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The Rising Tide

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The Year in Review — See page 6.



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Paralyzed Veterans of America
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EDITORIAL

The Rising Tide

U.S. Could Wake Up To Myth of Detente

If the American public follows insightfully the upcoming maneuvers to achieve the precarious balance of power which will characterize the widely hoped-for period of detente with the Communist world, we are liable to be in for a rude awakening--an awakening which could have a radical effect on the American attitude toward the "dying" cold war.

Representatives from 32 European countries, the U.S. and Canada are scheduled to begin negotiations this week in Helsinki to work out an agenda for the full-scale conference on European security and cooperation which is expected to take place later this year.

Dovish leaders in the U.S. have been proclaiming that a new era in international relations--an era which, they argue, should have begun years ago--is now at hand. The U.S. has finally allowed Red China into the U.N. Our relations with the Soviet Union are beginning to thaw. We are beginning to deal "realistically" with the political situation in Eastern Europe and no longer cling to the naive hope that the oppressed people of the Soviet bloc (whose oppression is "overexaggerated" anyway) will be liberated in conjunction with the efforts of the U.S.

The hopes of the "detente now" group rest on a set of vaguely defined beliefs which deserve a closer analysis. Primarily, these beliefs center around false assumptions about the ideological conflict which permeates the international political world. It is argued that the world is changing; the Soviets and even the Chinese no longer "really believe" their ideology; international relations now are motivated primarily by practical social, economic and political considerations; the world's great nations need each other too much to continue to fight over ideas or systems of government; the best possible solution is for relatively stable spheres of influence to evolve, from which a base of increasing cooperation can be maintained. Behind all this is the idea that the Communist leaders, despite their avowed commitment to Marxist-Leninist ideology, are human beings like everyone else; they desire peace. They know that they need our help in order for their nations to survive. If we demonstrate our good faith, the Communists will have to demonstrate theirs. World peace could be only as far away as our reaching out, lending a helping hand, and ridding ourselves of our obsession with "freedom, democracy and justice," which the Communists actually want as much as we do.

Not So Simple

The thing we should realize is that mutual "good faith" implies a commitment to certain shared humanitarian principles. The Communists and we -- despite the long-winded arguments of the "end of ideologists" -- are committed to a fundamentally different and antagonistic set of moral and philosophical principles. The Communists not only remain committed to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, they are as unwilling as ever to allow for the dissemination of ideas in their countries which confirm or encourage a non-Marxist ideological perspective.

This should be clear from the attitude already displayed by the Soviets with regard to the European security conference. On January 5, Yuri Zhukov, an authoritative commentator for *Pravda*, wrote in the official Party organ that the Soviet Union would reject any attempt on the part of the West or the U.S. to use the conference in order to obtain a freer exchange of ideas and information among the people of the two ideological spheres.

Such attempts by the West, wrote Zhukov, are "aimed at an unhindered restoration of the bourgeois system" in Communist-controlled nations. When implemented, the expected Western proposal for freer exchange would be used for "subversive activity," the Associated Press quoted Zhukov as writing. The Zhukov line is in tune with Soviet proposals submitted to and passed by UNESCO calling for an international convention against directing TV and radio broadcasts from satellites to private homes in other countries without the country's official consent (see article, this page). These proposals, of course, are aimed at curtailing U.S. broadcasts into the Soviet bloc. The broadcasts are often the listeners' only source of information not controlled by the State.

In his article, Zhukov attacked what he called "the notorious bridge-building strategy" of persons "who try to dodge the task of approving postwar borders and look in vain for loopholes for subversive activities in Socialist countries."

If the Soviets stick to the line articulated by Zhukov--as they almost undoubtedly will--then perhaps the people of the free world will begin to see through the myth of detente in the ideological struggle. It could result in a loud popular outcry against the moral complacency which seems to have characterized the U.S. approach to international relations in recent years. In the meantime, however, the U.S. may have accepted the status quo in Eastern Europe and undermined what little confidence it still commands as a leader in the fight for freedom and justice.

Our policy makers should give our negotiators at the coming conference uncompromising guidelines with regard to our future ability to communicate the truth to the people behind the Iron Curtain; and our negotiators should be on their guard. Too often the U.S. has bargained too much on fundamental issues and principles in order to obtain an early settlement.

FLF Signs Joint Statement On Cuban Hijacking Issue

We offer a position paper submitted by three organizations representing young Cuban activists and Americans of moderate, conservative and democratic socialist stands. Its purpose is to bring to light the arrest and subsequent hearing, on charges of illegal entry, of three Cuban youths who recently escaped to the United States. The three compelled two Cuban fishermen to give them passage. Having followed the same sea route traveled by 13,000 of their compatriots fleeing Castro's totalitarian system, these three young men arrived during the incipient phase of negotiations between the United States and Cuban governments regarding the treatment of hijackers.

Sets Precedent

Their detention marks the first time that Cuban refugees have been held for more than screening purposes and, in effect, imprisoned. At present, they are appealing an executive judgment of "illegal entry without proper documentation," with a possible maximum sentence of deportation requested by the prosecution.

The Castro regime, conscious of the unfavorable international publicity generated by its harboring of airplane hijackers, a policy which has placed it in the outer fringes of the family of nations, seeks to take advantage of the American people's understandable desire to reach a prompt resolution in the aircraft hijacking problem. Castro has demanded from the United States, as a precondition for negotiations, that citizens who are forced to flee his regime, and criminals who forcefully

seek its protection, be placed in the same light.

Ignores Difference

It must be recognized that Cubans who leave their homeland are escaping a totalitarian system where no legal means of departure are offered or available. Some would say that the so-called Freedom Flights offer an alternative. That is ridiculous. The old must wait a minimum of 24 months under the most humiliating conditions, and the young, between the ages of 14 and 35, are completely forbidden to leave. Since all formal means of transportation are the property of the Cuban state and are under its strict supervision, it is easily understandable that a Cuban would find himself forced to seize property in order to gain freedom.

An accord which fails to recognize this distinction would stand in blatant contradiction of the fundamental principles which the U.S. has thus far upheld. The United States government, aware of a history

which consecrates the principles of refuge for the oppressed, should not accept, even tactically, conditions which do it violence.

The actions of the United States government in the present case, magnified by its secretive approach to the whole question, requires, at the very least, some clarification. The Cuban people, both in this country and in their homeland, are tired of being unwilling pawns to great power machinations. Both the Cubans and concerned Americans are entitled to firm statement of position from the Nixon administration. We would hope this position would go beyond mere pragmatic expediency, to a fair alternative which will not scorn a sacrifice of the innocent.

NEIL ALBERT SALONEN
The Freedom Leadership Foundation

PAUL J. BAICICH
Young People's Socialist League

JOSE ANTONIO FONT
Abdala Cuban Youth Movement



FREEDOM FLIGHTS: The old must wait a minimum of 24 months. The young, between 14 and 35 years, are forbidden to leave.

U.S. 'Victory' in the U.N.

by Marx Lewis

reprinted from the bulletin of the Council Against Communist Aggression, December 1972

Friends of the UN who have continued to hope against hope that the world organization may yet perform a useful function in the promotion of world peace and collective security will be further disillusioned by what has been happening in the UN during the past months.

On three matters which came up the U.S. is supposed to have scored one victory. On two of them it lost. What it gained was relatively insignificant. What it lost was substantial.

The victory was supposed to have been scored on a U.S. proposal that the U.S. assessment be reduced from the present 31.5 per cent to 25 per cent of the budget. The General Assembly's Finance Committee approved a recommendation that the reduction be made. If approved by the General Assembly in plenary session the reduction would amount to an estimated \$13 million. To a country which is trying to keep its budget for the ensuing year down to \$250 billion the reduction is insignificant. If the UN could begin to perform the purposes for which it was created it would be worth the 31.5 per cent the U.S. is now paying. If not, it is not worth the 25 per cent.

Yet, even on this relatively minor issue, on which the Soviet Union demanded that the U.S. contribution be raised to almost 40 per cent, the Soviet Union managed to secure a propaganda advantage which will not be offset by the \$13 million the U.S. will save.

Victor A. Malik, the Soviet delegate, said, during the debate: "American corporations gained more than \$100 billion and doubled its industrial potential during WW II while in the Soviet Union 20 million citizens were killed in the war and the countryside devastated."

Since the Soviet delegate turned to the history of World War II to indict the U.S. this was an ideal time for the U.S. delegates to elaborate on the subject. There were several answers that could have been made.

One of them is that if American corporations did, in fact, make \$100 billion they also made the weapons which saved the free world, and also the Soviet Union, from destruction. Over \$11 billion worth of such weapons went to the Soviet Union, for which they have not yet paid, and for which they may now settle for 5 cents on the dollar. This achievement, which even Stalin later referred to as a miracle, was made possible because of a free enterprise system, otherwise known as the profit system. If we had the communist economic system over the years we would not have been able to save ourselves, the rest of the free world, and the Soviet Union. The Soviets ought to be grateful that when they are in desperate straits, and need arms in war-time, and wheat in peace-time, they can turn to the decadent capitalist system to save them from the effects of their own folly and fallacies, political and economic.

The Truth We Dare Not Tell:

But that is not all. If, as the Soviet delegate suggested, the story of World War II was relevant to a discussion of our assessments to the UN, we could have, and should have, pointed out that it was the Soviet Union which gave Hitler the green light he needed to start that war. Hitler did not want a two-front war, and Stalin gave him that assurance. Also, it could have been said, that the two dictators, who drank to each other's health as they plunged the world into war, agreed to divide up Eastern Europe amongst themselves. Also, that the Soviet Union provided Hitler with the oil he needed to blitz England, and the grain he needed to feed the Germans. Also, that the Soviets, through their Fifth Columns all over the

See U.N., page 2.



IFVC members attempt to hold their ground as serpentine line of helmeted Communist youth tries to break up an IFVC rally.

U.S. 'Wins One' - - Loses Two As U.N. Continues to Decline

U.N. from page 1.

world, including the U.S., conducted a worldwide propaganda and sabotage campaign to insure Hitler's victory.

And, too, our delegate to the UN, who remained silent, might have reminded the Soviet delegation that while American corporations may have made \$100 billion as a result of the war, and improved their industrial potential, with which the Soviet Union now seeks to improve its own, the Soviet Union acquired an empire as a result of the war - an empire composed of captive nations whom it holds in bondage, whom it exploits and plunders for its own benefit, and whose efforts to regain their lost liberties are drowned in blood by Soviet tanks. The U.S. on the other hand, the imperialists and colonialists as the Soviets describe them daily, acquired only a huge debt, and not a foot of any nation's territory, or a dollar in indemnities.

But none of this was said by our delegate. To have said it would have revived the Soviet charge that we are continuing the cold war. We remain mute. There is a *detente*, a one-sided *detente*, in which the Communists are the hammer, we the anvil.

The Times Have Changed:

There was a time when it was different. A decade ago Adlai Stevenson, then our Ambassador to the UN, spoke out. Discussing the question of Red China's admission to the UN, and referring to the Communist regimes, Stevenson stated that these regimes were characterized "not by democracy but by dictatorship; that they have been concerned not with people but with power; not with the consent of the people but with the control of the people; not with tolerance and conciliation but with hatred, falsehood and permanent struggle. They have varied in their names and their ideologies but that has been their essential character." That is true today as it was then. It is even more true today than it was then.

U.S. Takes A Beating

On two other matters which recently came before the UN, or its committees, the U.S. took a beating. These were major matters.

One of them was a Soviet proposal that an international convention be adopted to prevent nations from directing television broadcasts from satellites to private homes in other countries without these countries' express consent. Such broadcasts, the Soviets contended, represent "interference in a state's internal affairs." The UN's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, known as UNESCO, decided to endorse the Soviets' proposal. The declaration must still be ratified by the UN itself, but there is not doubt it will be.

That these broadcasts represent an "interference in a state's internal affairs" is true. But since when has the Soviet Union ceased to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations? Their program calls for the overthrow of every non-Communist government. They do not deny it; they boldly proclaim it. To this end they use not only broadcasts, but infiltration, subversion, sabotage, espionage, arms shipments, and guerilla warfare, for all of which they train

agents and send them into other countries. They even claim to have influenced the election of American Presidents.

The broadcasts they seek to ban, with UN approval, are rather meager and modest attempts of the U.S. to present the truth about the U.S. which the Russians and the other enslaved peoples cannot get from Communist sources. Compared to what the Communists everywhere state about the U.S., these broadcasts are rather mild and weak. They are deliberately made so to satisfy the Fulbrights and others who have also sought, along with the Soviets, to prevent the captive peoples from knowing the truth. The stifling of the truth will now have the support of the UN.

Terrorism

It was, however, on the third question that the UN fully revealed its utter bankruptcy. It was a proposal urged by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that a convention be drawn up that would enable the UN to take effective action against terrorism, including hijacking. To make it palatable to the Communists he offered to exclude terrorism arising from political, or alleged political causes. But even this was unacceptable to the Soviet Union. By a vote of 76 to 34 a resolution proposed by Algeria and supported by the Communists and their allies to explore the causes of acts of terrorism rather than drawing up legislation aimed at stemming the acts of terrorism was adopted.

It is doubtful that even legislation drawn up by the UN and adopted would have much significance. The Soviet Union is presently a signatory to the UN's Declaration of Human Rights, the essential provisions of which are constantly and flagrantly violated by the Soviets. For that matter the Soviet Constitution itself, which was hailed at the time of its adoption as a model instrument for the protection of civil rights and freedom, and which Stalin himself approved, is being violated daily.

That the Communists should reject even a relatively innocuous resolution, a proposal to condemn the use of terrorism is understandable. They have used terror as an instrument of policy throughout their history. When Khrushchev denounced Stalin after Stalin's death for his long reign of terror, in which Khrushchev played a leading part himself, he did not denounce terrorism as such, but Stalin's use of it when it was no longer necessary, when the Russians had already been subdued and silenced. But the Communist rulers find assassination, kidnapping, bombing, and destruction necessary in countries they now seek to conquer.

What is inconceivable is that the UN by a vote of about two to one supports their position. Among the countries which stood with the U.S. on this issue were Britain, Canada, Costa Rica, Australia and Belgium. They, and others who sided with them, said they would now bypass the UN in their efforts to deal with terrorism as a matter they consider of great international concern. But by the position they have taken in the past when the UN made it clear that it is dominated by the Communist bloc and so-called "neutralists," they have sown the wind. They are now reaping the whirlwind.

Korean Reds in Japan Irked by IFVC Moves

"People's Korea," the English-language publication of the Communist Association of Korean Residents in Japan, recently reported that FLF's Japanese affiliate has been succeeding in thwarting the progress of the Korean-Japanese Communist movement there.

In its January 1 issue, the newspaper stated that members of the International Federation for Victory over Communism (IFVC) had been waging a counter-propaganda campaign to discourage Korean residents in Tokyo from participating in the front activities of the Pyongyang-supported Choson (Korea) University. It implied that a poor turnout had been mobilized for an exhibition of Korean Communist art at the university, claiming that the residents "had been blackmailed into refraining from seeing the exhibition" by the IFVC.

FLF members first worked with the Japanese IFVC in 1970 when the groups mobilized support for a 25,000-person rally sponsored by the World Anti-Communist League in Tokyo.

FLF Program Coordinator Gary Jarmin stated that the opposition of pro-Communist groups in Japan at that time was "the most organized and violent I have ever seen in a nation not actually at war."

There are approximately

600,000 Korean residents in Japan, and they are considered an extremely significant political force by both Saigon and Pyongyang. North Korea has been putting substantial financial and administrative support behind its Japanese movement. Its assets there include a university, a publishing house and various offices, meeting halls and other organizational facilities.

The campaign of the IFVC in Japan represents the first organized grass-roots effort to expose the Communist government-supported program. The situation is seen by IFVC members as critical, since the attitude of Korean residents in Japan could have a decisive effect on the outcome of North-South Korean re-unification efforts.

"People's Korea" concluded its report by declaring "how craftily the International League for the Extermination of Communism (sic) is working hard to destroy Choson University."

IFVC members, including several teen-age girls, have been severely beaten by Choson University students on numerous occasions when the IFVC lectured and set up display boards outside the campus exposing the fallacies of Communist ideology.

Reader's Letter...

To the editors:

...Your December 4 issue is not one that I would judge likely to develop massive support for the FLF...More damage to the image of anticommunism has been done by its proponents than by its detractors. I am sure that President (Park Chung) Hee (sic) of South Korea has many justifications to seek extraordinary powers, given the kind of neighbor he has to the north; however it does not sit well to pick out as defenders of free democracy men who seek power to rule by decree and relegate elected parliaments to weak bodies that can be dissolved at the will of the chief executive.

Frank T. Manheim
Falmouth, MA

We agree with Mr. Manheim that irresponsible anti-Communism probably does more to hurt than to help the cause. However, if something is true and important, it should be said. Much of what we say, unfortunately, does not "sit well" with some people. The American press universally condemned President Park's recent reorganization of his government. *The Washington Post* went so far as to characterize the restructuring as being "along the lines of the Communist North." Our article defended Park's move reservedly, not absolutely. Most papers, however, decried him with such vehemence that one got the feeling they thought he was worse than North Korea's Kim Il-sung, who is probably the foremost *monocrat* in the world today.

The point is that we in the U.S. cannot expect Western democracy to flourish in the hostile environment of Communist threats and aggression if we are not willing to provide a measure of security for the nations which we want to follow our model. The U.S. has in the last year charted its Asian course in a manner which forces Asian leaders to take a tougher, more independent stand. The U.S. knew this when it opened its new relationship with Communist China. If anyone is responsible for the "de-democratization" of East Asia, it is we ourselves. It would be hypocrisy for us to decry Park, Marcos, Thieu or Lon Nol as dictators, when it is the weakness of our commitment which to so large a degree forces them into heavy-handedness in their own countries.

Communists Murder Youth, 20, for Christian Beliefs

by Gary Jarmin



JOHN (IVAN) MOISEEV: The Communists claimed he accidentally drowned. (Photo courtesy Jesus to the Communist World, Inc.)

On July 16, 1972, John Moiseev, 20, a young Christian and soldier in the Soviet Army, paid the highest price for his devout, unshaking faith in God. He was murdered! Murdered not so much by men, but by an ideology. John was killed by men whose sense of morals and values had long since been sacrificed on the highest altar of materialism — Communism.

John ("Ivan" in Russian) was an exceptional Christian. He never shrank from his duty to bear witness to Christ. In fact, in a country where most believers usually speak in hushed voices, he ardently proclaimed aloud his belief and actively sought to win others to his faith. His only crime, for which he was finally murdered, was that he loved God very deeply and was even willing to sacrifice his life to fulfill his Christian responsibility.

Just before he died, John proclaimed: "I love the Lord with all my heart and am ready to pay any price for Him."

John was drafted into the army at the age of eighteen. Unlike other soldiers who were Christians, he did not become silent, but continued his evangelical work among the soldiers around him.

Most of them mocked and persecuted John, but gradually, many became converted, after he demonstrated an amazing ability to predict the future. However, most became convinced of the God John spoke of by seeing the tremendous loving example he set in his daily life.

Records Trials

Before long, his persecution increased. In a tape recording made from May 2 to May 12, 1972, which he smuggled to his parents, John described much of the torture and harassment he was undergoing.

"There is no rest for me, night or day," he recorded. "Fifteen times a day they send for me from different sections, in order to make me change my mind."

Often his persecutors would keep him hungry five days at a time to force him to renounce his faith, but John would only become stronger in his faith as a result.

John further described on tape how he was

forced to stand for five hours at night in the snow at 25 to 30 degrees below zero. This lasted for two weeks. Afterwards, he was sent to a camp in Sverdlovsk where he was "worked over" and passed through five special torture chambers.

It was in Chamber No. 5 John described, that his most unbelievable torture took place. "They put me in a special rubber suit and by swelling it with air compressed my body, gradually increasing the air pressure and every time asking me: 'Well, then, you better change your mind or else you will be here for seven years.'" After twelve days of this, John was returned to his military unit in Kerch.

Fate Expected

In one of his last letters to his family, before he died, John wrote of what now seemed his unavoidable fate: "The greetings of your son will soon be at an end. They have forbidden me to preach Jesus Christ... I am undergoing testing. I have told them that I cannot stop preaching Him. I am following Christ's order. The testings are great and the torments are not light."

After his death, John's military officer, Malsin V.V., commented of him: "Moiseev died hard, he fought with death, but he died a Christian."

When John's parents learned of his death, they left for Kerch to claim the body. When they returned with the coffin for burial, it was pried open to see what had actually caused John's death. The death certificate read he had died of "mechanical asphyxiation from drowning." However, an autopsy by friends of John's family revealed something else altogether.

What they discovered was more than the body of a drowned man, but of one who had been subjected to tremendous punishment and torture. There were six deep punctures in the area of the heart; head wounds and abrasions from beatings; the feet and back were severely beaten; and on the chest were large burns.

Truly, John's death stands as a symbol of the insane inhumanity of an ideology without love or truth. May John's courageous life and death likewise serve as an example of all of those who desire true freedom and justice on earth.

DUMITRU DANIELOPOL

Rusk Cautions U.S. Negotiators

VALLEY Forge, Pa. -- Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has a word of caution for Western diplomats negotiating with the Soviets.

Don't give away points before the kickoff.

Instead of bringing maximum demands to the table in the past, Rusk says, Western negotiators too often have lowered their signs hoping to make them more palatable to the Communists.

"We do their negotiating for them, even before we enter the talks," Rusk told an American Bar Association seminar at Freedoms Foundation here.

The Reds have no such qualms. They ask for the maximum and stick to their demands.

Rusk spoke to a select gathering of some 100 government officials and scholars from the United States and half a dozen West European countries. The meeting was organized by the ABA Committee on Education about communism in conjunction with INTREDOC, its opposite number in Western Europe.

Soviet Advantage

The atmosphere emanating in the three days of discussion is not reassuring, particularly when one looks ahead to the European Security and Cooperation Conference (ESCC) and talks for the Mutual Balance Force Reductions (MBFR). One European says the initials stand for "Much Better for the Russians."

"It is like Chicago's chief of police having a conference with Al Capone on how to stop bootlegging," said one delegate.

According to his view, the West has been blackmailed into accepting security talks with the Russians and has virtually recognized the Soviet satellite empire in Eastern Europe even before the talks get past the

preliminary formalities.

Is the West going to protest against the illegitimate "Brezhnev Doctrine" of limited sovereignty which gives the USSR a self-acclaimed right to interfere militarily in any "socialist" country?

Is it going to proclaim the right of self-determination of the captive peoples?

"Not at all," said a British delegate to the ABA meeting. "One must be realistic."

"This is no longer the 1950s when one could talk of liberation in Eastern Europe."

The words sent a cold chill down many a spine.

Even in Valley Forge it took considerable pressure from U.S. participants at the conference to include a recommendation maintaining the "universal right of self-determination."

Europeans Anxious

It is not surprising that Western Europe should be anxious to get in Moscow's good graces. Soviet military might in Europe has increased considerably and so has their naval strength in the Mediterranean while Western strength has declined.

At the same time, American credibility as a staunch defender of Western Europe, has been eroded by signs of neo-isolationism in the USA. The McGovern candidacy scared Europeans stiff: President Nixon's victory wiped away the immediate panic, but a deep uncertainty persists.

How long will President Nixon be able to fight off the faction of Congress which is clamoring for unilateral U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe? The European asks the question and it's a fair one.

President Nixon has his work cut out.

Capitol Report

The War, the President And the 93rd Congress

by James Cowin



The first order of business of the Democrats of the 93rd Congress was a vote for a complete pullout from South Vietnam following the release of American POWs. Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Frank Church of Idaho sponsored the anti-war amendment, which won the support of their Senate colleagues by three to one, and the House Democrats by two to one. It seemed as if congressional "doves" were drawing the line in opposition to President Nixon's war policy and were demanding that he pay attention to the role of the Senate in the process of foreign policy making guaranteed them by the Constitution.

But in this case they moved too hastily. The issue involved more than the wishes of Congress or the role of "advise and consent" of the Senate, but also the intentions of the North Vietnamese. The President had ordered a bombing halt and agreed to the Paris peace talks. It looked like "peace was in the air" despite a cease-fire agreement which provided no practical method of enforcement. But suddenly the North Vietnamese stiffened their opposition, especially in regard to the numerical strength and police powers of the international commission of control and supervision. They wanted the commission limited to only 250 men and dependent upon the host country for supplies and permission to operate in their territory. In view of the Communists' unwillingness to make peace, their record of repeated violation of agreements, and evidence

of their rebuilding for a new offensive, the President's action could hardly be termed arbitrary or surprising.

The desire of the Democrats for peace is understandable, but they must realize that the President and the South Vietnamese have the same desire. Any cease-fire agreement, however, which leaves 150,000 enemy troops in a partly occupied country their leaders vowed to conquer, with no effective means of policing the cease-fire, is not peace. Neither the Communists nor the South Vietnamese have illusions about that.

Congressional war critics who feel that the "corrupt Thieu regime" is not worth defending forget that the South Vietnamese people, and not their government, exhausted the NVA at An Loc and retook Quang Tri. The South Vietnamese people have suffered the most from the Communist invasion, and by their undeniably stiff resistance they served notice that they want no part of the Communists. Republicans and Democrats alike should bear this in mind and acknowledge the desire of the South Vietnamese people to remain free human beings.

By ignoring the North Vietnamese oppression in their rush to disengage U.S. troops the "doves" serve notice that expediency and not morality, nor even intelligent pragmatism, is to be the foundation of U.S. foreign policy. Such a conclusion cannot be allowed, either by Americans or foreign peoples, if the U.S. is to generate the trust necessary for survival.

Mao Tse-tung's First Year at the U.N.

by Allan C. Brownfeld
Reprinted from the Anaheim Bulletin,
Dec. 7, 1972

WASHINGTON — On Oct. 25 the Communist Chinese delegation in the United Nations completed one year of participation in that body. The record which this delegation has made confirms the fears of those who considered Red China's admission a serious undermining of the U.N.'s objectives.

When the U.N. began to consider the question of international terrorism, a speech was made on Oct. 3 by Red China's chief delegate. He said that the Peking government "supports just wars and opposes unjust wars." According to this definition, just wars are those which further Communist objectives while "unjust" wars are those which free nations wage to defend themselves.

Later, Peking's U.N. delegate, Chiao Kuan-hua, called for more revolutions in the world and pledged his government's support for the Arab terrorists and for guerrilla movements in southern Africa. The Communist delegate told the U.N. General Assembly that it wanted no part of efforts to resume peace negotiations with respect to the Middle East but declared that Israel must be made, by force of arms, to give up all

Arab territory and return all property belonging to the Palestinians. While support for the Palestinian cause may be a valid political view, support for Palestinian terrorism — the kind which shocked the world at the Olympics in Munich — is something far different.

Non-Taiwan

Peking insisted that references to the Republic of China on Taiwan be deleted from all U.N. publications, meaning that the 15 million citizens of Nationalist China are now viewed as "non-persons" by the world organization. Needless to say, U.N. officials went along with this moral outrage, and even The New York Times, which supported Peking's admission with great enthusiasm, felt constrained to denounce



BROWNFELD

this action. In addition, newsmen from Taiwan have been barred from the U.N., an extraordinary attack upon freedom of the press.

While U.N. leaders give in to each Peking demand, the Communist Chinese regime is increasing its own guerrilla operations throughout the world. They have announced their "firm support" for the Irish Republican Army terrorists, reiterated their intention of continuing aid to Communist guerrillas operating in Indo-China and elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and have reaffirmed their support for the overthrow of the governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and South Vietnam. Peking has, in addition, supported the demand of Latin American nations for a 200-mile territorial limit which would cover its claim to Taiwan and to the China Sea.

In a report concerning Red China's first year at the U.N., the Committee For Free China, headed by former Congressman Walter Judd, declared that, "Being a member of the U.N. and holding a seat on the Security Council have not changed Peking in the least. The question remains: to what extent will or has Peking changed the U.N. — as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai always said they would?"

Beyond this, remains the question of our own moral commitment to the government on Taiwan, and to its millions of men and women who have placed their trust and reliance upon America's word and treaty obligations. Will we live up to our obligations, or, in the interest of a great-power division of the world, which seems to be behind Mr. Nixon's grand foreign policy design, will we find Taiwan to be expendable...?

If America's word is not good with regard to Taiwan, an old and faithful friend, it will hardly be any better as it concerns our allies in Europe and elsewhere in Asia. If State Department policy strategists, and White House aides, do not understand this fact, they should be aware that it is well understood in Paris, London, Bonn, Tokyo, Manila and elsewhere.

Fears Confirmed

Red China's first year at the U.N. has verified most of the fears expressed by those who opposed its admission. By refusing to provide religious freedom, freedom of movement, and other provisions of the U.N.'s Declaration of Human Rights, Red China has made a mockery of that document. By continuing to aid guerrilla and terrorist movements the Peking regime has made a similar mockery of the Charter's



MAO

description of the U.N. as a body of "peace-loving" nations.

Red China's admission to the U.N. and its conduct there has made evident a less than honorable display of American leadership. Those who depend upon us for their defense and their freedom hope that, in the future, America will do better. Unfortunately, they are not optimistic.

'An Appeal to the Soviet Public'

Translated from Samizdat by The Bell, Birmingham, England

When you are buried, it is difficult to prove that you are alive--unless a miracle takes place and malefactors dig open your grave before you really die. It is difficult, from within the walls of a lunatic asylum, to prove that you are of sound mind.

I graduated from the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics of Leningrad State University, and worked as an assistant lecturer in the Leningrad branch of the Moscow Technological Institute. I became interested in collecting books and records, and wrote, for my own benefit, verses, stories and philosophical essays, typed out all my compositions and bound them in three volumes: verses and aphorisms; stories and abstract reflections; philosophical essays and the exposition of some thoughts of an anti-communist character. In the last work, entitled "Spiritual Liberation and Russia", I wrote "In a free society, the activity of all political parties should be allowed, including that of the Communist party". I have begun to doubt the correctness of the latter assertion for the following reason. In five years of writing philosophical essays, I gave them to only two people to read, and in March 1970 I was arrested on the charge of anti-Society propaganda. One of the readers of my composition gained his freedom by his sincere repentance and abject persuasiveness. The other, V. Popov, a graduate of the Academy of Arts, whose guilt consisted in drawing a bookplate in that volume, was arrested.

In prison I was examined for 30 minutes and this diagnosis was made: chronic schizophrenia of a paranoid type. I did not meet my defense counsel, was not present at my trial, and for 1 1/2 months did not even know about the diagnosis or the trial. It was my wife who, after the trial, told me about it when she visited me. She represented me at the trial, but had not been informed of the nature of the case--a flagrant breach of the law.

The same diagnosis was made on

Popov.

As proof of my irresponsibility, two facts were brought forward: allegedly unmotivated actions--leaving the University in 1962 and a suicide attempt in 1963 because of an unhappy love-affair. It is true that in 1963, after the suicide attempt, I was subjected to a psychiatric examination for four days and the conclusion arrived at was that I was healthy and normal, and I was not put on the psychiatric register. But seven years later a more "careful" examination was made: lasting a whole half-hour!

I was excluded from the University for failing to pass examinations and documents about this are in the keeping of the dean's office. Every year 10 to 15 people are excluded--are they all schizophrenics? My suicide attempt was a pretense: it was made with the aim of arousing sympathy in the object of my unrequited love.

At the psychiatric examination I was given a lesson on "morals", as it was declared that in a relationship with a girl he was fond of, if a man did not have, and achieve, a certain aim--the reader will guess which--he was not normal. Other vulgar and dirty remarks were made which I will not repeat.

What can the psychiatrists say to society to prove my madness? And, I wonder, will society say anything about me? Will those who for me have always been the ideal of honor and courage, the writer Solzhenitsyn and Academician Sakharov, say anything?...

In America, Angela Davis is under arrest. The whole world knows about her fate, she has barristers defending her, protests are made on her behalf. But I am deprived of any rights, I have not once met the defending counsel, I was not present at my trial. I have no right to make a complaint, I have no right to go on hunger-strike. I myself have seen protesting political prisoners in mental hospitals who refuse to take food or "medicine" tied up, given injections of sulfur, after which a person is motionless, and I have seen them for-

cibly fed and given "treatment".

A certain V. Borisov has been protesting for two years; he is "treated" with aminazine, as a result of which a person loses his individuality, his mind is dulled, his emotions destroyed, his memory lost. But the most terrible thing is that, as a result of the treatment, all the subtle distinctiveness of a person is wiped away. It is death for creativeness. Those who take aminazine cannot even read after taking it. Intellectually they become more and more uncouth and primitive.

Although I am afraid of death, let them shoot me rather than this. How loathsome, how sickening is the very thought that they will defile and crush my soul! Just imagine an innocent and pure girl being put in a cell and told "Wait, Soon someone will come and rape you." What would she feel? But it would be only her body they would defile, while with me it is my soul.

I appeal to believers. Here N. I. Broslavsky, a believer, suffered for more than 25 years. And Timonin, whose only crime was that he poured ink into the ballot-box. They mock Timonin's religious feelings, and demand that he give up his faith, otherwise they will not release him. Christians! Your brothers in Christ are suffering. Intercede for my soul! Not for my body: it is my soul they want to crucify--let them, rather, crucify my body. Christians! Do not allow a healthy person to be given a substance which destroys his soul.

For the past seven years of my life I have lived quietly; I completed my studies at the university, got married, was working and bringing up my son, was writing a dissertation. And--I am obliged to blow my own trumpet--I was popular with the students, was well regarded by my superiors and colleagues. In short, the psychiatrists will not be able to point out, in these years, a single oddity in my behavior. Three ignorant psychiatrists, without any knowledge of philosophy, make judgments on the complexities of my

philosophical constructions--perhaps they could pass judgment on Einstein and contemporary physics, and also point to some "crazy ideas"?

In prison I had already renounced all my views, but they still intend to "treat" me. After my "treatment," I have been told, I will be able to work even as a bookkeeper, but I will be incapable of creative work. They are about to take away not my life, but more--my soul.

Political prisoners, placed in lunatic asylums are deprived of all rights, and they find themselves amongst madmen and murderers. Everything I write is checked, every five minutes a warder looks through the peephole in the door.

It is not probable that my voice will be heard again in the world. If they shot the great poet Gumilev. If they destroyed in prison Vavilov, an academician and scholar known throughout the world--just a flicker of the eyelashes of the KGB will be enough for me. Chernishov, to disappear--I am not great and I am not well known. Unless some milkmaid sends curses in my direction from a rostrum.

I am afraid of death, but I will accept it. I am terribly afraid of torture. But there is a worse torture, and it is waiting for me; the interference of chemical substances with my brain. The vivisectionists, the cannibals of the XXth century, who claim to know their fellowmen--know them only to devour them--will not hesitate to seize my soul, perhaps I will remain alive, but after this I shall not be able to compose a single poem, and I will not be able to think. Can one imagine anything worse? Our radiant humanitarian communist society has appropriated the right to destroy the souls of dissenters with the help of chemical substances. Whether I am silent or not--the same fate awaits me. The decision to give "treatment" has already been announced to me. Farewell.

Vassily Ivanovich Chernishov.

Ex-Soviet Professor Yesenin-Volpin Urges World Outcry against Abuse of Psychiatry

Excerpted from "Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Repression in the Soviet Union," testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, December 1972.

I welcome this opportunity to inform the Congress of the United States and the American people of the treatment inflicted by the Soviet authorities on intellectual dissenters and persons criticizing or exposing the actions of the Kremlin. I believe that this situation has implications for the security of the United States and the entire world.

I assert on the basis of my own experience and the experience of many men and women I know that in the Soviet Union such people are frequently subjected to psychiatric persecution. There are two main types of such persecution:

The first type of persecution involves compulsory psychiatric treatment, ordered by the courts for persons accused of crimes declared insane by forensic psychiatric commissions.

The second type of persecution involves forcible hospitalization in mental institutes by order of a psychiatrist occupying some administrative position.

'Special Hospitals'

There exist three types of psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union. Regular hospitals; hospitals for chronic patients—both of these are officially called hospitals of the common types; and the so-called special hospitals.

These latter are, in fact, prisons under military supervision and guards. They are used only for patients committed for compulsory treatment by court orders or for those who



Prof. Yesenin-Volpin in Russia before coming to the U.S. He now teaches at the State University of New York at Amherst.

are transferred for psychiatric treatment from jails.

In addition to these hospitals, there are also "psychiatric colonies" for patients who are considered incurable and socially dangerous.

In the special hospitals, all patients are rigorously isolated. Visits are permitted as a rule only from close relatives, and supervisors carefully observe the patients and their visitors to make sure that no manuscript or letter is transmitted. In these hospitals, patients are usually denied writing materials. They usually live from 2 to 15 people in a room and sometimes more. The rooms are of a prison-cell type. Political prisoners are kept together with murderers and rapists. They are obliged to sleep with the electric light burning all night.

A great advantage for the authorities is the fact that they

may sentence an imprisoned person to a psychiatric hospital in absentia. No procedural rights are granted to a person declared insane and, therefore, not responsible for his actions. Such rights are delegated to his assigned defense counsel who, as a matter of fact, is in no way obliged to even meet and talk to the accused.

In such cases, the question of guilt or innocence does not even arise, since this question is immaterial in the case of a person pronounced "not responsible" for his actions.

All these practices not only destroy the possibility of a normal life for many gifted people, but—like other forms of repression—they also instill a fear which—clearly by intent—paralyzes the will of the people to struggle for their own civil rights under the Soviet Constitution, or for the observance

by the Soviet Government of its international commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which it gave its signature in 1968.

Therefore, entirely apart from elementary considerations of humanity, the abuse of psychiatry for political repression in the Soviet Union cannot be ignored by other countries on the specious grounds that this involves only the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R. The seemingly unanimous public support in the Soviet Union for the Kremlin's foreign policies stems at least partially from the widespread fear of the kind of repression I have described to you.

It is my conviction that if the civilized world protested in a louder and more courageous voice, we could bring about the

liberation of far more victims of the Soviet political-psychiatric terror...

In view of the fact that the forces of freedom in the Soviet Union are not yet strong enough on their own, to defend the victims of the terror or to win respect for the elementary freedoms which are written into the Soviet constitution as well as the U.N. Covenant, the Soviet people deserve and must be given the moral support of the entire free world.

The suppression of freedom and the continued political-psychiatric terror in the Soviet Union, is, as I have pointed out, a matter of international concern because it destroys any possibility of public restraint over the Soviet leadership.

As the threat is international, in just the same measure the struggle must be international.

Reds Still Spying On U.S. Diplomats

WASHINGTON (FCNS)—The head of the State Department's security forces says that Communist nations continue to use various electronic devices to spy on American diplomats.

Deputy Assistant Secretary G. Marvin Gentile said this month that "much of this espionage is uncovered with alarming regularity, regardless of various surface changes in relations between the West and the Communist world."

He mentioned a radio transmitter planted in the shoe of an American diplomat this year. The diplomat had sent the shoe

out to be repaired in the East European Communist country where he was stationed. Another recent example of spying was the planting of a radio in a book of drapery materials used when an embassy was redecorating.

Gentile said microphones planted in walls, such as the 52 removed from the American Embassy in Moscow and the 55 from the American Embassy in Warsaw in 1964 were now obsolete, with "drop transmitters" that could be easily planted on persons and objects more in vogue.

Jewish Emigre Describes People's Plight

By James V. Cowin

"We are hostages in the hands of killers" is the way one Russian Jew described his people's plight to Mr. Abraham Shifrin, a Russian Jewish emigre, in a phone conversation several days ago. Shifrin, a former Red army officer and decorated war hero who left the Soviet Union for Israel, has been on a one-month speaking tour before Jewish and Eastern European ethnic audiences in the U.S. and Canada. His story of the trapped Soviet Jews has had such an impact that he will testify before the Senate Subcommittee for Internal Security within a few days.

Shifrin has had first-hand experience with anti-Semitic Communist terror. His father, a member of the Communist Party, was murdered in Stalin's anti-Semitic purge. Shifrin himself spent ten years in Soviet concentration camps.

According to Shifrin, the Soviet Jews are grappling with a "big new wave of arrests." The KGB, however, is more subtle than in Stalin's day. They leave stolen articles on the doorstep of a noted dissident during the night, then arrest him as a "hooligan" the next day. When humanitarian groups protest, the Communists reply that such protests are unjustified because those prisoners concerned are

simply criminals.

Also emphasized was the apparently successful deception of the Western governments and Western press concerning the true fate of Jewish (or other) dissidents inside the Soviet Union. One Jewish activist in Sverdlovsk, named Markman, described the situation in Soviet prison camps to Westerners in a phone conversation. For this, he was arrested and charged with being a criminal. In spite of this and many other known experiences, many Westerners believe the Soviets when they say that life "is more democratic" now in the U.S.S.R.

Shifrin emphasized that the exact opposite is true. He produced a map showing dozens of clusters of concentration camps and prisons which exist throughout the Soviet Union even today. He said he could not say how many prisoners the camps contained, because the number is "more top secret than the number of Soviet rockets." He emphasized, however, that the railways and many of the towns in Siberia and northern Russia were built with concentration-camp labor.

His primary emphasis was on the peril faced by the Soviet Jews. He reported news from the U.S.S.R. that the Russian

government had built in Birobijan, U.S.S.R., large towns consisting mainly of barracks which remain empty. "We're sure of a plan for the deportation of Jews to Birobijan. We know Stalin had such a plan in 1952 before he died. We know that such a plan can exist again."

Stalin "wanted to kill Jews on the way to Birobijan by dumping railroad cars full of Jews off cliffs into Lake Brikal. We don't know, but maybe they want to do so now."

In his meetings, which included private sessions with former Canadian prime minister John Diefenbaker and present Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp, Shifrin urged a strong, two-point plan. To the Jewish community he urged increased activity to "make a shield before the people of the U.S.S.R. with noise and demonstrations in free countries." He also spoke on several occasions about establishing in universities a special chair for the investigation of conditions in countries ruled by dictatorship, both Communist and non-Communist. People can study concentration camps in nations like Spain or Greece and will find that these camps "are like resorts if compared with those in the Soviet Union."

Shifrin reported that his speeches were very well received and that people, both Jewish and non-Jewish, were extremely concerned about the fate of their relatives behind the Iron Curtain.

Claiming knowledge of secret Soviet defense industries, Shifrin said he believes his scheduled Senate testimony could have a substantial effect on the U.S. assessment of the Soviet military threat.

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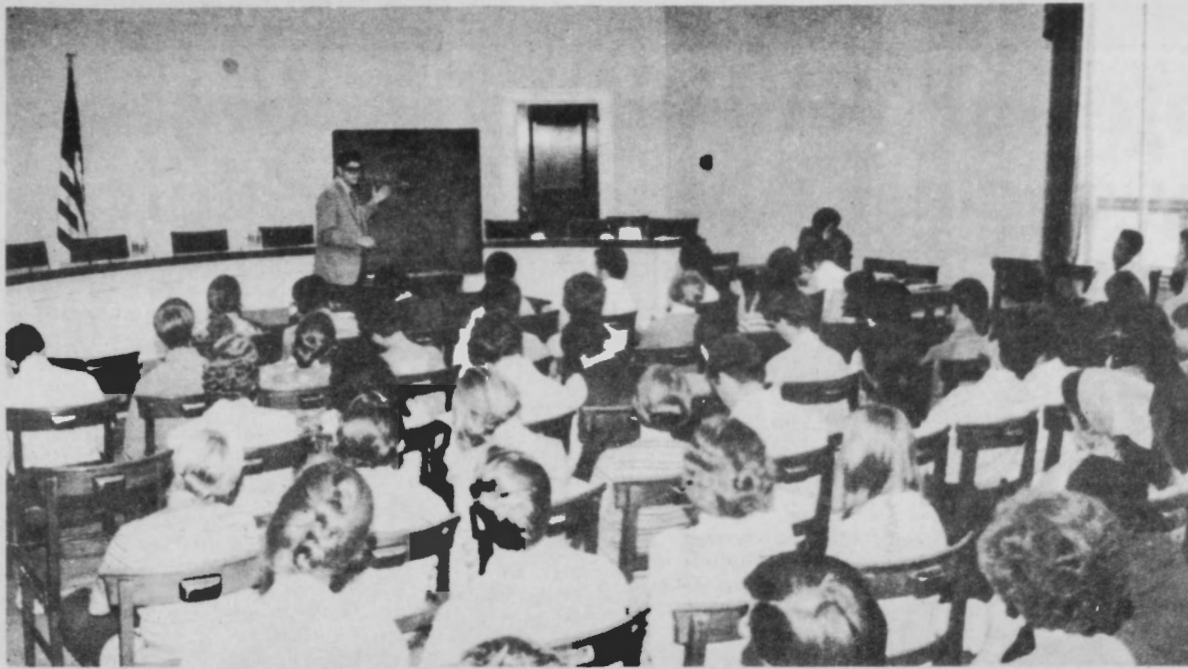
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-THE YEAR - IN REVIEW

a report
to our
supporters

Nineteen seventy-two was the year of greatest progress for the Freedom Leadership Foundation. The World Freedom Institute was launched. The Rising Tide was expanded from a four-page bulletin to its current form, numerous debates were held through the Committee for Responsible Dialogue, activist programs were carried out in conjunction with other groups, the Unification Ideology was developed and articulated, and the Foundation as a whole reached a new level of public exposure, effectiveness and efficiency.

No doubt the most striking development of 1972 was the expansion of The Rising Tide and its sale by members in cities throughout the nation. But the development of greatest promise is the World Freedom Institute.

Through the WFI, FLF has conducted several extremely successful training sessions for church youth workers, college students and concerned citizens. The WFI program as yet remains in its formative stage, but its effectiveness thus far has been unparalleled. Hundreds of young people responded positively to the pioneer WFI training program for church youth workers, and committed themselves to educate young Americans about the dangers which face this nation today.

On the campuses, FLF's Unification Ideology has offered a positive alternative to the negativistic, violence-oriented ideas of the New Left. From the core of leadership cadres trained, brought together and coordinated by the WFI program, a nationwide movement is beginning to expand.

The Rising Tide has provided a vehicle for the trainees to educate fellow students, while the Committee for Responsible Dialogue has attempted to

answer the one-sided diatribes of the New Left by engaging radical spokesmen in reasoned debate on campuses from coast to coast.

We are in a critical period. America faces destruction if the youth of this nation are not awakened to the moral, ideological, political and military threat which Communism continues to present. Without a strong America there is little hope for the ultimate

victory of the forces of freedom and righteousness over the forces of tyranny and evil.

FLF is currently searching for an appropriate facility to house the training center of the World Freedom Institute and act as a center of communication for concerned groups and individuals throughout America and the whole world. Our national staff has been expanded to meet the needs of our growing movement. Sacrificially committed, our members are willing to pay any price that freedom may survive and our enslaved brothers and sisters be liberated from the cruel Communist yoke which now keeps them in ideological and physical bondage.

Through a responsible presentation of the reality of the situation which faces us--coupled with a whole-hearted desire to reach the people with the vital truth--we are confident that America can be put back on the right course and pioneer new levels of leadership in the struggle for freedom, justice and world unity through ideological victory over Communism.

We ask you to join us in this effort. Your help alone can provide us with the means we need to put into practice the program we know can succeed. Act TODAY to support FLF and help us make 1973 a year of real victory.

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LETTERS FROM AIM THAT THE EDITORS CHOSE NOT TO PRINT

Accuracy in Media has found that newspaper editors frequently do not print letters calling attention to incorrect statements that the paper has published. The following are examples of AIM letters to several papers that were not printed.

Burying Reasons for Auto Price Rise

December 28,
To The New York Times

It seems likely that many readers of the Times may have been misled by a report in the issue of December 2 on price increases of Ford and GM cars. The page-one headline read: "Price Commission Approves Rises for G. M. and Ford; No. 1 Maker Gets \$54, All It Sought--Ford Granted Two-thirds of Request"

The reader was not informed in the portion of the story carried on page one that these price increases had been approved by the Price Commission because they represented additional costs incurred to meet Federal safety and emission-control standards.

This essential information was included in the story to be sure, but only in the tenth paragraph which was buried back on page 70. Any reader who did not take the trouble to pursue the story back to page 70, thinking that all the really important information would be covered in the first nine paragraphs on page one, would have failed to learn why this price increase was necessary.

We believe that this is bad journalism. Your readers are entitled to know that there is a cost to be paid for safety and emission-control standards imposed by the government, and if the news of this cost increase deserves page-one treatment, the reason for it deserves page-one treatment. The mere fact that the story was continued as deep in the paper as page 70 was enough to suggest to the reader who lacked a deep interest in the subject that the balance of the story was not considered very important by the editor. Those readers who did not turn to page 70 were doubtless left with the impression that the Price Commission was giving favorable treatment to the big auto makers. They may well have inferred that the price increases would serve to bolster the profits of these companies, or that they were necessitated by wage increases for the workers. These false inferences could and should have been avoided had The Times given the reasons for the price increase in the early part of the report.

Letter Bombs Not U.S. Invention

December 4,
To The New York Times

Margaret Truman's report in her biography of her father of a letter bomb being sent to President Truman some 25 years ago reminds us that these devices are not a recent invention.

Some time ago, a letter published in The Times charged that the letter bombs being used against Israeli diplomats were an American invention called gravel mines. It was said that these were first used by American forces in Indochina.

This is not correct. The bomb that killed the Israeli diplomat in London was not a gravel mine, according to postal authorities. It was triggered by a pressure-release device. The gravel mine is triggered by the application of pressure.

Apparently the writer of the letter charging that gravel mines were used in the letter bombs jumped to this conclusion without checking the facts. He was evidently unaware that letter bombs antedate the Vietnam War by a good many years.

Tom Wicker Wrong Again

December 22,
To The New York Times

In his column of December 19, Tom Wicker speaks of the United States violating the Geneva Agreement of 1954. Since the United States was not a signatory to that agreement, how could it have violated what it did not agree to? Most of the delegations at the Geneva conference were resigned to eventual communist control of all of Vietnam. The United States and South Vietnam did not share that view. That is why they disassociated themselves from the Agreements on Vietnam and refused to guarantee the Agreements as a

whole.

Perhaps Mr. Wicker meant to say that the United States refused to sign the Geneva agreement, not that we had violated it.

While it is correct, as Mr. Wicker suggests, that North Vietnam has always insisted on the eventual unification of the country, it is not as clear that the North could not accept the sovereignty of a separate government in the South. The National Liberation Front is a creature of North Vietnam, and on August 18, 1962, the Central Committee of the NLF issued a 14-point statement of policy. This statement said that South Vietnam's independence and neutrality should be respected and guaranteed by the parties and countries concerned in the 1954 Geneva agreement. The NLF said that reunification of the North and South should be decided by the people of the two zones on the principle of equality, nonannexation of one zone by the other, and negotiation. It envisioned a South Vietnamese army that would have the aim of "safeguarding South Vietnam's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and security."

If the NLF has been proclaiming South Vietnam's right to sovereignty for a decade, why is it unreasonable to ask North Vietnam to recognize that sovereignty? Perhaps Mr. Wicker forgot the NLF stand on this issue.

Totalitarians Not "Liberals"

December 30,
To The Washington Star-News

The headline over the Carl Rowan column read: "Liberals, Too, Would Gag the Opposition Press." (Star, 11/29/72) The column described the picketing of the Star-News by groups representing the Progressive Labor Party and Students for a Democratic Society.

One can only wince to see either of these groups described as "liberal." The Progressive Labor Party is a Maoist communist group in its ideological orientation. The SDS is an ultra-extremist, totalitarian group which spawned the Weathermen of bombing-terrorism notoriety. Both groups are inherently totalitarian in their philosophy and the antithesis of liberal.

Not many readers of the Star-News are likely to be confused by this kind of mislabeling, but one wonders about the confusion in the minds of the writers and headline writers who think of totalitarians as liberals.

Post Corrected on Galanskov

November 24,
To The Washington Post

The Washington Post's story on the death of Soviet poet, Yuri Galanskov, in a Soviet prison camp did not correctly describe the reasons for Galanskov's imprisonment. (Post, 11/13/72, p. 16)

The story reported that Galanskov had been tried for anti-Soviet activity, but the nature of that activity was not described. There was an implication that it was related to criticism of the novelist Mikhail Sholokhov.

Your readers should know that Galanskov was arrested along with Alexander Ginzburg.

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Vera Lashkova and Aleksei Dobrovolsky for compiling a White Book on the Case of Sinyavsky and Daniel, two Soviet writers whose persecution aroused worldwide criticism. They were tried under Article 70 of the Soviet Criminal Code, which reads:

Agitation or propaganda carried on for the purpose of subverting or weakening Soviet authority or of committing particular, especially dangerous crimes against the state, or circulating for the same purpose slanderous fabrications which defame the Soviet state and social system, or circulating or preparing or keeping, for the same purpose, literature of such content, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term of six months to seven years, with or without additional exile for a term of two to five years.

In other words, an effort to prepare a factual record of what transpired at the semi-secret trial of Daniel and Sinyavsky was treated as a "dangerous crime against the State" by the Soviet Government.

Times Suppresses Facts on Extremists

November 14,
To The New York Times

The Times has carried several stories on the occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs by a group of Indian extremists. On November 12, The Washington Star-News carried a story reporting that three of the individuals who are leaders of this group, Bernon and Clyde Bellecourt and Dennis Banks, have served sentences in Minnesota penitentiaries for a variety of felonies, including burglary, aggravated assault and armed robbery.

I have not seen any mention of this information in The Times. I wonder if this is an oversight on my part, or could it be that The Times feels that this kind of information ought not to be provided to its readers? It would seem to me that this is an important element of the story about the BIA occupation.

Similarly, I note that The Times has still said nothing about the radical left philosophy of Charles Tuller and his sons, who, as you recall, tried to rob a bank, murdered a policeman and bank manager and then hijacked a jet to Cuba after killing an airport employee. I note that The Times carried a story about Tuller's childhood and his reported hatred of his father, which was presented as an explanation of his bizarre behavior. I also noted that you retracted that story after hearing from Tuller's step-brother. This seems to indicate that The Times does have an interest in explaining motivation of actions such as those of Tuller. This makes it all the more difficult to understand why you do not show any interest in delving into the man's political philosophy and the reports that he was a self-proclaimed "Maoist." Would this not help the readers of The Times understand this phenomenon? Is it not a form of censorship to deny such information to the people who depend on The Times for news?

ABRAHAM KALISH
Executive Secretary

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