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The Rising Tide

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'Peace' Demonstrators Harass Tide Salesman

"Peace Vigilers" in front of the White House are not as peaceful as they would like people to believe, according to FLF Research Coordinator James Cowin. Cowin said he had been harassed several times by them while selling *The Rising Tide* near their camp on the Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk.

Advocating immediate and total U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, the vigilers have maintained a continuous watch in front of the White House for over a year. Averaging about a dozen people, they distribute their literature to passers-by during the day in order to gain additional support for their position. They never condemned the North Vietnamese for the murder and kidnapping of innocent civilians.

Tourists Offended

Cowin said he noticed that many tourists, businessmen and government workers appeared

visibly offended by the demonstrator's dishevelled appearance, as well as by the demand for immediate U.S. withdrawal. Feeling that the *Tide* would renew their inspiration in America and in youth, Cowin made the White House sidewalk his primary sales territory. He would wait until a tourist, businessman or government work had been approached by a demonstrator, and then offer the same person a copy of the *Tide*. Response was generally friendly, and Cowin consistently sold over twenty papers an hour.

The radical demonstrators, seeing that the FLF officer's *Tide* sales were undercutting their propaganda efforts, took countermeasures. According to Cowin, a somewhat flustered representative of the demonstrators asked him to leave the area. When Cowin remained, the demonstrators asked a Park Police officer to request that he leave. Cowin's presence being

See COWIN, page 4



Fourth WACL Conference, Tokyo, 1970. The 6th Conference, August 24-27 in Mexico City, will be the first held in Western Hemisphere.

World Watches W.A.C.L. As Mexico, U.S. Prepare

Recent dramatic policy shifts between various Communist and Free World nations, while seeking to lessen tensions between governments, have also intensified the struggle between pro and anti-Communist forces within those nations. One perfect illustration can be seen in the preparations for the Sixth World Anti-Communist League

Conference, to be held this year in Mexico City, August 24-27.

Mexico recently broke diplomatic relations with Nationalist China, a key founder of the WACL, in order to recognize Communist China. On the other hand, a number of Soviet diplomats were expelled from Mexico for their part in transporting Mexican students

to Moscow under the guise of a cultural exchange, while actually sending them to Pyongyang for revolutionary guerrilla training. This delicate balance, in a way symbolic of the whole international situation, can and will be swung in favor of the force which does the most to win popular support. For this reason, the Federacion Mejicana Anticomunista (FEMACO) was anxious to host this year's WACL Conference, the first to be held outside of Asia.

It will be taken by most observers as a test of strength, and of the real "world character" of the WACL. For this reason the planning throughout the past year has been both very thorough, and ambitious. Over 300 delegates have been invited, including 70 from the United States. The U.S. delegation, under the auspices of the American Council of World Freedom (see TRT, Vol. II, No. 8, "ACWF"), will include an eight-member FLF contingent. The stakes are high, and the Mexicans know it. Professor Raimundo Guerrero, FEMACO Chairman, has been working tirelessly since the WACL Executive Board meeting in Washington, December 1971, to make the conference strike a decisive blow for world freedom and create a lasting impression on the Mexican general public.

The theme of the Sixth WACL Conference is truly inspired: "Civilization and Progress, Yes -- Communism, No!" Resolutions, a Final Communique, and the endorsement of figures such as leading Latin American athletes, stress that the struggle against Communism is not just political or military, but involves the very foun-

See WACL, page 4.



Salonen (left) and Rasenick in Georgetown University debate.

Salonen, Rasenick In Vietnam Debate

WASHINGTON. A debate sponsored by FLF's Committee for Responsible Dialogue got off to a dubious start at Georgetown University July 17 as pro-Hanoi speaker Mark Rasenick showed up an hour late to argue the question "What Do the People of Vietnam Really Want?" with FLF President Neil A. Salonen.

The debate was the first of several that FLF plans to organize this summer through the CRD, which already has made tentative arrangements for debates with radical and Yippie leaders in Miami and Chicago in early August.

A half-hour after the Georgetown debate was to begin, CRD organizer Gerry Willis asked Salonen to go ahead and give his views in order not to keep the assembled crowd waiting any longer. Rasenick walked in near the end of Salonen's presentation.

Rasenick apologized for his tardiness, saying that he "did

not feel well" and then presented his ideas on the issue. A lengthy, at times heated, question and answer period followed.

Rasenick opened his remarks by describing his trip to Vietnam in 1970. "It was really awe-inspiring to see the (North) Vietnamese people coming home after a 14-16 hour day carrying banners and singing

See DEBATE, page 3.

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Soviets Clamp Down On Academic Freedom

Indications that the Soviet Union was moving toward the establishment of social sciences which are free to pursue objective truth have turned out to be false, according to Purdue University Professor of Political Science, Rolf H.W. Theen.

Writing in the May-June issue of *Problems of Communism*, Theen concluded, "The available evidence suggests that the present Soviet leadership has embarked upon a major effort to turn back the clock, i.e., to undo and reverse the process of emancipation of Soviet social science from Marxism-Leninism. In the case of political science, clearly, the drive for an independent

discipline has--at least for the time being--come to a halt..."

Tracing the history of the struggle for investigative freedom in Soviet political science from just after the fall of Khrushchev, Theen singled out a member of the Soviet Association of Sciences (SAPN), F.M. Burlatsky, as one of the Soviet academic leaders arguing for the establishment of a separate and academically autonomous discipline to study political problems.

Challenge

Burlatsky's early arguments seemed to challenge the Communist Party's right to dictate what can be investigated and discovered by the political scientist. A genuine political science, wrote Burlatsky, "presupposes the formulation of questions the answers to which are not known in advance."

Burlatsky's views were ultimately defeated as the SAPN decided to leave the problem up to the Institute of State and Law and to the USSR Academy of Sciences. A much narrower definition of political science discipline was later proposed by

See POLI. SCI., page 5.

Accuracy In Media

Keough Hits 'Advocacy' At AIM Press Luncheon

WASHINGTON, JULY 24. James T. Keough, author of *Nixon and the Press*, warned about the destructive effects of the left-liberal bias of the news media at a National Press Club luncheon sponsored by Accuracy in Media, Inc. (AIM), a non-partisan group which exposes media errors.

Reed J. Irvine, Executive Director of AIM introduced Keough, who spoke on "Responsibility and the Press."

A former special assistant to President Nixon, Keough noted that "more and more readers are becoming suspicious of the press." This "credibility gap" exists, he said, because of the media's "advocacy," or intentionally favoring one point of view, at the expense of traditional journalistic standards of objectivity.

Keough noted three tendencies which he said are destroying the credibility of journalists as well as creating unwarranted doubts about our government--"the obsession with the negative, left of center ideological conformity, and the tendency to exaggerate where exaggerating suits them."

ITT Example

The ITT controversy and the reaction to President Nixon's countermeasures against the North Vietnamese invasion were cited as examples. Keough read several statements from top U.S. legal experts, including the Dean of Harvard Law

School, which confirmed that Attorney General Mitchell had acted properly.

The anti-trust settlement had in fact been described as a great blow to ITT, "and no pay-off had ever existed." But the press, trapped by their own viewpoint, believed Dita Beard's obviously confused testimony. "ITT was big business and Kleindeinst a known political conservative. They were marked guilty until proven innocent."

Haiphong

Last April, when President Nixon announced the mining of Haiphong harbor, the media, Keough asserted, generally reported that the North's offensive would succeed, and that "the U.S. action was not only foolhardy but immoral." The public was exposed to a constant din of warnings that the reaproachment with the Russians and the Chinese was ruined, and that the war "could quite possibly escalate into a confrontation between...two superpowers."

Subsequent events proved the media almost entirely mistaken.

Keough emphasized that three courses were open to the press, if the journalists wished to restore their credibility. Either more government control, a non-governmental commission to oversee the press, or efforts within the professional to heal itself. Keough emphasized that he advocated only the third alternative.



Students carry huge Cuban flag at May 20 Abdala march. More than 5,000 participated.

'Abdala' Pioneers New Path Toward Liberation

The following article is based on an interview between Jose Font, Washington Area Coordinator for Abdala, and FLF Program Coordinator Gary Jarmin.

Abdala, a new and fast-growing Cuban student movement, is "working for the eventual liberation of Cuba." According to Jose Font, local Washington Coordinator for the organization, "The name Abdala originated from a poem by the famous Cuban patriot, Jose Marti. In the poem, Abdala, a young Arab prince, is faced with the decision of going to fight invaders of his homeland or staying in his comfortable palace surroundings and simply ignore the situation. Heroically, Abdala chooses to fight."

Analogous to the prince, Font described the members of Abdala as young Cubans who have chosen to work for the

"liberation of their motherland, rather than become apathetic and indifferent" like some other young Cuban exiles.

Remarking that patriots in exile, had helped with Cuban independence in the past, Font added that Abdala may face similar difficulties "like Marti, who struggled against exiles who had sold themselves to American interests."

Font expressed disenchantment with the U.S. government for not assisting and even blocking attempts by Cuban exiles to overthrow the dictatorial regime of Fidel Castro. He said that Abdala eventually plans to start a radio station to broadcast into Cuba, but the U.S. government has restricted any organization from doing so.

Font pointed out that a primary goal of Abdala is to make Cubans in the U.S. realize "you have to help yourself before somebody else will help you." He did not rule out U.S. assistance if and when it came; but, he said, "we are not going to count on it."

Font reiterated some of the basic principles Abdala is fighting for that were outlined in an official document:

- 1) Absolute Independence
- 2) Political and Economic Sovereignty
- 3) Individual and Collective Liberty within the Framework of a Representative Republic
- 4) The Cuban Nation in its Total Concept
- 5) An Integral Vision of Man

"All of the principles" the document declared, "are today suppressed in Cuba as a result of the existing tyranny, the direct

intervention of the Soviet Union, the connivance of the United States, and the vanity and irresolute of the Sons of Cuba. In order to put an end to the violation of our rational principles, we conclude that, since there are no legal resources left to us, the only recourse is armed insurrection."

May 20 Protest

So far Abdala has mostly carried out protests and demonstrations to make their cause known. The most recent one was held in Washington, D.C. on May 20. Over 5,000 Cubans marched and declared their intent to realize "the fundamental principle and objectives of the Cuban nation--Principles that were not negotiable in the past, are not negotiable in the present and will not be negotiable in the future."

Font said that to help raise money for its projects and goals, "Abdala plans to create a Cuban Economic Institution, which will also have broad functions similar to that of the United Jewish Appeal."

Mostly Students

Members of Abdala tend to be less conservative than many of their older Cuban compatriots. This is due primarily to the fact that most of its members are young students and intellectuals. Probably for that reason it is much more concerned about its ideological position than most other Cuban organizations.

Of Abdala's principles, See ABDALA, page 6.

From the Underground

Cuba's Political Prisoners

by Gary Jarmin

An estimated 70,000-90,000 political prisoners are rotting in Cuban concentration camps (estimate of InterAmerican Commission of Human Rights). Unfortunately the American media has found it can make more bucks glorifying the Angela Davis court trial than it can giving even an inch of space to the real heroes who are resisting the immoral and dictatorial rule of Fidel Castro.

Lee Lockwood, an admirer of Castro, reported in *Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel*, that by "mid 1964 the number of men interned in government jails and prison camps for political crimes or 'errors' was listed officially at over fifteen thousand. One year later, Castro indicated it was now closer to twenty thousand and still growing." According to Lockwood, "in proportion to total population, this would be the equivalent to having six hundred thousand men in jail for political reasons in the United States." (Using the higher estimate of the InterAmerican Commission, this figure would be well over 2 million.)

Lockwood goes on to admit that the majority of the prisoners, rather than being bourgeois reactionaries, as many of Castro's apologists would declare, are "campesinos--peasants... serving terms ranging from two to twenty years."

To imprison so many men because of their "ideas" is a crime in itself, but even more criminal are the intolerable conditions, physical and mental persecution to which the prisoners are subjected.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights published its "Second Report on the Situation of Political Prisoners and Their Relatives in Cuba" in November 1970. The Commission reported that "...Prisoners are beaten to weaken their resistance and lead them to rehabilitation... Guards act with extraordinary sadism: the prisoners who refuse to submit to the exhausting, daily, destructive hard labor are

beaten, they are obliged to submerge themselves in a trench of filth or in swamps, after which they are put in a cell, naked, with only the floor to lie on, without soap or toilet paper, and in solitary confinement."

Another communication the Commission received spoke of Pedro Luis Boitel, a Cuban student leader who has been in jail for several years. "... in the course of these years his legs were amputated on account of infected wounds. He is today on the verge of death."

In May 1972, the regime informed Boitel's mother that her son was free. When she arrived she found that Pedro Luis Boitel is at last free. He is dead and was buried on May 24, 1972.

Page 34 of the same report stated in one particular case of "21 comrades of the so-called Escambray Case, who had been on the Isle of Pines for the last three years, they were called one morning to be transferred. Subsequently we learned that they were taken to Santa Clara for trial. They left there having all been sentenced to death and were put in a truck which took them near Escambray to be executed. The execution was carried out with machine guns as they got out of the truck."

The Commission has sent the Cuban government 15 notes since April 1967, transmitting pertinent parts of 37 specific denunciations. "No reply was received..."

Most reports indicate that the situation in Castro's prisons has not gotten any better, nor will it in the near future. Despite these facts, several major newspapers and congressmen have found it expedient to ignore the situation, while condemning Greece, Spain and South Vietnam for their handling of political prisoners.

The more expediently we ignore these prisoners' plight, the more expediently they and the voice of freedom in Cuba will die.

The Rising Tide

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Khmer Republic's First Election Held

from *The Republic*
A. Gaffar Peang-Meth, Editor
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Belonging to one of the greatest and oldest civilizations in the world, that of the Khmer-Mon... (We) are determined... to promote a political and social democracy for the happiness and prosperity of all Khmers, from which are banished all exploitation of man by man, oppression and intolerance; to defend our republic regime...; to preserve territorial integrity, independence and national unity.... We Khmer People... reaffirm our aspirations for a durable peace in the world, and our will to actively cooperate with all nations without distinction of race, religion, and political regime, with a view to progress and peace....

The draft republican constitution which was submitted to a popular referendum on April 30, 1972, was approved by a large majority of the voters and came into force on May 12.

According to official Khmer figures, 2,350,963 Khmer citizens of both sexes over the age of 18 (but excluding the clergy), are registered to vote. Despite the conditions of war and enemy propaganda campaigns calling for a boycott of the referendum, 1,650,331 voters turned out at the polls: 1,608,293 cast ballots approving the draft, 41,172 against, and fewer than one thousand ballots were considered void. The Government has pronounced the outcome of the referendum as "very satisfactory." So, after two years of operation under the old 1947 Constitution, since the deposition of Prince Sihanouk on March 18, 1970, the Khmer Nation has finally adopted a new republican Constitution which is the Law of the Land.

With the proclamation of the new Constitution, the next step for the Khmer Republic was to

hold a presidential election on June 4, 1972 with universal suffrage: direct the secret. Five candidates submitted their names to the Ministry of Interior for the presidency: Keo An, a law professor, Huy Mong, an oldtime political figure, In Tam, former President of the National Assembly, Sim Var, Ambassador to Japan, and President Lon Nol. The latter was the last to register for the candidacy. However, Huy Mong withdrew from the race, and Ambassador Sim Var's candidacy was rejected as his spouse is of Japanese origin contrary to the requirements for candidacy as stipulated in the May 12 ordinance (20-P2/PRK) and article 25 of the Constitution that the spouse must be of "Khmer nationality of birth."

The Khmer presidential electoral campaigns lasted from May 21 to June 3. On June 4, more than one million people (the clergy are excluded) voted for the candidate of their choice, despite the existing conditions of war. On June 6, 1972, Premier Son Ngoc Thanh told the nation that the election was held "in freedom and order without compulsion." Candidate In Tam lodged complaints at the Constitutional Court with regard to the conduct of the presidential electoral process (however the court's investigation confirmed the fairness of the election).

The provisional results of the presidential elections were recorded as follows: Lon Nol won 578,560 votes or 54.93%, In Tam, 257,496 or 24.44%, and Keo An, 217,174 or 20.16%. A majority is required to win the presidency.

Abroad, where Khmer citizens also voted, the results are: In Paris, of the 327 voters, 246 voted for Lon Nol, 56, In Tam and 15, Keo An. In London, Lon Nol won 51 votes, in

See ELECTION, page 7.

YAF Conference Examines Strategic Defense Question

WASHINGTON. A very informative "Capitol Hill Conference on Strategic Arms" was held here July 21-23 by the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), to investigate the issue of strategic defense in general and the SALT accords in particular.

Chairing the conference was Frank Donatelli, YAF National Board member, who introduced speakers Bill Schneider (legislative aide to Sen. James Buckley) and Jeffrey Bell, former Editor of *Battleline*, at a particularly good morning session.

A penetrating question and answer session followed prepared comments by the two speakers. Schneider, an expert on strategic arms, documented the claim that the SALT accords effectively assure the Soviets strategic superiority over the U.S. by 1975. (See "Capitol Report", p. 5 and TRT Vol. II, No. 9 for details.) Bell, responding to questions from the audience, criticized the Nixon Administration view that actual numbers are probably less important than the new relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that "balance of Power" July 31, 1972

strategies usually work only when "a high degree of ideological conformity and unity of interests are in evidence."

Bell asserted that such is not the case today and criticized the Administration for its lack of persistent leadership in seeking to obtain a larger defense budget from Congress. He admitted, however, that, given the lack of support from Congress, the U.S. would probably not have been able to keep pace with the Soviets even without the SALT accords.

Other speakers scheduled for the conference included economist Lewis Frank, author-editor John Snyder, Congressional aides Daniel F. Joy and Steven Galeback, American Security Council representatives William Kling and Charles Stewart, and many others.

YAF editor Jerry Norton summed it up in a memorandum distributed at the conference, saying "Any progress... (we) may make in achieving our goals... is absolutely meaningless if the nation's defenses are crumbling at the same time."

Theoretical Corner: Historical Materialism

The following article was excerpted from Dr. Sang Hun Lee, *Communism: A New Critique*, published by the International Federation for Victory over Communism, headquartered in Seoul, Korea. FLF is the American affiliate of the Federation.

According to Marx, society is composed of the "base" and the "superstructure." The base is the production relationship and the superstructure consists of views and institutions based on political, legal, religious, artistic, and philosophical ideas. The superstructure is the product of the base, and the progress of the superstructure corresponds to that of the base. As the progress of the base is accomplished through contradiction and struggle, the progress of ideas and institutions (super-structure) is also accomplished by contradiction, argument and struggle. Such contradiction and struggle, according to Marx, is the reflection of the conflict of the age in which the base lives and operates. Therefore, the super-

structure would not persist long, but would be extinguished with the extinction of the economic base. (Marxism in Linguistics)

Let us attempt a critique. First we will examine the point that the superstructure is the product of the base. This means that the various views and institutions of society are established through the production relationship. They are terminated with the termination of production relationship, and the appearance of a new production relationship causes the appearance of new views and institutions. Views and institutions are thus entirely and exclusively dependent on production relationship. Marx developed the theory of the base and the superstructure in this way, and Stalin shared his emphasis. Their historical materialism is the application of dialectical materialism, which maintains that spirit is the product of matter.

In truth, however, the progress of history does not support this theory. Let us take some examples. In law and art, for instance, the law of the Roman age of slavery is still preserved in the age

See THEORY, page 7.

Salonen-Rasenick Debate: 'What Do the People Want?'

DEBATE, from page 1.

the Vietnamese unity song," he declared. "The people have a deep admiration for Ho Chi Minh. They have posters of him nearly everywhere," he continued.

Salonen questioned Rasenick's exuberance, stating that the reason for the 14-16 hour day and the display of outward unity is that "North Vietnam is a totalitarian dictatorship where strict obedience and unanimity of opinion are absolutely enforced."

Salonen, who has travelled twice to South Vietnam, went on to compare the degree of freedom in the South to that in the North. "Three of the most important indices of freedom in any society," he argued, "are freedom of press, freedom to dissent and freedom to organize labor unions with the ability to strike... In none of these areas," he continued, "is there even the semblance of freedom in North Vietnam, while in the South all three are in abundant evidence, especially for a nation at war."

"What the people of all Vietnam really want," said Salonen, "is freedom, their own land, and village democracy." He cited the performance of the South Vietnamese Army and People's Self-Defense Forces against the current Hanoi offensive as evidence for their willingness and determination to defend their nation against North Vietnamese aggression.

Rasenick countered this by saying that the South Vietnamese soldiers are merely well-paid "American mercenaries," while the North Vietnamese are "dedicated fighters" seeking to liberate their compatriots in the South by overturning the "Saigon puppet government." "Saigon gets 10 times as much aid as Hanoi does," he stated.

Asked by Salonen why North Vietnamese soldiers are found chained to their tanks, Rasenick changed the subject, describing in detail the effects of American "anti-personnel" weapons on innocent women and children.

Rasenick went on to defend the accomplishments of the North. "Their literacy rate is over 60%," he said. "Even little children are educated. They all know who Lenin, Stalin, Marx, Nixon and McNamara are. In fact," he added, "some of them

even know more than me, since I never took a history course in college."

Salonen made no attempt to rebut the latter argument.

"People's Peace"

The two debaters also presented contrasting views on the validity of the "People's Peace Treaty," which Rasenick had travelled to Hanoi in 1970 to sign.

Salonen, who had gone to Saigon in 1971 specifically to investigate the validity of treaty supporters' claim that it represented the views of the "people and students" of South Vietnam, said "I talked to the leaders of every major student organization in Saigon and have letters from many others elsewhere, and none of them had even heard of the treaty. It was signed by one person, Huyn Tan Mam," then head of the Saigon Student Union." He signed it completely without the knowledge of the people he supposedly represented, in the name of the 'National Student Union of Vietnam'--an organization which simply does not exist."

"After my discussions with student leaders in Saigon," he continued, "they confronted Mam, and although he tried everything from bureaucratic stalling procedures to destroying ballot boxes to outright terrorism, he was eventually ousted--though not before his supporters had murdered one of his chief opponents in cold blood."

Rasenick rebutted that Mam is really a popular progressive leader with broad support. "He has suffered much at the hands

of the Saigon regime," he said. "At the present time we don't even know if he is alive." He claimed that the reason students in South Vietnam did not know about the People's Peace treaty is that the Saigon government would not allow him and other Hanoi delegates into the country to publicize it.

Salonen pointed out that over 10,000 students attended the funeral of the young man assassinated by Mam supporters, and that this hardly represents support for Mam or his ideas.

The discussion then turned back to the people of North Vietnam. Rasenick said "I admit that they're not living very well. They complain that they have to feed the American prisoners too well," he added. "I guess I wouldn't enjoy living there very much myself."

However, he blamed the plight of the North Vietnamese people primarily on American bombing and America's involvement in the war in general. "If we hadn't gotten involved in Vietnam, the Vietnamese people would have been united long ago under socialism and Ho Chi Minh."

"I can't blame Nixon alone for the war," he said. "The ultimate responsibility rests with the Generals--General Electric, General Motors, General Dynamics."

Salonen concluded, claiming that the real responsibility for the suffering rests with the North Vietnamese Communists. "The war could end today," he said. "All the North Vietnamese have to do is take their tanks, their artillery and their masses of troops, turn around and go home."



FLF President Salonen: "The people want...freedom."

Kintner Critical:

McGovern's Defense Plan

The article discussed here, published in the July-August Freedom at Issue (Freedom House, New York), was not an examination of (McGovern's) candidacy but an analysis of the national security question in light of McGovern's proposals. A national educational organization dedicated to strengthening democratic institutions, Freedom House published the article because it believes "the nation's future may well depend upon whether the American electorate rapidly brings itself to understand the admittedly complex issues of national security and related foreign policies." Our analysis of Dr. Kintner's article is offered here in the same spirit.

Senator George McGovern's defense plan recently came under heavy criticism from a leading military affairs specialist. Dr. William R. Kintner, Director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, described the policy as "a fiscal formula for unilateral disarmament" in the July-August issue of *Freedom at Issue*. Kintner repeatedly criticized the South Dakota Senator for his "sloppy research" in the formulating his proposals.

McGovern's proposed 54.8 billion dollar defense budget would be fully effective by 1975 and would save the U.S. "roughly \$23 billion over estimated 1972 defense expenditures."

The projected cuts are enormous.

Active duty military manpower would be slashed from 2.35 million in 1973 to 1.7 million by 1975. U.S. land forces in Europe would be cut by almost two-thirds, from 300,000 to 130,000. All U.S. land forces in Korea would be recalled.

Equipment cutbacks would be even greater. Aircraft task forces would be cut from sixteen to six, only three of which can be on station at all

times. Strategic bomber strength would drop from approximately 450 B-52's to 200, with a halt in the deployment of the safeguard ABM system. Purchases of new equipment such as Minutemen III missiles, MIRV warheads, and long-range Poseidon submarine-launched missiles, would be virtually halted.

Research and development programs would suffer most of all. Work on almost every new weapons system would come to a halt. For example, the F-14, the F-15 fighter, and the B-1 bomber development programs would be abandoned. (Sen. McGovern's office confirmed that despite Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's claims to the contrary, McGovern's proposed cancellation of the F-15 is still in effect.)

Dr. Kintner asserts that McGovern commits two major errors in the formulation of this proposal. **First, he underestimates U.S. defense needs, a fault which has resulted from the improper evaluation of Soviet strategic interests. Second, he overestimates the amount of slack which can be cut from our armed services without rendering them almost totally incapacitated.**

According to Kintner, McGovern regards the Soviet Union as "a powerful but relatively benign country, one whose weapons systems have been vastly over-rated in terms of quality and quantity....There is no discussion of Soviet strategic thinking or the possible intentions of Soviet leaders toward the United States...McGovern tends to consider only the best possible alternative when treating the Soviet Union. New Soviet military developments are usually ignored or explained away."

McGovern bases his proposals on obsolete 1971 figures, Kintner claims. In his proposal delivered in January, 1972, he granted the Soviets approximately 1500 ICBM's and 400 Polaris-type missiles. Only six months later the SALT agreements revealed estimates that the Soviets possess 1,618 ICBM's and 710 Polaris-type

See DEFENSE, page 7.



Author Dickey recounts Vietnam experience at Berkeley rally.

Veteran Speaks Out Viet Cong Terrorism: Long-Standing Policy

by Bob Dickey
Berkeley FLF

(In Vietnam) The Communist-dictated campaign of terror did not start after U.S. involvement, as charged by many of today's one-sided "peace" advocates, but antedated active American involvement by over 15 years. In August, 1945, the Viet Minh began a campaign to eliminate all anticolonial leaders who did not conform to the political dictates of the Stalinist Viet Minh, and its leader, Ho Chi Minh. These earliest victims of post-WWII organized Communist terror included many strong nationalists like Bui Quang Chieu, the founder of the Constitutionalist Party; Vo Van Nga, the leader of the Party for Independence; and United National Front member and former pro-West Social Democrat Nguyen Van Sam.

Ho's Friend

As the Viet Minh terrorist campaign expanded from primarily political targets to include religious sects and non-Stalinist military leaders, men like Ta Thu Than were assassinated. Ta Thu Than was a personal friend of Ho Chi Minh, and one of the revolution's most gifted leaders, but unfortunately for him, he was also not in accord with the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, so he had to be removed, brilliant strategist though he was.

Nor did holy men escape the terror of the Communists -- Huynh Phu So, the leader-on-earth of the Hoa Hao religious movement, was murdered and his body chopped up and scattered to prevent it from becoming an object of veneration by his more fanatical followers.

Only Reds Left

The assassinations of many other Nationalist independent military and religious leaders

resulted in the Viet Minh claim that after 1946 only the Communists had outstanding leaders, capable of leading the revolution. The claim was well substantiated - the Viet Minh had liquidated all of the outstanding non-Communist leaders in the preceding year-and-a-half.

Thus the roots of Communist terror against the Vietnamese people run deep indeed. Nor was this ruthlessness confined to the area of Cochin China (today, most of South Vietnam, including the Saigon Area.) In February, 1953, the first of several waves of terror, the "Population Classification Decree," broke over North Vietnam, signaling the beginning of a reign of terror and brutality that was to last almost four years-until 1956.

'People's Courts'

The quoted explanations for this melange of horrors, later to be collectively called "Land Reform," was to separate the "enemies of the people," and to deliver landlords and rich peasants to "peoples courts". Peoples courts -- where anyone of the "jury" who did not agree to a guilty verdict was himself arrested and accused of being a spy. Soon people realized that to save their own lives, they had to denounce someone else, many times leading to that person's death, fictitious as his crimes might have been.

In the worst days of this early wave of terror the death toll averaged between 3 to 5 persons per village in the North. To quote the noted North Vietnamese writer and professor Nguyen Manh Tuong, the principle applied to Land Reform was, "It is better to kill ten innocent people than to let one enemy escape."

The incredible amount of killing and brutality finally prompted the people of the

See TERROR, page 8.

Tide Salesman Harassed

COWIN, from page 1.

entirely legal, he stayed. The demonstrators then began shouting obscenities, even calling Cowin a Communist, in a vain effort to drive away potential customers.

Selling Disrupted

Finally, one demonstrator approached Cowin and walked side-by-side with him up and down the sidewalk. When Cowin would approach a customer and begin to sell, the demonstrator would yell in Cowin's ear in order to disrupt the sale. The harassment continued until a Park Police officer threatened the demonstrator with arrest.

The demonstrators, originally

known as the "Quaker Vigil for Peace," changed their name to the "White House Vigil for Peace" after the Quakers left in November 1971 out of disillusionment with the bizarre conduct of the rest of the vigilers. Park Police sources said that the "vigil" had become a haven for drug addicts and homosexuals who had no other place to spend the night.

Cowin said he felt that the harassment only hurt the demonstrators, as it contradicted their "non-violent" image. When asked why they resorted to such tactics, Cowin replied, "I guess they couldn't tolerate any opposition to their radical point of view. Many of them are neo-Marxists and such tactics are in perfect accord with their ideology."

July 31, 1972

World Watches WACL

WACL, from page 1.

dations of a people's culture and social system.

Every region was assigned a quota of delegates and given a specific financial responsibility. ACWF, in addition to finding 70 qualified representatives, has pledged to contribute \$20,000 for the Conference. The success of this ambitious rally will serve as a foundation for real international cooperation between those groups who are dedicated to world freedom and are aware of the growing, not lessening, danger of Communism in the world.

Naturally, the members of the Freedom Leadership Foundation have been inspired by this call to commitment. Since the ACWF Board meeting in May, FLF has worked feverishly to raise a portion of America's financial pledge and also to send qualified representatives. The eight-member delegation, led by FLF President Neil

Salonen, plans to drive to the Conference in the newly acquired FLF Mobile Unit, a fifteen-passenger, sound-equipped, all-purpose van.

The team will leave two weeks early, combining a six-state tour of key FLF chapters throughout the South, and a visit to the Republican National Convention in Miami, then proceeding to Mexico City. Preparations are already underway in those cities where the mobile team will visit, to include public rallies and good media coverage, all centering on broadening the distribution and support of *The Rising Tide*. This grass roots effort is only the first step toward re-establishing a solid core of young Americans who are committed to leading our nation in the fulfillment of her moral purpose -- to promote freedom throughout the world and ideologically defeat the forces of materialistic, atheistic Communism.

In this crucial year of national decision, the success or failure of the WACL Conference will have tremendous impact on the international anti-Communist movement. But perhaps even more important will be the effect upon the badly divided anti-Communist movements within the United States. For the first time, under the banner of the ACWF, many previously isolated groups are coming together because of the overriding need for unity if we are to succeed in our common struggle against Communism.

A successful Conference would cement that unity and inspire all American participants to commit even greater energies to cooperative efforts in the future. For this purpose the young members of FLF have been strongly working and praying, with high optimism. With that spirit, we can confidently expect concrete results from the conference this summer.



Former WACL Chairman Osami Kuboki (center) with other WACL leaders in Mexico City.

Soviets Stopping Search For Academic Freedom

POLI. SCI., from page 1.

the official Soviet newspaper, *Pravda*.

In 1969 and 1970 the debate was revived, though on a lower level of controversy, as Burlatsky and others argued for a more empirically-oriented political science, but strictly within the confines of Marxist-Leninist theory and methodology.

Writes Prof. Theen, "The stakes in the debate...have changed; the quest is no longer for a science which is free to pursue objective truth, one which is not designed merely to confirm the tenets revealed *a priori* by party doctrine. Instead, Burlatsky...now echoes the party's viewpoint that genuine science presupposes the correct ideological perspective."

In concluding his article, Prof. Theen states that the halting of the drives for academic freedom in political science "should not come as a surprise, considering the fact that political science, like sociology and psychology, has a

strong and natural propensity to destroy the types of myths which the Soviet leadership has, in the course of many years, created about itself and Soviet society, as well as *homo Sovieticus*."

"As Marx correctly recognized in *The 18th Century of Louis Bonaparte* (1852), the tradition of all past generations can weight 'like a nightmare on the brain of the living.' The same can be said of the claims and demands of an ideology, especially one as outdated, narrow and rigid in its perspectives as Marxism-Leninism."

erratum

TRT Vol. II, No. 11, page one: The lead article on POW's should read "as many as 1,600 Americans," not "approximately 1,600." The figure includes MIA's as well as known POW's.



editorial

U.S., Japan and China

Capitol Report

Jackson Questions SALT Agreements

by James Cowin



At hearings held July 18 by the Senate Armed Services Committee Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) effectively questioned the value of the U.S. defense system proposed under the SALT agreement.

The Washington Democrat said, in the first place, that limiting the defense ring around the Minuteman base in Grand Forks, North Dakota to 100 missiles made little sense militarily. The 100 interceptor missiles, which can stop incoming warheads, would be of limited use, as the 101st incoming warhead could destroy the base.

Jackson, who had supported President Nixon's campaign for an extensive ABM network, which would protect 12 Minuteman sites, was extremely critical of claims that protecting one ICBM site with 100 ABM's would provide real security. He felt that the proposed system was ineffective and that "if the administration wants 5.6 billion for the Grand Forks ABM, it should install at least 500 interceptors--not just 100."

Smith Responds

Chief U.S. SALT negotiator Gerard C. Smith responded to the Senator's queries about detection of possible Soviet violations of the SALT arms limitations and about the role of the Soviet

SS-9 missile, which can destroy a Minuteman base with a first strike.

When Jackson asked why the Soviets had refused to limit themselves to a maximum 1,618 ICBM's in the agreement, Smith answered that a declaration was not necessary, as U.S. observation satellites could readily detect the deployment of additional missile launchers.

Jackson then noted that observation satellites cannot see through heavy clouds, and the cloud cover over much of the Soviet Union hinders detection of mobile missile launchers, which the Soviets have now developed.

When asked if deployment of land mobile ICBM's by the Soviet Union would count as a violation of the clause limiting offensive missiles, Smith replied, "Technically not." But he added, "If we detected deployment of a mobile ICBM, the United States would consider it inconsistent with the purposes of the agreement," and this would constitute grounds for the U.S. to withdraw.

The focus then shifted to the 25 megaton SS-9 supermissile. Jackson asked whether the construction of the giant launchers meant that the Soviets were preparing a massive first strike which could destroy U.S. defenses.

The SS-9's, Smith replied, were constructed before the SALT agreements, and Soviet acceptance of limited ABM deployment left their cities open to attack. This vulnerability served as evidence for their willingness to cooperate.

Ervin Dubious

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) joined Sen. Jackson in pointing out that Soviet deployment of the SS-16, a missile with a 50 megaton warhead, cast suspicion on Soviet intentions. Jackson, who mentioned that he would not vote on the SALT accords until after much more investigation, was still skeptical of the accords' effect on our defense capability.

He asked if "the Soviets should destroy Minuteman ICBM's with their big rockets and (if) their submarine missiles should destroy U.S. bombers, is it wise to leave the President with the single option of striking back with submarine missiles?" What Sen. Jackson did not point out is that the Soviets are developing a fleet of high-speed, nuclear "killer subs" capable of tailing U.S. Polaris submarines and destroying them before they would have a chance to respond to a Soviet first-strike attack.

America's relationship with Japan is no simple affair. In addition to a one-to-one relation between the number one and (probably) number two economic countries, it is also a critical joint in the complex socio-politico-ideo-economic interrelationships centering around Japan, Communist China, the United States and Soviet Union.

When President Nixon announced his trip to China last summer, it is inconceivable that he had not considered notifying Japan before doing so. According to usual diplomatic procedure, informing

a close ally of such a drastic policy change is a must. To some, the President's diplomacy vis a vis Japan seemed "an important tactical error," while the change in China policy went unchallenged. We, however, felt the basic China strategy was wrong. It greatly undermined U.S. credibility and seemed to portray the U.S. as a country more interested in economic trade than long-standing alliances, whose leaders are more concerned with re-election than with America's global responsibilities or ideological principles. The President's strong response to the Hanoi offensive, of course, helped to bolster our allies' faith.

Regarding the Japanese strategy, there is little doubt that the Mr. Nixon's protocol did much to undermine the already slipping position of then Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, and therefore, that of Takeo Fukuda in his unsuccessful election bid against Japan's new Prime Minister, Kakuei Tanaka.

It is true that Tanaka's leadership could prove harmful if he guides Japan too close to Communist China. However, just as political pressure was an important factor in Nixon's decision to create a new China policy which the Democrats probably never could have gotten away with, so Fukuda may have been forced further left by his opposition than Tanaka will be allowed to move by his.

By the same token, Tanaka may be able (or be forced) to make substantial progress in terms of leading Japan to become once again a major political, as well as economic power -- and here her defense capability will be a critical issue -- while a conservative like Fukuda could expect far more resistance in this respect.

Some may disagree, but if the Japan "mistake" creates a climate in Japan which will allow her to assume her necessary position as a strong and responsible political actor in the Asian arena, then we feel the current situation may be less dim than it appears at first glance.

Many of the political power balance shifts now taking place in the world are results of a long process and many mistakes -- usually in terms of weakness in the American response to the threat of Communist aggression, insurgency and ideological warfare. Given these mistakes, however, (and the China question aside) the realities of today's world have necessitated a U.S. policy which fosters greater responsibility on the part of our allies for their own defense. Two crucial questions are whether or not America's moves to let her allies begin to "go it alone" have been too hasty, and whether our alleged commitment to defend our allies against Communist aggression is still both real and credible.

The answers to these questions could well determine whether or not the world makes it through the present transitional period united under freedom or under the tyranny of Communist totalitarianism. The credibility and stability of our international commitment must therefore remain the top priority in this time of national decision.

SUBSCRIBE TO

The Rising Tide

--See page 6.



JACKSON: Accords may leave too few options.
July 31, 1972

'Strength To Love'

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr: A Christian View of Marxism

If we accept the challenge with devotion and valor, then the bell of history will toll for Communism, and we shall make the world safe for democracy and secure for the people of Christ.

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Strength to Love

By Dan Fefferman

One may agree or disagree with the stand which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. took on the Vietnam issue during the last two years of his life; but when Marxists, Black Panthers and left-revolutionaries of all sorts today speak in his name, we would do well to recall what Dr. King had to say about Communism and the attitude a Christian should take in confronting its challenge.

Need For Education

In his book, *Strength to Love*, Dr. King states that Christians in particular need to be well-informed about Communism. Pointing out that over one billion people suffer under its anti-religious yoke, he cites Communism as "the most formidable rival" and most serious foe of Christianity in the world today.

At the outset, Dr. King proclaims that Communism and Christianity are fundamentally incompatible. "A true Christian cannot be a true Communist, for the two philosophies are antithetical and all the dialectics of the logicians cannot reconcile them."

Why? First, "Communism is based on a materialistic and humanistic view of life and history," while Christianity is "theistic and idealistic," affirming that "at the heart of reality is a Heart, a loving Father who works through history for the salvation of his children."

Ethical Relativism

Secondly, "Communism is based on ethical relativism and accepts no absolutes...Lying, violence and torture are considered to be justifiable means to achieve a millennial end." On the other hand, he explains, Christianity asserts that there are moral absolutes--right and wrong, good and evil, righteousness and sin. Christianity affirms that "God has placed within the very structure of this universe certain moral principles which are fixed and immutable...Immoral means

cannot bring moral ends, for the ends are pre-existent in the means."

Third, Communism attributes absolute value to the state, while Christianity affirms the infinite worth of the individual as a child of God. That the Communist state is theoretically "interim reality," writes Dr. King, makes no difference, since in practice the state has not withered away as Marx claimed it would. In practice "the (Communist) state becomes an end in itself and man is its dutiful servant."

In Christianity, however, "man is more than an animal guided by economic forces; he is a being of spirit crowned with glory and honor, endowed with the gift of freedom. The ultimate weakness of Communism is that it robs man of that quality which makes him man. Man... is man because he is free."

Dr. King sees Communism not only as a threat to democracy and Christianity, but as a challenge to them as well. "The theory, though surely not the practice, of Communism challenges us to be concerned about social justice. Christians," he continues, "are also bound to recognize the ideal of a world of unity in which all barriers of caste and color are abolished.... We must come to see that the Christian gospel is a two-way road. On the one side it seeks to change men's souls and thereby unite them with God; on the other, it seeks to change the environmental conditions of men so that the soul will have a chance once it is saved."

Middle Path

In economics, he pursues the middle path. "Nineteenth-century capitalism failed to appreciate that life is social, and Marxism failed, and still fails, to see that life is individual and social. The Kingdom of God is neither the thesis of individual enterprise nor the antithesis of collective enterprise, but a synthesis which reconciles the truth of both."

There are those, ourselves among them, who would say that Dr. King made a serious mistake in the last years of his life by acting in a way which in effect strengthened the enemy in Vietnam. If he were alive today to see the increasingly obvious North Vietnamese aggression, perhaps his views would have changed. Our point here is to clarify that he always remained ideologically committed to God and against Communism. Any Christian listening to one of the many Marxists now speaking in Dr. King's name would do well to remember this fact.

'Abdala' Seeking To Liberate Cuba

ABDALA, from page 2. Perhaps the most significant is its idea of the "Integral Vision of Man," based on that of the Cuban patriot Marti. This vision, Abdala states, "is the total comprehension of human misery and the cult of virtue, freedom and spiritual regeneration. It is altruism, and identification with a moral world ruled by the full practice of dignity."

"A military society is incompatible with our concept of man. The dictatorial whims which today benumb the Cuban nation remain unacceptable."

"Our ambition is to create a peaceful and fairer society, rid of poverty and hate--and free.

Slaves of neither misery or oppression, we covet a spiritual redemption in a community that holds respect for human dignity."

"Our love for our country will wage war on every front," the document concluded. "Our belief in human dignity, untamable and indivisible, will win us the sympathy and support of other peoples and the respect of our foes. Our flag, 'belonging to all and the good for all', shuns bitterness and vengeance, forgives and welcomes all men of honor. Cuba's children unite today and assume their responsibility with history to liberate and govern the reconstruction of our land."

Book Review: 'Coming Apart'

O'Neill, William L., *Coming Apart*, Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1971. Reviewer: David McClary.

Coming Apart is a critical and informal history of the 1960's in America. It was a decade that turned America around with its civil rights and riots; "guns and butter" policy; Kennedy's "New Frontier" and Johnson's "Great Society"; and the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Martin L. King, and Robert Kennedy.

The book has a theme on America's deterioration, which brings out a darker side of the decade. The history O'Neill reviews is a living history, filled with his own biases and observations. The work is one-sided, but is also good in giving a balance to a much "candy-coated" propaganda history and yet not a radical backwash in other extreme.

He starts the "Coming" with the Eisenhower Era when Blacks were Negroes demanding a little of the "American Dream." The Little Rock Incident and the "Brown vs. School Board" case opened the school system to integration. The Communists gained Cuba, the Arab world, the Atom Bomb, the space age, North Vietnam, North Korea, and a U-2 spy plane. The U.S. gained a variety of military and treaty "white-elephants", three recessions, and race, military, and business problems.

The Kennedy-Johnson Era built its "Camelot" on guns and butter. Vietnam got bigger and with an economic drain running into the billions and war dead by the thousands. The Missile Crisis brought more "white elephants" in missiles that couldn't hit a target, guns that jammed or exploded, and planes with wings that fell off or tires that blew out. We also got medicare, Peace Corps, Vista, and Alliance for Progress. We had the S.O.S., Panthers (White as well as Black), SNCC, CORE, and the Weathermen, but these were offset by Robert Kennedy, FBI, the Silent Majority, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King.

Youth were split on the values of the culture and those of the counter-culture. Some dropped out, turned on, and tuned out, while others became highly educated unemployables. The generation gap had turned commercial with the "mod" and "hip" look. Youth were surrounded by the glorious revolution, Jesusisms, Women's "Lib", gay power, racism, drugs, sex, sexism, and materialism. While many turned to metaphysics, running from Nihilism to the Jesus movement, others became swingers or motor cycle bandits.

For Middle America, inflation, high taxes, unemployment, busing, riots, Communism, and the Cold War came home to haunt them through the news media and real life. The cities eroded, Vietnam continued, crime and prices rose, wages increased for some while for millions of others only part time or non-employment, Black Power eclipsed the civil rights movement, youth rebelled while adults armed, sex was more in print than in action, and AMA (American Medical Association) was a synonym for death and profits.

This was a decade of problems which in no way anyone could deny, but it was also a decade of answers and progress: Urban redevelopment, civil rights, improved way of life for most, space-age development, human and spiritual awareness. More answers, however, await more leaders with new ideas and bullet-proof bodies.

We survived the twenties and came out on top. We have survived the sixties and may come out better. The book's "Bibliography" is mostly primary reference due to its recent occurrence. The sources seem to leave few stones unturned. He writes on the negative side of American history, but O'Neill's *Coming Apart* is recommended reading with easy and sometimes humorous style.

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FLF delegation leader Allen Wood talks with then-Premier Lon Nol in Phnom Penh, 1970. Delegation also met with Gen. In Tam and various Khmer political, student and religious leaders.

Khmer Elections

ELECTION, from page 3.

Tam 6, and Keo An, none. In New York, Keo An obtained 15 votes, Lon Nol 13, and In Tam 3, while in Washington, In Tam received 50 votes, Lon Nol 40 and Keo An 8. Of particular interest, in Moscow where 20 Khmers voted, 18 votes went to Lon Nol, and one each to the other candidates. In Warsaw and Prague, Lon Nol won all the votes cast.

According to the Minister of Information, the election was a "clean and fair" one and the winner obtained victory "democratically." He continued

that Lon Nol "took the risk of a failure, and it is extraordinary that in a country at war he undertook a courageous decision to organize an election."

Next on schedule are the legislative elections which will be held sometime in September. It is expected that many political parties will be organized and present their candidates for elections to the seats of the Assembly. Constitutionally, the Cambodian Communist party is permitted to participate peacefully in the Kmer electoral process.

We wish the Khmer Republic success.

Historical Materialism

THEORY, from page 3.

of capitalism. Greek art is highly esteemed even today. Still more conspicuous is the example of religion. Ancient religions such as Christianity, Buddahism, and Confucianism persist even today. How can one deny the sober fact that though the old production relationship has long since disappeared; the ideas and views did not die out, but flourished?

Marx' followers would explain this as follows: The views of a past age are sometimes preserved and utilized if they are useful to a later time. The reason Roman law was preserved in bourgeoisie law is that it is expendent to the Greek art is still highly esteemed because that are expressed universal and human aspects which are common to all societies. Engels said that though views and institutions are generally the product of economic conditions, the definite form taken by a certain state in a particular age cannot be explained by the economic conditions of that state or age alone. On the contrary, the form any view or institution takes in a given age is conditioned by various elements unique to that state. Those elements can be the national character, the personality of the state leader, or the past history of the country. (Stalin: *Feuerbach*)

Marx asserted that views and institutions progress along with the progress of the production relationship. This is a confession of self-contradiction. If the bourgeoisie take advantage of Roman law, it is because there is something in common between their legal view and that of the Roman age. If Greek art has a common value to all societies, it means that people of all ages, including the Greeks, have artistic sensibility and attitudes in common. When production relationship is changed entirely, why is there no change in such legal or artistic views? Marx did not resolve this contradiction between his theory and historical fact.

What is the position of the Unification Theory regarding the production relationship and views and institutions? Views and institutions are not the product solely of material conditions such as the production relationship, but the of a combination of human desire and those material conditions. It would be difficult in the absence of

human desire. Behind human action there is always man's basic desire and God's general will for all mankind.

Views and institutions -- the superstructure -- are the product of the spiritual factor (man's desire and God's will) and the material factor, such as social and economic conditions. Between these two, the most important is the spiritual factor. Marx' assertion that the superstructure was the product of only the production relationship was a distorted view. Consequently, his proposition, "Social existence determines man's consciousness," is also erroneous, being merely the result of assumption that production relationship determines superstructure.

Man's outer desire changes according to society and environment. The desire behind it, however, the basic desire for good life, does not change, regardless of time or place. Outer desire is specific and temporary; but basic desire is permanent and universal. Accordingly, man's everyday desire has two aspects: the temporary, specific aspect and the permanent, universal aspect. Therefore, the views and institutions, as the product of this desire, will also have these two aspects. For instance, in looking at Congress or Parliament, insofar as they are legislative institutions according to democratic practice, they are temporary and specific. But as the institutions to satisfy the human desire to live peacefully by law, they are permanent and universal.

These two aspects exist in all forms of ideas: Law, politics, religions, and philosophy. Between these two aspects, the temporary, specific one changes with time and place; but the universal, permanent aspect is changeless. Roman law is applied and preserved in bourgeois law because it has this permanent aspect. Greek art is still highly esteemed because it too has a permanent, university aspect transcending time and place. Though views and institutions which are primarily temporary in character may terminate with the extinction of production relationship, those richer in permanent elements may continue regardless of the change in production relationship. Religion has much that is permanent and universal within it. Therefore it has persisted and expanded for a long time.

McGovern Defense Plan Dangerous, Kintner Says

DEFENSE, from page 4.

missiles. And they are still building.

He also dismisses recent trends in Soviet strategy. He declared that the Soviets "place little emphasis on strategic bombers, although they have spent huge sums to develop a swingwing supersonic intercontinental bomber. First reported in 1971, the plane is estimated to become operational in 1973... To suggest that the Soviets will continue to place 'little emphasis' on strategic bombers is sloppy research if not misleading."

Possibilities

McGovern's defense analysts base their recommendations on possibilities, not on reality, according to Kintner. McGovern recommended that all anti-submarine warfare carriers be scrapped because he felt that land-based anti-submarine aircraft can cover 80% of the ocean surface. But he fails to recommend procurement of sufficient aircraft or bases to supply such coverage.

Finally, McGovern fails to acknowledge the effects of his defense policies on international diplomacy. U.S. troop withdrawals would seriously upset the balance of forces in Europe, leaving the Europeans open to political blackmail

by the Soviets. But the South Dakota Senator, ignoring past history and the aims of Marxist-Leninist ideology, dismisses this possibility, "as the Soviets are not credited with either the intention or desire to consider such tactics."

McGovern also fails to see that military pay increases and inflation have nullified previous attempts to cut defense spending. Dr. Kintner notes that budget cuts from 1968-72 have reduced military manpower by 30% and purchases by 40%, the lowest since 1950. Yet the 1973 budget is forecast at \$76.5 billion, only \$1.5 billion less than the 1968 wartime peak. Since 1967 approximately \$16.3 billion were eaten up by pay increases of up to 326%, and another \$6.2 billion went into increased purchase prices of military goods.

To offset the above-mentioned factors, McGovern must cut purchases by another 40-50% in order to achieve his goal. If his proposals are accepted, U.S. defenses will be reduced to a dangerous condition. Doomed to obsolescence and lacking in equipment for daily operations, the military forces would be almost totally ineffective.

Kintney concludes, "We may agree on the necessity to reorder priorities in the U.S., but in today's world we dare not reorder the priority of national strength in favor of national weakness."

Struggle Continues In Eastern Europe

By Dumitru Danielopol

WASHINGTON -- "The West, in its selfishness, has ignored the calamities which have engulfed the East. That devouring 'grasshoppers' have plunged into the fields of Moldavia and Wallachia."

Sounds familiar?

It is an excerpt from "Legendes Democratiques du Nord" (Northern Sagas) written in 1853 by Jules Michelet, the leading French historian of the past 30 years shows that it was a lesson from all the captive nations of Eastern Europe.

"The cruel practice of cheating on the soldier's rations, carried out by officers, sufficed to turn them (the soldiers) into terrifying pillagers, insatiable thieves, even when they had their bellies full," Michelet wrote.

"An army of 100,000 men steals for at least 300,000. Special detachments seems to be organized for pillage..."

Has anything changed in the last 120 years?

No But today's Soviets are even better organized at pillaging and ruthlessly exploiting their East European empire.

"What the Tartars were doing by instinct invading from the East, driven by barbaric instincts, is done by Russia out of sheer calculated Machiavellism," wrote the French historian.

"Every twenty years, it invades the country and drives it to despair. They (the Russians) want to make

national suicide desirable and welcome. Their agents can then easily propagate the formula 'let's take refuge in the great empire, let's become a Russian province.'"

Nothing seems different today. Incorporation into the Soviet system of formerly free and independent nations is a definite Russian goal.

"Nationalities, within the socialist system, are allowed to exist," Secretary General, Leonid Brezhnev told the 24th Party Congress in 1971, but "with the total victory of communism all over the world national differences and even the notion of nationhood will disappear."

Without waiting for that ultimate goal the Kremlin leaders are perpetrating a ruthless and relentless policy of genocide, de-nationalization and Russification, not only in the Baltic States and the Ukraine but in other parts of the Soviet Union.

It is more important that ever to recall the plight of the people of Eastern Europe at this time because "the West, in its selfishness," as Jules Michelet put it, it once again ready to ignore "the calamities that have engulfed the East." Indeed, Chancellor Willy Brandt's pacts with Russia and Poland and the European security conderence which is being prepared are ominous to the future of the captive peoples of Eastern Europe. They recognize the "status quo" in Eastern Europe and prolong the plight of its people indefinitely.

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The Early History Of Viet Red Terror

TERROR, from page 4.

Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam to open revolution. On November 2, 1956, at the same time the Hungarians were revolting against their cruel lot at the hands of the Soviet Union, many villagers of Nghe-An Province surrounded an International Control Commission jeep with hundreds of petitions asking to be allowed to go south of the 17th parallel (DMZ) as they were supposedly permitted under the 1954 Geneva Accords. A Viet Minh soldier tried to disperse the crowd with a rifle butt. However, the farmers, now enraged, beat the soldier and took his weapon. Then a squad of Army troops was sent to restore order, only to be met with organized resistance and rifle fire.

District Revolts

By nightfall, the whole

district, which Hanoi designated as being in the middle of Interzone 4 (Ho Chi Minh's native province), had roused to the call and a full-scale revolt was under way. Hanoi countered with the entire 325th Division of the Peoples Army, which crushed the revolt of about 20,000 poorly equipped peasants, killing or sending to "rehabilitation camps" close to 6,000 farmers. This open revolt was crushed with typical Communist efficiency; and the D.R.V.N. continued its policies irregardless of the wishes of its citizens, or as one might more aptly call them, inmates.

'Rectification'

After the 1956 "Rectification of Errors" program the barbarism in North Vietnam was supposedly erased. In fact, President Ho Chi Minh, a consummate actor, reportedly cried

as he apologized to his people for the "excesses" of his government during the Land Reform (excesses borne out by the testimony of many of the half-million Catholics who fled to the South during these years to save their lives). Indeed, there was a quiet in the North. There were also soldiers in every farmer's hut in Nghe-An province as well as other centers of unrest, which might help explain the silence.

Power had been mercilessly consolidated, and order restored to the North; but since the 1954 Cease fire line (presently the contested DMZ) had been established, the Communists had another opponent to focus their now highly organized terrorist guerilla tactics on -- the Saigon Government of the Republic of (South) Vietnam.

Dubcek Supporters Tried

Thirteen supporters of former Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek are being tried in a Prague Court.

The charge brought against them of "subversive activity" was in reaction to leaflets circulated by the defendants just before last November's parliamentary election.

The leaflets informed Czech citizens of their constitutional rights and encouraged them to

refrain from voting or to mark out names listed on the ballot.

So, far, three of the accused, including Jeri Litters, a former Secretary of the Prague City Committee, have been sentenced to up to 2 1/2 years in prison.

More convictions are expected in the trial that has so far remained unreported in Czech radio and newspaper reports.

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THIS YEAR THEY SHALL BE ANSWERED!!!

FLF's Committee for Responsible Dialogue is prepared to debate militant extremist spokesmen anywhere and any time. A member of our team of CHALLENGERS is always available and will travel anywhere in the United States to change the one-sided diatribes of the New Left into reasoned debate where both sides can be heard.

"The Challengers:"

- SEN. WILLIAM BROCK (Tenn.)--The President's Campus Task Force
- REP. GUY VANDER JAGT (Mich.) National Oratorical Society champion.
- CHARLES STEPHENS--Founder, American Youth for a Just Peace.
- BRUCE HERSCHENSOHN--Award-winning USIA Film Producer.
- WILLIAM A. RUSHER--Publisher of *National Review* Magazine.
- NEIL SALONEN--President, The Freedom Leadership Foundation.
- JAY PARKER--Black Conservative Author and Lecturer.
- REP. JACK KEMP (N.Y.)--Former Buffalo Bills Quarterback.
- MONIKA FILDER--Former Chechoslovakian Citizen.
- PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE--Ex-Maoist Turned Anti-Communist Author.
- REP. PHILIP CRANE (Illinois)--Former History Professor at Bradley University
- FULTON LEWIS III--Mutual Broadcasting System News Commentator.
- TOM PAUKIN--Former National Chairman of the College Young Republicans.
- REP. BILL STUCKEY, JR. (Ga.)--Jaycees' "Outstanding Young Man of the Year."
- STATE SEN. "BUZ" LUKENS (Ohio) -- The President's Campus Task Force.

If you hear of a scheduled appearance by a militant extremist on either a high school or a college campus, or even on a radio or television program, contact the Committee **immediately** and give as many details as possible concerning the date, time and location of the event; the name of the group which is sponsoring the event; the amount the guest lecturers is to be paid and by whom; and the names of possible people to contact on the campus (or broadcast) such as the President, Dean, owner of the TV or radio station, or officials in the student government.

Because the committee does guarantee payment of travel expenses and a modest honorarium for each debate engagement undertaken by a member of "The Challengers," we plan to ask host campuses or braodcasters for the same financial terms that are offered to the extremists spokesmen. All excess funds will be used make future debate appearances possible, and it is hoped that no engagement will have to be turned down because of lack of funds.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!!!



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... error of opinion may
be tolerated where
reason is left free
to combat it.
THOMAS JEFFERSON