

"...America's fastest growing freedom newspaper"

The Rising Tide

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WACL Ho!

For several issues you have been reading about the plans for the Sixth World Anti-Communist League (WACL) Conference in Mexico City this August, and its real importance in terms of fostering unity in the American anti-Communist movement. In this critical time, you can see from the reports of FLF activities in this issue, that we are redoubling our efforts to reach the student and youth public in order to mobilize their idealism in the fight for world freedom.

In order to add our fullest support to the crucial effort of the WACL, and at the same time take a very needed working vacation, the entire FLF staff (totaling eight, all of whom serve without pay, receiving a small living allowance) plans to drive down to the conference, visiting several key FLF state headquarters on the way. We will be gone a total of three weeks. This will necessitate doubling up one issue of *The Rising Tide*.

The next issue will be September 11, at which time we hope to have lots of exciting experiences to share with you.

Cordially,
The FLF Staff

FLF, YSA Argue Asia Policy In University of Illinois Debate

Another in the series of FLF's Committee For Responsible Dialogue (CRD) debates was held last Friday, August 4, at the University of Illinois -- Circle Campus, Chicago. FLF President Neil Salonen challenged Young Socialist Alliance leader Pat Grogan on the question, "What should the U.S. policy be in Southeast Asia?"

Grogan, a veteran of the 1968 Columbia "riots" gave the standard Trotskyist analysis -- terming the Southeast Asian situation a "totally indigenous" struggle for "freedom" and "independence from colonialism." To her, the Soviet Union and Communist China have been criminal in their failure to

provide the necessary military and economic aid which is needed to win the struggle. The workers revolution in both those countries has been "betrayed by the bureaucracies."

She quoted from several statements issued by the U.S. State Department at various times, showing contradictions and attacking their credibility. Her conclusion was that the only moral policy for the U.S. in Southeast Asia was a total, unconditional withdrawal of all forces, without negotiations, except possibly on the subject of U.S. reparations payments to "the Vietnamese people."

Salonen countered by focusing the debate not on the

possible shortcomings of past U.S. policies, but on what our present and future policies should be. In particular, he contended that an important part of the problem is the failure of the American government to explain adequately the nature of the conflict, particularly the ideological reasons for our participation.

He said if Vietnam really is in a civil war, and if Communism is just another economic philosophy, the U.S. would have no moral reason for being there. But the totalitarian nature of the Communist ideology, which he said was proven by the historical inhumanity of its practice, "compels a moral nation to help any free people defend themselves from Communist attacks."

In contrasting the imperfect, but developing freedom in South Vietnam with the almost total lack of freedom in the North, measured by the "students' right to dissent, relative freedom of press, free trade union movements, and free elections," Salonen said, "there is no doubt of the morality of our commitment to help defend the people of South Vietnam."

Both debaters considered Vietnam to be just one case study of the fundamental conflict in the current world struggle, based on the ideological question of whether the basis of all problems in society is rooted in economics, or whether social phenomena, including economics, are derived from the moral-ethical base of society. Tentative plans for future such debates on theoretical topics were made.

Reporter Blasts Media's 'Bias' On Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, August 7. Charles Wiley, a member of the Committee for Responsible Patriotism, blasted the press for its slanted coverage of the Vietnam War in a speech at a McDowell Luncheon meeting, a function of the Council Against Communist Aggression. A veteran of four trips to Vietnam as a reporter, Wiley condemned *Time*, *Newsweek* and the *New York Times* specifically for their anti-war bias.

Wiley asserted that the news is slanted, "not by facts being incorrectly reported, but by constant negative reporting on every issue." In these negative articles Wiley said, the press prints minute, colorful details which stick in the reader's mind. "When the positive became so overwhelming that it could not be ignored," it was reported but in a colorless way, and as many negative factors as possible were included. The public inevitably came away with a negative image.

Wiley mentioned that the North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam with 150,000 combat troops, backed by 600-800 tanks and rolling artillery barrages as heavy as those in World War II. For "two months," he commented, "the South Vietnamese fled, panicked, were routed." Yet at the end of this time the enemy had gained only 25 miles at its farthest point, hardly a blitzkrieg." Wiley said he went to Vietnam to discover the reason for the incongruity.

His findings were that the South Vietnamese had performed heroically and that the impression of their disastrous defeat was the product of generally biased reporting.

See MEDIA, page 3

Anderson, BNDD Clash Over Thai Opium Burn

by James Cowin

Washington political gossip columnist Jack Anderson, who recently came under heavy fire for his publishing of unverified charges of drunk driving against Vice Presidential candidate Thomas Eagleton, is again the subject of criticism for his unsubstantial charges against the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The August 8 bulletin of the Accuracy in Media, an organization dedicated to pointing out media errors, described the situation. "On July 31, 1972, Anderson charged that the claimed destruction of 26 tons of opium by the Thai Government on March 7, 1972,

was a huge hoax. The destruction of the opium, which the Thai Government had bought up at a cost of \$2 million, had been hailed as a major achievement in the effort to reduce the drug traffic in Southeast Asia.

"Anderson claimed that the CIA and other Federal agencies had reported that there were only five tons of opium in the material burned and that the rest was cheap fodder. Anderson said, 'Either through corruption or stupidity, the Thai officials failed to test the huge mounds of "opium" before they soaked it with gasoline and put it to the torch.'

The BNDD held a press conference on July 1, to deny the charges. Andrew C. Tartaglino,

BNDD Deputy Director, termed Anderson's charges "irresponsible" and damaging to the U.S.-Thai effort to stem the flow of drugs to illicit world markets.

According to the AIM Bulletin, "The Bureau pointed out that a senior BNDD chemist, Joseph E. Koes, and BNDD Southeast Asia Regional Director, William T. Wanzeck, had personally collected and tested samples from each of the 319 bags of opium collected and later burned by the Thai government. They found that every one of the bags contained opium with a minimum morphine content of at least 5 per cent." This was a high enough

See DRUGS, page 8



FLF Research Coordinator James Cowin lectures at one of two major World Freedom Institute seminars held recently. See pages 4-5.

'Missions Festival' Held by Underground Christian Group

by Mark Barry
New York FLF

WINONA LAKE, INDIANA. The last week in July saw the second annual "Festival of Missions to the Communist World," sponsored by an international organization, Underground Evangelism. UE's purpose is to aid the underground church in Communist lands by supplying Bibles, Gospels, hymnals, and numerous other pieces of Christian literature.

In existence for over eleven years, the organization has printed over 400,000 Bibles and 2,000,000 Bible-teaching pamphlets and booklets--in the languages of the captive nations--in the last year alone. The material is smuggled into Communist countries by special couriers who follow extensively pre-planned routes and drop-off procedures to safely deliver the precious literature. UE also has begun radio evangelism beamed into certain Communist

nations.

The value of this work is difficult to appreciate fully. Bibles are virtually banned books in Communist countries. Underground Christians often must share a painstakingly hand-written Bible amongst dozens of fellow believers. UE's film, "To Russia With Love," filmed 60% behind the Iron Curtain, records an actual group of underground Christians at a service receiving a shipment of Bibles and related literature from Underground Evangelism. The exquisite joy and gratitude on their faces attests to their dire need, which is still far from being fulfilled.

Chinese Translation

One of the most formidable tasks in which UE is engaged is the translation of the Bible into the new modern Chinese dialect. Modern Chinese bears little resemblance to that used even 60 years ago. Furthermore, because of the intense anti-religious propaganda the

Chinese have been subjected to since 1949, the Bible must be paraphrased into the style and vernacular of the Chinese youth so as to gain wider acceptance. Once the massive challenge of translation is completed in the next few years, it will enable the 800 million Chinese people to be exposed to the most widely read book in the world, most of them for the first time.

Underground Evangelism's conference featured a number of speakers whose testimonies and reports were fascinating and revealing. Most widely publicized was Sergei Kourdakov, the young Soviet seaman who jumped ship off the western coast of Canada last September. Kourdakov was formerly a Communist youth leader and led 150 raids on underground churches, burning Bibles and beating Christians. After noting that one particular Christian girl continually attended underground meetings despite vicious beating, he tore out a few pages

See CHRISTIANS, page 6

Poland:

Anniversary of A "Liberation"

by Max Friedman

July 21st was the 24th anniversary of the so-called "liberation" of Poland from the Nazis. It was also the anniversary of a double betrayal of Poland by the Russians and the Germans. The Hitler-Stalin Pact of non-aggression was signed on August 23, 1939, and on September 1st, Germany invaded Poland. World War II broke out two days later and German forces had broken the back of Polish resistance by the 17th when Russian troops invaded from the East in accordance with a secret codicil with Hitler. The Polish-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact became another treaty which the Communists never intended to keep.

Out of a total of 300,000 casualties which the Polish forces suffered, the Russians took about 180,000 prisoners. Out of these there were about 9,000 military officers and 6,000 non-commissioned officers, police officers, and civil officials who were massacred by the Russians at Katyn Forest. Thus post-war Poland was deprived of the "cream of its leadership" by its Ally, Russia, who blamed the massacre on the Nazis. (See: "Death in the Forest," J.K. Zawodny, 1961, and "House Select Committee to Investigate the Massacre at Katyn Forest," U.S. House of Representatives, 1953.)

A second and equally devastating betrayal of Poland by Stalin came during the Warsaw Uprising of August-October, 1944. In a special report prepared for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, the tragic story is finally brought to full light. Entitled "The Warsaw Insurrection: The Communist Version Versus The Facts," 1969, this report reveals how the Russian Army stood by and let the Nazis wipe out the Polish Home Army, some 35,000 lightly armed soldiers who held out for 63 days against the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe.

Expected help from the Soviet Red Army, only 25 miles away, never really came despite Russian claims that it did. Allied aircraft were refused landing rights at a half dozen airports which the Russians held near the city. Yet the Soviet-controlled Kosciuszko radio station broadcast the following appeal only two days before the uprising started:

"Poles! The time of Liberation is at hand! Poles, to arms . . . Every Polish home-stead must become a stronghold in the struggle against the invader . . . there is not a moment to lose."

The report concludes that Stalin deliberately permitted the Nazis to crush the Warsaw uprising because the Polish Home Army, in addition to being anti-Nazi, was anti-Communist. Only when the Polish Government in Exile abdicated in favor of Moscow's so-called Lublin Committee did the Russians give any aid to the Polish forces (after Sept. 12th) and then only enough to make sure that the Nazis wiped out the PHA. Total Polish casualties ranged up to 250,000 killed, wounded, or missing.

The Nazis had twice wiped out Warsaw resistance, once in the famous Jewish Warsaw Ghetto uprising of the spring of 1943 and the whole city in 1944. However, the Russians did even better. They not only invaded Poland in 1939, but eliminated future Polish leaders in 1940 at the Katyn Forest Massacre, eliminated the Polish Home Army by Hazis Proxy in 1944, damaged the German Army by using the PHA, and finally seized all of Poland in 1945.

July 21st was an anniversary all right. It was a day of "infamy" for Poland, another atrocity of the Nazis, and proof that the Russian Communists could out-do any "war crime" that the Nazis did in a more subtle, efficient, and devastating manner. This is an anniversary that all mankind must remember if they wish to be free.



Ukrainians in London demonstrate in sympathy for countrymen.

From the Underground

Repression in Ukraine

by Gary Jarmin

As "detente" goes scurrying down a primrose path, repressions against intellectuals, nationalists, and religious minorities are sweeping throughout the Soviet Union and her Eastern-European satellites.

This resurrection of Stalinist-style persecution has been most intense in the Ukraine, where over 200 dissidents have been arrested since the beginning of this year. While the current trials and convictions of Dubcek supporters in Czechoslovakia and of Croat student nationalists in Yugoslavia have been receiving some public attention, the large-scale crackdown on Ukrainian dissidents has gone comparatively unnoticed.

The wave of arrests began in mid-January of this year when over 100 Ukrainian intellectuals were rounded up in a widespread purge by the Soviet Security Police (KGB). Among those arrested were literary critics Ivan Dzyuba, Yeoken Sverstyuk and Ivan Svitlychny; journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil; poetess Uryna Stasiv; mathematician Leonid Plyshchuk; and a young physician, Mykola Plakhotnyuk.

The overwhelming majority of those arrested were not charged with underground activities against the state but were imprisoned merely for their criticism of the Soviet government's cultural and nationalities policies.

You are trying honest and unselfish idealists for whom one must search today with a lamp in broad daylight among the bustling mass of people concerned only with their own problems and not believing in any ideas or ideals. What do you hold up as an example to such men? Men who want Ukrainian culture and language to be respected on Ukrainian soil, who want the children of this nation to grow up spiritually healthy, not as paralytics who are forced to trample their native language and soul, lose their national features, and become stooped, bleeding imperceptibly into the grey masses and apathetic to everything except liquor. . .

You have been frightened by a few people who have been thrown into prison and deprived of the opportunity of free speech. You have proceeded by means of silence, intimidation, and slander. This means that there is a truth which you do not like, which you fear and want to destroy. And to frighten others, you have treated honest and noble men cruelly. But you have not overcome them because TRUTH is on their side.

From a letter by Mykola Plakhotnyuk, Kiev, April 1970

Their only "crime" has been protesting the page 2

russification of Ukrainian culture and simply wanting to defend the language and culture of their people.

Among those arrested was Vyacheslav Chornovil, a journalist who observed the infamous trials of Ukrainian teachers, poets, and scientists in 1965-66 and wrote a book about the proceedings which became known as "The Chornovil Papers." Chornovil is not a Ukrainian nationalist but was greatly disturbed by what he saw in the trial and the subsequent persecution of men and women who were merely trying to maintain a national identity. This is now Chornovil's second arrest. He was first arrested in 1967, when "The Chornovil Papers" were published in Great Britain and the U.S., for which he spent two years in prison.

The widespread crackdown on Ukrainian dissidents also coincides with the Soviet government's aims of trying to silence the "human rights" movement in Russia proper. Evidently, so many arrests have occurred because Brezhnev fears the whole dissident movement may acquire a wider base since the tactics of the non-Russian dissidents have been converging with those of the Russian ones.

Despite the similarities in the two movements, the Ukrainians have not felt enough support from the Committee of Human Rights, a Russian opposition group whose aim is the defense of the constitutional rights of Soviet citizens.

...

Perhaps nationalism in itself is not the major issue that Ukrainian and Russian dissenters alike should be most concerned with. The real tragedy of Communism is its belief that the human spirit can be shaped by a deterministic materialism which leaves no room for anyone's culture, religion or even the most basic rights of all human beings. Russification is only a symptom, the real disease is the immoral and anti-human ideology of Communism.

The Rising Tide

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

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THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION INC.
1106 Munsey Building N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone: (202) 638-3320

August 14, 1972



Congressman Landgrebe addresses August 4 World Freedom Institute seminar.

Landgrebe: 'I Wouldn't Hesitate To Do It Again!'

Congressman Earl Landgrebe (R-Ind.) told a group of more than 100 World Freedom Institute seminar participants he would gladly return to the Soviet Union to smuggle Bibles as he did last year, despite disapproval of his actions by some of his colleagues.

Congratulating FLF President Neil Salonen on the work of the foundation, Landgrebe said "It's a real pleasure to be able to speak to such a large meeting of positive young Americans." He addressed the group concerning his experience in the Soviet Union, where he had been arrested for distributing Russian-language Bibles to people on the street.

"My experience in Russia," he said, "shows that it's not enough for religious people to preach and pray. If we're going to be truly effective, we're going to have to engage in politics as well. Otherwise the Communists

will fill the vacuum."

Landgrebe also said he deplored the action of Rep. Bella Abzug (D-NY) and others, who showed a North Vietnamese propaganda film on Capitol Hill in protest against the Vietnam War. He said he had offered to lead a "raid" on the meeting with other anti-Communist congressmen, but could not get the necessary support.

Describing his Bible-smuggling experience, Landgrebe said he had gone to Russia last year on a trip for the House Education Sub-Committee and had agreed to carry the Bibles as a favor for a group of his constituents. He had not originally intended to distribute them himself, but when the U.S. Embassy discouraged him from giving the books to a minister he decided to "take to the streets."

Leaving the books in scat-

tered places around Moscow, he said they were usually picked up immediately by passersby, one of whom later learned that Landgrebe had left the book and came to his hotel in tears to thank him. "You don't know how precious this is," the woman told him. The congressman was later arrested by Soviet authorities but was released when he promised not to distribute any more of the books.

Landgrebe concluded that "religious freedom" in the Soviet Union is little more than a myth. Not only are Christians, Jews and other religious groups systematically persecuted by the Soviet government, he said, but it is virtually impossible to purchase a Russian language Bible on the pay of an average Soviet citizen and at the exorbitantly high price set by the Soviet regime.

Train 50 at GWU Seminar

The first of two major World Freedom Institute seminars was held Saturday, July 29, from 1 to 5 p.m. at George Washington University's Marvin Center. The World Freedom Institute is the Freedom Leadership Foundation's educational and training division.

Wide circulation of flyers attracted a capacity attendance of about 50 persons, mostly college-aged, but including high school students and adults as well.

The theme, "Marxism: The Myth of Liberation," examined the ideological promises of Marxism in comparison to the reality it has produced. FLF's ideological counterproposal, the Unification Theory, was also presented, as the intellectual weapon for eventual ideological victory over Communism.

FLF President Neil Salonen opened the seminar with an introductory talk on the significance of ideology in the present age. "Ultimately," he said, "the struggle between Communism and the free world has its roots in the battle of ideas. Unless we can marshal the ideological and moral

strength necessary to counter and overcome the ideological offensive of the Communists, the ideals of our way of life can never be fulfilled.

Other members of the WFI staff presented talks on FLF's Unification Theory, basic Marxist theory and a comparative analysis of the two world views. Small group discussions, a talk on "two Views of History" and a documentary historical film followed.

In closing remarks to the students, FLF Program Coordinator Gary Jarmin concluded that Marxism, "an ideology

founded on materialism and contradiction, will never be able to bring true peace or liberation to the world." Calling on the participants to join in the historic struggle for ideological victory over Communism, Jarmin said, "the liberation of the people suffering under the tyranny of Marxism-Leninism is inevitable, but the length and intensity of their suffering depends on our response to their call."

As a result of the seminar, several participants volunteered to help the cause by donating their labor for FLF office work or selling *The Rising Tide*.

Media Blasted by Vietnam Reporter

MEDIA, from page 1

He cited a Reuters cable from the editor of a London newspaper asking the correspondents to "give the impression of a 'Berlin-like situation-Russian troops closing in from all sides.'" The tone should be one of "despair" --but "cynical" like a nation losing a war.

Methods

The press slanted its coverage through several methods, according to Wiley. First, the wording is biased. The North Vietnamese Army never "retreats with heavy casualties" or "flees". They "withdraw, reform or just fade away." Wiley asserted that only one of three television networks described the invasion as an invasion, the other two called it an offensive.

Also, the general emphasis was negative. When the Communists were on the offensive, the media emphasized the battle news. When the ARVN regained the initiative, Wiley reported, the emphasis shifted from the battle to how many people were being hurt in the North.

The media rarely emphasized the cruelty of the Communists or the heroism of the ARVN. When NVA troops fired point blank into a group of refugees fleeing from An Loc, killing twelve and wounding dozens, the media all but ignored it. Running full-page photos of little girls burned by bombs accidentally dropped by a Viet-

namese fighter-bomber. The refugees had been forced to live underground in unbearable conditions by the Communists, who had refused a truce to let the refugees out. Wiley said the media should have pointed out that the suffering of the refugees was the result of the Communist invasions.

Many observers have regarded the South Vietnamese victory at An Loc as one of the greatest feats of all time. Having half the troops, one-tenth the area and far fewer heavy guns than the French at Dien Bien Phu, one brigade of the ARVN Division withstood a 77 day siege and 70,000 artillery rounds. Wiley quoted *Time* magazine as reporting that "For all its cost An Loc can probably be described as a South Vietnamese victory." *Newsweek* mentioned that An Loc was "a dead city, but a city that died bravely. . . and in a year which included the fall of Quang Tri, that is no small achievement."

Wiley concluded that the news slanting has been so effective that a Hong Kong Communist newspaper, *Vietnam in Struggle* simply used American descriptions in its criticism of the South Vietnamese forces.

When asked why the reporting on Vietnam was so slanted, Wiley remarked that the journalists are anything but objective. He said they are left leaning and seek to influence the public with their articles.

Abdala

Cuban Youth Group Holds Conference in New York

NEW YORK, Abdala, the young Cuban anti-Communist organization reported on in the last issue of *The Rising Tide*, held its second national congress at Manhattan College in the Bronx, August 3-6. Over 100 delegates attended, the majority of college age, from all over the continental United States and overseas. New York FLF members, Fernando Hernandez and Mark Barry attended the Saturday session of the conference and were introduced to participants by Abdala Washington coordinator, Jose Font.

The purpose of the conference was to make plans for the coming year and develop the necessary organization to implement them. A highlight of the day's activities was a lecture delivered by Dr. Jose M. Illan.

A well-known economist, teacher and writer who has travelled extensively throughout

Latin America, Dr. Illan illustrated the catastrophic failures of the Cuban economy under the Castro regime. He stressed that the distribution of wealth was more equitable in 1959, before Castro took power, than at present.

Although Cuba receives an average of one million dillars daily from the Soviet Union, Dr. Illan noted that the per capita income is \$290, lower than any other Latin American nation except Honduras. In sum, he concluded that the Cuban individual under Castro is "a serf trying desperately to subsist."

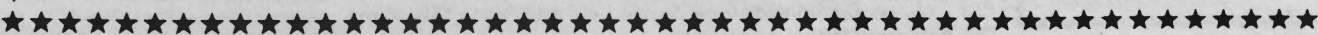
A clear impression of Abdala's seriousness and determination as a group was conveyed through the conference. In the belief that in the near future Cuba will again be free, Abdala's slogan, "The future will be ours," may apply to them very well.

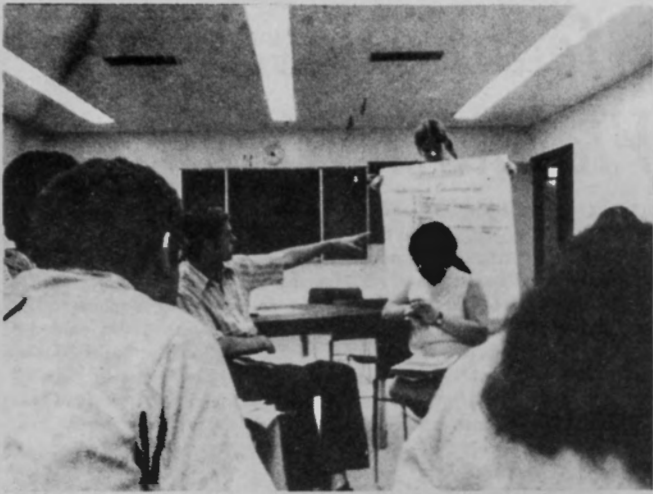


Civilization and Progress, YES...

COMMUNISM--NO!!!

(Theme: WACL, 1972)





WFI participants study and discuss subject materials in "task groups." The training is geared to allow students to reach guided independent conclusions.

WFI TR HUGE S

tack" by using their strategic superiority as a political lever or by outright "nuclear blackmail."

Following Mr. Martin's speech, Congressman Earl Landgrebe (R-Ind.) spoke to the participants concerning his experience smuggling Bibles into the Soviet Union (see story, page three).

Theory Stressed

After Landgrebe's talk, the participants attentively listened to a series of ideological lectures given by FLF staffers Gary Jarmin, James Cowin and Dan Fefferman on the Unification Theory, Marxist theory and a comparative analysis of the two, respectively.

The talks essentially examined the world view of Marxism vs. the Unification Theory. Fefferman concluded in his comparative talk that "Marxism sees progress in terms of contradiction, struggle, negation and abrupt qualitative change, while the Unification Theory sees it in terms of harmonious give and take, growth to fulfillment and multiplication. The essential difference

mament," he commented, "the Soviets have taken one in the opposite direction."

Martin continued that even with the SALT agreements reached by President Nixon in Moscow, "The Soviets are virtually assured 3-2 nuclear superiority over the U.S. by 1975."

Cautioning that the United States could suffer defeat at the hands of the Soviets if she does not recommit herself to her own and her allies' defense, Mr. Martin declared, "the disparity of strategic weapons makes it possible that the Soviets could achieve their goal of world dominion without an actual at-



Mr. Martin explaining U.S. Soviet strategic imbalance.

Committee Will Challenge Radicals

FLF's Committee for Responsible Dialogue will challenge radical speakers to debates throughout the country this year in an effort to change the one-sided, often violent atmosphere on college campuses to one of reasoned dialogue.

Included in CRD's impressive list of "Challengers" are Senator William Brock, Representative Guy Van der Jagt, youth leader Charles Stephens, USIA film producer Bruce Herschensohn, authors Jay Parker and Phillip Luce, FLF President Neil Salonen, radio commentator Fulton Lewis III, Representative Philip Crane and many others.

FLF supporters are urged to contact the Committee immediately upon hearing of a potential debate situation. The Committee's address is 627 National Press Building, N.W.; Washington, D.C. 20004.



FLF President Neil Salonen discusses seminar.

Students Enthusiastic

A new level of success in the WFI training program was achieved through an intensive session August 4, in which more than 100 young ecumenical missionaries of the "One World Crusade" were trained in FLF's unification theory for victory over Communism.

Highly motivated, the young evangelists had expressed a deep desire to understand Marxist theory and practice, especially in relation to religion in general and Christianity in particular. Many of them had encountered opposition from radical students in their work on campuses throughout the

country, and the Crusade commissioned the WFI to train its members in anti-Communist theory in order to meet and overcome the Marxist challenge.

The session began at 9:00 a.m. with an inspiring film of the 1970 World Anti-Communist League Rally. The dedicated efforts of the young Japanese members of the International Federation for Victory over Communism, who organized the Rally, were particularly inspiring to the young American missionaries, who said they faced many of the same problems the Japanese youths had faced in standing up and fighting for freedom non-violently against radical Communists and other violence-oriented youth groups in Japan.

After the film, FLF President Neil Salonen gave an overview of FLF activities and presented FLF's perspective on the anti-Communist struggle in America. Following this, the assembly broke down into eight discussion groups of 12-14

members each, which were given the task of coming to a consensus on goals for the conference and educational needs for ideological victory over Communism in America.

Capitol Hill

After reconvening and presenting reports from the discussion groups, the seminar broke for lunch and reconvened again an hour later at the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill. The participants then heard a detailed report from Senate staff member David Martin on the subject of strategic defense. Mr. Martin presented a series of statistics indicating the seriously slipping position of the United States in air, land, sea and nuclear defense vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

He refuted the idea that unilateral disarmament would encourage the Soviets to act in a more peaceable manner. "Everytime we have taken a unilateral step toward disar-



FLF Program Coordinator Gary Jarmin (left) and Rising Tide editor Dan Fefferman lecture on ideology.



The Rising Tide

Competitors Bite Dust

It's happening. The falsehood spread by our many pro-Communist underground "competitors" has come back on them, as surely as a farmer reaps what he sows, to drive them out of business.

Two of the nation's leading radical undergrounds, the *Berkeley Tribe* and the *Washington Quicksilver Times* have bitten the dust in the last month and a half.

We're not claiming any credit for this. Our belief is that these papers self-destructed on the foundation of their conflict-ridden ideology of Marxism-Leninism - Maoism - Marcuseanism - Rubinism - materialism.

The fact that the two cities in which these papers used to thrive just happen to be the very two cities of greatest FLF involvement and highest *Tide* sales must be just a (ahem) coincidence.

In any case, with close to 400 radical undergrounds still in operation in the U.S., we're a long way from resting on our laurels. The *Tide* won't succeed by magic just because it is telling the truth.

We can always use your support.

TRAINING SUCCESS!!!



must be resisted and overcome at all costs if freedom is to survive. As one of the participants was heard to say, "America has a mission to serve the world and to protect smaller nations against Communist aggression. If we withdraw from the responsibility, who is going to fulfill that role?"

The young missionaries determined that in addition to working to fulfill the spiritual goals of their Crusade, they would commit themselves to working directly against Communism as well.

It was the unanimous feeling of the FLF staff that if many more such spiritually-motivated, dedicated young people can be given the FLF ideological training over the next three years, a foundation of hope can be established in our country to reverse the trend toward national withdrawal, and to recommit America to her critical mission in the struggle for peace and freedom.

editorial

WFI Marks FLF's Third Anniversary

The tremendous success of the two World Freedom Institute seminars was a most gratifying way to celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of the FLF in early August. Over the last year our three main areas of activity have expanded in scope and intensity with a speed of accomplishment greater than our highest expectations.

The Rising Tide's expansion from a 4-page bulletin to a tabloid-size newspaper was the most visible of these accomplishments. Keeping up the growth of the Tide has been a top priority and has necessitated increased sacrifice on the part of our still-small national office staff, but the rewards in terms of response and effectiveness have made the effort more than worthwhile. As circulation continues to expand we are confident that "America's fastest-growing freedom newspaper" will become one of America's best-known as well.

In the long run, we view the work of the World Freedom Institute as even more critical than that of The Rising Tide. As a result, with the Tide now on its feet, a greater proportion of our energies and resources will be poured into the development of the WFI this year. The three large and several smaller seminars of the past year trained hundreds of young leaders in the unification theory for victory over Communism, but the needs are so great and the time so short that our success cannot but increase our sense of urgency. In the coming year we hope not only to establish a regular training program for students in the D.C. area, but to travel to other cities as well in order to give training to the youth, service and religious groups who are the hope of America today. Finally, the procurement of a permanent training facility for the WFI will remain a top priority.

The establishment of the Committee for Responsible Dialogue and its recent successes in college campus debates are a third area of our enthusiastic optimism. The addition of two new FLF staff office workers, Gerard Willis and Geraldine Porcella, will enable the necessary promotional work of arranging and publicizing these debates to be carried out much more easily; and thus we expect the number and quality of debates to increase greatly over the next few months. This year "they shall be answered" with a louder voice than ever before.

As always, our activist programs and other special projects will continue as the need arises.

On behalf of the entire FLF staff, we would like to thank all of our readers for their kind and generous support, whether moral, material or in their prayers.

We look forward to our fourth year as one of greatest success and accomplishment.



in these views is derived from different assumptions as to the nature of man and of life in general. Marxism is basically materialistic, deterministic and militantly atheistic, while the Unification Theory teaches that the ultimate source of the universe and the ultimate motivation of man lie in the spiritual reality of God and the freedom which He has given to human kind."

Deeply ideologically concerned, the participants said they considered the theoretical lectures a high point of the seminar.

The seminar then moved to the Sandy Spring Friends School, outside of Washington, D.C. in Maryland, where the young missionaries were being trained prior to leaving on assignments to all 48 continental states.

"Task Groups"

After dinner, a second small-group "task session" was held, covering material which the WFI had provided the students as assigned reading the previous night.

The students were then asked

to fill out two questionnaires: one containing a series of "agree-disagree" statements on complicated questions relating to Communism, and another in which they were asked to choose the "best" and "worst" responses to four simulated crises in international relations. After discussing their responses to the questionnaires in their "task" groups, the participants were asked to create a list of criteria upon which America should base her foreign policy.

A lengthy large-group discussion session followed, lasting quite late into the night. It was concluded that the United States cannot hope to be a leader in the search for world peace unless she recommitted herself to the spiritual ideals which made her the great nation that she is. It was further concluded that the primary threat to those ideals is the very ideology of Marxism and Marxism-Leninism, which

Students Comment On WFI Training

Participation in Thursday's seminar has given me a foundation to support my feelings concerning Marxist ideologies. Having attended the University of California at Berkeley, I have been amply exposed to intellectual solidarity with Marxist ideology. Without fundamental principles from which to work, one cannot comprehend how these people think, nor follow their line of reasoning--it seems impossible to dispute their illogical stand without zeroing in on the premises from which they work.

The FLF seminar not only clarified the fallacies of the Marxist doctrine, but additionally offered a holistic view which is rational, positive, and inspiring--an alternative which can be applied to life situations. I am so grateful that I was given the opportunity to attend the FLF seminar.

--Frannette Palmer
Berkeley, California

I was so excited about the day I spent in the FLF anti-Communism training. All in one day it was made so much clearer, to me and to many of us attending the training, what Communism really involves and what we can do about it through an educational standpoint changing people's hearts.

I could really see how many people's ideologies could be changed from Communism to a more positive way of bringing people together through the heart instead of by force of economics.

--Marti Baker
Denver, Colorado

The FLF seminar really helped me to take an objective look at the world situation. I found the training very informative and helpful in developing my own opinions about the national and international scene, particularly in regard to the struggle between Communism and democracy.

I would hope that many more American young people get a chance to take this valuable training.

--Harry Phillips
Washington, D.C.



nar program with Con. Landgrebe.



Senate Worried About Defense

by James Cowin

The Senate recently acknowledged the seriousness of our defense weaknesses, as it rejected two amendments which would have cut funds for the Military Procurement Authorization bill. One amendment sponsored by Sen. William Saxbe (R-Ohio) would have eliminated the \$299 million allotted for the development of the nuclear carrier CVAN-70, planned for completion in 1980. The other, sponsored by Sen. Lloyd Bentson Jr. (D-Tex.) would have struck the \$508 million requested to accelerate development of the Trident missile submarine.

give the taxpayers their money's worth. Existing weapons, they said, could accomplish almost the same mission at less cost. The billion-dollar nuclear carrier is too vulnerable to Soviet ship-launched cruise missiles. Nuclear submarines, they argued, could better protect the sealanes. Also, the Polaris A-3 missile, with its 2,500 mile range, can hit Moscow from anywhere in half the North Atlantic, and area they claimed is easily large enough to escape Soviet detection.

Supporters argued that the weapons are far more effective than those of the present generation as deterrents and as a means to protect smaller nations threatened by the Communists. Both weapons can operate independently of foreign bases, making the U.S. less vulnerable to policy shifts by other nations, which in the past have restricted U.S. operations.

The aircraft carrier has been the best deterrent to brushfire wars since World War II. A nuclear carrier can be continually at sea without refueling at a foreign base. Hence, it is less vulnerable and more effective.

The Trident sub, with its 6,000 mile range also needs no foreign base. It can operate from off the U.S. coast, greatly lessening its chances of being intercepted by the Soviets. Accelerating its development enables the U.S. to have the strongest possible deterrent in the late 1970's, when she will probably be faced with decisive Soviet superiority in strategic arms.

Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, summed up the dilemma of the late 70's: "If the Soviets develop MIRV (Multiple rocket warheads) and refuse to negotiate another (SALT) agreement or to extend the first, the U.S. will be caught short."

A Portrait of a Collective

by Gerard Willis
FLF Research Associate

As our political consciousness developed, the necessity for a collective became acute. So Quicksilver collectivized, and our political development began moving ahead in leaps and bounds. We were living our politics in the day to day struggle to shed the remnants of capitalist society within ourselves.

The other night, quite to my surprise, an old friend from my New England homeland phoned to tell me that he was in Washington and living in the 17th street Quicksilver Times collective. I stammered and stuttered for a moment or two and then blurted, "Well, I'm glad you called."

"Come over tonight, why don't you," he said, adding, "be sure to come through the alley to the back door." Later I found out why the only way in is through a dark, narrow alley. To "prevent police harassment" the front door, six inches, plated, heavily locked and bolted, is sealed.

A skinny boy with long blond

hair answered my knocks and after ascertaining the verity of my invitation opened the steel-cage bars. The flat was dark, uncarpeted, poorly furnished and decorated with contemporary "liberation" posters. In the middle of the room there stood a table emblazoned with a large blue star—the symbol of Maoist Communism.

I sat down and picked up a lazy looking cat to pet. "Be careful," the blond boy cautioned me. "He looks very friendly, but when he's angry, he's vicious."

"Oh, what's his name?" I asked.

Looking straight at the cat, the boy mewed, "Meeow Tse-tung, Meeow Tse-tung..."

"The name seems to fit the character description," I chuckled uncomfortably.

Just then my friend came in, smiled and greeted me. As we talked I got the impression he was quite impressed with the Quicksilver organization and discipline: working "16 hours a day, 7 days a week" in order to "raise the consciousness of the people" and make the U.S. ripe for "the revolution."

I was very interested in the community life? What kind of people were they trying to create? At one point I asked, "Are there any rules in the collective?"

"Oh, just common sense ones," he replied. "No tripping (LSD) while driving the delivery truck."

Quicksilver folded in early August, citing "a variety of interrelated money and staff problems," including "sloppy work habits," "irresponsibility," and "even some bad feelings."

SUBSCRIBE TO

The Rising Tide

—See page 8

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ГОЛОВА 16
 Сараж Аврамова жинна да не роджала йому. Булаж у неї рабиня Египтянка на імя Агар.
 2. і рече Сара до Аврама: Се зчитиню мене господь, щоб не роджати; ази учийди до рабині моєї, щоб у мене були діти від неї. і послухаа Аврам гласу Сариного.
 3. і в3япа Сара Аврамова жина, Агару, рабиню свою Египтянку; після того, як Аврам сеяв осадю десьяь років у землі Кананській, та й оадала її за жинку мужюви, с вояому Аврамові.
 4. і вйшов до Агари, завагоила, почала зневажати господя свого.
 5. і рече Сара до Аврама: Зневага мені від тебе. Бома ж почуваяючись вагітною, зневажає мене. Суди бог між мною і тобою.
 6. і рече Аврам до Сары: Ось рабиня твоє в руках у тебе. Твори їй по твоїй впадої.
 7. Узналось їй жорстко за неї Сара, і зійшла та з очей неї і зійшов їй ангел господень коло криниці в пустині, по дорозі в сур.
 8. і рече: Агаро Сарина рабиня, звідкля прийшла єси і куди хочеш іти? і каже зійшла з очей сары. господни поє.
 9. і рече ж їй ангел господень: Вернись до господни твоєї та покорись під руку її.
 10. і рече ж їй ангел господень: Наможу я потомство твоє безліч.
 11. і рече їй ангел господень: Оце хорши важкою, і вродиш сына, і даси йому імя Ізмаель, бо господь почуо тисноту твою.
 12. сей буде диний чоловік.
 Рука його проти всякого чоловіка, і всякого чоловіка рука против його, і се діти мєвін у всіх родичів своїх наші.
 13. азда вона імя господєві, що слагольз до неї: бог бачєний, бо казала: Я бачила того, хто явився мені.
 14. тим прозвано криницю: і: "Криницю живої, що не не бачить" с є між кадеомі барєдом.
 15. і вродило Агар Аврамові сына,

і авв Аврам імя синові, що вродило йому Агара, ізмаель, і аврамові ж було вісімдесять і шість год віну, як Агар вродила Авраму ізмаеля.
 ГОЛОВА 17.
 А як було Аврамові девятьдесять і шість год віку, явивсь. Господь Аврамові, і рече йому: Я бог всемогущий, ходи передо мною, будвай ширий і праведний.
 2. і ачиню заповіт мій проміж мною і тобою, і між мною і тобою і між мною і тобою і між мною і тобою.
 3. і опав Аврам ниць на лице своє, і рече йому бог: Сподєсь, і се я, що ачиню заповіт мій з тобою, що будав ти про отця купити народів.
 4. і не зважи муть тебе на імя Аврам, в будас імя твоє Авраам, бо я ачиню тебе отцем купити народів.
 5. і зрощу тебе вельми великою і ачиню тебе народом, і царів ачиню муть тебе.
 6. і поставлю між заповіт між мною і тобою, і потомком твоїм по тої віх родах про віковичний завіт, щоб неї бути богам тої і потомкам твоїм по тої землі, що вінч тебе пер чужениця єси: всю канан землю на віковично державу, і суду їх богом.
 7. і рече бог Аврамові: Тиж заповіт мій певнати мєш, ти і потомки твої по тої віх родч.
 8. Ось заповіт, що ви певнати мєте між мною і вами і по томством твоїм по тої: Чужа хлопа між вами мусить бути обрязано.
 9. і обрязувати мєтєсьж ви на тілі вшодт пер араві ширини, і се буде ознакою заповіту між мною і вами.
 10. і в вісім день віку мусить бути кожне хлопа обрязано проміж вами з роду в род, і той хто родивсь у жєсподі, і той кого куплено за гроші, що не з того роду, і хто родивсь у твоїй жєсподі і кого куплено за гроші, повинен бути обрязаний: і сим робом заповіт мій чужа на вашеру тілі про заповіт віковичний.

Page from a handwritten Russian Bible.

Where Do the Bombs Fall in South Vietnam?

The article below was written in early 1972 before the massive North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. A few corrections or clarifications have been added to it to remind the reader of just when it was written. However, even in retrospect, the essential concepts and information contained in it have not changed a great deal with the following exceptions: The major provincial capitals of Quang Tri, An Loc, and Kontum have been heavily damaged due to unprecedented Communist artillery bombardments, fighting in them, some South Vietnamese artillery fire, and tactical air strikes (which do not include B-52 raids, almost all of which were either on the outskirts of these cities or even further out.)

Other cities or towns which were badly damaged by some combination of the above causes include Bong Son, Dong Ha, and Loc Ninh. The bulk of the civilian occupants of these cities and towns fled to safer South Vietnamese areas at the beginning of the fighting though some thousands remained in Quang Tri, An Loc, and Kontum either out of choice, lack of transportation, or were forced back into the cities by the Com-

munists. However, it is safe to say that the Allied bombings have tried to keep civilian casualties to a minimum in every case, which has resulted in heavy losses in the South, especially among the VNAF.

With regard to North Vietnam, despite Jane Fonda and the Red propaganda machine, civilian casualties have also been kept to a minimum, again at a loss in U.S. men and planes.

Excluding North Vietnam, the original contention of this article still holds, namely that the greater majority of the bombs which fall in Indochina fall on unpopulated areas, mainly the border regions of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos (including the Ho Chi Minh Trail). Added to this are the unpopulated areas of Quang Tri Province, Binh Long Province, and a few missions in Chau Doc Province. Military reports and eyewitness accounts back this contention up. And finally, in the last sentence of the article was a prediction, a prediction which tragically came true, that "only the Communists can again bring war to this country (South Vietnam)." The "air war" in Indochina is a direct result of Communist aggression and this should never be forgotten.

by Max Friedman

Once again the war of semantics is clouding and confusing the physical war in Indochina. Administration officials claim that President Nixon is "winding down the war" through his combined "phased withdrawals and Vietnamization" programs, released Pentagon figures showed that the level of bombing had declined by more than 50% since the height of the air war in 1968. Included in this reduction is the tonnage of ordnance dropped, the number of U.S. attack aircraft in Southeast Asia, the number of sorties flown (a single flight by a single plane), and U.S. air sorties in South Vietnam. From the American standpoint on the war, the net result has been the tremendous reduction in U.S. casualties, materials used, and overall expenditures.

But there is another side to the military conflict which shows that the war is not over for everyone. The casualties of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces (ARVN) remain very high as they have been continuously for the last three years, a costly yet very honest way of showing that they have borne and are today bearing the majority of the fighting in their own country and in aiding Cambodia and Laos.

Vietnamization has been working well in the majority of cases, moderately in some, and poorly in a small number. However, as one who has flown, driven, and travelled on the canals of the Mekong Delta (IV Corps), from the South China Sea to the Cambodian border in III Corps, and throughout the Central Highlands of II Corps, all handled by Vietnamese, I had an opportunity to see Vietnamization succeeding. There are problems in maintenance of sophisticated equipment, facilities, and personal effects; but this is often due more to an Asian preference for simplicity in life as versus the expected technological complexities that we are raised with in Western societies. However, when given the proper leadership, training, and motivation, the South Vietnamese are definitely good soldiers, sailors, and fliers.

Air War

One most important and yet universally ignored aspect of the shifting U.S. role in the war in Southeast Asia, that of the "air war," concerns exactly where all the bombings are taking place. Vietnam critics have completely failed to look at available population density maps of the area to see where most of the action is now taking place.

In starting from the northernmost part of I Corps in Quang Tri Province from the DMZ and Laotian border down along the border area to Phouc Long Province (III Corps) opposite Mondolkiri Province in Cambodia, the population density is shown as 0-50 people per square mile (with two exceptions of 50-250 per sq. mil) as of October, 1969. Most, if not all of this border area has been totally abandoned by any civilian population due to the heavy fighting in I Corps, Operation Lam Son in Laos, North Vietnamese (NVA) in-

The Rising Tide

Book Review

'And Quiet Flows the Don'

Solokhov, Mikhail; *And Quiet Flows the Don*; Chicago: Vintage Books, 1966. Reviewer: David Hess.

*Not with the plough is our dear glorious earth furrowed,
Our earth is furrowed with the hoofs of horses,
And our dear glorious earth is sown with the heads of Cossacks,
Our gentle Don is adorned with youthful widows,
Our gentle father Don is blossomed with orphans,
The waves of the gentle Don are rich with fathers' and mothers' tears.*

(Old Cossack song)

People all over the world have one thing in common: the search for a fulfilled love relationship where they can be free to love and create and enjoy forever. In all history, no one has achieved this fully. In order to come closer to this ideal people have always had to go through suffering. No one has been able to escape this tragic curse. For ages men have yearned for a messiah or a messianic vehicle which would lead them to perfect love and joy. This is the theme of this book. It begins in a mood of despair, which deepens as the book goes on, subjecting the reader to the impact of tragedy after tragedy after tragedy.

In a farm village on the Don River, life goes on exactly as it has for centuries. No one can escape the all-pervading loneliness that exists. The aged have long given up the quest for perfect love. The young are still striving for it, but know nothing about how to go after it. Again and again in the vain search for perfect love they cause anguish to themselves and to those they hold dear. The church seems powerless to rescue its flock from this never-ending trap. One thinks of Macbeth's view that "Life is but a poor player who struts and frets his hour on the stage and is heard no more. It is a tale told by idiots signifying nothing." Hope for these people doesn't exist. Only their pride as Cossacks gives them identity and makes their lives tolerable.

But their suffering doesn't remain at this same pitch. It becomes so much worse. World War I strikes, and their lives are completely turned around. They aren't even free to pursue their woeful existence, and death and other afflictions of a war-torn society become a part of their every-day experience. This increased load of care becomes too much for many of the Cossacks and other Russian people. Result: revolution.

The entire country is torn apart. Not only the country, but each city, each army division, each village. Some people want to see the Czarist government restored. Some support Kerensky. Some espouse the Bolshevik cause. Some want a new country created, independent of Russia, made up of the Cossack race. And some support one cause and then another. For all but a very few, their reasons for supporting a particular cause are based either on a very simplified, one-sided view, or on premises that are completely false.

On the surface each faction appears extremely idealistic, and, indeed, each is seeking to improve its country. The Bolsheviks appear the most idealistic. They look for a perfect world, where nobody starves, everyone is at peace. But in reality theirs is the group most ready to cause pain and death to achieve their ideals. Night after night executioners shoot "counter-revolutionaries," and in the process become themselves more withered, insensitive, inhuman. Yearning for an ideal world, but going farther away from it all the time, falling deeper and deeper into hell. Not aware of the still greater hell that is to come, they continue to struggle to live, as if hoping that somewhere a savior will come and heal their broken spirits. Then there can be songs to sing.

This is what the book is about. People seeking the same things that all people seek. Thrown against a sometimes beautiful, sometimes brutally vivid portrayal of life as it existed in the Don valley in the early twentieth century. *And Quiet Flows the Don* is one of the best historical novels ever written, and it gives deep insights into the nature of man. Read it.

filtration in the Central Highlands, and the establishment of Communist base-camps in the tri-border areas.

Many years ago the NVA moved most Meo tribesmen out of areas of the Ho Chi Minh Trail so that they couldn't report on Communist activities to Allied intelligence forces. However, they did keep about 1,000 Montagnards as virtual prisoners in the Cha Lua regions of Laos across from Ham Nghi in Quang Tri province. About 90 tribesmen escaped from the NVA and made it safely across the border into Vietnam where they told their story.

This writer flew on a reconnaissance mission with a U.S. civilian from AID and a U.S. Army colonel to survey the hills northwest of Dak To, Kontum Province (II Corps) in search of suitable and safer sites for Montagnard refugees to resettle on. The settling down of the nomadic hill tribesmen away

from the Laotian border area meant that there are almost no people left living in that area and thus Allied bombing raids there against NVA infiltration and supply routes could not bring about any major civilian casualties.

In continuing along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border on the map from Phouc Long, we see a population density listed as 50-250 per sq. mi. to Hau Nghia (III Corps, next to Svay Rieng Province with its Fishhook area, Cambodia); then from Kien Toung (IV Corps), with many areas being completely desolate (0-50) the population rises (Kien Phone, 250-500), Chau Doc (250-750, again with many border areas of zero population), to Kien Giang (50-250). However, in some of these provinces there are extensive areas of heavily concentrated population away from the deserted border areas, which, on a population density map

See AIR WAR, page 8

page 7

Without Soviet Aid Castro Would Be Out

By Dumitru Danielopol

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON - If it wasn't for Soviet help, Cuba's difficulties would be "unsurmountable," Leonid Brezhnev told Fidel Castro in Moscow recently.

"There are no easy paths to revolution," the Soviet Communist Party secretary added. He wasn't kidding.

Cuban exiles in Florida sense a crisis and demonstrated at the Democratic National Convention urging the U.S. to increase pressure on Castro. Some even want to stage guerrilla-type attacks on the island.

Cuba with the highest standard of living in Latin America in pre-Castro days, is today bankrupt and only kept afloat by massive Soviet economic help. This is estimated at between \$500 to \$600 million a year. Castro already owes the USSR some \$4 billion, and the situation is not getting any better.

Some Soviet leaders, writes a recent underground "Samizdat," are fed up at the exorbitant price to keep Castro in power. Even party publications are restive.

What Cuba needs, says "New Times," the Soviet foreign affairs magazine, is "a higher degree of coordination and long term planning."

The trouble stems from shoddy planning, top heavy bureaucracy, mis-management, lack of incentives, apathy, etc. etc., the same ailments that afflict Communist countries everywhere.

Sugar, Cuba's principal crop and main source of foreign exchange, has failed badly in recent years. The 10 million tons a year goal was never achieved. In 1970 Cuba produced 8.5 million tons, in 1971 5.9 million tons. The August 14, 1971

production this year may not reach 4 million tons according to experts.

The sugar debacle is so widespread that major improvement is unlikely for many years. The mechanization of the harvest, planned for 1970, has been postponed till 1975. Worker productivity has declined sharply. In some provinces cane cutters and loaders achieve only 25 per cent of their daily quotas. Planting for 1973 is far behind schedule.

The wear and tear on once efficient sugar installations and transportation systems has reached a critical stage. Some of the mills are immobilized, others suffer frequent breakdowns. The \$200 million Soviet-financed effort in 1968-70 to modernize the mills seems to have been wasted.

The failure of the sugar crop has increased the strains on the Soviet economy. Of the 5 million tons due in 1970, Castro could only furnish the USSR with 3 million tons. In 1971 the supply was only 1.5 million tons. This forced the USSR to buy massively from Brazil to meet its needs.

The Soviet need for sugar is unusually high because it uses that commodity as a political weapon in countries like Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Ghana, Iran and some Eastern European countries.

During his recent Eastern European trip Castro clamored continuously for massive support for his country's failing economy. Reforms without money will not improve the situation, he said.

Brezhnev couldn't say no. He promised that "the first revolutionary state on the American continent," will have full support.

Most Civilians Escape Air War

AIR WAR, from page 7

would tend to give higher population figures to lesser populated areas. However, in regards to B-52 raids along the Lao-Cambodian-Vietnamese borders over the last several years, it is safe to say that very few, if any, civilian casualties have resulted from these bombings. There just aren't people living in these areas.

On the Cambodian side of the border with South Vietnam, starting at Ratanakiri (II Corps, S.V.N.), the population density (as of December, 1968) was 0-26 persons per square mile; Mondolkiri was 0-26, but largely uninhabited; south-eastern Kratie was 26-130; eastern Kompong Cham had 26-130; Svey Rieng (whose Parrot's Beak area juts into South Vietnam) ranged from 26-130 for the most part, with a few areas of from 130-320; Kandal's southernmost tip had 130-320; Takeo had 130-320; and lastly Kampot had 26-320. All of these figures were based

on information obtained before the massive North Vietnamese-Viet Cong nationwide offensive against the Cambodians in March, 1970. This offensive was launched from Communist bases along the Vietnamese border in areas which were lightly populated. As the invasion spread-out, it drove hundreds of thousands of Cambodians from towns and villages in the more densely populated areas towards the larger cities of central and southern Cambodia.

Refugees

This writer interviewed dozens of refugees in Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu Province, and Kompong Cham Province (Taing Kouk). Their stories were the same in content, tales of terrorism and death at the hands of the Communists. None ever mentioned American or Allied bombings as the cause of their fleeing, only the occupation of their homes by the Communists.

In summation, the increase in bombing concentrations per area have taken place, for the

greater part, along a long-uninhabited border region between the three countries of Indochina. This includes the Ho Chi Minh Trail region which runs for hundreds of miles from entry points in North Vietnam, through Laos, to Cambodia and South Vietnam. This includes some of the roughest territory in Indochina, so rough in fact, that even the hearty hill tribesmen have trouble eking out a living there. Evidence of heavy bombings is just not to be seen in much of South Vietnam, especially around heavily populated areas.

Likewise, evidence of the massive defoliation-ecocide program reported in sensational news reports in the U.S. is not easy to find. In fact, a traveler is struck more by the extensive vegetation and man-made construction that is going on in Vietnam today than by any evidence of destruction. This writer's trip covered areas which contained about 70% of South Vietnam's population and the rice-bowl of the nation, the Mekong Delta.

What was seen was a nation in the process of rebuilding, not after a war, but during a war. Its social structure had been shaken but was far from destroyed as can be seen throughout Vietnam's 2000 years of history and its social resilience. Ecologically speaking, the countryside is beautiful and the jungles

quickly cover over what was once recent history. You don't find two-headed monsters in the villages as a result of defoliants.

Vietnam is alive and quickly recovering from the war due to the successful role that the U.S. has played in the conflict. Mistakes have been made by all

concerned, but a real peace is becoming a reality with every day that passes. With the continued withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam, and an air war which is located in isolated regions of the country, only the Communists can again bring war to this country.



Capital Area Chapter
Paralyzed Veterans of America
 JOHN H. RINE, president 439-6610

Anderson vs. BNDD

DRUGS, from page 1
 morphine level to eliminate the possibility of adulteration, according to a BNDD spokesman.

BNDD had taken films of the testing and destruction of the opium, which they showed at the press conference. The BNDD spokesman said, "Contrary to what Mr. Anderson reports, the Thai Government did test the opium before buying it. And our chemist tested it before it was burned. There was no question. It was opium."

According to AIM, "Anderson had apparently seen a CIA document that reported the above rumor and which included a comment that the rumor was without foundation." Rather than check the story through the BNDD, Anderson reported the rumor as though it were a fact.

An AIM spokesman asserted that the burn, which had taken place on March 7, had received almost no publicity until Anderson wrote his column on July 31.

The opium burn is especially significant because the BNDD program in Thailand has been operational for only five months. A special Narcotics Organization for northern Thailand was formed in conjunction with the Royal Thai Government. Headed by a Thai policeman, Col. Chukiat, the group gathers intelligence which will enable Thai police to confiscate opium before the drug reaches laboratories and is converted into heroin.

According to the BNDD, the best place to disrupt the drug traffic is at its source, the "Golden Triangle" region of northern Thailand and Laos where some 700 tons of opium are grown each year.

The BNDD spokesman praised the level of commitment

by both the Thai and Laotian governments. The Laotian program has been operational for ten months. Laotian seizures, while not as large as those in Thailand, have occurred with greater frequency.

The main thrust of the BNDD program is to prevent Southeast Asia from becoming a significant source of U.S.-consumed heroin. At present only five to ten per cent of the heroin which reaches the U.S. comes from Southeast Asia. The bulk is Turkish opium, which is shipped to the U.S. via Marseilles and other French ports.

There the opium is converted into heroin in laboratories. The Turkish Government has announced that it will ban opium growing at the close of the 1972 harvest. The BNDD is trying to prevent the Southeast Asian opium growers, who expanded production during the Vietnam War, from being tapped as the replacement for Turkish opium.

The value of the opium in the March 7 burn, if converted into heroin and sold on the streets of New York, has been estimated at \$35 million.

The Thai Government has instituted a generous program of land resettlement and cash incentives to persuade hill tribes to grow other crops. Opium has been a part of Southeast Asian culture for hundreds of years, but opium-growing is a laborious process, and it wears out the soil. Opium farmers are forced to lead a nomadic life, and resettlement and the chance to grow a steady cash crop, such as tea, should appear as a good opportunity.

Anderson's associate, Les Whitten, when contacted by AIM, admitted that Anderson had not checked out the rumor with the BNDD. Anderson nevertheless has refused to retract his claims.

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