

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

# The Rising Tide

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## Two Koreas Trade Views In South-North Negotiations

by James Cowin

Fifty million Koreans throughout the world are now speculating as to whether their nation, divided for 27 years into two implacably hostile sections, can finally achieve a long awaited peace. Hopes for an easing of North-South tensions, and perhaps eventual unification, were kindled by the completion of the opening round of North-South Red Cross talks in Pyongyang and in Seoul.

The talks took over a year to arrange. Negotiations began in August, 1971, when Choi Doo-sun, then president of the South Korean Red Cross and former ROK prime minister, proposed a meeting between Red Cross delegations from both nations at Geneva to discuss communications and reunion of separated families.

Seventeen percent of the South Korean population have one or more immediate family members in the North.

### Park Now Acceptable

Later in August, the North declared that it was ready to discuss unification with any "political, social, or cultural group" in South Korea and to allow for a "free flow" of citizens between the two zones via Panmunjom. Previously, North Korea had refused to meet President Park, denouncing him as a "traitor" and a "stooge of U.S. imperialism."

The South reciprocated in September with a declaration that it was prepared to trade with "all Communist nations," even Cuba, Communist China, North Vietnam and North Korea.

The North, convinced of the South's sincerity, accepted the South Korean proposal to hold "full dress" Red Cross talks in Seoul and Pyongyang. This acceptance was described as a "major breakthrough."

The real breakthrough came when on May 2-5, 1972, Lee Hu-Rak, the Director of the South Korean CIA, met secretly with Kim Il-Sung in Pyongyang, and North Korean Second Vice Premier Park Sung-chul reciprocated this "Kissinger-style visit" when he talked secretly with President Park Chung Hee in Seoul.

### Communique

Both visits were announced, along with a Joint Communique read simultaneously in Seoul and Pyongyang on July 4, which affirmed the "common desire to

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North and South Korean negotiators exchange agreements for full-dress talks on the issue of reuniting families divided by the Korean War.

## Brownfeld Vs. Halstead In CRD Debate

WASHINGTON, October 17. Alan Brownfeld, conservative Washington political columnist and congressional advisor, met Socialist Workers Party spokesman Fred Halstead in another debate sponsored here by FLF's Committee for Responsible Dialogue.

Addressing the question "What should be the role of the university in American politics?" before a packed crowd at George Washington University, the speakers presented dramatically opposing views. Brownfeld declared the university to be a place to "search for eternal truth," while Halstead said it is a "place to make revolution."

Brownfeld opened the debate, stating that "academic freedom is the history of the university resisting outside interference. In modern totalitarian regimes such as Soviet Union or China," he continued, "those people who do not express the orthodoxy are not allowed in the universities."

### "Orthodoxy"

Focusing in on the issue of freedom to pursue truth, Brownfeld said, "The New Left would like to take what it feels to be prevailing university orthodoxy--the philosophy of the capitalist liberal establishment--and replace it with their own orthodoxy."

"The university must become something that searches for truth and tries to tie each generation to the heritage of the past," he added.

Mr. Halstead was quick to agree that the university must remain as a free forum for ideas, left or right. Later, already several minutes over his allotted time, The Trotskyist Communist laid down his cards: "I think we need a revolution to take the means of production out of the hands of the rich," he declared.

"If the university is not used as a vehicle for revolution then the establishment will use it to build bombs. This is inevitable."

A heated question and answer session followed the debate.

When asked to reveal his attitude toward violence, Halstead replied, "My attitude toward revolution is the same as our founding fathers. To the degree that capitalists resist, violence will be necessary."

The audience was generally unreceptive to Halstead, who became particularly incensed when asked by FLF President Neil Salonen why he believed the Marxist ideology can ever work, since he admits it has

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## Free Chinese Celebrate 'Double-Ten' Nat'l Day

Two large celebrations marking the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of China were held recently in New York and Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the Sino-American Amity Fund, a fundraising dinner and reception at

New York's Biltmore Hotel was hosted on October 7, by Paul Cardinal Yu-Pin, Archbishop-in-exile of Nanking.

Guests of honor included R.O.C. Ambassador James Shen, former China missionary Rev. Raymond de Jaeger, FLF President Neil Salonen, author Rev. Daniel Lyons and humorist Harry Herschfield.

Salonen said a "determined mood" prevailed, in spite of recent severe setbacks to the R.O.C. in the international diplomatic arena. He noted also that New York Mayor John Lindsay had sent a message to the dinner proclaiming October 10th as "Free China Day" in New York.

### "Double-10"

"Double-10 Day" (October 10) was also celebrated in Washington, D.C. where over 3,000 people jammed the Free Chinese embassy for a reception. Traffic was reported to have been backed up for miles in Washington's northwest section, where most diplomatic missions are located.

The reception was hosted by Ambassador Shen, who has been an outspoken critic of "moral injustices" committed against his country for the sake of big-power detente.

The extremely large turnout, including many high-ranking diplomatic officials, was considered by many Washington observers to indicate a surprising degree of moral support for the R.O.C., despite turns for the worse in the environment of international politics.

## October 23

Today is the sixteenth anniversary of the beginning of the Hungarian Revolution, and Hungarians throughout the world will pay special respects to the memory of the battle against the Soviet tanks and to the more than thirty thousand men, women and children who were killed in the course of the uprising.

Their feeling of solemnity will be dedicated not simply to the memory of their loved ones, but to the revolution itself. Those who can remember will think about the brief taste of freedom and the tragic struggle which brought much of the world to tears.

At that time, the Hungarians seemed to do the impossible. They demonstrated that the will of men who love goodness and freedom is stronger than the steel of tyrants. They demonstrated also that Communism as an ideology was a heartbreaking form of oppression. When enough tanks had been put out of action, the people overthrew the Communist Party; and churches, synagogues and a free press bloomed.

When the tanks returned, the Hungarians called for help. Though their calls were unheeded, they continued the same heroic resistance. For years afterward, the words "Hungarian Freedom Fighter" produced a special twinge in the hearts of people throughout the world.

Anyone acquainted with Hungarians knows that the desire to free their people and their homeland is still very strong. As the Hungarian people united with the Freedom Fighters in 1956, so must Americans, and all freedom-loving peoples, support the Hungarians today in their desire to free their still enslaved homeland.

## Theoretical Corner

# Kim Il-sung's "Juch'e"

*Juch'e* (roughly, "self-reliance") is the name given to the "thought" of the North Korean ruler, Kim Il-sung. It is proclaimed to have "gripped the hearts of revolutionaries and progressive humanity the world over," a product of "the greatest patriot that history has ever known and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist," none other than Kim Il-sung himself.

Basically, *Juch'e* was a product of historical necessity. Caught between "Soviet revisionism" on the one hand and Chinese "dogmatism" on the other, Kim has had to tread a difficult theoretical path, ideologically and geographically "hanging" between the two Communist superpowers. Hence, the idea of Marxism-Leninism applying differently to different revolutionary situations, free from absolute dictation by a higher center, was crystallized in the "*Juch'e* idea." The North Koreans hold *Juch'e* aloft as a model for revolutionary action throughout the Third World, and it is true that Kim's influence among various Communist revolutionary groups has been growing (see article, page 1).

However, the real significance of *Juch'e* lies not in its use as a theory of independent "Leninist" revolution, but in its use as a tool for enforcing absolute unity in Kim Il-sung's model of socialist society. To use the definition of North Korean Vice Premier Kim Il, *Juch'e* is "a trait which makes thinking and action conform to our Party's policy and carries it through

unconditionally without the slightest swerving in any winds or waves."

In a report to the Korean workers (Communist) Party Central Committee, Kim Il goes on to emphasize that "the supreme duty and foremost task of the members of the KWP" is "to thoroughly establish the system of the unitary ideology of the party" in order to imbue "all people" with the "revolutionary trait that accepts no other ideas but Comrade Kim Il-sung's ideas, our Party's ideal of *Juch'e*."

Thus we see that, although *Juch'e* stresses independence from higher control on the international level, it encourages—even requires—absolute dependence and obedience to the Party from individuals, groups, and classes.

In fact, the theory of *Juch'e* contributes almost nothing new to Marxism-Leninism other than an official justification for placing national above international priorities in the world Communist revolution. Employing typical Marxist "contradiction" it demands unquestioning obedience from the masses to the national leadership, while denouncing the demands of "big-power chauvenism" of both the Chinese and the Soviets, depending on the situation—a prime example of unity, solidarity and ultimately, peace. Other than its theory of "revolutionary independence," *Juch'e* is little more than an inflated myth used to justify the personality cult of the North Korean ruler.



## U.S. Must Win Minorities' Trust

by Isaiah J. Poole

Does the FLF, or any anti-Communist organization, have a commitment to racial minorities in America?

The first priority for America, in the perspective of the current ideological struggle, is to insure that all people throughout the world may eventually be liberated from the immorality of Communism. In the process, however, we cannot neglect the fact that in this country, the disenfranchisement of minorities and poor people provides an open door for a Communist takeover.

All destructive forces in politics thrive on instability and division. This is true not only in multi-racial America but in the more-or-less monochromatic countries such as Russia and China, where the perpetrators of the Bolshevik and Maoist Revolutions made a big selling point of the masses' freedom from the oppression of the elites, just as many political activists do today.

The only America that can prevent a power-hungry or blinded Communist 'revolutionary' from transforming any more of the world's nations into loveless, lifeless Communist slave-states is a strong America. Not just a militarily strong America. For the ideology of Communism will not be destroyed by guns. Its leaders, its followers, and its innocent bystanders can be killed. Its buildings can topple. But, just as no heathen has been able to destroy religion by sheer murder, America cannot expect to eliminate the roots of the Communist ideology with military might alone.

The thing that will lead the people away from the lure of Marxism, and will thus cause it to wither like a plant without

water, is to establish and live by the highest ideals of life and to insure that all people throughout the world may freely share in those ideals.

Our responsibility is to insure that America, in the key position that she is internationally, rises above all Communist countries in ideology, practice and most of all, sense of humanitarian mission. If we shirk that responsibility, no matter what the degree of military success we may have against Communist aggression, the germ of Communism will still be there.

Have I drifted away from the point? No. The fact is that because of the above, America must come to embrace its minorities. If she fails to do so, then the Communists will embrace them, as they already have with many otherwise progressive and talented Black, Chicano, Indian and Asian-American leaders. America's mission of service must not only extend to the foreign countries threatened by Communism, but to all people within our own boundaries as well.

One of FLF's prime objectives is that of education. To meet the needs of the people by educating them is one thing to which all freedom fighters should commit themselves. Our unified efforts in this and other areas, conducted in such a way that should alienate no one, are so much more valuable to strengthening America than being a "super-patriot" at the expense of a fellow citizen. With what other tool than education can we hope to pick up the pieces of this fragmented nation and lead the world toward universal brotherhood and justice?

## Chilean Unions' Threat To Allende

The following article was modified and condensed by FLF Research Coordinator James Cowin, from an article by Andrew McClellan which appeared in the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, September, 1972.

Chilean President Salvador Allende's leftist Popular Front coalition government has recently suffered a major setback, through the defection of much of its labor support to the opposition.

The election setback occurred against a background of several Allende-created economic crises. He sought to establish Popular Front control over much of the economy by nationalizing foreign firms and then appointing Popular Front members as plant managers and "political directors." These political moves have "created conflicts" within the nationalized industries, and overall industrial production is down, as a result.

The effects have been felt throughout the economy. The exchange rate of escudos to the dollar has jumped from 42:1 to 150:1 on the black market. When the Popular Front government required tourists to buy \$10 worth of escudos a day at the rate of 42 to a dollar, the tourist trade dried up.

Beef is available only three days a week, and fruit is now rationed. Fearing nationalization, merchants are either afraid or unwilling to restock. Hence retail industries carry small inventories and there is an acute shortage of auto, bus and truck parts.

Many of the revolutionary activists who have seized and occupied farms in Chile know little or nothing of agricultural techniques; and agricultural production has rapidly declined.

In the face of this downturn, which undoubtedly must have hurt the Chilean workers more than any other class, Allende moved to control the Chilean labor movement through the Confederacion Unica de

Trabajadores (CUT), the Marxist labor confederation. He recognized the CUT as the sole legitimate labor center for Chile's million-man trade union movement. Led by Communist Party Deputy Luis Figueroa, the CUT, at least on a national level, echoed the Allende government line in order to bring Chile's workers together in support of Allende's wage and economic policies.

The labor sectors of the parties that make up the Popular Front coalition have traditionally championed the cause of higher wages. Under Allende's instructions, CUT leaders moderated their wage demands and exhorted the workers to speed up production. As a result, the labor sectors of the six parties which make up Allende's Popular Front coalition became opposed to the coalition's political aims; and labor leaders, including those of the ultra-left Radical Party, began deserting to the opposition.

The opposition, led by the Christian Democrats, felt strong enough to field their candidates in the 1972 union elections. They were greatly surprised at the results. While the most optimistic forecasts had predicted only 15 per cent of the vote, the Christian Democrats received 25 per cent, and their candidate for CUT president, Chilean Railway Workers Union official Ernesto Vogel was thought to have won.

Suddenly, several procedural and other irregularities were reported, and this threw the entire outcome of the elections in doubt. Unions not eligible to vote under CUT procedures had voted, while eligible unions discovered that their ballots were never received for counting at central headquarters. Some ballots were found in garbage cans on the streets, and the Chilean press reported that ballots "had obviously been made to disappear." When the opposition victory was most

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**FREE  
Soviet  
Political  
Prisoners!**

## Cuban Ex-Communist Blasts Castro Regime

by Fernando Hernandez  
New York FLF

Julio Spiggins was a Communist revolutionary when Castro became dictator of Cuba. He was a staunch believer in the revolution and felt that progress and Castro's regime would be synonymous. He spoke in length about his disillusionment and contempt for Communism as a whole.

"I was sure that Communism would erase all of the misery and corruption that existed under Batista," he said. "But now there is widespread corruption and the Communist Party is the only privileged group." He cited examples of how people steal in order to have enough to eat.

According to Spiggins "everyone becomes a thief by necessity" because the food quota is so limited that a person remains hungry after a meal. He commented that often he would visit friends to see if they had extra food but found them in the same predicament.

The 32-year-old Cuban mentioned the various economic fiascos that have occurred under the present regime. He said that even though workers are enticed with bonuses to work more, Castro's sugar quotas are never achieved.

Although Cuba is planting about twice as much sugar cane as ever before, the annual crop yield is less today than it was in 1959. Spiggins said that money is of little value because the prices are so exorbitant that no one can afford to buy goods. He recalled that a pair of men's pants were on sale for \$100 dollars.

The new available goods are of such poor quality, Spiggins remarked, that most people ignore them. He agrees with recent studies which conclude that the country was more prosperous before Castro took power.

Spiggins added that the nation is supervised by an intricate, rigid system of thought control. The only news from the outside world that is printed is pro-Communist and always anti-American. He continued by saying that a system is being implemented which makes it compulsory for children to attend "country schools." Apparently all parental influence is being wiped out and replaced with the one-sided Communist ideology.

Spiggins said that one reason why there are so many prisoners in Cuba is that they provide a cheap labor force. He commented that since the

workers have no incentive or motivation, "the government must find other means of labor."

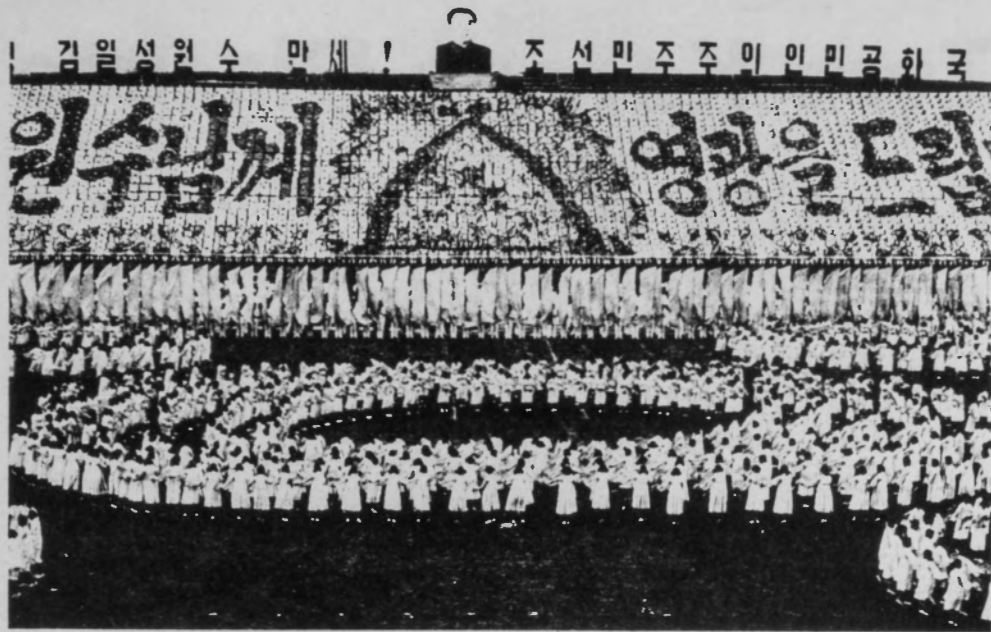
At the culmination of his experience in Cuba, Spiggins "could not breathe" due to the constant surveillance of citizens by the Communists. He said that the spirit of the Cuban people had been broken and that a sullen attitude prevailed throughout the country. He remarked that, "of course, when foreigners come they are treated like kings. They have the best food and hotels while the average person is left to rot."

Spiggins went through a long and arduous road in order to arrive in the United States. He arrived in Spain after leaving Cuba. After he spent some time in Madrid he went to Costa Rica. Then, along with nine other Cubans, risked his life by crossing into Mexico via a dilapidated boat. Somehow he made his way to the American border where he asked and was granted political asylum.

I asked him how long Cuba will remain in her present condition and he concluded saying, "that's the one question that we Cubans-in-exile are asking one another."

# Calm Before the Storm?

—BY DAVID WYNN



Celebration of Kim Il-sung's 60th birthday typifies the deification of the North Korean ruler. The card stunt spells out "Glory to Kim Il-sung."

From the Underground

## Life In North Korea

by Gary Jarmin

It can be objectively said that North Korea is today the most totalitarian and regimented society in the world. This is largely due to the one-man rule of Kim Il-Sung, his unparalleled cult of personality and the "Juch'e" idea, all of which pervade nearly every aspect of life.

The daily life of every North Korean is regulated to an extreme degree. The Korean Workers Party, which has the largest per capita membership of any Communist party in a Communist-controlled country, enforces Kim's totalitarian rule through its 60,000 cells, which have been established in every farm, school, office, military unit and government organ. Communist ideology and particularly Kim's "Juch'e" idea have been emphatically driven into the mind of every person by Party cadres. People find free leisure time almost non-existent, because it is usually taken up with study periods or self-improvement sessions. The official goal of this is "to educate people to think and behave as the Party dictates" under the educational slogan, "communistic human formation." From the Communists' point of view, this educational brainwashing is probably attaining the desired result; but as a consequence, those affected by it generally become mental invalids, incapable of objective judgment or creative thinking. In the long run, this perversion of man's innate nature will probably be the cause of the Communists' own undoing.

The so-called physical "paradise" that has been created in North Korea has hardly been worth the spiritual and physical cost to create it. The severe working conditions and rationing of food have made life a day-to-day drudgery with few if any substantial rewards.

### Labor Laws Ignored

Ignoring labor regulations requiring a maximum 8-hour day with paid overtime, the average laborer works 14 hours a day, a peasant 15 hours, and an office worker 12-15 hours a day. Instead of the 11-week maternity leave required by North Korea's own Labor Law, a mother is only allowed one week before and after parturition. A worker's 2-week vacation is granted only to a small few who have been awarded the status of "model" or "hero" worker.

The excruciating demands in labor are largely due to the "Chollima Movement," started by Kim Il-Sung in 1959. The "Chollima Movement's" purpose, similar to that of the "Great Leap Forward" in China, is to increase productivity while transforming people along Communist lines.

The "Peoples Korea," a Korean-Japanese Communist publication, while attempting to glorify the dedicated spirit of the "Chollima Movement," instead exposes its true exploitative value. It declares, "Comrade Suk Chil

Sik...carried and piled up all by himself 580 earth bags in water three meters deep, each earth bag weighing nearly 70 kgs. He did it without taking any rest. The young men and students who participated in the construction work began a movement of 'One Straightening after One Thousand Shovelsful' under the scorching heat of July."

The quote speaks for itself. Both of these acts are nearly beyond human capability.

There is also a great disparity in wages, with the average factory worker receiving about 40-45 won per month compared to 270-280 won for a high-ranking government official. A woman's average wage is much lower at 30-35 won per month.

The same favoritism is extended in education, where class origin and social status play an important part. For instance, Mankyundai School, used for training the country's future leaders is designed exclusively for children of high-ranking Party officials. Also, a student applying for admission to a university who has poor marks on social origin will automatically be rejected regardless of his ability.

### Surveillance System

To exercise greater control over the population, the government has instituted a five-family mutual surveillance system, with a Party cadre assigned to each unit of five in order to record and report even the most personal activities of each family member. Children are often taken away from home to work projects. There they are indoctrinated to believe that Kim is Korea's Father and the source of everything good. Any links to family ancestral ties have disappeared with the government's destruction of family records. Family bonds are difficult to maintain as travel between villages is prohibitively expensive, a 200-mile trip costing more than a month's salary.

All religion is ruthlessly suppressed. There are no churches of any kind because such loyalties would hinder the policy of sanctifying Communism and devotion to Kim Il-Sung. Natural human values, spiritual beliefs and creative desires are either repressed or exploited merely to perpetrate the Party's interest.

To say that people in North Korea are "living" is even too generous a comment to attribute to the repressive rule of Kim's regime. It is without question the most oppressive and regimented society in the world today. However, this dehumanization of man can only be sustained for a limited time. Kim has already sown the seeds of his own undoing by forcing the people to accept the falsehood of Marxism-Leninism and "Juch'e" as absolute truths. It will only be a matter of time before these seeds are harvested.

The radical movement in America, which for years dominated headlines, seems to have dropped into obscurity. However, an examination of the movement's leadership will reveal that an "out of sight, out of mind" attitude will only disarm us for the inevitable ideological confrontation with Marxism, and its myth of liberation.

For example, consider the two most effective groups in the anti-war protests, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Committee for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). NPAC is a front, organized and led by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP--Trotskyist Communists) while PCPJ fronts for the Communist Party USA (CPUSA--Moscow Communists).

Though a large majority of the NPAC and PCPJ membership is ignorant of this relationship, it is a fact that both groups are firmly controlled in leadership and direction by the respective Communist groups. Another interesting note is that the leaders of both NPAC and PCPJ, upon learning of the intent of the House Committee on Internal Security to examine the source of their funds, went to Federal Court and obtained injunctions prohibiting their banks from divulging that information.

SWP and CPUSA were aware of the stigma surrounding them and sought to develop respectability and acceptance, despite their advocacy of violent revolution and forceful seizure of power from the U.S. Government. The Communist leaders from both groups passed themselves off merely as peace activists or socialists when recruiting new members into their front groups.

In order to gain credibility and support, both groups used the anti-war issue to turn the American masses against the U.S. Government. NPAC and PCPJ organized "peace" marches that, by 1970 and 1971, were involving hundreds of thousands of students, military, and working people. Yet, it is estimated that 90 to 95% knew nothing of the organizers' true intentions.

Since the last of the giant "peace" marches in 1971, national events have led to the deflation of the anti-war movement.

First, the ideological contradictions between SWP and CPUSA caused bitterness and jealous competition. This was reflected by the growing inability of NPAC and PCPJ to cooperate on joint "peace" marches and other protests.

Second, the NPAC National Convention of 1971 was disrupted by yet another Communist group, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP--Maoist Communist). The PLP is even more violence-oriented than either SWP or CPUSA. Thus, the three Communist movements, Stalinist, Trotskyist, and Maoist, working to mobilize the masses in America, only splintered the movement, and alienated themselves.

Third, after President Nixon removed our 500,000 troops from Vietnam, the anti-war drive lost its appeal.

Fourth, North Vietnam's blatant invasion of the South and President Nixon's strong response actually rallied support for the U.S. handling of the war.

Fifth, the Democratic Presidential Primary campaign drew the efforts of leftists inside the system of American politics. Delegate reform measures opened the door for minority group dissidents to infiltrate the mechanism of the Democratic Party. This resulted in a heavy investment of time and energy in the hopes of electing a liberal administration, further paving the way for radical ascendance to the upper echelons of decision-making within the system.

This final point represents the latest tactic of the radical movement--a tactic which apparently is not paying off. Every poll taken thus far indicates that the American people have rejected the 1972 Democratic platform and Democratic presidential candidate.

However, we must not forget that the leaders of the anti-war movement have succeeded in raising more well-versed and trained leaders and a generation of Marxist-indoctrinated youth and students. These people are being absorbed into every aspect of American society and they provide a base for future radical planning. Do not believe that because the marches and violence have subsided, the scene will remain calm. If anything, the frustration of the failure of the McGovern campaign may very well lead to a resurfacing of the ultra-radicals bolstered by a growing number of disaffected liberals, and all the more bent on immediate overthrow of the United States Government.

## The Rising Tide

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# Two Koreas Discuss Family Reunification

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achieve peaceful unification of the Fatherland as early as possible," according to three principles. They were, "First, unification shall be achieved through independent Korean efforts without being subjected to external interference."

"Second, unification shall be achieved through peaceful means..."

"Third, great national unity shall be sought...transcending differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems."

To "foster an atmosphere of mutual trust" both sides agreed not to slander each other, not to undertake armed provocation against each other, to carry out various exchanges, to promote mutual understanding, to cooperate on the Red Cross talks and to establish a South-North Coordinating Committee co-chaired by Lee Hu-Rak of the ROK CIA and Young Joo Kim, Director of the Organization and Guidance Dept. of the North Korean Communist Party.

## No Change

South Korean Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil, stated that no change had occurred in South Korea's ideologies and systems, and he warned that this was only the first step along a path strewn with many obstacles.

The South Korean papers, however, described the sudden thaw as "mind-boggling." *Korea Week*, a newspaper for Koreans in the U.S., reported the need for a readjustment in the ways that North and South Koreans looked at each other. For instance, the paper pointed out that anti-Communist education had long been important in the schools, and the teachers would have to be re-educated.



South Korea's President PARK.

The official talks opened on August 30 in Pyongyang. Both nations wanted the prestige of having the opening session in their capital. North Korean negotiators had stiffened their position insisting that "politicians and social leaders be included in the talks. The Seoul representatives were opposed to this, as they wanted to keep ideological politics out of the meetings. A compromise was reached, as the South yielded the opening site to the North, in return for Pyongyang's retraction of its insistence on wider participation.

The meeting was held at Taedong-Gang Culture Hall. Journalists present observed the friendly handshake and some smiles, but also commented on the political overtone of some speeches. The Red Cross delegations were chaired by Lee Bum-Suk, for South Korea, and Kim Tae Hui, for the North. Both men are former ambassadors. Each delegation consisted of seven negotiators, seven advisers, and twenty aides. In addition, twenty ROK newsmen were present.

## Five Points

The discussion revolved around a five point agenda: tracing members of separated families, arranging visits between family members, the exchange of mail, the reunification of families, and other humanitarian matters.

Both Lee and Kim, in their opening addresses, stressed that this meeting was an "epoch-making point" in Korean history. Each chairman's analysis, however, reflected the view point of his government. According to Kim, the talks were "directly linked with the great task of achieving peaceful unification." The South's wary attitude was stressed by Lee, who asserted that "because of 27 years of mistrust, based on different ideologies and systems," problems should be tackled on a step-by-step basis.

The meeting was broadcast live from Pyongyang to Seoul by a South Korean radio team. After the meetings the South Koreans were taken to various cultural events.

## Seoul Excited

The *New York Times* reported that all of Seoul was excited. Newspapers described the meetings in banner headlines, and people were "glued to their radios." In Pyongyang, however, in a phenomena reminiscent of the public reaction to President Nixon's party in Communist China, the talks sparked little public interest and the people paid almost no attention to the passing delegates.

The second meeting was held in the Chosum Hotel in Seoul on September 13. As this was the first open visit by North Korean representatives, the South Koreans took advantage of the opportunity to "display their economic and social achievements." In Seoul the streets were swept, anti-Communists slogans taken down, and an "estimated one million people" lined the streets "to watch and applaud the arrival of the Communist delegation."

At the meeting, however, the North Korean insistence on turning the session into a political negotiations caused a temporary halt to the proceedings, as the South Koreans insisted on focusing on the immediate problems of uniting families. North Korean adviser Yun Ki Bok, formerly number eleven in Kim Il-Sung's 39-man cabinet and reportedly the actual leader

of the delegation, made a political statement praising the "glories of Kim Il-Sung-- and his philosophy of "juche" or "self-reliance."

The North's propagandizing stirred an instant reaction in Seoul. Newspapers published angry letters from citizens who suggested that talks should be held in a more business like manner at Panmunjom.

## "Arrogant"

According to *Korea Week*, the North continued its propagandizing by going "out of their way to remain unimpressed" with the South. They commented that there was too much pollution in Seoul and that a night club floor show "was the result of imperialism." They maintained a "generally arrogant attitude," reminding the Southerners that the North far out-performed the South at the Olympics.

Although the opening talks were described as "ceremonial" and "devoted to one-upmanship", speculation oc-



North Korean Premier KIM.

curred as to further exploitation of the road to unification. Japan's Mainichi Shimbun, after an interview with Kim Il-Sung, reported that Kim favors a North-South confederation, in which the political systems of both nations would remain intact. A "Supreme Korean People's Congress" would be created to settle problems of both nations.

It was reported, however, that Kim's proposals were opportunistic, "simply playing on people's emotions. According to *Korea Week* editor Kim Po Sung, the North Korean leader made "no concrete proposal" for the duties of the Congress; and the North-South Coordinating Committee, created in the July 4 Communique, already performs the necessary functions.

Editor Kim cautioned "not to expect too much from the talks, as there are ten million people to find." Also, "it took one year to agree to meet at Pyongyang and Seoul."

North and South Korean representatives are continuing to discuss unification problems at Panmunjom, however; and the second round of Red Cross talks will take place October 24 in Pyongyang and on Nov. 22 in Seoul.



## October 9 Marks Khmer National Day

On October 9, 1972 the Khmer Republic celebrated its National Day. Most nations celebrate the day of their founding with joy and exuberance. For the Cambodians, however, the celebration was subdued, and even somewhat sad. For Cambodia, as the world knows, is suffering severely from the invasion by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Communists.

Today, almost half of Cambodia is occupied by the Communists. According to one estimate, 1.6 million Khmers, out of a nation of seven million, have become refugees rather than live under Communist rule. Many fled out of fear, and many fled to escape the starvation caused by the North Vietnamese Army's expropriation of their rice crop; others fled the American bombs or Communist tanks and mortars. Looting and riots have occurred in Phenom Penh as a result of the rice shortage, and North Vietnamese sappers still blow up bridges and other public utilities in the capital city. Important major highways have been cut.

The Khmers, with their neighbors, the South Vietnamese, stand as a living test of the morality of mankind. Cambodia, traditionally a pacifist, Buddhist nation which "after the Geneva Accords...never authorized the installation of any foreign base...on (its) territory," until Sihanouk's illegal pact with the VC, is fighting for her life with almost no outside help.

The Khmers are resisting with "...a moral strength that no subversive campaign and no weapon can weaken;" but unfortunately, this determination is not enough to overcome the well-entrenched Communist invaders. More outside support, both in terms of economic and military aid, and of strong moral encouragement is needed.

The Khmers have appealed for help several times, to the U.S. and, most recently, to the United Nations. The aid which they have received has not been adequate, their army is still under-equipped and inadequately trained, and the economy is suffering from the shock caused by the enemy occupation.

If the world responds to Khmers' plea, the next national day could be one of great rejoicing. If not, no moral nation will have cause to rejoice.

## Can The South Trust The North Koreans?

With hopes rising for the re-unification of divided Korean families and the eventual reunification of the whole nation, the problem of negotiating in good faith with the North Korean Communists is of paramount importance.

The historical record of the North Koreans is not good: refusals to allow U.N. supervision of elections in 1948; their invasion of the South in 1950; consistent violations of truce agreements regarding the demilitarized zone and Panmunjom; sending armed infiltrators to the South, who often conduct brutal terrorist activities; cruel treatment of POW's; the Pueblo and Korean Airlines hijacking incidents; training and supplying violent revolutionaries from all over the world; adherence to a philosophy (Leninism) which condones their negotiating treaties that they never intend to honor--the list could go on and on.

The basic North Korean line has been and remains that "the South Korean revolution is a component part of the whole Korean revolution." In 1970, Kim Il-sung proclaimed that "the historical experience of the South Korean revolutionary movement clearly proved that there can be no peaceful transition in the struggle for power and that no revolution can be led to victory by a mere mass movement."

Thus, the frequent proclamations (until 1971, when the current talks began) that North Korea was ready and willing to "arm the nation morally and materially" in order to "pool strength with the South Korean People...and meet the great revolutionary event in full readiness," indicate that one should be careful NOT to take Kim's later statements that "We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention of settling the Korean question by force of arms" at face value.

One can be sure that in the negotiations for re-uniting divided families, the North Koreans will attempt to gain every diplomatic, political and--in the long run--military (guerilla warfare) advantage that they possibly can. The historical record is clear. Thus, if the South Koreans are forced to withdraw from the talks, one can hardly blame them, though certain segments of world opinion certainly would. The greatest danger--whether through miscalculation or pressure from big powers such as the U.S.--nevertheless remains in giving the North Koreans too hasty or too generous a deal. The Communists will not delay in capitalizing on any mistakes their competitors may make.

## Reply to Reader

Sirs,

I should like to comment on some of the remarks in the Sept. 25, 1972 TRT editorial. I'm less sure than you that nationalism's age is passing. More than half of today's nations have been born since World War II, and other areas still aspire to independence. But in few cases is nationalism very rabid.

As for the "rightist" group you refer to, they could be considered "internationalist" in the sense that they favor an activist U.S. role in the world that Communism may be opposed. Surely they are not internationalist in that they are UN-minded or advocates of world government. Because civilization is a very recent occurrence on earth and because, according to one estimate, only about 3% of all men living since Christ's birth have lived in a free society, there is a long way to go--centuries must pass--until world government is desirable, if ever. World civilization with mutually (as opposed to absolutely or ultimately) sovereign states must come first. And the prospects for that are most uncertain.

W.R. Brown,  
Pittsburgh, PA.

Mr. Brown's point is well taken. We espouse an "internationalist" approach to the struggle against Communism primarily for the United States and other advanced nations, such as Japan, whose responsibilities have transcended the national level. At the same time, however, we consider that even small and developing nations must be willing to sacrifice national interests when world-wide moral imperatives exist. In addition, we believe the internationalist spirit of anti-totalitarianism, now manifesting itself in Europe and the Soviet Union as well as in the free world, will, in the final analysis, be the force which brings the ideological victory over Communism to which we aspire. Though we are by no means anti-nationalist, and though we recognize substantial barriers to true non-Communist internationalism, our concern for the world must be greater than our concern for America alone.

-ed.



This 1951 U.S. Army photo shows Koreans fleeing the Communist forces advancing from the north. Millions fled south, and family reunification would affect 17 percent of the southern population alone.

## Lessons To Be Learned From The History of the Korean War

by Dan Fefferman

The Korean War began on June 25, 1950, with each side denouncing the other for "fratricidal aggression," inspired by international Communism on the one hand, and American imperialism on the other.

Who did start the Korean war? This question will no doubt be raised more and more frequently, especially with continuing negotiations on the unification issue, and with the credibility of U.S. government claims in serious trouble both at home and abroad. A significant propaganda campaign is already being waged by the North Koreans (see TRT Vol. 1, No. 15) to convince Americans that the South was the aggressor in the Korean War.

However, there is substantial evidence absolutely refuting the North Korean claims. For example, observations made by the U.N. Commission on Korea on June 24, just one day before the war began, in the vicinity of the 38th parallel, found that:

**The Republic of Korea forces are organized completely for defense and are not in a condition to launch a large-scale offensive against North Korean forces...As the ROK forces are lacking in armored**

**equipment, air force and heavy artillery, they are incapable of taking any action aimed at aggression from a military viewpoint.**

The Commission reported significant North Korean troop movements just north of the 38th Parallel.

After the start of the war, the Commission submitted to the General Assembly another report, which declared that:

**The invasion of the territory of the Republic of Korea by the armed forces of the North Korean authorities, which began on June 25, 1950, was an act of aggression initiated without warning and without provocation, in execution of a carefully prepared plan.**

General Matthew B. Ridgeway further submitted captured North Korean documents, issued at the same time which revealed that the North Korean "Fatherland Front" had been calling for "Peaceful Unification". The documents were attack orders, giving precise instructions for operations against Seoul; one of them was issued by Kim Il-sung himself.

The North Koreans, of course, in conjunction with the Russians, had refused to allow the U.S. to supervise nationwide elections in March, 1948; and thus they have refused to

acknowledge the U.S.'s competency to mediate in Korean affairs--for the simple reason that Kim knew he would lose a nationwide election on a one-man, one-vote basis.

### U.S. Responsibility

It should also be pointed out that all U.S. forces had been evacuated from Korea in 1949 under the supervision of the U.N. commission; that South Korean President Syngman Rhee had warned the U.S. continually of the military threat from North Korea, against which he felt inadequately prepared to defend; and that U.S. Secretary of State Acheson had made the American commitment to defend the ROK vague when he had excluded Korea from the US defense perimeter in a January speech, a factor which cannot be denied as partially responsible for drawing the North Korean's Soviet-supported attack.

The issue of who started the Korean war will remain an important one. Especially in the U.S., where minds have been clouded over Vietnam, where the North Koreans, and their front organizations are waging intensive propaganda campaigns, and where the lessons of history are too often forgotten, the above-stated historical facts should therefore be kept well in mind.

## The U.S. and Korea

As this issue goes to press, the news of South Korean President Park Chung Hee's declaration of martial law has just been announced. Problems created by the current North-South negotiations, as well as the drastic changes in the international situation, were cited by Park as reasons for having to enforce unity at this time. Park's decision comes on the heels of a similar one by Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos and is representative of a general toughening trend among Free Asian nations as a result of insecurities created by the new U.S. Asian posture, as well as the subsequent

recognition of Peking by Japan.

Though officially greeted with "surprise" by the U.S., such trends should come as no shock. It was generally recognized and expected that the new "balance of power" would place extra tension on the small anti-Communist Asian nations who must rely on the U.S. and Japan for both their military and economic stability. There was a price which policy planners knew they would have to pay; and they recognized that they would have to gamble in the hopes of gaining a new power balance with China and Russia in exchange for unknown results in terms of the

internal security and diplomatic interrelationships of Free Asia.

It is too soon to tell whether the moves of Presidents Park and Marcos are fully justified from the standpoint of security. But the fact is that these moves would not have been necessary at all if it were not for the anxieties created for these nations by America's venture with Peking. At a time when the commitment and actions of the U.S. are of truly historic significance, the United States must take action to alleviate Free Asian leaders' fears of an American sellout. Otherwise, democracy for them will be a "dangerous luxury."

## New Books Hit Market

Two important new books have hit the American market, giving, respectively, a stern warning to America that our society is doomed without a rapid awakening to the dual threats of moral decay and Communist takeover; and a scientific proposal for a unified moral alternative.

**AMERICA FACES DEFEAT**, by General Lewis M. Walt (published by Piper and Apollo Books), is a veritable voice crying in the wilderness. Gen. Walt's message is given with the authority of one who knows—a shockingly clear portrayal of the United States' slipping position as a world military and moral leader. It is must reading for every concerned American.

**FULL CIRCLE: THE MORAL FORCE OF UNIFIED SCIENCE**, by Edward Haskell (Gordon and Breach

publishers), is a potential epoch-maker. For the first time, a workable formula for the unification of today's fragmented scientific disciplines is presented and applied to the problems of winning the cold war. Mr. Haskell's ideal of universally accepted scientific and moral principles as a counterbalance to the thrust of Communist ideology is a noble one indeed. The practicality of his formula will be tested this November in an important international conference of social and physical scientists in New York.

Future issues of *The Rising Tide* will explain more about the ideas of both General Walt and Mr. Haskell, but readers are urged to buy these books and see what the authors have to say for themselves. Their messages are well worth your time.

## —Dumitru Danielopol—

### Romania Bares Economic Soul

WASHINGTON -- Romania's application to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank has intriguing implications.

Participation in the financial bodies is open to any country that complies with international regulations. These include disclosure of economic statistics which Communist regimes have always considered state secrets.

The Soviet Union which attended the Bretton Woods conference in 1944 which established the world organizations refused to meet their discipline or open its economy to international inspection. It stayed out and forced its satellites to stay out. Poland and Czechoslovakia did become members but withdrew in 1950 under Soviet pressure.

Except for Yugoslavia which has dumped Marxism for a capitalist-style economic system, Romania is the first Communist country to apply for membership in IMF and the World Bank. It has also been working hard in Washington for "most favored nation" tariff reductions from the United States.

Some western correspondents hail Romania's application as a setback for the Soviet Union which has sought greater economic integration among Warsaw Pact countries. Moscow can't be too unhappy.

The Ceasescu regime in Bucharest would not dare make such a gesture towards the capitalist world without at least tacit acquiescence from the Kremlin. It's more probably that Moscow economists realizing that the Romanian economy is on the verge of

collapse and that all sources of credits abroad are exhausted, has okayed Bucharest's last desperate effort for capitalist oxygen. Russia has its own economic headaches and is in no position to give Romania major aid.

Before being allocated an IMF quota Romania will have to open wide its books. Quotas are granted in accordance to the situation of the economy, based on production, balance of payments, trade, gold reserves, capital in hand, etc. etc.

Admission to the organization is by majority of the member votes.

This close scrutiny into a Communist economy by international experts will show the free world how much of the "booming Romanian economy" of which we heard so much in the last ten years is sheer malarkey.

Bucharest already had to admit that its five year plan is in trouble.

Romanian participation to the IMF has to be paid, 25 per cent in gold and the rest in hard currency. Its borrowing capacities are limited and regulated.

If the Romanians intend to borrow beyond and above their allocation, there will be a lot of strings attached. International experts will want to know what went wrong, how the Romanians intend to remedy the situation, etc.

Bucharest will have to follow instructions from the bankers.

This will be an interesting experiment. Invincible Communism taking lessons from bankrupt capitalism.



## Hill Aides Listen To Cora Weiss

by James Cowin

On October 12, 1972 Mrs. Cora Weiss, Co-Chairman of the "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam," the group which arranged for the release of U.S. POW's Elias, Charles and Gartley from North Vietnam, described her version of life in North Vietnamese POW camps in an informational gathering on the Hill.

Her talk was arranged by an aide of Congressman Ron Dellums (D-Cal.).

Mrs. Weiss concentrated on three points: the everyday life of the prisoners, the attitude of the North Vietnamese, and what she considered the efforts of the U.S. Defense Department to sacrifice the well-being of the prisoners in order to gain an advantage in the war.

She said that according to Mark Gartley, life in the North Vietnamese POW camps was "OK." There were no reprisals during the bombing of the dikes, she said, as the North Vietnamese told the prisoners that they were not responsible for President Nixon's actions. She added that the men ate well, and that each man had been issued three blankets.

During the day, according to Mrs. Weiss, the POW's hold classes in many subjects. "The men are well-educated, and they share each other's knowledge." She said that shortly before he left the POW camp, Gartley had taken a course in combustible engines.

### Blames Pentagon

The problem of the POW's not receiving their packages, Mrs. Weiss continued, is caused by the Pentagon. She said that the North Vietnamese discovered espionage materials in the packages. The inside of one candy wrapper, for example, contained some special carbon paper, which produced invisible ink. A type-written message describing how to use it, as well as "secret writing materials," hidden in an accompanying bar of soap, had also been discovered. Obviously, she said, the North Vietnamese stopped the flow of packages.

Aides from some Congressional office noticed discrepancies in Mrs. Weiss' testimony. When asked the date of the discovery of the espionage materials, Mrs. Weiss replied that she did not know. She could give no substantiating

evidence, other than a photo of an exhibit which could have been created by the North Vietnamese.

### Tortures

Aides also mentioned that testimony before the House Internal Security Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee contradicted the benevolent attitude of the North Vietnamese as described by Mrs. Weiss. For instance, the testimony of Lt. Robert Frishman and Petty Officer Douglas Hegdahl, who spent two years each in North Vietnamese prisons, was particularly moving. The testimonies told of tortures, beatings, deaths from malnutrition. (See *TRT Vol. II, No. 11*) When asked if she saw any prisoners captured from 1964 to 1968, Mrs. Weiss replied that these men were living under their own military code, and in keeping with it, refused to see any outsiders.

When one aide described accounts of the prisoners' anger at being exhibited for propaganda purposes in North Vietnam, Mrs. Weiss replied that the men did not complain to her and that the men were taken on a tour of the country as a matter of courtesy. Columnists Evans and Novak wrote in the Oct. 11 *Washington Post* of Lt. Gartley's becoming "so incensed at being paraded around Hanoi for propaganda purposes that he threw his chopsticks at a server during a Hanoi banquet."

Mrs. Weiss admitted that the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam cited by the House as a Trotskyite Communist dominated organization, had created the "Committee for Liaison at Hanoi's request." Also known is the fact that the Committee's printing shop is Communist-owned. David Dellinger, the other co-chairman of the Committee, admitted that he was a Communist in 1963.

Several aides, knowing Mrs. Weiss' background and seeing the gaps in her testimony, were openly critical of her claim as a humanitarian. They observed that the U.S. Congress should be equally as critical, as the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans in uniform and ultimately of all Americans, depend upon the value that Congressmen place on testimony of people such as Cora Weiss.

## Opposition Unions May Break Allende's Power

CHILE, from page 2

evident, the obviously contrived irregularities, calculated to prevent such a success, began to appear. In response to the "national crescendo of charges of fraud" the CUT Executive Board called for a recount.

The results of the recount, announced on July 10, were as follows: Luis Figueroa, Communist Party (Popular Front Coalition) CUT president; Rolando Calderon, Socialist Party (Popular Front Coalition) general secretary, Ernesto Vogel, Christian Democratic Party, 1st Vice President; Eduardo Rojas, Popular Alliance Movement (pro-government, but non-coalition), 2nd Vice President. The Communists had received 30.9 per cent of the vote, the Socialists, 26.45 per cent and the Christian Democrats 26.34 per cent. The remaining total was divided among 11 lesser CUT factions.

The Christian Democrats and the Radical Party are still insisting that the recount was a fraud. The Socialists are demanding new elections. The Christian Democrats charge that the presidency was stolen from Vogel, and the Radical Party

plans to challenge the election results in court.

### Opposition Victory

Even under fraudulent conditions fostered by the Communists majority in the CUT, the opposition forces have won a major victory and have significantly increased their strength within the CUT. The Allende government will find it increasingly difficult to have its economic and social policies automatically accepted by the CUT, now that the opposition is no longer the underdog in the labor center's deliberations.

Allende will now face increasing opposition and even

open hostility to his government's programs. Strikes are more frequent, usually in protest over wages and lack of worker participation in Allende's overall plan for revamping industry—a plan which is supposed to give the workers the right to determine their own conditions.

The rising level of popular discontent in Chile in the last year, heightened by such events as the defection of labor leaders and the scandal in the CUT election, have led observers to believe that Allende, elected by a 36 per cent plurality in a three way election, may not last out the remainder of his six year term of office.

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# The Soviet Union and Arab Oil

from a Radio Liberty  
News Dispatch

While the Soviet Union does not disguise its political motives in encouraging Arab opposition to the "imperialist oil monopolies," it also claims that its attitude to Middle East oil is a disinterested one and is concerned only with strengthening the Arab oil producers and helping them to realize their full economic potential. "The Soviet Union has all the necessary internal resources to develop its economy without outside help," Radio Moscow said on June 16, "...yet it has always sought to expand beneficial economic ties with other countries....The Soviet Union has vast resources, including crude oil and gas." The implication is that Soviet economic cooperation with foreign countries has nothing to do with Soviet economic interests and is simply a gesture of friendship.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union--after the United States the world's largest oil-

producing state--has a direct interest in higher prices for oil in world trade, since Soviet oil exports are an important hard-currency earner which contribute to advances in other sectors of the Soviet economy. Thus the claim of disinterest is hard to substantiate; perhaps more so in the light of growing evidence that Soviet internal resources are becoming increasingly stretched.

## Vast Reserves

It is true that the USSR has vast oil reserves--nearly 5.5 billion tons at the end of 1968. It is also true that the Soviet oil industry has consistently achieved its production targets; for 1975 the target is 496 million tons, representing a growth rate for the 1971-75 period of 38 per cent. Yet this growth rate would represent a decline compared to the previous five-year period, and even optimistic forecasts of growth in the Soviet oil industry by 1980 show a decline of about 50 per cent compared to

the 1960's. Thus, although production will undoubtedly increase, the expansion of the industry will be relatively less rapid and costs will be inflated by the need to drill in frozen soil and to transport oil over great distances.

The demands of Eastern Europe, a rapidly industrializing fuel-deficit area, also pose a growing problem; the Soviet Union may be unwilling to see a reduction of the nearly 50 million tons of oil per year available for export to hard-currency markets, since convertible currency and Western technical skills are necessary if Soviet industries are to meet consumer demands and make up some of the gap between the USSR and other major industrial countries.

## Demands May Increase

Some Soviet writers have already discussed the possibility that the Soviet and Eastern European demand for foreign oil may increase over the next decade, and according to some

estimates may increase to upwards of 100 million tons per year in the 1980's, though even this quantity would be far below the current exports of some individual producer-countries in the Middle East.

It is for these reasons that oil may become a factor of greater importance in determining Soviet policies toward the Middle East rather than, as at present, being used as a means to political influence in the Arab world. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, like Tsarist Russia, has always been unwilling to rely on foreign countries for supplies of any essential commodity, and although imported oil is as yet not even of marginal importance for the Soviet economy (though useful for "topping up" supplies to third countries), the Soviet Union would not be likely to plan for a situation in which it might be obliged to rely on a country whose regime was not firmly under Soviet domination.

Of the "progressive" Arab

See OIL, page 8

## CRD Plans More Debates

DEBATE, from page 1

failed miserably in Russia, China and Eastern Europe.

Brownfeld pointed out that the campus revolution which Halstead is helping to instigate has already resulted in a form of tyranny. He singled Berkeley, California as an example of a situation in which radical intimidation prohibits many anti-Communist moderates and conservatives from being able to speak their minds freely.

FLF's Committee for Responsible Dialogue plans to hold several more debates before the end of the year in an effort to bring a balanced perspective to America's radical-dominated campuses.

Readers are requested to contact FLF Headquarters and give details concerning appearances of radical speakers in their communities, in order that the CRD can issue a challenge.

## 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 FLIDER--Former Czechoslovakian Citizen.
- ALAN BROWNFIELD--Capital Hill Journalist
- 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 broadcasters 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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THOMAS JEFFERSON

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## The Soviets and Arab Oil

OIL, from page 7

countries, Iraq has major oil resources and has been willing to develop extensive relations with the Soviet Union in the economic and political fields. Even here the Iraqi leaders will have reservations about too great a political and economic dependence on Moscow.

As a substantial net exporter - about 100 million tons per year

- the Soviet Union has no use at present for large quantities of Arab oil. It must still be sold to the major industrial markets: Western Europe, Japan and - increasingly - the United States. Nor can the Soviet Union take over the role of the international oil companies in the marketing and distribution, since it has invested little in

refining and distribution facilities outside the Communist area.

### Little Help

For the foreseeable future, therefore, the Soviet Union cannot attempt to take enough Iraqi oil to help Baghdad significantly in overcoming its oil problems.

The dilemma facing the Soviet Union arises from its wish to secure continuity of political, economic and military relations with sympathetic regimes in an area of political instability. Elsewhere in the Arab world, the rapid development of Soviet-Iraqi relations, culminating in the signing of the Friendship Treaty in April, has been viewed with suspicion: Libya has openly condemned such treaties, and Syria has reportedly refused to conclude a similar one.

According to Jeune Afrique (Paris), May 27, Egypt "has the impression that the USSR, by signing a treaty with Iraq, has taken a more attractive 'second wife.'" The recent expulsion of the Soviet military advisers from Egypt highlights the fragility of the Soviet position even in those "progressive" states in which it has extensive military, economic and political commitments.

For the moment, the Soviet Union may feel satisfied with the development of its relations with Iraq, but the Iraqi government is clearly determined not to give the impression that it has become in any way a Soviet "satellite." In an interview with The Times on July 13, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Murtada Said Abdul Baki, stressed that "if the Soviet Union adopted a stand hostile to Iraq and the Arabs or did not satisfy our interests, our position would not be what it is now... We are a sovereign state and have our own principles and national aspirations. We are distinct in aims and ideology from the Soviet Union."

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