and armed by the U.S., were the only ones who could ultimately defeat Communist aggression in Vietnam. He never underestimated the need for U.S. assistance and probably no American ever devoted more time, energy and sacrifice for the cause of freedom in Southeast Asia.

Hopefully, all Americans will learn from his example the need for the U.S. to continue dedicated sacrificial service to maintain and extend the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Ambassador Lee Ho of the Republic of Korea, Ambassador Sim Var of the Khmer Republic, Mr. William F. Buckley of the United States and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan.

Demonstration Follows

The Rally was followed by a huge "Peace Parade" for Victory Over Communism from Hibuya Hall to Tokyo Station. However, both the Rally and the Peace Parade were practically ignored by the Japanese press.

FLF and IFVC first worked together in 1970, when a 17-

A.I.M. Hits CBS Bias On Pentagon Show

On March 20, 1971, Accuracy in Media, Inc. (AIM) sent a 7-page letter to Richard S. Salant, President of CBS News, asking for his comment on many inaccuracies or questionable points in the CBS News Documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon."

AIM said that it agreed with a statement made by Roger Mudd in the broadcast, which said, "Nothing is more essential to a democracy than the free flow of information. Misinformation, distortion, propaganda all interrupt that flow." AIM charged that "The Selling of the Pentagon" contained a great deal of misinformation and distortion and said that it wanted CBS to clear up the disputed points as quickly as possible.

CBS Promises Reply

On March 29, 1971, Mr. Salant replied to AIM, saying that he had decided to wait for the complaints and charges to accumulate and then prepare a comprehensive analysis. He said, "When this analysis is completed and at such time as we determine its release is appropriate, I will include you on our distribution list."

Many months passed and no reply to the questions was forthcoming. AIM raised this with CBS from time to time. Finally, in December 1971, CBS informed AIM that it could find the long-awaited analysis in the **Congressional Record** for December 15 and December 17, beginning on pages E 13493 and E 13697. There was no press release, no announcement that CBS had met its critics head-on and had shown them to be wrong. No copy of the reply was sent to the principal critics.

Admits Some Mistakes

CBS now concedes that five points of criticism were to some extent justified. It admits that the editing of one of the answers Assistant Secretary of Defense Henkin gave to a CBS question might not have conveyed accurately what Mr. Henkin actually said. It also admits that it was wrong in saying of defoliated areas that "nothing will grow there any more." It agrees that it should

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On Marxism and Leninism

The countries which today call themselves "Communist" define their political and social philosophy not simply as Marxism, but as "Marxism-Leninism." In the West, one often hears the saying, "I'm opposed to Communism as it exists in Russia or China, but I think Marx was basically right."

What is the difference between Marxism and Marxism-Leninism? Based on the "Labor Theory of Value," Marx propounded the economic "laws" of "diminishing profits" and "increasing misery." Competition, he said, would force capitalists into ever-increasing price wars. Small capitalists would be forced out of business, and only by increasing their exploitation of labor could large capitalists keep their businesses alive. Marx believed that technology could not help to alleviate the situation, because he thought machines were worth only as much as they cost to produce and could not produce surplus value or profit.

The misery of the proletariat would steadily grow until the contradictions between the workers and bosses grew so great that the workers would rise up as a mass and seize both the power of the state and the power of production, thus establishing socialism. According to Marx's theory, the "dictatorship of the proletariat" would be a "democratic" dictatorship of the masses, though nonetheless coming to power through violent revolution and expropriating

the power of the wealthy classes against their will.

Lenin saw that the industrial proletariat in the early 20th Century was not sufficiently revolutionary to carry out such a mass uprising. Marx's predictions were not coming to pass.

Lenin proposed as an explanation his theory on imperialism. He said that in imperialist countries, capitalists could exploit the labor and raw materials of the colonies and pass on just enough benefit to the imperialist - nation workers



MARX

to keep them from revolting. The workers then began to develop non-revolutionary values and ideas. Thus, for Lenin, the greatest problem was overcoming the "bourgeoisification" of the proletariat.

His solution was that a "revolutionary vanguard" would arise to lead the workers into true proletarian

consciousness. Lenin used his theory to justify a small group's taking power in "bourgeois-democratic" (parliamentarianist) countries and literally forcing the people into submission through "mass terror" (Lenin's term) until the "Proletarianization" of their collective consciousness was complete and socialism was established.

So the basic difference between Marxism and Marxism-Leninism is that the former looked to a revolution of the



LENIN

masses for the world's salvation, while the latter looked to a revolutionary elite and later to a single figure such as Stalin, Mao tse-tung and Kim Il-sung, who would lead the masses to Communism.

There is an unfortunate tendency among some academics to praise Marx as a brilliant and humanitarian social scientist,

while nevertheless rejecting Marxism-Leninism as anti-democratic and elitist.

But both Marxism and Marxism-Leninism are WRONG. From the standpoint of economics, both of them failed to recognize the role which technology can play in the production of profit. From the standpoint of politics both of them said that real social progress could be produced only through violent revolution, and not through institutional change, good leadership or education.

From the standpoint of dynamics, neither of them believed that harmony or cooperation could produce a qualitative change in any production relationship; they both viewed "contradiction" and "struggle" as the only dynamics of qualitative change. From the standpoint of philosophy, neither of them recognized man's mind as an independent spiritual agent, but only as a complex organ of perception and cognition completely determined by the physical environment with no independent creative capacity or will of its own. From the standpoint of religion, both of them deny God, espouse militant atheism and proclaim that in order for mankind to be liberated, religion has to be "destroyed."

These are some of the basic errors which Marxism and Marxism-Leninism hold in common. They are basic and (Continued on page 8)

"The Fate of Israel Lies In Vietnam"

by Max Friedman

Student Coordinating Committee for Freedom in Vietnam.

(Originally Published in the Northwest Star, Baltimore)

The Fate of Israel is now being decided on the battlefields of South Vietnam.

One has to ask how can a nation over 10,000 miles away in a different geographic area determine the fate of Israel. The key is the word "will power." Vietnam, and the present U.S. policy of Vietnamization, is being severely tested by the massive North Vietnamese invasion now underway which includes the most modern Russian weapons. The real test which will determine the fate of Israel lies in the U.S. determination to adhere to a policy which is as much of a test of our will-power as it is one of giving actual military support.

In Vietnam, the U.S. has given weapons and other equipment to the South Vietnamese in order for them to protect themselves, but much of the more modern weaponry has only recently been given to combat units. South Vietnam has no arms factories, nor do they have the highly technical industrial base to make the sophisticated weaponry of F-4 Phantom jets, M-48 tanks, M-16 rifles, or 130 mm and 155 mm long-range artillery pieces and their ammunition.

If this military shopping list sounds familiar, it is because Israel gets almost the same items from the U.S., with the exception of the M-16 rifle. The major difference between Israel and Vietnam in a general context is that the U.S. got involved in combat operations with American ground troops in Vietnam while it has not done so in Israel's fight for survival, yet. It has been the American contribution of military technical aid which has saved both countries so far, and it will be the strength of the U.S. determination to aid each of these countries which will help their continued survival in the future.

If the U.S. "will power" to aid an ally fails now in the midst of battle in Vietnam, it will certainly fail in the future, especially if another conflict looms on the horizon in which America could get involved. Israel does not have enough of an Air Force or Navy to stop a Russian-equipped and advised invasion by Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Libya and Jordan. If Moscow uses her growing armed might against Israel, knowing that the U.S. hasn't the "will power" to resist this open aggression through a direct confrontation with her, then Israel can be destroyed.

This is why those of us who have been hawks on Vietnam have for so long stressed its psychological importance to the all-out war in Israel's future. Vietnam is the testing ground for the "staying will-power" of the U.S. If this will power fails now, then the future fate of Israel has been sealed. The doves in the U.S. who refuse to help South Vietnam while it is under a devastating attack today will not go to the aid of Israel under a similar attack in the future.

June 19, 1972

Religious Revival Serious Problem for Soviet Reds

by Ray Mas

The world's attention is being called to what is a most disturbing fact to the Soviet ruling elite -- that God in the U.S.S.R. is far from dead. Indeed, there exists in the Soviet Union a growing interest in religion and an increasing desire for religious freedom, in a society whose ideology cannot permit religion. Recent events in the Soviet Union bear this out very graphically.

On May 9, in Moscow, 15 Baptist evangelists invaded the American embassy there, seeking the help of the United States in getting the Kremlin to relax its atheistic profile. Coincidentally enough, President Nixon chose to visit the First Baptist Church in Moscow during the summit, rather than the even more rigidly controlled Orthodox Church. As earlier reported in *The Rising Tide*, on May 18, in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas, Roman Catholic and nationalist demonstrators fought a pitched battle with Soviet police, to dramatize their discontent on the eve of President Nixon's arrival.

Spiritual Search

Indeed, what is being witnessed in the Soviet Union is a growing search for spiritual roots in the past, coupled with the search for a new understanding for the present. Rejecting Marxist "logic," millions of Soviet youth and working people alike are now looking to religion as a viable alternative. The spectrum of religious thought ranges from active par-

ticipation in the rites of the Orthodox Church to a spiritual search beyond organized religion. But in whatever form religion is being sought in the Soviet Union, the seekers are increasing, to the dismay and bewilderment of the Communist regime.

At present, there are approximately 50 million Orthodox believers of whom 22 million, according to the

Moscow patriarch, are regular churchgoers. In addition to these are 3 million Roman Catholics; 1-2 million Baptists, Lutherans and other Protestants; 1 million practicing Jews; 5-10 million Moslems and about 100,000 Buddhists. These numbers mean about 15-20% of the Russian population, but that is only a small part of the story.

Religion is the one area

where dissidents strike a chord with the ordinary people. When intellectuals are arrested, they don't get much popular support. It is quite different for those arrested on religious grounds -- they attract a surprising degree of support from all sides, even from those not religiously inclined.

Of particularly growing concern to the Soviet government is the rising number of baptisms and conversion experiences. Much of the credit for such experiences has been linked to several underground Baptist groups, known as "The Initiators." It is the illegal churches in the Soviet Union which are the most active; and the current anti-religious campaign of the government, more subtle and directed at believers rather than the established churches, gives evidence of this. Informers, and probing secret police are common to the underground experience.

But perhaps the most difficult task for the Soviet government is to separate and break the strong ties between nationalism and spirituality in Russian culture. The long history of unity between the church and state has instilled a character in Russia unmistakably Christian in nature; and this, to a large degree, is the real reason for the large base of support that the underground church has maintained.

Historically Christian Almost inevitably, what is

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How You Can Help Support the F.L.F.

The Rising Tide is a pioneer step in the field of American "underground" journalism. Communist, and other radical newspapers are available on practically every street corner in the U.S.A.--Over 400 of them, with a combined circulation of more than 30 million! They are widely read and seriously influence American young people. An underground tabloid for *Freedom and Principle* is thus an important step in reversing the trend toward violent radicalism and immorality in America.

Our success will depend largely on the persistence and determination of our volunteer street salesmen. But it also depends on YOU. We are urgently asking all of our friends to make the greatest possible financial commitment as soon as possible, in one of

the following ways:

- Sponsor one entire issue of "The Rising Tide," which will contain a printed acknowledgement of our gratitude to you! (one 12-page issue-\$1,000; one 8-page issue-\$500.)
- Purchase an Ad--either for your business or as an individual (information on ad sizes available on request.)
- Send us the names of others who might like to subscribe. (information on the subscription blank last page.) And in case you haven't already done so, subscribe to *The Rising Tide* yourself!!!

We view this newspaper as a sort of "Great Leap Forward" for the forces of freedom and responsibility in America. We are counting on your support.

The Rising Tide



FLF Correspondent Hal McKenzie at Dan-Kuk University Conference.

VOC Conference Reaches 10,000

SEOUL. Twenty-five students from ten nations concluded an intensive tour of South Korea on May 21, which took them to five cities, 19 universities, six rallies, twelve seminars, six symposiums and five interviews on radio and television. Asian correspondent Hal McKenzie reported in a recent letter to FLF National headquarters.

The tour was co-sponsored as part of the World Conference of University Students for Victory over Communism, by the Korean Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP) and the International Federation for Victory over Communism (IFVC), with additional support offered by each of the participating 19 universities in Seoul, Jeonju, Jeonbuk, Taejon and Pusan cities. More than 10,000 students and professors participated.

McKenzie reports that the students were "very enthusiastic and responded very warmly" to Conference programs for strengthening international cooperation among university students to lead in the intellectual struggle for victory over Communist ideology.

Prof. Chong-won Kwak, President of Kon-Kuk University in Seoul, congratulated the seminar participants and called for the cause of Victory over Communism to be upheld by intellectuals throughout the Free World.

Student and faculty leaders in every school participating in the tour expressed similar sentiments and pledged

themselves to lives of service and example as intellectual leaders in the struggle to achieve true peace and unity.

McKenzie said the IFVC and CARP Victory-Over-Communism educational programs have had a substantial effect on Korean society, with nearly 7 million people already trained by the IFVC movement alone. He said the CARP movement was becoming very influential on campuses as the leading youth academic group concerned with ideological education about Communism.

McKenzie concluded that these programs are of critical importance to Korea since that country can expect an all-out ideological offensive from the North Korean Communists in the event of the realization of family re-union programs now being discussed by the two governments.

Gen. Walt Meets IFVC Founder

General Lewis Walt, former U.S. Marine Commander for Vietnam attended a dinner given for him June 3 by Mr. Sun Myung Moon, Founder of the IFVC movement, in Seoul. Accompanying Gen. Walt was Mr. David Martin, Capitol Hill Staff member and author of the excellent "Human Cost of Communism" series published by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Moon recently completed a world-wide speaking tour which included seven cities in America, where he also met with leading U.S.

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Joint Communiqué

The World Conference of University Students for Victory over Communism

This conference was held in Seoul, Korea under the auspices of the Student Government of Kon-Kuk University, and participated in by 25 delegates from ten nations and 5,000 local students. The convention held sincere discussions on the subject, "The rapidly changing world situation and the mission of students," and reached the following conclusions:

1. We must begin research for a new ideology which can overcome the contradiction between Communism and the Free World. We must begin to meet the historical challenge to create a new world civilization for all mankind.
2. We have to promote Victory over Communism movements everywhere in the world, and on this basis cooperate in exchanging information, research, literature, professors and students.
3. To end the tragedy of divided nations and a divided world, and defend the world from Communist world revolution, free nations should establish a cooperative system which will make all efforts to promote world peace and cooperation.
4. We will designate May 2, a day of celebration and commemoration to be called "World Peace Day."
5. This communiqué together with the resolution adopted by this conference should properly be made available to all governments, relevant international organizations, and student bodies all over the world.

"Seoul Communiqué," issued in Seoul, May 2, 1972.

Editorial Veterans and Refugees

Due to the recent invasion of South Vietnam and events related to it, from 700,000 to 1,000,000 new refugees have been created. In response to this human tragedy, the Vietnam Veterans for a Just Peace (VVJP) has initiated a refugee relief program for South Vietnam known as "Americans Who Are Concerned, Inc." (AWAC).

This organization, a non-profit, soon-to-be tax-exempt group, is endeavoring to gather needed items to help alleviate some of the suffering which has accompanied the step-up in the war. AWAC will collect and deliver such goods as sweet canned milk, powdered soap, sewing kits, cloth and money to the refugees directly, as well as working with existing relief groups already in South Vietnam.

A commitment has already been given to AWAC for the transportation of collected goods from the United States to South Vietnam. A team from AWAC and VVJP is prepared to go with a shipment and make the delivery in person throughout Vietnam. Interested individuals and groups should coordinate relief drive efforts in their own localities and provide temporary

storage facilities for the gathered materials until they can be shipped overseas. Such collection points could be veterans halls, town halls, schools and religious buildings.

The AWAC program has been endorsed by such people as Mrs. Anna Chennault and former Ambassador to South Vietnam Eldridge Dubrow. Initial organizational support has been given by the Freedom Leadership Foundation and the National Student Coordinating Committee for Freedom in Vietnam, as well as by VVJP.

All donations will be made deductible retroactive to the date of the filing of exemption forms. (June 6, 1972).

Inquiries and donations can be made out to: **Americans Who Are Concerned, Inc. (AWAC)**

501 13th Street, N.W. Room 1012
Washington, D.C. 20004

The American people have given generously to the peoples of war-torn Biafra and Bangla-Desh. Again the innocent of another war-torn nation call out for our help, a call which Americans have always heeded regardless of political considerations. AWAC deserves our support.

Solzhenitsyn:

Moral Revolutionary

By Gary Jarmin

The story of Alexander Solzhenitsyn represents more than dedication, courage and honesty in his struggle under a morally bankrupt and repressive system. Solzhenitsyn's struggle is symbolic of two worlds at war with one another today. His works are an encapsulation of the ideological war between the world seeking progress through the development of the free and creative spirit of man versus the world of the totalitarian materialists who have philosophically given up on human will and, in accordance with Marxist-Leninist doctrine, have decided to play God over it in order to remake it.

Solzhenitsyn is at present a victim of Soviet attempts to "suffocate me," as he describes it, for his classic exposition of Stalinism in Russia, both as it was under its infamous founder and as it is during its rebirth in the Soviet Union today. The absurdity of the attacks made against him, such as collaborating with the Gestapo during World War II and being a traitor to his country, are perfect examples of a paranoid regime's attempt to justify the lie of its "moral existence" by perpetrating lies against those who threaten its very foundation of falsehood. Solzhenitsyn poses a serious threat to the Soviet regime primarily because of his masterful attacks on its anti-human nature through such books as *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, *Cancer Ward*, and others. Since *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* was published in 1962, none of Solzhenitsyn's major works have been printed in his own country. This has been particularly frustrating for the author, since it is the Russian people, about whose predicament he is writing, that he wishes could read his works the most. Such is the fight of the Noble Prize winner who, through his literary works, has masterfully portrayed the conscience of his own people, like himself, daily surrounded by a web of hypocrisy and contradiction.

In many articles and reviews written about Solzhenitsyn's works, particularly *First Circle*, reviewers generally comment on his obvious condem-

nations of Stalinism but rarely discuss the roots of the author's own moral motivations. It is obvious that the basis for much of Solzhenitsyn's criticism of Soviet society is derived from concrete life experiences. However, his writings also incorporate the spiritual aspect of each man's attempt for some degree of moral self realization. More important than his prison camp experience is his deep belief in God. The matters of the soul, its growth and expression, and the necessary existence of freedom are his chief concerns.

Through "NERZHIN," a character in *First Circle*, Solzhenitsyn states:

The people is not everyone who speaks our language, nor is it the elect, marked by the fiery stamp of genius. One joins the people not on the basis of one's birth or the work of one's hands, or on the wings of one's education.

But through one's soul.

Everyone forges a soul for himself, year by year.

One must try to temper and fashion himself such a soul as

will make him a human being. And thereby a particle of his own people.

Solzhenitsyn's observation that "the work of one's hands" is not the absolute relationship through which "one joins the people," is a great transgression from Marxist ideology. Marxism views man's "work for subsistence" as his only "life activity," and thus the only process capable of creating one's "human essence." To Solzhenitsyn, each man's spiritual development is a much more subjective problem, involving absolutes, leaving no room for relativism "about justice, as there is nothing relative about conscience."

The advocates of moral relativism, who disdain defining truth with absolutes and/or making value judgments about other systems, would do well to read the works of Solzhenitsyn. His writings portray more than a single man striving for a moral existence; they symbolize and encapsulate the universal human struggle of all men against the anti-human forces of materialism and totalitarianism, of which Communism is the most perfect manifestation.

The Rising Tide

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Japan, Int'l Youth Rally For V.O.C.

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member FLF delegation united with IFVC members in a public speaking campaign to mobilize for the 1970 World Anti-Communist League Rally held that year in Tokyo. Nine of the FLF members were in Tokyo on a four-country tour which took them to Vietnam, Cambodia, Japan and Korea to strengthen international cooperation with youth, labor intellectual and religious groups there.

Communique

A communique issued by the 1972 IFVC World Youth Conference on April 27, expressed the determined hope of growing cooperation and unity of international youth in the struggle for ideological victory over Communism.

The communique stated, "The United States has won the battle against the totalitarianism of the right, there still remains victory over the left-side totalitarianism... We have to realize that we are in the midst of an ideological battle... Communism against Liberalism. Our free nations have to be unified. The tactics of Russia and Red China are based on Marxism - Leninism with iron tyranny awaiting the collapse of democracy from lack of creativity..."

"So, let us unite and remember President Kennedy's inaugural address, when he said:

'Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friends, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.'

"United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder."

Refugees Still Fleeing China

TAIPEI. Republic of China sources report that 41 refugees fled from the Chinese mainland to freedom in Hong Kong May 20—a continuing and even increasing trend of escape from the oppression of Chinese Communism.

The report, reaching the U.S. on May 28, said that 37 of the refugees swam to safety despite prohibitive weather while the other four evaded Communist patrols and crossed the border on foot.

Hong Kong police sources estimated that the number of refugees so far this year is the highest since the great exodus of 1962. It could well reach the 1,000 mark in the first five months of this year, with as many as "three times" that number escaping detection by the Hong Kong police.

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Cambodia An Ancient Nation Fights A Forgotten People's War

by Dan Fefferman

Cambodia is an ancient land with a rich cultural tradition. It is less populated than Vietnam, and unlike its embattled neighbor, had lived in relative peace for over a decade. Its people are pure-hearted and strong. Perhaps more than any other Asian nation, its new generation of young leaders possesses an idealism which allows them to adopt the positive aspects of Western technology and democracy without falling into the trap of egocentric materialism which has corrupted some segments of Asian political leadership in the past.

In this context, it is not surprising that the now-deposed Prince Sihanouk had become increasingly unpopular among the Khmer (Cambodian) youth, political, and religious leaders who were aware of the greed and deception which had characterized the Prince's last years in power.

Kindling their anger even more than the Prince's personal despotism was the undeniable reality of his collusion with the North Vietnamese Communists in allowing them vital sanctuaries throughout the north-eastern provinces of his country, as well as a strategic port at Sihanoukville. After the tumult of February-March, 1970, with the North Vietnamese expanding their areas of occupation, Prince Sihanouk at his villa in Paris, and tens of thousands of refugees pouring into Phnom Penh, the Cambodian National Assembly voted unanimously to oust the Prince and establish for the first time a Khmer Republic.

Then came Sihanouk's traitorous announcement that he was joining forces with the North Vietnamese Communists, just a month after he had told his people that he would go to Russia in order to exert pressure on the North Vietnamese to leave Cambodia. The people literally rose up in arms; Cambodia's road-building Army swelled its ranks from 30,000 to 150,000 volunteers in less than half a year. Few people were taken in by the Prince's plea from Peking to join him and the hated North Vietnamese in the "liberation" struggle. Fighting—men and women, boys and girls alike—with pre-WWII weapons and a military leadership that had been high school teachers only weeks before, they were valiant, but no match for the battle-hardened North Vietnamese regulars with their modern Soviet arms and heavy equipment.

We visited Cambodia just five months after the

American incursion began, while the war was still raging a few miles outside of Phnom Penh. The people, in the countryside as well as the cities, praised President Nixon's action, though many confessed they had been anti-American before. He had saved the country from almost sure subjugation under the Communists' atheistic rule, which Sihanouk himself had decried so many times in the past.

Back in the U.S.A., students were rioting, senators were denouncing the President, and Mr. Nixon himself talked mainly about "saving American lives" as our forces withdrew from Vietnam. Once again our policy was justified to the American people on Americo-centric grounds. This is one reason why the radicals' accusations have succeeded in filling the American nation with guilt and doubt about its sacrificial mission to help protect the world from Communist aggression.

The Cambodian people have suffered on our account. They have continued to fight bravely against the North Vietnamese invaders, but they still suffer from inferiority in equipment and trained personnel. Moreover, the Buddhist-oriented Cambodian character is intrinsically unwarlike—even pacifist—while the North Vietnamese Communists have enforced absolute martial discipline in their Army with no mercy whatsoever for deserters and no hesitation to use "any means necessary" to achieve their aggressive ends.

At a hospital in Phnom Penh we met with two wounded North Vietnamese soldiers. They had been told by their commanders that they were in Vietnam, not Cambodia. They had expected to be fighting "American imperialists" but found themselves fighting Cambodian peasants who were merely defending their homes. The soldiers said they now wanted to live in South Vietnam and that many of their comrades felt the same way but could not escape, for fear of their lives and of repercussions against their families in the North.

In Cambodia, the "people's war" is the war of the Khmer people against the North Vietnamese invaders. The equipment, arms, ammunition and air support which they need can be provided only by the United States. In the coming months of Presidential campaign, let us not forget the truly brave and heroic people of the struggling Khmer Republic, who more than ever will need our continued support.



FLF members with Cambodian student volunteers near Phnom Penh, August, 1970.

The Rising Tide

June 19, 1972

Capitol Report

Senate Salvages U.S. Commitments

by James Cowin

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972 was again the subject of much debate during its final wrap-up in the Senate. Much of the discussion pertained to the critical issue of American commitments to other nations.

Two amendments were of particular importance. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott's amendment, approved 38-32, killed the proposed random 10% cut of Federal civilian employees stationed in foreign countries. Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) proposed an amendment, passed 42-27, which eliminated a provision designed to prevent any U.S. government agency from aiding in preparation or distribution of information in the name of another government.

In support of the Scott Amendment several senators stressed the need of many agencies to maintain current numbers of personnel stationed abroad. Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) pointed out that the Central Intelligence Agency would be severely crippled. He remarked that CIA personnel in foreign countries had been cut by 20% since 1967, and that "any further reduction would seriously impair our programs vital to national security" especially the world-wide communications network which the President was relying upon for information. Sen. Roman Hruska (R-Neb.) remarked that Justice Department narcotics control officers, and Department of Agriculture employees, who protect American consumers from tainted foods and from foreign crop diseases, must not be reduced.

Stennis also pointed out to Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the Senate was not prepared to vote intelligently on such a sweeping proposal since no hearings and no staff work had been done on the subject.

Sen. Baker mentioned in his argumentation the need of other governments for U.S. information services in the fields of health care, family planning, ecology, education and disaster relief. He explained that the impact is often lessened if the information is published under the name of the U.S. government. Baker also exhibited several articles by Merrill Panitt, editor of TV Guide, in which Mr. Panitt described the distortions of U.S. life by foreign left-oriented newscasters. Baker mentioned that the USIA is helping to correct the false impressions through assisting foreign TV stations, and that most of them are government owned and operated. The provision in question might seriously limit the USIA's ability to provide this assistance.

Several other senators spoke in support of the Baker amendment despite Sen. Fulbright's opposition. They maintained that much more study is needed before that particular provision could be enacted into law, because possible unpleasant effects of the provision were still unknown.

The passage of both amendments reflected the views of the majority of Senators, who consider our foreign commitments to be vital to American security and to the betterment of international relations.

FLF Tops SMC In Viet. Debate

The Vietnam War was the topic of a debate held on June 8th between FLF Program Coordinator Gary Jarmin and Student Mobilization Committee spokesman Richard Robone, before a crowd of 150 students at Wheaton High School in Wheaton, Maryland. Robone, debating for the SMC, was the first to speak. Interpreting the history of Vietnam in a manner which attempted to make the U.S. appear to be left-over "imperialists" who took up where the French left off, Robone said that the "U.S. presence in Vietnam" was the main obstacle in the way of "self-determination for the Vietnamese people."

Jarmin countered Robone's arguments, charging that the Communists "stole" the revolution away from the Vietnamese people by assassinating many non-Communist Nationalists in the Viet Minh, including Bui Quang Chieu, the founder of the Constitutionalist Party, and even the head of the Trotskyist Struggle Group, Ta Thu Thau.

Jarmin added in his closing remarks that "the three major

things the Vietnamese people were seeking--national self-determination, land, and the restoration of village democracy denied them by the French--have never been realized under the Communists." "On the other hand," he continued, "the people of South Vietnam have had over 2,100 village elections, and today over 50% of their farmers own land as a result of the Land Reform program."

"The only real threat to Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian self-determination," said Jarmin, "is the presence of over 150,000 armed North Vietnamese troops attempting to dominate the free people of Southeast Asia."

Jarmin travelled throughout Vietnam in 1970 on a tour sponsored by the American Youth for a Just Peace.

He charged Robone with "misrepresenting" the true desires of the Vietnamese people and said the Student Mobilization Committee was "merely a front" manipulated by the Trotskyist Communist "Young Socialist Alliance."

(Continued from page 1)
vals against scattered targets in enemy territory. Since the Soviet Union presently lacks a MIRV system, the United States can maintain its deterrence with less missiles.

Sen. Mansfield pointed out



SEN. JACKSON

the new missile and bomber systems, such as the B-1 bomber, which the United States was developing within the limits of the agreement. He also stressed the pressing need to slow down the arms race, commenting that the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement "may be a risk . . . but . . . it is a risk worth taking."

"Jackson Concerned"

Sen. Jackson's misgivings can be understood by looking at the technical details of the accord. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union can maintain all missile systems in operation or under construction. But the U.S. froze its missile construction in 1967 with 1,054 land-based ICBM's and 656 submarine-launched Polaris and Poseidon missiles. On the

other hand, the Soviets were engaged in a crash program of arms development even as they entered the talks in 1968. By 1971 they had surpassed the U.S. in land-based ICBM's, and U.S. Army intelligence estimates that the Soviets now have 1,618 ICBM's either deployed or under construction. Of these deployed missiles, 288 are SS9's, which carry an extra-large 25 megaton warhead. Fifty additional SS9's, now under construction will carry warheads of 50 megatons or more. Sen. Jackson pointed out that the megatonnage of the SS9's alone is twice that of all the U.S. land-based and sea-based missile systems. The U.S. Minuteman missile generally carries a warhead of 2 megatons or less.

The Soviets also have 25 "Y-class" nuclear-powered, Polaris-type missile subs now in operation, and they are building 17 more. Under the accord they can build another twenty for a total of sixty-two missile subs, with almost 900 missiles, if they scrap a certain number of obsolete land-based ICBM's.

Soviet Missiles

Missiles are of maximum effectiveness against a large target, like a city. They cannot guarantee the destruction of a small hardened target, like an underground missile site. The Soviet SS9's with their super-warheads are powerful enough to destroy American Minuteman sites with a near-miss. Hence, American capacity to retaliate against a Soviet first strike is greatly crippled.

When the Soviets develop a MIRV system, on which they are now working, their ability to crush the U.S. defensive network will be even greater. They will lead the U.S. in numbers of warheads, as well as in megatonnage, where they now have a four to one advantage. Such a lead will be extremely useful as a political lever to keep the U.S. from responding in the event of another crisis in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe or elsewhere.

ABM Limited

The terms of the agreement also prevent the U.S. from developing an ABM system sufficient to protect its missiles against a Soviet first strike. The U.S. army had planned twelve ABM sites but was limited to two sites under the accord. One required site, around Washington, D.C., was described by Sen. Jackson as "useless" and a waste of taxpayers' money, there being no missiles in the area to protect.

In the House, Congressman Philip Crane (R-Ill.) raised the question of Soviet sincerity. He quoted a staff study by the Senate Judiciary committee, which discovered that out of 25 summit agreements between U.S. and Soviet leaders the Soviets had broken 24. From Tehran and Yalta during World War II to the first nuclear test ban treaty of 1958 and the Suez Cease-fire of 1970, the Soviets have continually disregarded agreements when it suited them to do so. Congressman Crane's remarks underscored Jackson's warning that the terms of the SALT agreement, instead of encouraging peace, may well bring the U.S. closer to the brink of war.

Sen. Jackson promised a thorough investigation before confirming the treaty.

Asians Question U.S. Credibility

by Allen Brownfeld

(Reprinted from Roll Call)

THE SINGLE IMPRESSION which this writer could not escape during a two week tour of the Far East which included visits to Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong is that our Asian allies are nervous. They cannot understand why President Nixon announced his trip to Communist China without first consulting them, as partners in an alliance are allegedly supposed to do. They also find it difficult to explain why the American President appears to be going to Peking out of weakness, rather than out of strength. In the opinions of the Japanese and others with whom this writer had the opportunity to speak, present American policy may bode ill not only for the free nations of Asia but also for peace itself.

While official circles in Asia refrain from any real criticism of American policy, it is not difficult, when speaking to influential citizens outside of the government, to gauge their real feelings. In Taiwan, for example, officials continually expressed the belief that America's commitment to that island's security and defense was firm. They had faith in America's good word, they said, and while dubious about the President's trip to Peking, they did not permit any real criticism to enter their official pronouncements.

Yet Chinese outside of the government felt much more free to discuss their real feelings. Nancy Yu-Huang, the American

educated publisher of the English language daily newspaper, the *China Post*, stated that "America has been the best friend of China traditionally. Americans are young and vibrant, but have less experience and patience than those in Asia. We are more philosophical. Watching you in international affairs we feel is like watching a child, full of energy, but too emotional. We learned our lesson about Communism the hard way. Even if I were not Chinese, watching President Nixon's plans for his trip to Peking, I would say it was like watching a child playing with fire." Mrs. Yu-Huang stated that "The Communists are very shrewd," diplomatically implying that Mr. Nixon's entourage might not be a proper match for them.

Twenty-two foreign affairs experts discussed President Nixon's trip to Peking at the Institute of International Relations in Musa, a suburb of Taipei. The opinions expressed reveal the depth of concern which may be heard not only on Taiwan but also in South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Japan, and throughout Southeast Asia.

Professor Lin Chih-lieh, for example, stated that "The proposed Nixon visit to Peking clearly manifests the fact that the policy of containment in Asia has been completely destroyed. From now on, as a consequence, U.S. influence in Northeast Asia, Central-South Asia, and South Asia will be greatly diminished. Nixon's visit to Peking cannot repair the weaknesses in his Asian policies. Nixon's announcement of his intention to visit the Chinese Communists has prompted the Soviets to enter Asia. Adequate proof for this assertion is offered by the existence of Soviet-made weaponry and supplies in the war raging in the Indo-China peninsula."

The announcement of President Nixon's trip produced shock waves across the Asian continent. It caused the declaration of an emergency in South Korea and the military take-over of the government of Thailand. The Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, long pro-Western, is in serious trouble



Mr. Brownfeld speaking at FLF seminar, 1972.

The Rising Tide

(Continued on page 6)

Freda Utley: "A Woman Of Uncommon Character"

by Neil Salonen

The following article is based on a luncheon interview with Freda Utley, June 9, 1972, and supported by material from her memoirs. Mrs. Utley, now in her 70's, has had a remarkable and distinguished career as an author, lecturer and veteran of the great ideological conflicts of this century.

Even a light reading of her memoirs, *The Odyssey of a Liberal*, reveals Freda Utley to be a woman of unique character, intellectual depth, and, above all, passionate convictions. Her idealism led her first from Fabian socialism into Communism, only to have that illusion shattered by actually living in Stalin's Russia. There her husband, a Russian citizen, was abruptly arrested and taken away a political prisoner---never to be seen by her again. She returned to the West, unable to rejoin the company of those with whom she had felt most comfortable--the liberal intellectuals. Of them, still willing apologists for the excesses of Stalin because of Communism's ultimate humanitarian goal, she writes "it is precisely because they never fully committed themselves to the Communist cause, that they still believed in it. Those of us who fully engage ourselves in the causes we believe in submit our ideals to the hard test of personal experience...those who refrain from risking their lives,

their fortunes, and their sacred honor' in any cause, either because they do not care enough or because they are too fearful or too proud to fight, have no right to call themselves idealists or liberals."

This is the recurrent tragedy in her life--often her total commitment to every cause she espoused brought her to disillusionment through experience ahead of her time.

Moral courage in others can usually be appreciated only by those who possess it to some uncommon degree themselves. Freda Utley's singular approval of William F. Buckley, Jr.'s current stance in the face of present political struggles over American policy towards

national security, relations with Communist China and the U.S.S.R., and particularly the SALT talks have that much more weight by virtue of her own standards. In her view, the major figures in both political parties, in the pursuit of power, have compromised any moral principles they may once have had. Therefore, Buckley, in refusing to weaken in his ideological opposition to Communism, is consciously sacrificing his own political effectiveness, in the short run. However, if we believe, as Mrs. Utley does, that the tide of history favors the righteous, then those who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their convictions will be the sainted

of history.

There are two main elements to consider in evaluating the current shifting of the world's power balance. The first is that the American public, ideologically unprepared to deal with the traditional pattern of Communist diplomatic deception, may be lulled into a false sense of security by current illusory detente. Only if our national moral commitment to freedom is such that we view cooperation with the Communists as a peaceful means to change them--and not compromise ourselves--only then will we have the wisdom and the resolve to maintain our defenses until the danger of Communist aggression withers away with their ideology itself. Otherwise, we have simply tried to wish peace into existence, while doing perhaps the very thing that will hasten war.

Mrs. Utley, the incarnation of such awareness, sadly observes that "The wheel has come full circle. Service, Davies, Fairbank, et al are now being represented by Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee and the media as 'far sighted' China experts victimized during the McCarthy 'reign of terror,' and today 'vindicated' by events." An old China hand and longtime correspondent on the mainland, Mrs. Utley points out that the real blow in our current China policy is to the hopes of the 800 million Chinese enslaved under the current Com-

munist-military dictatorship, whose only hope, however slim, has been that America would one day help them regain their freedom.

Speaking as one who lived in Stalinist Russia, her sense of how American policy affects the

"It takes time for anyone to cut their losses, ideological or material, by admitting that their fundamental beliefs or assumptions have been wrong. Despite my Russian experience I had not as yet reached the point of acknowledging that the basic Marxist theory, not simply the Russian practice of Communism, was false and cannot but lead to totalitarian tyranny everywhere in the world."

morale of those in Communist lands is particularly acute. Ironically, in this regard, the only offsetting result of the China trip is that while the Chinese Communists themselves used pictures of the Nixon-Mao meeting to squelch any hope of U.S. aid to a rebellion in China, America did the same thing in dropping leaflets of the same picture over Communist troop encampments in Vietnam, causing a real sag in morale.

Ex-Communists have long been among the only effective

(Continued on page 8)



Mrs. Utley with William F. Buckley, Jr.

Asian Leaders Worried About U.S.

(Continued from page 5)

and Japan is now making overtures not only to Communist China but to North Korea as well.

Behind President Chung Hee Park's declaration of an emergency in South Korea is the belief that the United States cannot be relied upon any longer to settle disputes among small nations. "It was a timely warning for us that the Indo-Pakistani War . . . has clearly proved the principle that a nation reaps nothing but catastrophe by entrusting other powers with its security," says a booklet just issued by the Korean Ministry of Culture and Information. "In this war," says the pamphlet, "the United Nations demonstrated its incompetence to maintain peace, and the big powers exhibited not their eagerness to solve international disputes, but the fact that they are capable of becoming friends of their enemies of yesterday or vice versa, depending on their national interest."

What concerns our Asian allies is not only the fact that America's word no longer seems dependable but also the fact that America says one thing and seems to be doing another. While Nixon Doctrine is less than they would want, it nevertheless appears reasonable in principle. Yet, many argue, the actual military policies being pursued make it impossible to implement.

While the President argues

that our commitment to our allies in Asia is firm, American troops are rapidly leaving Asia. South Vietnam is hardly the only country witnessing a massive withdrawal of American forces. In South Korea, 20,000 American troops suddenly have orders to return home by midyear. More than 30,000 Americans in other Far East nations will also be pulled back. These include 9,000 men from Thailand, 6,000 from the Philippines, 5,000 from Okinawa, 12,000 from Japan, and smaller reductions in Taiwan. Asians cannot view the President's initiative to Peking as anything but a sign of weakness since it comes at the very moment of American withdrawal as well as at the time when Soviet strategic weapons seem to be moving ahead of those of the United States, a fact of which they are very much aware.

What the new policies may produce is not a "generation of peace," but a generation of instability which can lead

only to testing and probing by those Communist countries which maintain their aggressive policies. Professor Lucian W. Pye of the Center for International Studies at M.I.T. states clearly that during the past year "Asian economic progress was offset by political anxieties over the emerging realities of the Nixon Doctrine. The prospect became clear that the essence of Vietnamization was an American acceptance of considerable Asian instability and uncertainty."

It is clear that domestic American politics is playing a larger part in determining our strategic policies in Asia than are the realities of what is necessary to provide for stability and, as a result, peace in that area. But, even within this context, we have acted in a way which appears to Asians to have slighted them. In a continent where symbols and "face" are as important as substance, we have tread heavily and harshly. Professor Zbigniew

Brzezinski, writing in *Foreign Affairs*, comments that "... we must pay more careful attention to atmospherics and symbols. It is most unfortunate that President Nixon chose to announce his planned visit to Peking before going to Tokyo." He notes that "There is . . . a potential for a demonstratively anti-American leadership even within the Liberal Democratic Party, and American clumsiness

and insensitivity could easily have the effect of bringing it to the surface."

President Nixon's goal of peace is one which is shared by all Americans, as well as by our Asian allies. They doubt, however, that peace can be purchased at the expense of moral leadership, fulfillment of commitments, and insensitivity to allied interests.

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AIM Hits CBS News Bias

(Continued from page 1)
have mentioned that one of the Pentagon films it criticized was actually produced by CBS. CBS also concedes that it greatly exaggerated the number of offices in the Pentagon, and allows that it should not have used language which implied that it had to track down the Industrial War

College team that was putting on a National Security Seminar in Peoria, Illinois.

In addition to these admissions of Error, CBS makes de facto admissions of error in two other cases. In the broadcast, CBS had said that a still unpublished report of the prestigious 20th Century Fund had estimated real total spending by the Defense Department on public affairs at \$190 million, compared with the budget figure of \$30 million. CBS now concedes that the report of the 20th Century Fund had been published at the time the broadcast was made and that it contained no such figure.

The second de facto admission of error relates to the CBS charge that Pentagon

expenditures on public affairs in 1971 were ten times the 1959 level. CBS now admits that the 1959 figure for public affairs expenditures was not comparable to the 1971 figure because different definitions for "public affairs expenditures" were used in these two years.

The improper editing of the Henkin interview, which CBS now concedes, was one of the objects of the heaviest attacks of the critics of the documentary. AIM Chairman Reed J. Irvine, writing in the August 10, 1971 issue of *National Review*, said that in editing the Henkin interview, CBS did more than make Mr. Henkin look bad. Henkin had stated in his reply to one of CBS's questions his justification for spending public money to inform the public of the reasons why we need national defense. AIM claims that since CBS was clearly out to prove that such expenditures were wasteful, the editing of the Henkin interview was necessary to make sure the viewers were not provided with any effective counter-arguments to the point CBS wanted to make.

CBS Denies Other Errors

AIM charged CBS with several other serious errors, none of which the network would admit.

(1) CBS justifies creating a synthetic statement and putting it in the mouth of Col. John MacNeil on the grounds that each of the sentences used was actually said by Col. MacNeil and their meaning was not altered. AIM claims the editing was dishonest because the sentences were out of order and created a different impression from what MacNeil had intended.

(2) CBS described the National Security Seminar given by the Industrial War College in Peoria, Illinois this way: "The Pentagon has a team of colonels touring the country to lecture on foreign policy. We found them in Peoria, Ill., where they were invited to speak to a mixed audience of civilians and military reservists. The invitation was arranged by Peoria's Caterpillar Tractor Co., which did \$39 million of business last year with the Defense Department."

AIM points out that the team did not come from the

Pentagon, but from the Industrial War College. In addition to colonels, it included a Navy captain and a State Department civilian. The seminars cover 33 topics, including foreign policy, and they are given each year in seven locations throughout the country, primarily for the benefit of military reservists. They were invited to Peoria by the Association of Commerce of Peoria, a co-chairman of which happens also to be an executive of the Caterpillar Company.

(3) CBS accused the lecturers for the Industrial College of the Armed Forces of violating military regulations in discussing foreign policy implications of Vietnam. AIM pointed out that the talks given by these speakers had been cleared not only by Defense but by the State Department as well.

(4) CBS was charged with having falsely suggested that friendly Congressmen, specifically Cong. F. Edward Hebert, had been "used" by the Pentagon in broadcasting interviews that they had made with Maj. James Rowe. This was vigorously denied by Cong. Hebert, who said the interviews were not the Pentagon's suggestions.

(5) Cong. Hebert charged that CBS obtained the tape of his interview with Maj. Rowe by telling his office that it wanted it in connection with a documentary it was doing on prisoners of war. CBS asserts that no one on its staff ever represented that the tape it wanted from Cong. Hebert was to be used for a POW documentary. On the contrary, says CBS, they said they wanted the film in connection with a documentary on Pentagon public relations activities.

This is flatly contradicted by Cong. Hebert's press secretary and by the Congressman. Cong. Hebert has put into the record letters or memos from the offices of five other congressmen who assert that they were approached by the same CBS staffers who approached Congressman Hebert's office to obtain tapes of interviews with Major Rowe. Four of them said they were told that CBS wanted these tapes in connection with a documentary it was doing on POW's.

(6) In criticizing anti-Communist films made by the

Pentagon, CBS said, "...to the filmmakers at the Pentagon, with at least \$12 million a year to spend, 1946 seems to have lasted a whole generation." The Pentagon charges that CBS was wrong in implying that the \$12 million in films was largely for propaganda purposes, when the great bulk are actually for troop training, research development, recruiting, medical and religious use. CBS responds that it had no intention of implying that the \$12 million was used mainly for propaganda.

(7) CBS showed Robert Stack narrating a Defense Department film in a way which AIM says suggested that he was doing a film on the use of weapons in Vietnam when, in fact, the film was about unarmed reconnaissance pilots. CBS denied this, also.

AIM charged that "The Selling of the Pentagon" gave many viewers the impression that a large military training exercise called "Brass Strike" was put on for the benefit of a small group of civilian VIP's. The Defense Department points out that the training exercise would have taken place with or without the VIP visitors and that many other observers, including military personnel saw it.

(9) AIM claimed the CBS showed Assistant Secretary of Defense Jerry Friedheim declining to answer half of the questions he was asked at a press briefing when he actually responded to 31 of the 34 questions asked. It was charged that CBS used the same technique to indicate that press briefings in Saigon were characterized by "No comment" answers to newsmen's questions.

Although CBS claimed to have an answer for every one of the criticisms of "The Selling of the Pentagon," its comprehensive reply to its critics left many questions unanswered. AIM says it criticized 23 points in the CBS documentary. CBS dealt with only 13 of these in its "comprehensive" reply.

Not even enough courtesy to say "No comment!"

Religious Upsurge In Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 2)
traditionally Russian is traditionally Christian, from infant baptism to Christian weddings to funerals. For example, polls and sociological surveys indicate that the majority of newborn children in Russia are baptized. These polls show that more than 60% of the children in the industrial city of Gorky are baptized, while the figures in rural areas rise to 80%. Much of this is simply tradition, with little awareness of the spiritual significance.

However, there is no doubt that these strong traditions have helped to preserve a germ of spirituality and, more and more, Russians are beginning to investigate the real significance of these ceremonies. Church weddings are becoming so popular that the Komsomol, an organization which directs propaganda towards Soviet youth, has found it necessary to wage an all-out campaign against them. Work stoppages

on religious holidays are frequent and on the increase, particularly in collective farms and villages.

Unwittingly, the Soviet government, in its campaign of recent years to restore at least physically some of its more historic churches, has increased the religious questioning. Especially Soviet young people, who have never seen images or icons, are questioning the government's claim that they are simply relics of ancient mythological figures. They are initially attracted by the mystique of a taboo, the attractive rituals and Byzantine art; but once there, many are fascinated by the interesting sermons, and Western church music.

"Religion Gives Hope"
However, a recent survey of high school students by the Soviet magazine, *Problems of Scientific Atheism*, suggests that many Soviet youths are going beyond a simple curiosity and enjoyment of ancient ritual. Wrote one Leningrad senior,

"Religion gives people hope for something in life. What a man believes may be mythical, but without faith one cannot live." Wrote another student, "Why does religion exist? Obviously because man yearns for something pure and exalted. Religion satisfies this yearning."

That yearning has become a real threat to a society whose existence is based upon the assumption of materialism. Those who have found God in the Soviet Union have gone first to the core of Marxist society, to find it hollow and empty. This discovery is one which the Russian government must prevent at all costs if it is to survive in its Marxist form. But if Marxism is to be seriously challenged in the Soviet Union and around the world, Western Christianity must recognize the anti-Marxist religious struggle and support it. If it does, millions of Russians experiencing perhaps the greatest bondage of the spirit in human history shall surely know hope, and someday even freedom.



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Freda Utley

(Continued from page 6)
forces against Communism, for the obvious reason that they understand it best; they seem most able to identify with the frustrated idealism which has led reformers to become revolutionaries. Division in the anti-Communist camp persists because there is no common denominator of commitment to progress, social justice, internationalism or individual freedom.

For that reason, simplistic confrontation policies to block the spread of Communism have often inadvertently done the opposite. From such a perspective,

"I have incurred the displeasure of the "Right" as well as the "Left" by the opinions I have expressed...following my return from Russia in 1936, to awaken the Free World to realization of the Communist menace. A world which, for all its shortcomings and its frequent failures to live up to its basic principles, still deserves to be called 'free.' Because even the worst political and economic conditions within its orbit seem like Paradise, or at least as a pretty good Purgatory, to all who have experienced the Hell of Communist tyranny."

As the afternoon slipped away, it was obvious that the number of topics on which we could talk was endless. It was also easy to see why Freda Utley's fellow correspondents in China called her the "flame round which they gathered."

Perhaps the most revealing insight into the depth of this great woman was contained in her parting comments as I walked her home along R Street. "I

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Marx and Lenin

(Continued from page 2)

didn't read Solzhenitsyn's *First Circle* right away because I didn't think I could bear it; but when I finally did, I was struck by how great a number of courageous people could maintain their integrity, even in the face of such inhuman tyranny as Soviet Communism. How tragic it is that so few do the same here in America, where it is much easier."

considerable. Let us not blame Marx alone for everything that has been done in his name; but more importantly, let us not overlook Marx's grievous errors (if not deceptions) in recognizing that his followers' were even worse. It is true that a good seed can produce bad fruit if the environment is poor or if it gets poor care. But a rotten seed can never produce good fruit. And "classical" Marxism is a downright rotten seed.

Walt Meets IFVC

(Continued from page 3)

senators and congressmen to discuss the international situation in the struggle against Communism.

Also attending the dinner was Mr. Bo Hi Pak, President of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, whose dance troupe, the famous "Little Angels," performed

for guests at the dinner. Gen. Walt and Mr. Martin are on a fact-finding tour to investigate the sources of drug traffic from Asia to the U.S. Both men received awards this year from the Council Against Communist Aggression for their outstanding contributions to the cause of world freedom.

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