

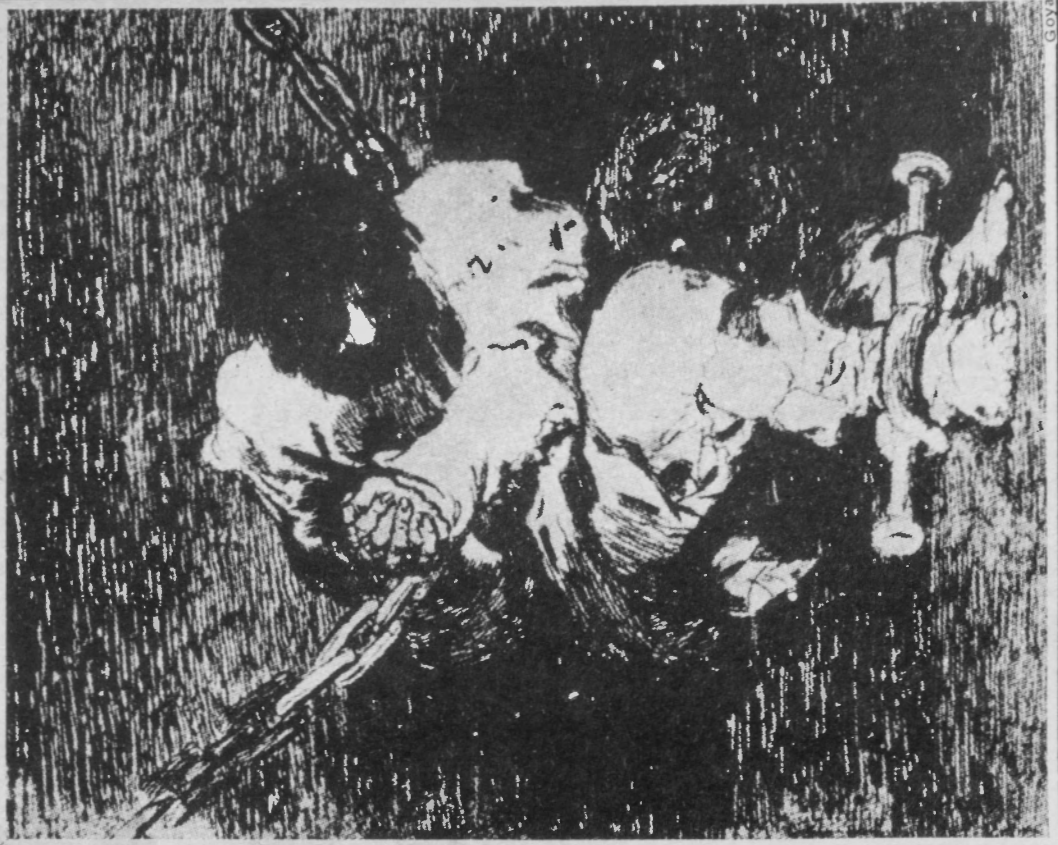
"...America's fastest growing  
freedom newspaper"



# The Rising Tide

May 21, 1973

Volume Three, Number Ten



Galanskov — An Obituary

From the Underground

The Rising Tide  
P.O. Box 678 Ben Franklin Station  
Washington, DC 20044

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



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

# The Rising Tide

- Please enter my TRT subscription for one year — 26 issues. Enclosed is my check for \$4.00 (student — \$2.00)
- I would like to help support TRT. Enclosed is my check for \_\_\_\_\_ (which includes one year's TRT subscription).
- I would like to sponsor the work of FLF. Please send me more information
  - Life Sponsor (\$500)
  - Senior Sponsor (\$50)
  - General (\$15)
  - Student and G.I. (\$5)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zip \_\_\_\_\_

- Please send a complimentary copy of TRT to the enclosed list of names and addresses.

(one year subscription to TRT included in all the above.)

T310

All contributions are tax-deductible.  
THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION INC.  
P.O. Box 678, Ben Franklin Station; Washington, D.C. 20044

- I would like to promote the cause and sell TRT (and earn money!). Please contact me.

# Israel -- Happy 25th

Last week the nation of Israel reached its twenty-fifth anniversary. Generally nations are congratulated according to the amount of progress made at the period of time being celebrated. They are evaluated according to the amount of economic prosperity, security, improvements and political development. Israel deserves hearty congratulations in all these fields. Her farmers have made the desert "bloom like a rose." Her armed forces provide some of the best security in the world. Israelis are well provided for by their social system. Finally, Israel has preserved and developed democracy while the trend among small states has unfortunately headed toward authoritarianism.

But Israel is to be congratulated for far more significant accomplishments. Her example to the world as "A light to the nations" has been one of the most noteworthy. She is a small nation whose desire for freedom has the result of unspeakable suffering during World War II. The Israeli determination to resist aggression has provided one of the few bright spots in a world of chaos.

### Refusal to Retreat

Israel has displayed significant courage in the face of the thrust of overwhelmingly powerful Soviet armed forces. But she recognized evil for its predatory nature and refused to retreat. Even in the face of significant U.S. pressure to compromise with the Russians

and Egyptians for expediency's sake, she has refused to budge. Finally, the Egyptians, angered at Soviet refusal to provide the latest offensive weapons and Communist meddling in Egypt's internal affairs, expelled Russian military advisors. Israel had defeated Russia in a standoff.

### No Compromise

The Israelis have been willing to pay the price for their courage. Their refusal to pay ransom for captured personnel has led to tragedies like Munich in 1972. Also the tension under daily pressure from the Palestinian terrorists is the direct result of their policy. But again they have refused to compromise. Israel is lucky because her leaders and her people value ideals more than material comfort. The Israelis believe that all men should live in peace. Until their Arab neighbors agree to such a statement through unconditional negotiations, the Israelis will continue to have to sacrifice to maintain their strong armed forces.

In an age when pragmatic compromise has led to the erosion of ethics in international politics, the Israeli example stands as a refreshing exception. Hopefully, however, the Israelis will not have to defy international trends forever. Other nations should join with them; hopefully the trend of international relations can be reversed. Then Israel's place in the history of great nations will be assured.



## Free China Marches On

Besides the Watergate and the manned space flight center, the main feature of the Sunday night news in Washington was a march of horse-lovers to the Capitol to protest the slaughter of healthy horses for horsemeat. But another march occurred in the same city on the same day involved more people and a matter of at least as much significance.

On Sunday afternoon, May 13, well over 500 Chinese-Americans gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to begin the Chinese-American Protest March, organized by the Association of Free Chinese. The occasion? The recent establishment of a liaison office representing the People's Republic of China in Washington, D.C.

### "...an alien rule"

"We are deeply concerned over the establishment of the liaison office of the Chinese Communist regime in Washington, D.C. and we wish to register our strongest protest," stated the sponsors. "We do not regard the Chinese Communist regime as representative of the Chinese people. It is an alien rule, both in ideology as well as in philosophy, which is totally incompatible with the ethical traditions and cultural heritage of the Chinese nation."



FLF President Neil Salonen addressing rally.

"No elections have ever been held on the China mainland since 1949," they continued. "The Chinese Communist regime, therefore, has been imposed on the nation by force, by coercion, and by repression. The regime has no mandate whatsoever to represent the 750,000,000 Chinese people, nor can it speak in their name."

According to the Association, the establishment of the liaison office "will give the Chinese Communist agents many opportunities to expand their subversive activities in the United States. We view this threat with apprehension because the first objective of the Chinese Communist agents will undoubtedly be to infiltrate into and seek the control of the various Chinese-American organizations."

### "...we must endure and persevere"

Freedom Leadership Foundation President Neil Salonen was a principal speaker at the Lincoln Memorial rally. Mr. Salonen gave a warm

expression of support for the principles of the march, stressing the importance of speaking out for the cause of freedom and international solidarity in response to Communism -- "The freedom of the individual must be sacred in every part of the world. We cannot rest until we can hold such a rally in Peking. No matter how dark the future may look, we must endure and persevere. Long live the freedom of the Republic of China!"

### FLF Participates

Attending the march were Chinese Americans from most of the Eastern states. Many were students. Most expressed concern that the establishment of the liaison office was a precursor to full diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking. The Freedom Leadership Foundation was the largest group of Americans in attendance, bringing about 70 young people.

### A Large and Colorful Crowd

After the initial rally, the participants marched to Farragut Square, near the liaison office located in the Mayflower Hotel. The march covered the sidewalks for several city blocks. Participants created further attention with numerous red, white and blue Republic of China flags, banners and posters; the chants "Down with Mao" and "Down with Communism" resounded frequently.

The crowd gathered for further speeches at Farragut Square. Among those addressing them was FLF member Christine Mae Ling. Excitement rose when a small group burned a Communist Chinese flag at the edge of the crowd.

The rally closed several hours from its outset at the Zero Milestone on the Ellipse, facing the White House. Marchers gathered here for final speeches after walking along busy downtown streets on their way from Farragut Square.



FLF members at rally.



(Ilan Brunner)

# A Repeat Performance

by Hal McKenzie

*Hal McKenzie was a staff writer and lecturer for the Freedom Leadership Foundation for a year. One year ago he had the opportunity to go to Seoul, Korea, location of the headquarters of the International Federation for Victory over Communism. There he has been continuing his writing and lecturing.*

I was surprised when I got the phone call from the U.S. Army Public Affairs Office informing me that there would be a MAC (Military Armistice Commission) meeting on Monday, March 12, at Panmunjom and that I should catch the bus at 8:30 sharp. I jumped at the invitation and was there with my camera and tape recorder at 8:00 a.m.

On the Army bus which was taking us to Panmunjom there were about 40 reporters—two were U.S. Army reporters for the Armed Forces Korea Network (AFKN), another was an American freelance correspondent working for CBS, and the rest were Korean and Japanese reporters.

## Purpose Revealed

Coffee and cake awaited us in the press building; we heard for the first time what the meeting was about. Two South Korean soldiers had been killed and another wounded along the DMZ by North Korean fire as they were placing markers along the Demarcation Line. The incident occurred on March 7; the UN Command had immediately called on the North Koreans to hold a joint on-the-spot investigation as required by the Armistice Agreement, but the North Koreans refused to meet until March 12, when a MAC meeting had already been scheduled.

I walked up to the building where the talks were to take place. This was the building where the talks were to take place, and where the tourists always go during the tours offered by the Korean Tourist Agency. The border between North and South Korea, marked by a microphone cord, ran precisely down the middle of the green felt-covered table.

## Crash Helmets

It was quite a contrast; the North Korean guards in their brown Russian-style uniforms with the high boots and jodhpurs, and the UN guards in natty green uniforms with white trim and white crash helmets. I heard that the crash helmets were adopted after a U.N. guard was almost beaten to death by North Korean workers a couple of years ago. I noticed with surprise that the North and South Korean reporters mingled freely, some getting into friendly and intense conversation.

## Unprovoked Attack

"Capt. Hwang Myong-bok is dead....Sgt. So Hui-soo is dead....Sfc. Kim Yun-ok is wounded," intoned U.S. Marine Corps General Fred E. Haynes, the UNC Commander, in a slow, unemotional drawl. "These men were United Nations Command soldiers, acting in the capacity of DMZ civil policemen, who were the victims of an unprovoked attack on March 7, 1973. They had been engaged in routine maintenance of Military Demarcation Line markers, an activity required by the Armistice Agreement." He went on to say that they had informed the North Koreans a month beforehand that they

would be in the area during that time.

## Six-hour rescue attempt

While the men were replacing one of the markers, they were "taken under small arms fire by men of your side from fortified positions inside the DMZ." (I was surprised that he didn't mention the fact that fortified positions inside the DMZ are a violation of the Armistice Agreement). "Personnel from your side firing across the MDL (Military Demarcation Line) at 1321 hours hit Capt. Hwang and Sgt. Kim. On seven occasions our personnel attempted to remove the gravely injured Capt. Hwang from our portion of the DMZ where he was wounded. However, your personnel continued to fire across the Military Demarcation Line despite our repeated loudspeaker requests for your personnel to cease fire. Attempts by DMZ civil police of our side to save this victim resulted in the death of Sgt. So from small arms fire directed by your personnel....After six hours and 22 minutes, when DMZ civil police personnel of our side were able to reach Capt. Hwang, they discovered that he had died from wounds suffered in the unprovoked at-



Confrontation — Gen. Haynes (right) listens to North Korean counter charges.

tack."

He continued by saying that the U.N. Command immediately called for a joint on-the-spot investigation of the incident, but that the other side refused to convene a joint observer team.

## Why?

"I have called this meeting to obtain an explanation as to why your personnel chose to violate the Armistice Agreement and willfully killed United States (sic.) Command DMZ Civil Policemen engaged in a routine activity required by the Armistice Agreement, and to ensure that such an unfortunate event does not occur in the future. The continued firing by your side during the rescue attempts is inexcusable. Our side recognizes however, that the initial firing by your side may have been accidental or the result of poor judgment on the part of one of your soldiers acting in a rash manner. If this was the case, our side will accept that explanation in good faith. If this was a deliberate attack, then there can be no reasonable explanation for the death of two men....The Military Armistice Commission will not allow a repetition of this tragedy. I now ask you for an explanation of this tragedy."

Not a hint of moral indignation, outrage or even annoyance marked Gen. Haynes' speech. I would think that the cold-blooded murder of two

innocent men deserved some amount of feeling or eloquence, but the General read his speech as if he were reciting stock quotations. His willingness to give the other side the benefit of the doubt seemed ludicrous to me, considering the facts of the case.

The North Korean spokesman, however, was not so inhibited. He began by accusing the UN Command of "....distorting the truth about the grave armed provocation committed on March 7 against our side in the DMZ...Such conduct on your part only reveals clearly the rash and shameless nature of you U.S. Imperialist Aggressors. I now go on to the serious armed provocations committed by your side. The South Korean Army, which has recklessly been stepping up various forms of disguised armed provocations against our side of late on the MDL, dispatched, at the instigation of U.S. Imperialism, armed personnel carrying M-16 automatic rifles and various espionage equipment in the portion of the DMZ north of the marker....those who illegally intruded into the area of our side across the MDL were obviously purposing various espionage and hostile acts against our side." He said that the UN forces had fired

provocation."

Gen. Haynes responded by showing photographs with circles and arrows of the area in which the attack took place. He then showed the photographs of the two dead men. The wounds of Capt. Hwang were readily apparent. "Some had been inflicted after he had been initially struck down and lay helpless on the ground," the general said. He then showed a photograph of Sfc. Kim Yun-ok in his hospital room. He had been struck in the leg, but had escaped further injury and even death when the .45 automatic pistol strapped to his waist stopped another round.

The North Korean spokesman responded by repeating the same charges, but this time the voice of the English interpreter seemed louder, more shrill, and with what seemed like a slight edge of hysteria. The voice seemed to me somehow unreal, as if from another planet.

General Haynes responded with a short statement. "...It is obvious that no real discussion is possible. Your side has ignored the facts, substituted propaganda tirades for dialogue, and refused to undertake a joint investigation. Our side therefore has nothing further to discuss."

## "U.S. Imperialist Aggressors"

The North Korean spokesman, however, was far from finished. For the next half-hour or more, he represented the same charges, but then expanded his "tirade" to include the whole U.S. presence in Asia, particularly in Korea. He dwelt particularly on joint U.S. Korean Army maneuvers which had taken place recently, accusing the U.S. again of "screwing up tensions" in the area and bringing on war between North and South. He said that there was no use for U.S. forces in the South because the North had no intention of invading the South, and that the U.S. was only following its "imperialistic designs" at the expense of Korea and the world. He concluded by saying, "At the same time, I warn you that if the U.S. Imperialist Aggressors continue to play with fire recklessly instead of withdrawing from South Korea they will be driven out by the United strength of the entire people of both North and South Korea who have risen up in the struggle for independence and peaceful unification of the country." Gen. Haynes replied, again, "We have nothing further to discuss."

After the session finally ended, Stickler said, "Nothing has changed. It was just like this when I was here in 1963."

On the bus going back to Seoul, some of the South Korean reporters showed some Northern propaganda calendars given to them by their North Korean counterparts. Every page had glowing pictures of Kim Il Sung talking with children, workers, etc., and great buildings, parades, and processions painted in bright, gentle colors, like a children's fairy-tale book.

As we were driving back into Seoul, I felt I was looking at this city which had become my home in a new light: bustling, crowded, polluted, struggling, but somehow sane! How can the Free World deal with a system that makes lies, insanity, paranoia, and war—everything that we consider pathological in man—into a method, a strategy, and an ideology? Perhaps if we could organize freedom, peace, and love into a method, strategy, and ideology, General Haynes would have something further to discuss with his Communist counterpart.



DMZ — Korea.

# --Yuri Galanskov--

## An Obituary from Captivity

*This obituary, written by Yuri Galanskov's fellow prisoners, was recently obtained through underground channels in the Soviet Union. Galanskov, a dissident intellectual, died in a Soviet prison last November (see the March 26 Rising Tide for details) This is its first publication in English. We are very honored to have been given this document by Professor Constantin Boldyreff. He has stipulated that it may be reproduced and distributed widely with attribution given to the Rising Tide.*

Yuri Timofeyevich Galanskov is dead. He passed away on November 4, 1972. Our hearts are overfilled with grief and anger. Not the usual grief of the bereaved, not the usual anger, for this was not simply a death. This was a death bearing all signs of political assassination.

Yuri Galanskov was not shot from behind a corner, nor was he pushed out of a window, or poisoned. This murder was perpetrated gradually, step by step. He was done away with by means of systematic persecution and unjust sentencing, by slanderous reports of agents-provocateurs and the cruelties of the camp regime. Little by little they were destroying him—murdering, murdering, murdering! And so he died under the indifferent knife of a camp-hospital surgeon in Mordovia.

Yuri Galanskov was a man of resolute character and original cast of mind, teeming with new ideas. But the most admirable trait of his, perhaps, was his acute sense of civic conscience. Before his arrest he took part in pacifist demonstrations, he fought persistently for the right of the intelligentsia to create freely, he assembled the materials in defense of Sinyavsky and Daniel, and was one of the publishers of the illegal magazine "Phoenix." His personal example inspired many people. His courageous behavior during the investigation and in court attracted the attention of a great variety of his fellow-citizens and won him their sympathy and respect. The letters in Galanskov's defense bearing the signatures of hundreds of intellectuals are widely

known. The prison bars, the camp fences with their multiple rows of barbed-wire and the watchtowers bristling with guns could not suppress the voice of his civic conscience. It continued to resound, getting ever stronger, ever more frightening for his tormentors and persecutors, those who wage war against their own people. In spite of his illness—which caused him so much suffering—his inability to take the camp food, his insomnia caused by the pains, unbearable in their unrelenting habitualness, Yuri Timofeyevich Galanskov fought the best he could, demanding the observance of the rights of political prisoners and the guarantee of creative and political freedom for his co-inmates and the citizens at large.

To this cause he has dedicated his whole being. He struggled by means of hunger strikes, by writing appeals, by setting personal example. And this terrified the unwieldy, thick-skinned, and soulless machine of arbitrariness and oppression. These qualities endeared him to the prisoners. His responsiveness and kindness, his readiness to share anyone's sorrow, inspired trust and attracted to him all the people he met in the camp "zones."

Galanskov died at the age of 33, in full bloom of his political and literary talents. He also wrote poetry. In one of his poems he speaks of the "blood-stained lips of justice." It is the lips of such perverse justice that have now touched the author himself. He couldn't be torn away from them—so the blood of still another fighter cries out to all of us:

Brothers! All of you who struggle together with us for liberation from the sticky yoke of lawlessness, for the abolition of the unprecedented thralldom; all of you who fight a lone battle; all of you who hear our appeal today, wherever you may be in the world: Raise your voices in defense of those who die in jails and concentration camps for our common freedom—yours and ours, and in defense of those who suffocate spiritually in the stifling atmosphere of day-to-day putrefactive propaganda.

Let us render homage to our late friend Yuri T. Galanskov who will always live in our memories as a symbol of conscience and duty. Let us multiply our ranks and continue his struggle!

We address ourselves to all citizens of Russia and the entire world with a request to observe a minute of silence in memory of Yuri Galanskov. And may this minute of silence also serve as an oath of allegiance to our common hopes and aspirations! Time has come to shake off our criminal indifference and to understand that only united can we—in the interest of common good—win freedom for the peoples of Russia!

May the fond memory of Yuri T. Galanskov live with us forever.

Political Prisoners  
of the Concentration Camps  
of Mordovia and the Urals

GRANI, No. 86,  
Frankfurt/Main,  
West Germany, 1972.

## An International Appeal

*Following is an appeal by SMOG, a Norwegian-based human rights organization, to the upcoming International Conference on Psychotherapy on Oslo in June 20. (SMOG are the initial letters for the Russian words "courage," "youth," "image," and "depth.") At last year's conference in Mexico, the threat of a Soviet walk-out prevented the discussion of Soviet abuse of psychiatry. SMOG is renewing its efforts to publicize the fact that there are a number of persons who, without trial, are put in mental asylums in the Soviet Union. It requests that this appeal be widely circulated in the form of a petition or that interested people create their own petitions. SMOG requests that it receive all such petitions so that they will be assured of being presented at the conference. SMOG also suggests that each person interest local psychiatrists in this project.*

*To the 9th International Psychotherapeutic Congress (Oslo)*

The use of medicine, and particularly of psychiatry, to suppress free thought is one of the gravest crimes ever committed against humanity and science.

In democratic countries the arbitrariness of individual persons is restrained by public opinion. In totalitarian states such a form of control does not exist. Nor can it be replaced by state control for the simple reason that the state itself uses medicine to suppress dissenters.

The "adaptation" of the Hippocratic Oath in the USSR (where medicine is supposed to serve first the interests of the Soviet state) has paved the road for the use of medicine as a tool of arbitrary control, which is a crime on a state scale.

The publication in March 1971 of detailed documentary materials on the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR, sent to the West by Vladimir Bukovsky, has revealed the fact that psychiatric prison-hospitals are being used in the Soviet Union as places of imprisonment of political dissenters. Numerous cases of forced psychiatric "treatment" of healthy dissenters have come to light since then. The Moscow Committee on Human Rights in its appeal to the 5th International Psychiatric Congress in Mexico, states: "...We are facing here a danger, menacing humanity as a whole, and it can be stopped only by the efforts of all humanity; in particular, by the efforts of the scholars throughout the world. This problem has several aspects, but, obviously, much depends on the psychiatrists, on their respect for human rights...on their responsibility towards the uses of their science..."

The 1971 Congress in Mexico declined to consider this problem in spite of the numerous public appeals urging it to do so.

There is no doubt in our mind that the psychiatrists of the world disapprove of such a use of psychiatry, and we are convinced that the 9th Psychiatric Congress in Oslo will seriously consider the problem concerning the abuse of psychotherapy for the suppression of thought and the destruction of human beings, both mentally and physically.

SMOG: Box 1724, Vika, Oslo, Norway.



General Pyotr Grigorenko — Asylum inmate

# Soviet Jews -- No Change



Increasing harassment, secret trials with harsh sentences and arbitrary denial of emigration visas in the Soviet Union is the norm for many Soviet-Jews. These facts are in stark contradiction to recent Russian claims that emigration will be eased because authorities are ceasing to enforce the onerous "education tax" on those wishing to emigrate. (The "education tax" is one requiring Soviet citizens wishing to emigrate to pay large sums of money based on a formula affected by the amount and kind of education received.)

## Are Jews being permitted to emigrate from Russia?

There has been some relaxation of emigration practices within the last two years, possibly as a result of increasing world pressure. Nearly 32,000 Jews were permitted to leave for Israel and elsewhere in 1972. From the beginning of January to the middle of April in 1973, over 8,000 Jews have been permitted to emigrate from Russia.

No Jew has had to pay the "education tax" to emigrate since March 22, 1973, the day the Russian journalist Victor Louis reported that the tax would no longer be enforced. However, the number and percentage of rejections of applications by Jews to leave Russia has increased since this time. In some areas, for every application approved, another application was denied. (e.g. In Moscow in a recent one week period, while 80 people received exit visas, 64 who had already received permission to leave had their permission revoked. The 64 were in addition to the number of others who were being refused permission altogether). Many well educated and highly trained Jews applying to emigrate are flatly refused permission regardless of the fact that the "education tax" is not being enforced.

## Is the emigration pattern discriminatory?

The emigration practices are selective and arbitrary. The policy appears to be to allow emigration for those Jews who seem the most difficult for the State to assimilate. Most of the people being permitted to leave are either from the border areas which the Soviet Union incorporated within the last 30 years (such as the Baltic countries) or from those areas whose religious and cultural traditions go back more than 2,000 years (e.g. Georgia).

From the "heartland" of the Soviet Union, however, (i.e. the Ukraine the Russian Republic, and White Russia) only about 10% of all Jews who have applied to emigrate over the last year have been allowed to leave, as compared with 35-40% of all applicants from the other areas mentioned above. The majority of the Jews in the Soviet Union live in the "heartland."

## What happens to a Jew when he applies to emigrate?

Jews applying to emigrate very often are fired from their jobs, or lose their pension if they are retired, and are then charged by the State with being "parasites" since they no longer retain a means of income.

Once applying to emigrate, some Jews have been subjected to arbitrary house searches, arrests on fabricated charges, and interrogation by the police.

No one who applies for an exit visa has any certainty when or if he will be granted permission to leave. This state

of uncertainty is fostered to make others fear to apply for emigration.

## Has the pressure on Jews wishing to emigrate lessened?

The harassment seems to have intensified in certain ways. Secret trials to intimidate Jews from applying to emigrate have been held over the last few months in isolated parts of the Soviet Union, removed from the large metropolitan centers where foreign journalists would have access to them. In the last year approximately nine Jews located in scattered, isolated cities who have applied to emigrate have been sentenced to 2-10 years imprisonment. As a result, in those cities, fear has already reduced the number of Jews applying to emigrate.

Most recently, Isaac Shkolnick, a mechanic from Vinnitsa, was tried on the baseless charge of "treason" and "anti-Soviet behavior". He was sentenced to 10 years in prison, the harshest known sentence meted out by a Soviet court since the 1970 Leningrad trials. This followed a similar trial several months ago in which Lazar Liubarsky, an engineer from Rostov, was sentenced to four years in a labor camp for an alleged charge of "slandering the Soviet system" and "revealing state secrets."

## Why do Jews want to leave the Soviet Union? Do others want to leave?

Many Jews want to leave the Soviet Union because of decades of discrimination and anti-Semitic propaganda. Alone among all the nationalities in the Soviet Union, Jews are denied the right and facilities to promote and maintain their ethnic culture and identity.

There are non-Jews in the Soviet Union who also desire to emigrate and who would be affected by Soviet emigration practices in a way similar to Jews. However, the minority group most affected by the harsh measures and excessive taxes linked to emigration are the Jews. Jews are the only group desiring to leave Russia "en masse." Most members of other minority groups want to remain and change society within the Soviet Union. But the Jews who wish to lead Jewish lives feel they can no longer hope to do so in the Soviet Union. They thus aspire to live in Israel or elsewhere where they are free from discrimination and anti-Semitic propaganda.

## What is the feeling of Soviet Jews about their current situation?

Soviet Jews have communicated the message that the West should not be deceived by recent Russian moves. The Soviet Jews say the situation has not really improved for them.

In an open letter to the U.S. Congress made public April 12 in Moscow, 100 Soviet Jews appealed to the Congress not to be misled by an apparent lifting of high emigration taxes. They state that, "It is not the education tax, but arbitrariness... in determining who can emigrate and who cannot...that remains the chief method used by the Soviet authorities in their selective emigration policy." **By June Silver, National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Washington D.C., prepared as background information for a group of Congressmen touring the Soviet Union.**

# Watergate

by Neil Salonen

The Watergate issue has already been called President Nixon's greatest crisis in his political career. Whether or not this may be, it is certain that the whole affair has created a major crisis of faith in our Government and raises many questions about the ethical standards used or abused in our political process.

For certain, such practices, as Vice President Agnew mentioned, are not "unique" in America's history. Within the past decade several similar incidents have occurred. For instance, there was the scandal in Goldwater's 1964 Presidential campaign in which the Democrats had placed a spy on Goldwater's train while he was stumping around the country. Senator Goldwater himself, on a television program, even admitted that bugging between opposition Republican candidates at the Cow Palace in 1964 also took place. Even more recently, the Senator allegedly claimed that certain Democratic Presidential hopefuls had done the same during last year's primary battles.

There is probably no end to the amount of political mischief that could be uncovered and has certainly gone on for too long in our political process. The fact that such things like the Watergate affair are not "unique" in our nation's history only adds, not lessens, the amount of shame heaped upon the political integrity of officials in Government offices and, unfortunately, upon the offices themselves.

The greatest casualty of the whole Watergate conspiracy is not the faith of the American people in those who have been implicated in the bugging but in the very offices they represent and presently the moral integrity of government in general.

The faith of people in a democratic government system is vital if it is going to work. If devotion is replaced by indifference and objective criticism by negative skepticism, then the health and vitality of our nation becomes continually weakened. If our nation were merely run as a police state, then enthusiastic public support would be rather immaterial. However, we are not, and thus one of the primary functions of our leaders, from the lowest to the highest public office, shouldn't be to merely "pacify" the public. On the contrary, they should actively strive to cultivate trust, support, and participation in our popular form of government.

Without that popular support and confidence, the position of the Presidency has been seriously weakened in the face of domestic and international situations requiring nothing less than strong action. With the Watergate albatross hanging around his neck, President Nixon's dealings with Congress, particularly regarding the handling of the Indo-China War, has become seriously impaired. Being bogged down with Watergate, the President's hand in dealing with international problems could become stifled, thus allowing the Communists to advantageously pursue more aggressive policies. One could probably create an endless list of the damaging effects of the Watergate.

It is obvious that the effective strength of the President ultimately rests on the faith and commitment of the people. To maintain that faith a government must strive to be virtuous. Therefore, the source of strength of a popular democracy and of its leaders not only depends on morality but is based upon it.

Alexis de Tocqueville, a French Statesman, observed in *Democracy in America*:

"Not until I went into the churches in America and heard her pulpits flame with righteousness did I understand the secret of her genius and power. America is great because America is good...and if America ceases to be good...America will cease to be great."

From now on we can expect to see President Nixon taking stronger steps to assure the American people that those guilty in the Watergate affair will be brought to justice. This, of course, will be a vital step in shoring up the faith of many discouraged citizens. Nevertheless, the major questions of morality will still, as always, be the primary factor that must be dealt with. Even in foreign relations, many contend that ideology is no longer important and that *realpolitik* is now the name of the game. This is as untrue abroad as it is at home. Ideology, values, and ethics will always be the elements determining the goodness and greatness of this nation and its people.

# Dan...

is alive and well and has recently joined a One World Crusade leadership training program in Tarrytown, New York.

Ever since he left the editorship of the *Tide* to take on other responsibilities, there have been fewer articles with the byline *Dan Fefferman*, which faithful readers have probably noted. But he has been steadily involved with FLF work, supporting me a great deal as an advisor in recent months.

Dan came to Washington, D.C. several years ago to work for FLF after he graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in Political Science. He was one of the original members of the FLF staff, struggling hard for it to succeed. Two years ago he helped to create the *Rising Tide* and one year ago took it through its difficult transition from a bulletin to a newspaper.

The *Tide* has frequently described the ideological training given by FLF to the One World Crusade. Dan, who used to give lectures to the One World Crusade, is now a participant. At the end of the three-month training, he may join any one of the Crusade's numerous programs.



Dan Fefferman

Regardless of what his post-training future may be, Dan will always be one of us. This is no mere platitude; he may soon return to work with us again. We would be grateful. Dan, in addition to his flair for political thinking and writing, has worked sacrificially in his years with FLF to help realize the ideals of our American heritage for a world of freedom and brotherhood.

Louise Berry

# How Things Unite

by Gary Jarmin

Many times our readers have heard about FLF's alternative to Marxism known as the Unification Ideology. However, little has been printed in *The Rising Tide* regarding some of its basic beliefs and principles. Indeed there are many aspects to it, including: 1) Theory of Existence; 2) Theory of Original Nature; 3) Theory of Cognition; 4) Logic; 5) Theory of History; 6) Ethics. The principle that man is a spiritual being destined to become a full reflection of God's love and truth is the most basic and fundamental concept of the Unification Ideology.

This teaching was first promulgated in 1954 by a great spiritual leader and Christian, Reverend Sun Myung Moon, who through deep search and revelation developed this powerful teaching. This concept has successfully united religious and scientific knowledge into a harmonious view of the spiritual and physical laws working in creation and history.

Finally, this teaching has created a burgeoning new movement of young people in over 30 nations, all of whom are dedicated to creating true world peace and freedom through ideological victory over Communism. The Unification Ideology has provided the hope, vision and principles capable of fulfilling these ideals. FLF is proud to be the American affiliate of this international youth movement now becoming the vanguard in building true world peace and freedom.

## The Unification Ideology

This section will discuss some of the basic principles of creation contained in the Unification Ideology.

The Unification Ideology asserts that there is a two-fold world; namely, a world of spiritual energy and one of physical energy. In relationship between these two worlds spirit is primary and causal whereas the physical is secondary and resultant. The two, however, compliment one another and should be perfectly united.

There are three basic laws by which these two worlds operate. They are the laws of Polarity; Give and Take; and the Three Stages of Growth.

### Law of Polarity

The most fundamental principle of creation is the law of polarity. This concept reveals that all of creation, from atoms to man, exists in the polarity of either male and female, subject and object, or positive and negative. This polarity is derived from God, the Prime Character and Universal Source Energy who also contains the polarity of male and female energy within His Divine Nature, which is reflected in the whole creation.

All men exist in the polarity of male and female. However, man exists in polarity from the innermost part of his being to the outermost part of his nature.

First, man contains within his inner or spiritual nature the two distinct functions of feeling and reason. Feeling is subject and pursues love, beauty and goodness whereas reason is its object which seeks after wisdom, truth and knowledge. Secondly, each individual contains the polarity of spirit (heart and mind) and body. Finally man exists in his outermost form of polarity as either male or female.

Examples of this polarity in creation can also be found, for example: male and female animals, staminate and pistillate plants, and protons and electrons within atoms. Sun and planets in the solar system, east and west, north and south, heat and light, front and back, inside and outside, right and left, anode and cathode—all of these are some of the countless examples of polarity within creation.

Inner generally refers to the realm of heart, cause, content or that which is invisible, spiritual, internal and vertical. Outer refers to the realm of body, effect, form or that which is visible, material, external and horizontal. In the relationship between positive and negative we are referring, for example, to positive and negative electrical charges. "Negative" in this context does not refer to anything bad or evil.

The natures of a subject or an object exist as such in order to fulfill a certain function in a reciprocal exchange of energy. The position and nature of a subject or object is determined by their role in a give and take relationship. In human relationships, unlike in nature, the position of subject and object can be interchangeable.

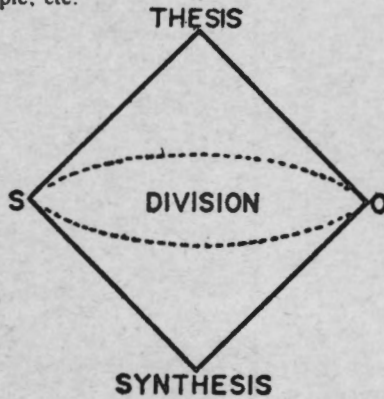
### Law of Give and Take

As was previously indicated all things or beings exist in paired relationships of subject and object. This is for the purpose of having a

reciprocal relationship of give and take.

There is a pattern of transmission and receiving of energy between a subject and object. Without this action no energy could exist. If energy is projected in a straight line and is not returned, no reciprocation is possible and the energy is dissipated. When energy is returned, it generates itself and brings forth creation.

Through give and take between positive and negative charges electricity is produced. Give and take between protons and electrons creates atoms—between male and female animals, offspring come forth; between staminate and pistillate plants, seeds are created. All social units are formed likewise. Through give and take between owners and workers a business is created; a family has give and take among its members; a nation between government and people, etc.



The reason a subject and object can unite is that each contains an aspect of character which draws them into a complimentary unity. Thus man can be united because each has an aspect of God's character, or mind, which is a common factor in every person. Positive and negative ions are united because there is within each an aspect of character which seeks to form a molecule. Again, when an electron revolves around a proton to form an atom, it is also because each contains an aspect of "character" which leads towards the purpose of constructing an atom.

There are three stages of this creative process: thesis, division into polarities, and synthesis or union. In this process there are two kinds of syntheses. In the first case, for example, the thesis is God around whose love man and woman unite (division) and become one (union), or husband and wife. In the second case husband and wife unite, again centered upon God's love, to bring forth children, or new life. Other examples of this can be seen. In society, law is thesis, government and people are the division and an organized society is the synthesis.

If law is a synthesis of the interaction between government and people, then what is its thesis? The law of society is determined by spiritual values and ethics. Thus, the ethical standard of a society is the subject or active force in determining its ultimate character.

### Law of Three Stages of Growth

Finally, all creation progresses through three stages before reaching maturity. These three stages are: formation, growth and perfection. Plants grow through the three stages of seed, sapling and fruit-bearing tree; man likewise grows through gestation, childhood and finally reaches maturity. Even minerals are created in three stages beginning as gas, becoming liquid

PERFECTION
GROWTH
FORMATION

and finally becoming solid.

These three laws can be summarized as follows: (1) All things in creation exist in a complimentary relationship of male and female, subject and object or positive and negative. These dual essentialities perform an action of giving and taking of energy. They are harmoniously united because each contains an aspect of character which seeks to form a whole. (3) All things created grow through three stages before reaching their maturity or perfection.

An understanding of those three laws is fundamental to a true knowledge of the universe. In the next issue a contrast between the Law of Polarity and the Marxist concept of the Law of Opposites will be presented.

This contrast and analysis will clearly reveal the gross misinterpretations made by Marx in his unscientific attempt to understand natural law. Future articles criticizing Marxist laws of nature will be presented.



Protecting the farmers at an Israeli border settlement.

## Unanswered Questions: Israel and the Left

by James Cowin

If Communist ideology and deceptive tactics were more widely understood, Communist successes would be much fewer and farther between. The Far Left has successfully gullied people by its claim of being the champion of the poor and the oppressed. Those who understand the Left know that such claims are ruses. These "oppressed minorities" are simply being used for propaganda purposes. They can be viciously persecuted whenever the Communists see fit.

The Jews, for instance, have been one of the most persecuted minorities in the world. Yet they have suffered greatly in the Soviet Union since the Bolshevik Revolution. After the Six Day War Israelis endured one of the most intense propaganda barrages in history, and their Soviet cousins faced increased harassment and restrictions.

The Jewish organization for countering anti-Semitism, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, struck back hard. In a thoroughly documented study, "Danger on the Left," published in November, 1972, they accused several left-wing groups of anti-Semitism as blatant as that associated with Hitler. Groups like the Young Workers Liberation League, a youth affiliate of the American Communist Party, came under heavy attack. Especially singled out was the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) (Trotskyite) which emphasized a hard-line anti-Israel policy.

"...to destroy the State of Israel."

The ADL identified the Trotskyites as the Party which devoted the most effort into anti-Israel activities, such as teach-ins, newspaper ads, and student trips to Palestine guerrilla camps. Also mentioned was the fact that SWP propaganda expanded its attack from Israel as a nation to the Jews as a people. SWP sources supplied the evidence. Intercontinental Press, September 6, 1971, stated that: "The struggle of the Palestinian people against this oppression and for self-determination has taken the form of a struggle to destroy the state of Israel...we give support to this struggle of the Palestinian people against this oppression and for self-determination has taken the form of a struggle to destroy the state of Israel...we give support to the struggle of the Palestinians..."

At the 1971 SWP convention in Cleveland it was resolved that the Jewish people have no right to a state of their own. "We explain to the Israeli Jews that their future lies in aligning themselves with the...general Arab liberation movements...without any reservations whatsoever." Finally, in the YSA *Militant* in October 1970 the YSA published an AI Fatah document calling for a broad attack on the Jews of all nations. "The Jews contributed even money and influence to make Israel a reality and to perpetrate the crimes committed against the Palestinians." In

keeping with this view *The Militant* condemned the world outcry that followed the Munich massacre, accusing the people of trying to "make the criminal (the Jews) look like a victim." The Arab terrorists were upbraided only for faulty tactics.

### A defense?

The Far Left in general also came under condemnation for its assault on liberal and democratic values, which the ADL pointed out were essential to the establishment of Jewish rights.

The SWP was sufficiently concerned to make a concerted reply. A series of four articles in the April and May 1973 *Militants* condemned both the capitalist system and the Zionist organizations themselves for the fate of the Jews. They said that the liberal democratic capitalist system, with its great economic crises, spawned Nazism and influenced President Roosevelt to refuse additional Jewish immigration. According to *The Militant*, the Zionist organizations B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Congress refused to fight President Roosevelt's policies because they wished to obtain his support for the establishment of the state of Israel.

Also claimed in *The Militant* was the refusal of Zionist organizations to transfer funds from the campaign for a Jewish state to the drive to rescue refugees. The author "quoted" Jewish Agency Rescue Committee head Itzhak Greenbaum as saying that the Zionist activities took top priority. The SWP was praised for its heroic efforts and its campaign for open immigration.

The amount of truth or falsehood in the Trotskyite arguments will be examined in a later article. What is important to note now is the failure of the SWP to defend their ideas on how the Jews would be helped by the destruction of Israel. If by objective standards the Jews would be crushed by the destruction of their state and if the SWP supports world-wide terrorist attacks on Jews in general, then the SWP is anti-Semitic. No accounts of past efforts, real or imagined, on behalf of Jews can change that conclusion.

### Motivation

Also to be considered is if the SWP aided the Jews in a spirit of true humanitarianism. Or have they found pro-Jewishness useful as an image-builder? It is interesting to note that they now support the near destruction of the people they supposedly fought so hard to save. Likewise is the SWP concern for the Palestinians also humanitarian? Or is it a ready issue around which to build revolutionary consciousness?

The Trotskyites stand with their fellow totalitarians, the Soviet Communists, as being persecutors of minorities and advocates of genocide.

# The POW's and the Press

by Reed J. Irvine

Excerpted from April AIM Bulletin.

On March 29, 1973, returned American prisoners of war broke their silence about the treatment they had received at the hands of the North Vietnamese and Vietcong. They had waited until all the POWs were safely out of Vietnam before telling of the incredibly brutal torture and inhumane treatment that 95 per cent of the prisoners of the Communists had suffered.

With few exceptions, the newspapers we have examined did a reasonably good job of informing their readers about the brutal torture of the POWs revealed on March 29 and subsequently.

Conspicuously missing in the press coverage however has been reporting on reactions to the bombshell revelations of the POWs. Mysteriously, the press seemed not at all eager to obtain or publicize the reactions of Congressmen, government officials, anti-war activists or the man in the street. Nor did the press rush into print with its own commentary on the brutality of the Communists. The same editorialists and columnists who had been so quick and eloquent in their condemnation of My Lai had little or nothing to say about the bestial treatment and murder of American captives of the Vietnamese Communists.

## Do the News Media Share the Blame for the Torture of the POWs?

According to the returned POWs, the period of systematic torture in the North Vietnamese prison camps extended from 1966 to November 1969. Their accounts generally agree that the chief reason for the worst torture was to obtain statements that could be used for propaganda purposes. They also agree that the worst torture abated in the fall of 1969 because of the campaign that focused on the plight of the POWs and the worldwide demands for humane treatment of them. The news media assisted in the campaign and are

entitled to some of the credit for the abatement of the torture.

The Communist purpose for extracting "confessions" and denunciations of the war from American POWs was to generate material that could be used in the United States to sap civilian morale and undermine U.S. support for the war in Vietnam. The most reliable channel for this was the Communist-controlled press, but the Communists also wanted to broaden their audience. That meant getting their message into the non-Communist mass media—newspapers, magazines and TV.

In an article published in The Times on January 11, 1967, Harrison Salisbury of The New York Times said that Hanoi decided to open the door to those who were neither communists nor communist sympathizers. "This decision by Hanoi may well, in the opinion of diplomats in Hanoi, have a major impact on the course of the war." He explained, "The impact of continuous and detailed reports of the bombing by Westerners should not, in the opinion of diplomats sympathetic to the United States, be underestimated in Washington...The effect on world opinion may be heightened by television and documentary film coverage of North Vietnam."

The Communists knew that the propaganda effect of these tours by foreign visitors and correspondents would be greatly heightened if they could have them meet with American pilots who would confess to all manner of war crimes and denounce the war. Since the foreign press seemed eager to report what visitors to Hanoi had to say, this was an ideal channel to U.S. mass media. A group of properly prepared prisoners, and the cooperation of gullible visitors, and of the news media were needed.

Though the prisoners were not cooperative, the Communists demonstrated that they could break some by brutal torture. The visitors, including such luminaries as Ramsey Clark, were very cooperative.

One of the most shocking early

examples of the media's cooperation with the Communist propaganda machine came in October 1967. The East Germans had produced filmed interviews with a group of POWs who had been carefully prepared by torture for this propaganda extravaganza. NBC paid the East Germans \$12,000 for these films and broadcast excerpts from them over the Huntley-Brinkley nightly news show. Life magazine bought still photographs of the POWs from the East Germans for \$25,000.

The N. Y. Times printed one of these photos on the front page of its Sunday edition of October 15, 1967, together with a story that quoted East German sources as saying: "The treatment of United States Air Force pilots im-

**Q:** "You talked about pressures that were put upon you to make broadcasts. Could you talk about that a little bit?"

**A:** "Well, I don't want to, but as I've told you, one pressure that was put on me you gentlemen were the authors of. I was showed many American newspapers and magazines and heard tapes and radio programs. I became convinced that the war was killing my country, just killing it, and killing the military. So I felt like I had a moral conflict..." ex-POW Floyd Kushner at press conference.

prisoned in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam does full credit to the Geneva convention on treatment of captured combatants." Reportedly, the prisoners described their treatment as "fair"; most of them expressed the wish for a quick end to the war; they had discovered that their "anti-communist cliché notions were not borne out by reality."

The Times inserted in the story a paragraph pointing out that a U.S. spokesman charged Hanoi with "trafficking" in doctored photos. It said that officials implied that the majority of the prisoners were being kept out of sight and subjected to harsh conditions. This paragraph referred to a statement made

by Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Nitze blasting Hanoi's exploitation of the POWs. The Times placed this story on page 3. On the same day, it had the Communist propaganda story on page one.

The N.Y. Times TV critic, Jack Gould, in his October 22, 1967 column commented on the showing of these enemy propaganda films by NBC, saying: Since the films were made by an East German camera crew with acknowledged sympathies for North Vietnam, there is no way of determining the accuracy of their portrayal of the treatment of captured Americans. The history of the Communist world leaves no doubt of its addiction to slanted propaganda; the image of Americans as relatively well-fed and humanely regarded could be a serious distortion of actual fact.

Gould acknowledged that NBC had advised the viewers of the source of the film, but he said: The emotional content of the pictures may invite a precipitous conclusion by some set owners that the images have at least a semblance of truth. One problem of TV is that the eye and mind do tend to be subliminally influenced by what is shown rather than by what is not seen.

As time went on, the media became less careful about reminding the audience that they should remember that statements made by the POWs may have been made under duress. Thus, the following statement from The New York Times of July 4, 1968 was not accompanied by any word of caution: The North Vietnamese delegations issued a statement attributed to Col. John Peter Flynn, an American pilot born in Ohio in 1922 and shot down over Hanoi on October 27, 1967. It said that the North Vietnamese had given Col. Flynn "the best of medical care," performing a very difficult operation on his right leg. "I am deeply grateful for the humane and competent treatment that I have received from the North Vietnamese people and for this opportunity to express my appreciation."

# Root of Extremes is the Same

by Allan Brownfeld

WASHINGTON — For too long we have tended to group political philosophies and movements on a scale running from right to left. On this basis, Communism occupied the outer fringe of the left, with Nazism and Fascism at the extreme right.

The fact is, quite to the contrary, that these movements have far more in common than they do in disagreement. All three — Communism, Nazism, and Fascism — believe that it is possible for man, whom they hold to be perfectible, to create a perfect world. All three oppose the concept of God, or of a force beyond man, and place man in the ultimate position of Creator. Since man is perfectible and man is also a God, there is no reason why a heaven on earth cannot be created.

In what can only be described as an encyclopedic review of radical movements from the inception of the progenitor of them all, the French Revolution, until today, Eugene Methvin, a member of the editorial staff of The Readers Digest and a close observer of the subject about which he has written, places these movements in the perspective of history. In his volume, "The Rise Of Radicalism," (Arlington House, 1973) he also follows them back to their philosophical root.

Discussing the utopian fallacy which underlies modern radicalism, Methvin points out that, "Man was created centaurs, unicorns, satyrs and mermaids — but he has never seen one. And he has created the post-revolutionary utopia. But he has never seen one of those either." Yet in its name he has committed horrendous crimes."

The radical — from Robespierre, to Lenin, to Hitler, to the variety at work today — sets out to destroy the existing

world order and remake it to his own plan. "If humanity does not conform," the author points out, "then so much the worse for humanity — he will crush it...This breed of radical turns all men into puppets for his own pleasure and gratification. And like all burners of heretics, he will destroy any sovereign soul who dares breathe free."

## Like Procrustes

Compulsive utopians, when they get serious about politics, inevitably deal with reality the way Procrustes, the legendary cruel robber-giant of Attica, dealt with his victims. Procrustes would lure travelers to his home and when they would lie down on his bed, he lopped off as much of their limbs as required to make their length equal that of his bed; or if they were too short, he stretched them. Hence the word "procrustean" has come to stand for the trait of reducing events of reality to fit preconceived forms by force or mutilation.

The Fascist and Nazi movements which came to power in Italy and Germany came from precisely the same radical root as did the Communist movement which gained power in the Soviet Union. Methvin notes that Mussolini, at the time of his switch from the Italian Socialist Party in 1914, "...was backing up to the point from which Karl Marx departed in the fall of 1843 when, as a young messianic philosopher...he decided 'the proletariat' would be the horse the intellectual could ride to glory. Mussolini, from the same point, decided that the 20th century required a reevaluation and new conclusion: the revolutionary radical must ride the nationalist masses—and build nationalist 'consciousness' — instead. Again, no

change in propaganda, myths and slogans. He simply substituted the myth of national solidarity for the myth of proletarian solidarity."

Mussolini made a virtue of having no program. Throughout his four year



Stalin congratulating German foreign minister Von Ribbentrop — 1939.

ascent to power, he experimented with slogans, always seeking the combination that would work. According to the author, "He foreshadowed the American SDS radical Mark Rudd's famous 1968 answer: 'First we will make a revolution; then we will find out what for.' Mussolini in 1922 answered: 'Our program is simple: we wish to govern Italy. They ask us for programs, but there are already too many. It is not programs that are wanting for the salvation of Italy, but men and will power.'"

## Hitler and Lenin

The appeal used by Hitler in Germany was similar. "Hitler," notes Methvin, "used the slogan 'the broad masses' as frequently as orthodox Marxists referred to 'the working class.' This was his target audience—the same as Lenin defined in his basic works on propaganda and organization: 'All classes, every droplet of discontent.'"

Hitler and the Communists felt an affinity because, like them, he was a revolutionary. Methvin notes that, "No self-styled 'leftist' would have trouble accepting his views of revolution." The two revolutionary movements — Communism and Nazism — drew on the same reservoirs of recruits. Reminiscing in 1941, Hitler recalled the famed Coburg street fight of October, 1922 in which he and 800 storm troopers routed the communists: "Later on the Reds we had beaten up became our best supporters. When the Falange imprisons its opponents, it's committing the gravest of faults. Wasn't my party at the time of which I'm speaking of composed of 90 per cent leftwing elements?"

"There is more that binds us to Bolshevism," Hitler declared, "than separates us from it. There is, above all, revolutionary feeling...The petit bourgeois Social Democrat and the trade-union boss will never be a National Socialist, but the Communist always will."

For both Nazism and Communism it was the "bourgeoisie" which constituted the enemy. Those who believe the roots of so-called "left" and "right" wing revolutionary movements are antithetical would do well to read Eugene Methvin's book. They would learn a far different story.

# Whither Allende?

**Dr. Joseph F. Thorning,**  
Associate Editor of  
**WORLD AFFAIRS**

How many observers in the USA remember that when President Salvador Allende took office in 1970, he did so thanks to the votes of the majority of Senators and Deputies, many of whom are now disenchanted with his recent policies?

Allende's adherents in Chile, mainly Marxists and Marxist-Leninists, maintain their enthusiasm, despite a sadly deteriorating economy. They point with pride to an increase from 36.3 to 43.4 percent in the popular vote on March 4, 1973 for the members of Allende's Congressional coalition. They note, quite correctly, that they added two Senators and six Deputies to their ranks in the Chilean Parliament. Consequently, Allende and his cohorts continue their loud proclamations of popular "victory."

## Rejection

The Allendistas, however, overlook an undeniable fact. On March 4, 1973, a majority of the voters of Chile--56 per-

cent--although subjected to subtle and not-so-subtle forms of political blackmail, called for new directions in public administration. The people, by their majority vote, rejected totalitarian tactics, demanding a return to democratic procedures. They made clear their preference for a system of social justice respectful of their homes, their modest-sized farms and other family-owned centers of production. In a profoundly true sense, the majority voted in the light of religious convictions and with a determining to safeguard the rights of their children. Women were outstanding in their emphasis on such principles.

## Reaction

Nevertheless, Dr. Allende talked and acted as if he had won a new mandate. Fresh measures toward the nationalization of Chilean properties were enacted. In reorganizing his Cabinet, the chief executive dropped the three military men who, in the eyes of the people, represented good order and fair play. This move strengthened the hands of partisans who made more strident their demands for a



Chilean housewives protest food shortages. (Juan de Onis — New York Times)

speedier route to total domination of the body politic and the seizure of the private property of Chile's citizens.

Equally significant was Allende's next step. He proposed a "unified school system" on a national scale. This would mean the suppression of a noble Chilean tradition: a flourishing system of public and private schools, colleges and universities administered in an atmosphere of mutual respect for the benefit of all concerned. Religious education, of course, was the

principal target.

Allende's drive may have been premature. In 1970 religious people were prepared to give the Marxists the benefits of every doubt. They realized the need for radical change. They were aware of conditions of work in mines, factories, offices and on farms. They were ready to cooperate.

But they were sickened by a bid for power over the minds of their children. The result might have been foreseen. In response to the petitions of parents, the Chilean Bishops, after deliberation and prayer during the 1973 Holy Week, issued a reasonable, well-balanced statement. Although maintaining their principle of warm approval for genuine efforts toward social reconstruction, they reiterated their devotion to the right of all citizens for freedom of choice, not only in the field of education, but also throughout the broad domain of human rights.

sins; and without giving birth to another model of injustice and tyranny, which offers no solutions and merely hands power over to one or another minority group?"

Most Christian Democrats, Liberals and Nationalists in the Republic of Chile and elsewhere interpreted this strong message as a reference to the voice and determination of the 56 per cent of citizens who voted for liberty on March 4, 1973.

Popular sovereignty is sound religious doctrine. When people go to the polls, they show that they want their elected officials to respect their homes, their land, their schools and their right to earn a living, irrespective of the political administration of their country, provided their activities conform to the Constitution and laws.

In other words, a majority of Chileans recall that another Marxist-Leninist regime, that of Fidel and Raul Castro in Cuba, constantly promised "free elections," respect for religious education and democratic procedures--until securely ensconced in total power.

The Chileans will do their part not to be tossed "from the frying-pan into the fire." They have not the slightest inclination to see their beloved country become another colony of the Soviet Empire. For many reasons, the majority in Chile deserve the admiration and support of free peoples and independent nations.

## Capitol Report

# Explanations Help

by James Cowin



Last week, on May 10, the House of Representatives voted to cut off funds for the bombing of Communist positions in Cambodia. This act greatly increases the probability of the fall of Cambodia to the Communists and a new North Vietnamese offensive throughout Indochina. The conscience of the U.S. should have never allowed this situation to come to pass. The fact that it did requires a serious searching into the responsibilities of the President to Congress and to the American people.

Those who are asked to sacrifice and to die must understand what they're fighting for. Yet no adequate explanation of the seriousness of the war and of the threat of Communism has ever been given to the American people. Communist ideology openly predicts the destruction of all non-Communist governments. In line with this the North Vietnamese have openly proclaimed their goal of conquering Southeast Asia. An extensive system of military roads built by Communist troops through Cambodia and Laos is for the above purpose. Yet, even today Americans ponder whether or not the conflict is a civil war.

Past presidents have failed to recognize the significance of this particular war. Communists believe that Western nations do not have sufficient will to endure long, hard wars. Guerrilla warfare is therefore thought to be invincible; through protracted conflict the free world can be conquered. The Indochina War is therefore a test model for future Communist operations. They feel that if it succeeds, the world should fall into their hands.

The Communists are confident of victory because no decisive countermeasures have been employed against them. If our will to resist collapses in Vietnam, it will be obvious to all nations that American promises are not guaranteed. Negotiating positions in Helsinki or government policies in Latin America are tied to events in the Mekong Delta.

U.S. policy also suffered because no serious attempt was even made to unite the American

people behind the war. Because of the drain in resources, people should expect to sacrifice. But underestimation of the Communist determination prompted U.S. leaders to treat the war as a temporary chore which could be ignored by most of the nation.

The 1968 Tet offensive confirmed the inevitability of a long war. President Johnson should have called for additional sacrifice until the victory was gained. He also should have openly attacked Communist sanctuaries in North Vietnam and Laos. Certain attacks were carried out but in secret. When they were publicized by the Left, the public didn't know what to believe and had their faith in the U.S. government further shaken.

Congress, the keeper of the nation's purse and the guardian of liberty against any President becoming a dictator, should have been consulted. But, again Presidents have worked mainly through executive privilege. The failure to consult Congress compelled President Nixon to abandon two chances of scoring a deadly knockout blow against the North Vietnamese.

In 1970 American troops had to be pulled out of Cambodia because of Senatorial opposition. In 1972, after successful countermeasures following the North Vietnamese Easter offensive, President Nixon, again wary of a reluctant Senate, allowed the conclusion of a quick armistice agreement which left 145,000 enemy troops in South Vietnam and which has been repeatedly violated.

If Cambodia falls and the North Vietnamese march on Saigon, the President will need the support of both Congress and the public more than ever. His policy of ignoring Congressional opinion will have to be reversed. He must openly ask for a policy of stiff retaliatory action, explaining the urgency of the situation and why mankind depends upon the war-weary U.S. Then, if it is not too late, government and people hopefully can unite in a last-ditch effort to save the Communists from taking a giant step forward in their drive for world domination.

## "...another model of injustice"

A key passage of the Easter Sunday declaration is worthy of study. It reads as follows:

"Why should not our Fatherland become more human, more just, more open to structures that may provide equality of opportunity to all her sons and daughters? And why cannot this desire in the hearts of the majority of Chileans be realized without grave personal and collective

"America's fastest growing  
freedom newspaper"

## The Rising Tide

President ..... Neil A. Salonen  
Executive Assistant ..... Patricia M. Hannan  
Administrative Assistant ..... Judith A. Barnes  
Special Assistant ..... Michael Leone  
Secretary General ..... Gary L. Jarmin  
Administrative Assistant ..... Pamela L. Stockwell  
Research Coordinator ..... James V. Cowin  
Director of Publications ..... Louise M. Berry  
Director of Public Information ..... Geraldine Porcella  
Treasurer ..... David Hess

The Rising Tide is published by the Freedom Leadership Foundation, Inc., a non-profit educational organization dedicated to developing the standards of leadership necessary to advance the cause of freedom in the struggle against Communism. Editor Louise Berry. Four dollars yearly (26 issues) or 25 cents per copy. Articles may be reprinted with attribution; please send copies of all publications in which Rising Tide material is used to FLF National Headquarters. Signed articles appearing in The Rising Tide do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Freedom Leadership Foundation.

The Freedom Leadership Foundation is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501 (C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. All contributions are tax deductible.

**THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.**  
P.O. Box 678, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044  
Phone: (202) 785-3020