



# The Rising Tide

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

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## 26th Observance of Execution Drazha Mihailovich - Symbol of Yugoslav Freedom



July 17 marks the 26th anniversary of the execution of General Drazha Mihailovich by Josip Broz Tito, the Communist dictator of Yugoslavia. The story had been widely circulated at that time, by the Communist and leftist press, that Mihailovich was a traitor to Yugoslavia and a Nazi collaborator.

Almost 20 years later, on July 13, 1967, in response to an inquiry from Congressman Derwinski (R-Ill.), the U.S. State Department confirmed that President Harry S. Truman, on January 23, 1948, signed a citation granting Mihailovich the Legion of Merit in the Degree of Commander. The citation read:

"General Dragoljub Mihailovich distinguished himself in an outstanding manner as Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslavian Armed Forces and later as Minister of War by organizing and leading important resistance forces against the enemy which occupied Yugoslavia from December 1941 to December 1944. Through the undaunted efforts of his troops, many United States airmen were rescued and returned safely to friendly control. General Mihailovich and his forces, although lacking adequate supplies and fighting under extreme hardships, contributed materially to the Allied cause, and were instrumental in obtaining final Allied Victory."

This citation and award was stamped "Top Secret" and concealed from the American people and the people of the world for almost 20 years. Herein lies the sordid story of the Mihailovich betrayal and cover-up, which ranks with "Operation Keelhaul" as one of the most shameful episodes to come out of World War II.

Some blame Churchill for the political decision which led to the Allied abandonment of Mihailovich and his "Chetnik" guerrillas in favor of Tito and his Communist partisans. However, the fact is that the anti-Mihailovich cover-up got under way almost a full year before the decision to abandon Mihailovich was made. So massive and pervasive was this cover-up that Churchill, Roosevelt and the Allied military leaders simply did not know what was going on in Yugoslavia.

The abandonment of Mihailovich was not recommended by a single one of the British or American officers attached to his forces. Quite the contrary, all of them supported Mihailovich as the most representative of the Yugoslav resistance movements, and that it deserved continued allied support. Without exception, they vehemently protested the folly and injustice of the decision to abandon Mihailovich. However, they found that, before their reports could get to the U.S. State Department or Allied Commands, they had been doctored, censored or suppressed outright to delete all references favorable to Mihailovich and critical of Tito. The evidence points to a massive falsification of intelligence that made it impossible for London and Washington to know the true facts. How this falsification came about is something that can bear further investigation.

According to David Martin, author of the definitive work on the Mihailovich betrayal, *Ally Betrayed*, a number of key

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## 1,000 at Columbia U. Welcome New Youth Organization

More than 1,000 people crowded into Columbia University's Wollman Auditorium June 25 to participate in a colloquium on "The Fact of Communism and America's Future" sponsored by the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP).

The event, which commemorated the 24th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, was characterized by one old time New York organizer as "the largest event of its kind ever held at Columbia."

CARP was founded last year by students from New York. CARP lists its basic goals as follows:

1. Revival of Judeo-Christian foundation of democracy;
2. Unification of Science and Religion;
3. Revitalization of Education;
4. Unification of Eastern and Western Culture;
5. Promotion of Welfare (through voluntary social action and education programs);
6. New Critique of Communism;
7. Promotion of information of the University System.

A number of the founding members of CARP have been trained through FLF's World Freedom Institute program.

Featured speakers at the symposium were Rabbi Baruch Korff speaking on "Communism and Religion," black minister and former Young Communist League member Rev. William H. Luke on "Communism and Race" and FLF Secretary General Dan Fefferman on "The Communist Threat and New Hope."

### Disruption

During a documentary film on the Korean War which preceded the symposium, a group of about 25 radical students raised objections to the presentation. Chanting "Fascist! Fascist! Park Chung Hee! Seoul, Korea will soon be free!" the radicals marched down the aisles of the darkened auditorium and began overturning CARP literature tables on which *Rising Tides* had been placed.

The disrupters were ushered out by CARP members, but several of the cohorts remained inside. The disrupters were soon silenced by the moving personal testimony of Rabbi Korff. Speaking with characteristic zeal, the Rabbi intoned "I have lived under Black totalitarianism (Fascism) and Red totalitarianism I despise them both. But I despise the latter more! For while the



Robert Turner, John Buckley, Fred Branfman and Dan Fefferman appearing with Martin Agronsky

## Vietnam Delegates on National TV

On Wednesday, July 10, four recent visitors to Vietnam appeared on "Evening Edition," hosted by Martin Agronsky, on WETA. Participating were Dan Fefferman, FLF Secretary General; John Buckley, student at the University of Virginia; Fred Branfman, co-director of the Indo-China Resource Center; and Robert Turner, Fellow of the Hoover Institute of Stanford University. Mr. Fefferman and Mr. Buckley were members of the recently returning youth delegation to Vietnam.

Martin Agronsky opened the show:

"It's now been 17 months since the Vietnamese Peace agreement was signed. Although U.S. military forces have been pulled out, the war between North and South Vietnam continues. In fact, more Vietnamese on both sides have died since

the ceasefire than the total number of Americans killed in ten years of war in Indochina. Although U.S. military forces have withdrawn, the United States still actively supports South Vietnam. Since the ceasefire the South Vietnamese government has received over three and a half billion dollars in economic and military aid from the United States. Tonight on Evening Edition 'A discussion of South Vietnamese policy today and United States involvement there with four people who have all been to Vietnam since the ceasefire.'

Mr. Agronsky first brought up the issue of continued financial assistance to Vietnam—he later broadened the scope of discussion:

Agronsky: There is the old question of: "Do you throw good money after

bad?" ... I'm not sure we've put a lot of money in it ... Sure, almost fifty million young Americans were killed in that war.

Participants: Fifty thousand

Agronsky: Fifty thousand, but the question is really shall we continue to put money into that particular cause? That is really what concerns all of us ... Is it a worthy cause? Is it a better way to put it?

Three participants expressed at this point and throughout the show that Vietnam was a worthwhile cause. With some support from Mr. Agronsky, an associate of Don Luce and an anti-war spokesman, Mr. Branfman put forth a dissenting view, critical of the findings of the other participants. Presented here are highlights of the often-heated discussion.

Agronsky: You spoke to students.

What did they tell you?

Buckley: It was near-unanimous that the students were solidly anti-Communist. They felt that even a coalition government would be the end of any kind of political freedom in South Vietnam. They weren't unanimously in favor of President Thieu, but they said they'd rather have President Thieu's government than the alternative, which were the Communists.

Fefferman: I was the same thing. We heard in 1970-1971, when the People's Peace Treaty was being pushed here, that the students really supported what amounted to NLF positions. The president of our organization, Neil Salomon, went in 1971 and showed the People's Peace Treaty to the people at the Saigon University where Huynh Tan Man, who was supporting the People's Peace Treaty, was located. When they found out that he was supporting the People's Peace Treaty, he was immediately ousted, and the fellow who replaced him was assassinated.

Branfman: That's quite untrue. He was ousted because the police came in and took over the Student Union. Of all people, Huynh Tan Man ...

Fefferman: That's absolutely not true.

Branfman: He is one of the most beloved leaders of the student body. Just ask yourself: Why would he be in prison today if it weren't for the fact that he was considered a threat?

Fefferman: He was ousted by a vote of the student body. When it was found that they had adequate votes to oust him, his followers came in and overthrew the ballot boxes. That's the story I heard from the students.

Branfman: I'd like to bring up one thing. These fellows went over paid for by the Saigon government which *per se* does not discredit everything they saw, but I think the key thing to remember is if one of these students said, "Yes, I favor Communism" to these people, he probably would have been lucky to have been killed. He might well have been arrested, chained and tortured.

(Ensuing was a lengthy and inconclusive discussion of treatment of prisoners in South Vietnam, covering issues of whether or not prisoners were shackled, reasons why the International Red Cross had not inspected civilian prisons since 1972, and the Abourezk Amendment cur-

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Symbol of Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles

### Fefferman's Talk

FLF leader Dan Fefferman emphasized the need for understanding the Communist ideology in order to formulate a "viable policy of detente." Warning (Continued on page 4)

Black totalitarianism sought to kill my people's body, the Red totalitarianism has sought to kill their soul!"

Rev. Luke warned in his talk against the Communist's use of civil rights issues as a means to increase contradiction in society rather than further the cause of minority rights. "The Communists have

nothing in mind but power," he told the audience. "I urge my black brothers and sisters not to be deceived by them."

Rev. Luke said he had been lured into joining with the Communists through deception during his days at Los Angeles City College before his conversion to Christianity.



Rabbi Korff addressing the crowd. At the table are Aidan Barry, Dan Fefferman, and Rev. Luke

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KGB

# America—Beyond Materialism

by Neil Albert Salonen  
publisher of *The Rising Tide*

America is a great country; and as Americans, it is our challenge to preserve and extend that greatness. However, we can only do this if we understand the source of it. Many Americans have been led to believe that the source of America's greatness lies in her material wealth alone.

Some go even further, attributing America's wealth to policies of exploitation at home and abroad. For these critics of our society, the institutionalization of greed and selfishness is the secret of American success.

To really know America, however, is to know that her greatness does not come from wealth. The greatness of America rests on the foundation of spiritual values and high ideals of her founders and early pioneers.

Today we no longer recognize that our nation owes its success to the foundation of unity and sacrifice we have inherited. Rather we are increasingly led to accept explanations based on materialism.

The brave men and women who first came to this country often based their lives on uncompromising faith in God. This faith enables them to overcome differences and unite in common goals. They were willing to sacrifice their own comfort and interests for the sake of their family and community. Before they would build their own homes, they built the church and the school for their community. Such was the spirit of the first Americans.

And they came here to find the freedom to worship God. They faced the dangers of a new land; many died from the hardships. They weren't seeking this freedom for themselves; many never lived to see it, but for their children and for all men — they built America.

This tradition was inherited by the men who led the Revolution. While in France the fight for liberty was based on philosophies of materialism, Americans made God-given rights the keystone of their claim to independence. And by building on this tradition of unity and sacrifice, Americans created a government which has endured, while attempts at democracy based on materialism have come and gone.

In political life, democracy requires that men compromise in their po-

licies but not in their ideals. Unfortunately, we have established a tradition of compromise; we sometimes mistakenly believe that compromise itself is good. The churches in America have been too influenced by this democratic spirit and have begun to compromise their ideals, leading to the decline in church influence, and most importantly the loss of that spiritual authority to which Americans could turn. Especially on the issue of slavery and later civil rights, the churches had the responsibility before God to proclaim Christ's teachings of brotherhood and equality, no matter how unpopular that position may have been. But out of fear that they would lose members of their congregation and influence, many spiritual leaders equivocated, therefore ceasing to be a vital force in maintaining America's tradition.

In the wake of church decline, Marxism has been influencing Americans with its doctrine of economic determinism. How great this influence has been can be seen from the modern American educational system. Where children were once taught honesty, patriotism, and respect for men who put honor above personal gain, they now learn materialism, moral relativism, and to seek economic analyses of all social problems.

Marxism has perpetrated the myth that American greatness comes from wealth, which comes from exploitation. American business is the major target of this attack; many Americans have been led to see business as a socially evil element.

But the American tradition does not bear this out. The same high and noble goals that inspired religious and political leaders in America have moved men in business and commerce so well. The largest banking institution in the country, the Bank of America, has such a history.

In 1906, Amadeo Peter Giannini owned a small bank in San Francisco. Not even large enough to have its own vault, Giannini's *Bank of Italy* kept its money overnight in a larger bank's vault. When the San Francisco earthquake struck on April 18, 1906, fires swept the financial district. Giannini, having no way to protect the bank's money, took it out of the city in a cart under orange crates. When he returned, his small office had been reduced to ashes.

The big bankers waited for their vaults to cool, then established a

month-long bank holiday. But Giannini set up a temporary bank on the waterfront with a plank counter and a bag of money. Since money was needed to rebuild after the fire, Giannini often gave loans with only a man's character for security. He gave money to ship captains and sent them for lumber to aid in rebuilding. This man's pioneering spirit and willingness to sacrifice was invaluable in rebuilding the city of San Francisco. The Bank of America is now the largest financial institution in America.

Economic determinism teaches that moral values are determined by economic relationships. But our history shows American businesses which have prospered by upholding a moral standard out of keeping with the practice of their times. In the 1920's *caveat emptor* was the rule in the flooring business until a man named Henning Prentiss decided that instead of "let the buyer beware" the rule should be "let the buyer have faith." Prentiss worked for Armstrong Cork Company. His new approach to consumer confidence revolutionized the linoleum industry. In the area of mail order sales, Aaron Montgomery Ward launched a similar attack on *caveat emptor* with his money back guarantee and his scrupulous honesty. Today Armstrong and Montgomery Ward are giants in their fields.

One of the most important steps in the evolution of business practices has been the introduction of profit-sharing. Companies like Sears, Roebuck have increased productivity and profit by involving the workers in the ownership and management of their businesses. This is a foreshadowing of the inevitable role of class co-operation in building a better standard of living for all men.

So, while there have been abuses as in all endeavors, American business has shared in the noble tradition of sacrifice for the public good. So few of us realize this, because though materially wealthy, America is spiritually weak. We have no consistent ideology with which to refute the inherent falsehoods of Marxism. America today is in desperate need of a public philosophy which affirms the good in America, points the way to the perfection of our society and which reveals the evil in Marxism's denial of man's spirit, and the central role of spiritual values in the development of society.

## Summit

### Soviet Goals Block Agreement

By Dan Graydon Fefferman

"As long as the United States maintains what the Soviets perceive as an advantage in strategic arms, it is difficult to see how the two superpowers can agree on a meaningful and comprehensive treaty to control the arms race."

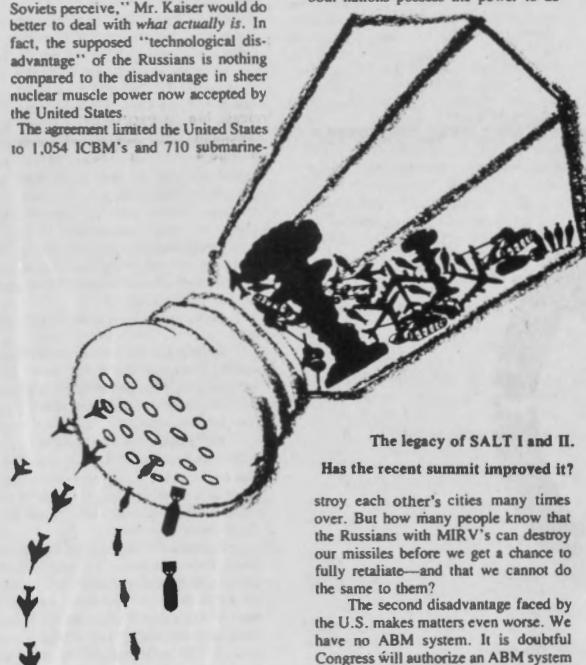
This was the concluding paragraph of *Washington Post* writer Robert Kaiser's analysis of the recent less-than-successful summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Instead of emphasizing "what the Soviets perceive," Mr. Kaiser would do better to deal with *what actually is*. In fact, the supposed "technological disadvantage" of the Russians is nothing compared to the disadvantage in sheer nuclear muscle power now accepted by the United States.

The agreement limited the United States to 1,054 ICBM's and 710 submarine-

strike against our own defense systems. In other words, the Soviets possess weapons which enable them to knock out our missiles, even when those missiles are stored underground in hardened silos. This is because the Soviet SS-9 and SS-18 missiles carry huge warheads with a payload of 25 megatons while most of our missiles have a throw weight of less than ten megatons, not nearly enough to knock out a missile underground except in the unlikely event of a direct hit.

It has often been mentioned that both nations possess the power to de-



The legacy of SALT I and II.

Has the recent summit improved it?

stroy each other's cities many times over. But how many people know that the Russians with MIRV's can destroy our missiles before we get a chance to fully retaliate—and that we cannot do the same to them?

The second disadvantage faced by the U.S. makes matters even worse. We have no ABM system. It is doubtful Congress will authorize an ABM system in the near future. The Soviets have already begun to deploy their ABM's; they have little or no trouble in getting whatever the military deems necessary, since the leaders are all members of the same party and share a common ideology calling for the victory of the "socialist camp" by any means necessary.

In this respect, the agreement to limit ABM's, reached at the recent Moscow summit, was very much in our interest. But the fact still remains that we are far behind the Russians in this critical regard.

Thus, considering the tremendous disadvantage faced by the U.S. in terms of over all nuclear strength, first strike capacity and ABM defense systems, how can anyone in good conscience not demand that the Soviets agree to limit their development of MIRV?

The whole thing brings us back to the question of purpose. The U.S. has no interest in a first strike capacity. We have no intention of launching a nuclear war. And it may be that the Soviets have no intention of launching one either. But the fact of the matter is that we don't really know. Nor can we rule out the possibility of a nuclear accident.

In reality, we can never be sure that the Soviets really want peace until they renounce the doctrines of world conquest through violence, the backbone of Leninist ideology.

The conclusion of our analysis of the recent U.S.-Soviet talks is thus quite the reverse of Mr. Kaiser's: As long as the Soviets refuse to agree to limit their deployment of MIRV's, thereby guaranteeing even theoretically their commitment to the idea of nuclear parity, it is impossible to expect an agreement on a meaningful and comprehensive treaty to limit the development of nuclear arms.

#### Expected Aftermath

Ever since SALT II we had been warning that the agreements could make the U.S. in effect a second-rate nuclear power. The term "parity" used so often by Secretary Kissinger only had meaning if the Soviets were to abide by what was acknowledged to be the spirit of the agreements—namely that they would not develop or deploy MIRV's.

Now the Soviets have developed them, just as we expected they would. Most experts, including Joint Chief of Staff Chairman Admiral Moorer, expect them to be deployed within a year.

"But it is hard to see," writes Mr. Kaiser, "how the Soviet Union could close the (technological) gap in that year." He continues, "Americans know how their own Pentagon would react to a proposition that they accept obvious technological inferiority to the Soviets. The Soviet Ministry of Defense may have similar prejudices."

Mr. Kaiser has missed the whole point. In the first place, one year is one year. A military policy which cannot look beyond what the Soviets can do in one year can only be characterized as shortsighted. The Russians say they have accepted the idea of nuclear parity. Yet at the present time they possess two critical advantages over the United States.

In the first place, they possess a first strike capacity. A first strike means a

## More than just Pepsi -- Congressman Blackburn Reveals Astounding Gains in Soviet Technology at U.S. Expense



Statement by Rep. Ben B. Blackburn (Ga.) under special order in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, June 26, 1974.

There is valid cause for concern that the present trend of euphoria may mislead us into further lowering our guard against the Communist world. We must remember that a margin of military advantage through possession of a number of sophisticated technologies is critical to our security. For example:

A great many modern weapons systems depend on computers. In the technology of computer production and application in combination with systems integration we are about 15 years ahead of the Soviets. That is a conservative estimate.

The Soviets lack the ability to build large numbers of highly-reliable sophisticated machines. They lack the ability to provide related equipment and follow-on support. They lack "naked" technology; i.e., technology *per se*, and that embodied in a machine.

In October, 1973, Control Data Corporation announced its signing of a 10-year agreement with the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology for technical "cooperation" in developing and manufacturing the most advanced computer equipment. American sources in Moscow put the agreement's ultimate worth at about \$500 million.

Admittedly, the U.S. must redress its foreign trade imbalances of recent years. It is my contention, however, that ventures such as this permit the relentless development of a Soviet military machine planned for our destruction. On October 23, 1973, the Soviet news agency *Tass* stated:

"The Control Data Corporation is the first American firm to have signed with the Soviet State Committee an agreement for scientific-technical cooperation for a period of 10 years. The agreement envisages joint work in designing most up-to-date computers, computer peripheral equipment (magnetic tapes), systems of information processes, and communication and also software (language and instructions to the computer on what to do) for such systems." The *Tass* announcement went on to reveal: "Talks are underway on the sale of high speed 'Cyber' electronic computers."

This raised eyebrows in some of Washington's more sensitive sanctuaries. U.S. officials, and some Control Data officials, were surprised that *Tass* announced any dialogue on the Cyber system, for Cyber is an extremely sensitive topic. It is a very high speed, large volume, scientific computer which processes 94 million bits of information per second or even more. Only 8 to 10 such installations exist in the world. Typical installations belong to the Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Air Force, NASA, and the National Security Agency.

According to a report in the *Defense Space Business Daily* of May 23, 1974, and according to an article, "Moscow Plan for U.S. Computers," in the May 25, 1974 edition of the *Financial Times* of London, the Sperry-Rand Corporation has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union's State Committee for Science and Technology to share technology with the Soviets, and the Soviet Union has asked Sperry-Rand to submit detailed plans for construction of a large computer-manufacturing complex in Moscow.

The USSR has a long list of precedents in the area of economic warfare. They include: expropriations, dumping, embargo and encouraging the Arabs to impose an oil embargo upon the U.S. and Western Europe.

Meanwhile, a new Soviet economic strategy has begun to show itself: cheaply-priced Soviet products sold in Western countries which have been made possible by utilization of Western technology within the USSR which has contributed to Soviet productive capacity and industrial know-how. For example, Soviet tractors have been introduced into the American market—selling for 20 percent to 50 percent less than the price of comparable U.S.-made tractors.

Lada, the Soviet automobile built by a factory planned and constructed for the USSR by Fiat of Italy, with input of American technology and capital equipment, compares favorably with the Fiat 124. It sells in Europe for a price well below the Fiat 124. It can easily sell in the United States for a price well below any American or Western-produced compact automobile.

Clearly, one cannot expect American industry and well-paid, organized American workers to compete with Soviet state-owned enterprise married to non-free Soviet labor.

A current example of outflow of American advanced technology and automated machinery is the Kama River Truck Plant, now under construction in accordance with specifications provided by leading American engineering concerns.

Douglas E. Stigell, President, Swindell-Dresser Company, has told the Subcommittee on International Trade of his firm's role as the plant's principal engineering and construction company. His testimony has included the revelation that the firm is providing the USSR with a technological capacity yet to be realized even in the United States.

Specifically: This Kama River Truck Plant will have an annual production

capacity for 100,000 ten-ton trucks. That Soviet production of heavy military equipment will benefit from this plant is obvious from Mr. Stigell's testimony regarding the nature and capacity of the plant's foundry.

A recent intelligence report revealed the presence of a high number of 2½ ton trucks in ammunition and storage depots in Warsaw pact nations.

These trucks are maintained with a full load of ammunition—ready to move on immediate notice. It takes no stretch of the imagination to realize the advantage the Soviet military machine will enjoy by replacing 2½ ton trucks with 10-ton multiple-axis modern trucks built at the Kama River Truck Plant with U.S. technology and capital equipment.

Meanwhile, American technology, precision instrumentation, and computers have been used to perfect Soviet ICBMs, to speed up the development of Soviet MIRVs by 2 to 4 years, and advance laser beam weapons.

Intelligence agencies and other elements of our government reportedly view this problem so seriously that a special high level National Security Council study has been commissioned. The objective: To attempt to determine what can be done to stem the flow of technology having military application.

Preliminary conclusions of this study indicate a greater outflow of military-related technology, precision instruments, and computers to the USSR and Warsaw pact countries than suspected. These conclusions leave no doubt that our Government's detente euphoria has created serious export loopholes.

In his June 23rd *New York Times* column, James Reston, discussing detente's political and philosophical concept, said that it is "... risky, because the Soviet Union is not really acting in the spirit of detente, compromise and world order, but is merely using detente as a tactic or trick to achieve hegemony or domination by talking sweet and acting tough."

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations, has noted that from the energy crisis Soviet leaders have learned that the Free World can be disrupted by the price of fuel and that the more it has to pay for the gas and oil that drive its industrial machines, the less it has left to finance its military machines.

In a recent interview, the Admiral has warned:

"At this moment, I consider that the Soviets have a possible first strike capability, where we do not."

Admiral Zumwalt has also warned:

"Russia's Communist ideology is expansionist."

In the same interview, he has reminded us that in addressing the Communist leaders of the Warsaw pact countries and the members of his own Politburo, Soviet Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev has stated: "We Communists have got to string along with the capitalists for awhile. We need their agriculture and their technology. But we are going to continue massive military programs and by the middle 80's we will be in a position to return to a much more aggressive foreign policy designed to gain the upper hand in our relationship with the West."

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has expressed concern that should the USSR marry technologies emerging from its research and development program and technology infused from the West to the throw-weight and

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POW's leaving Hanoi

**"If the World Could Learn to Live the Way We Did" --**

## Ex-POW Shares His Story With The Rising Tide, Asks that MIA's be Remembered

*Warrant Officer Donald J. Rander, now residing in Washington, D.C., was a POW in North Vietnam for five years. He was released along with 33 others as part of the Paris Peace Agreement on March 27, 1973.*

**Interviewed by Hal McKenzie**

**What is your military background, and how were you captured?**

In November '61 I was drafted. Shortly thereafter I was sent to military police school down in Fort Gordon, Georgia. After that I went to France and served as a military policeman there for two years and came back to Ft. Benning. I took what military people call a "short," because I hadn't completed my enlistment, to re-enlist and go up to Ft. Hollaberg in Baltimore, which was then the home of the intelligence school. I got into the intelligence school in late '65. I remained there as a cadre, as an instructor. In May of '67, I volunteered for Vietnam, and I went over in October. I was assigned to the HUE field office, in the Northern provinces, in Thua Thien province. I was the assistant special agent in charge. I was there from first of November until the end of January, when the VC attacked en masse throughout Vietnam—the infamous Tet offensive.

We were living in a house outside of the military compound. We were unable to get to the compound, and when they overran the city after we ran out of ammunition—I'd say we lasted about thirty hours—they picked us up and took us out of the city. There were five in our house, and we elected to go next door before we were captured—misery loves company, or safety in numbers, whichever—and that made a grand total of nine. Two were killed during the attack, and when we were captured that made seven of us. They took us down the street, and kept us in a house overnight. The next day they brought in two more civilians. At this time ostensibly I was a civilian. I had civilian cover, and all of the people in my office had civilian I.D., but we were all military. They took us out of the city to a little bivouac area somewhere in Thua Thien province not too far from Hue. There we met several others that they had already captured. I don't remember exactly how many, but eventually, over an eighteen-day period, our numbers swelled to twenty-six or twenty-seven, which included two women, a doctor and a teacher. They were later released.

Twenty-one of us set out and five were left behind because they had various ailments which would not allow them to keep up with the main group. I at that time had a foot that was on its way to being infected, but I didn't know it. We walked for fifteen days on foot through the mountains. I believe we landed somewhere in western Quang Tri province when we finally stopped. During that period two men who had worked in my office managed to escape. I didn't know their escape had been successful until I had got on the plane March 27 to return to the States. In fact I thought they were dead, and I prayed for them in that manner.

Then we reached a second bivouac camp, on or about the end of February and beginning of March. There the group was split down again. The two girls were separated from us, and another warrant officer joined the group. They took thirteen out of the camp about March 8. There were five of us that were left behind, myself and four others. By this time my foot had swollen to about the size of a football so I couldn't walk. We stayed there for about three weeks, then started out on foot again for about four or five days and finally they put us on some trucks.

Well, after that first night's experi-

ence on the trucks I would have preferred to walk. It was terrible. Approximately the size of a two and a half ton truck, over what must have been the roughest non-roads in the world after the bombing. They were never in perfect shape to begin with, but the Vietnamese continued to plow thought with these damn things. I know we dipped into Laos, and we ended up in a camp near the eastern coast of North Vietnam somewhere around the twenty-first parallel, somewhere near the city of Vinh. We called it camp "Ba-kau," which is a Vietnamese word meaning "I report." This is something they made us say before we could get anything we wanted or say anything we had to say.

We were broken down into groups. Civilians were in one hooch, which was a long hut with individual wooden cells. The cells were six feet long by six feet high by three feet wide. In that camp I later found out that Col. Thompson, then Capt. Thompson, an Army Special Forces cadre, was being kept in the other side of the camp in a bamboo cage which wasn't much larger than a coffin. He couldn't even sit up. He was in that cage for about a year.

At this camp they finally discovered that I wasn't who I was claiming to be, and that I was an MI (Military Intelligence) agent, and things got pretty hairy. I was beaten and food was held back from me. I was threatened, was made to kneel on my knees for six to seven hours at a time, made to stand out in the hot sun, harassed, put in stocks, for about two or three months.



Donald Rander

They had been feeding me all of this propaganda about Blacks. Just before they first brought me to this camp, an interpreter that we called "many sticks," because he was always talking about how he was going to take a stick and beat us, walked up to me and said, "Do you know that Martin Luther King was murdered?" Of course I was shocked. I didn't know whether to believe it or not. But I remembered several days before hearing a Vietnamese flipping the dial on his radio, looking for a station just long enough to hear the words "Martin Luther King." It must have been Voice of America or something like that. Then he came back across the same station, and it said "riots in Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Miami." I figured the "long hot summer" had started a little earlier. When he told me Martin Luther King had been assassinated, at first I didn't believe it, and then I started to connect two and two.

Then he turned it to use it as propaganda. President Johnson was responsible for his death, the white racist America; you know, on in this vein. From then on my indoctrination began. There would always be a few minutes for some type of racial propaganda, such as

the blacks are being oppressed, the blacks are being downtrodden, they're slaves in the country. At the time I was playing a very low profile, and I didn't bother to argue back. I didn't want to attract too much attention to myself. Finally, one day, after two and a half months of taking this, I said, "Look, you know how you're always talking to me about the blacks and everything like that? It's true. I may be an intelligence, but you know, I'm only a sergeant, and those white people don't tell me anything!" I really played it back, played it up strong. And the funny part of it was he believed it. He really did. And from that day forward the pressure just eased off me. They didn't bug me too much after that. *[At least it was just general questioning, and not this hard pressure, trying to extract information from me.]* I had a wealth of it they could have used, having been an instructor in intelligence for over three years.

In July of '68, they moved us to a camp just outside of Hanoi. They used to let us listen to Radio Hanoi, and we found out that the peace talks had started. Of course, what we heard was completely stilted—you couldn't make any sense out of it, and by that time we hadn't learned to read between the lines and find out what was really there. But I remember that the first real indication to us that something was happening was that for the first time they traveled by truck in the daytime. We had been traveling by night. But this time we traveled by day the last hundred miles or so into Hanoi.

We were in a camp somewhere near southwest Hanoi in the suburbs. I spent about a year in solitary confinement, others spent longer. Phil Manhart, a civilian from the State Department in Washington, D.C., who is now the Ambassador to Mauritius, spent four and a half years in solitary.

Some of us were finally allowed to live together in community rooms. This of course was a great morale booster for us. For some reason there was an unwritten

rule that we were not to show pictures and we were not to talk about the war. We were not to talk about the peace talks. We were not to talk about the communists. We were not to talk about the Americans. We were not to talk about the Vietnamese. We were not to talk about the Chinese. We were not to talk about the Laotians. We were not to talk about the Cambodians. We were not to talk about the French. We were not to talk about the British. We were not to talk about the Germans. We were not to talk about the Japanese. We were not to talk about the Koreans. We were not to talk about the Thais. We were not to talk about the Vietnamese. We were not to talk about the Chinese. We were not to talk about the Laotians. We were not to talk about the Cambodians. We were not to talk about the French. We were not to talk about the British. We were not to talk about the Japanese. We were not to talk about the Koreans. We were not to talk about the Thais. We were not to talk about the Vietnamese. 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Countryside around Dalat

## Vietnam's Prospects Discussed on TV

(continued from page 1)

tailing aid to any country not having international inspection of its prisons.)

**Branfman:** There's a reason why there's a phrase "Potemkin Village." The reason is that it's been a common practice in the days since Czarist Russia for people to arrange trips for susceptible, vulnerable foreigners.

**Fefferman:** That doesn't negate the validity of the experiences we had on the trip. None of us is claiming that because we went on this trip therefore we know everything that there is to know about South Vietnam.

**Branfman:** It doesn't negate the validity of your experience—it just negates the validity of your saying that we should give aid to Thieu because in fact things are not that bad and he isn't mistreating the prisoners—he isn't doing anything. Your experience certainly doesn't give any support to that.

**Fefferman:** It does give support! It doesn't confirm or deny it... that's up to the people to decide for themselves. But we can present the evidence...

**Turner:** I would say that the condition that now exists is much better than most people in this country have been led to believe and it's much, much better than the alternative of a North Vietnamese or Vietcong government. And I think that that's what we have to consider because if we do pull out the stops, the chances are that the Communists are going to take over.

**Agronsky:** What would happen if they did?

**Turner:** There are all sorts of scenarios, but a number of people who have studied this to some degree have concluded that the number of people who would die either directly or indirectly during the purge that would follow would exceed a million.... I can go back and trace through, if you like, the history of Communist oppression in North Vietnam, which is not a very pleasant subject...

**Agronsky:** I refuse to get in the position of defending Communist oppression.

**Turner:** That's the alternative you have...

**Agronsky:** No, that's not the alternative I have at all. Do you think that at any point at all we can anticipate that this government will stand on its own, demonstrate the support of its own people, raise its own taxes, pay its own budget, and stop being in effect not only a ward but a fully underwritten ward of the United States?

**Turner:** The point you need is as soon as the North Vietnamese stop their effort to take over South Vietnam by force, as soon as they pull out their troops, as soon as they stop their military activities, I am quite sure that the South Vietnamese can handle anything...

**Agronsky:** Do you feel that the base of support that exists in South Vietnam for the Thieu government is so firm that it can stand on its own?

**Turner:** I couldn't care less about the Thieu government. I don't care if it's Thieu, Ky, Minh, Hyong, or anybody else. There are hundreds of people in South Vietnam. I don't care which one of them leads. The point is, the majority of the people... have not been for Thieu, but they've all been basically anti-Communist. I had a Buddhist member of the National Assembly tell me: "I don't like Thieu, but we would rather have Thieu for life than the Communists for five minutes."

**Agronsky:** Wait a minute, Fred. Here's a proposition for you. These three gentlemen have just come back from South Vietnam. They've talked to students. They've talked to political leaders, they've talked to editors. Their opinion from what they saw, granted some of it may have been Potemkin Village and such—I think they could even conceal that. It was their feeling that the pervasive feeling among the people was an anti-Communist feeling—that while they may not like Thieu, it's the better evil we know than the evil we don't know. And that everywhere you turn, you run into the feeling that it is anti-Communist and that we are right in supporting them for that reason. And that they have the capacity to eventually evolve into a democracy. Is that your proposition?

**Fefferman:** No. I wouldn't say that the people of Vietnam would call the Thieu government the evil we know. Their life and their hope is improving. I saw the people with a firm attitude of self-reliance, which I don't think existed four years ago when the Americans were still there.

**Agronsky:** So you see this as an evolving democracy?

**Fefferman:** Yes, I do.

**Branfman:** I think the very fact that these three fellows, and I don't want to question your motivations—I'm sure they

think that they're helping the Vietnamese people—the very fact that these three fellows went to South Vietnam... going out with the notion that they are obviously supporters of the South Vietnamese and anti-Communist... and it infuriates me that they have the right to insist that we continue to spend three billion dollars a year to keep the government in power in Saigon. I have a digest of the Pentagon Papers here... It makes it clear in that even in '54 they knew that the Communists had the vast support of the people of Vietnam... for twenty-five years Americans have been going to South Vietnam, a place where if you say you're a Communist, you'd be literally killed.

**Thieu:** "I will beat to death anyone who says he's a Communist" three days before the cease-fire. They go to South Vietnam paid for by the Saigon government; they're interviewing people with Saigon government people present. These people say that they're anti-Communist. Well, what would you expect them to say? If there's any evidence at all, it suggests that the vast majority of the people don't like Thieu, that they don't want us to keep supporting them, and they want us to get out. Otherwise, why could they have fought for the last twenty-five years? How could they have taken over a million losses? It seems to me that for Americans in 1974, after so many Vietnamese have died at our hands, to be still saying that more Vietnamese have to die at our hands, I just can't...

**Branfman:** A political solution to me doesn't necessarily mean a third force emerging; there is in effect no third force.

**Branfman:** Then why are there so many in jail?

**Fefferman:** I would say that the people of South Vietnam are desiring to express themselves and that they have avenues to express themselves. For instance, I talked to the leaders of the labor movement in South Vietnam, the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor. These people were vicious critics of the French and critics of Diem. Now they've pushed through a land-reform bill. There's a tremendous amount of hope in Vietnam. I think that we should pray for the people of South Vietnam, that they might be able to express themselves more freely. I think that they can do that if the Communists stop their aggression.

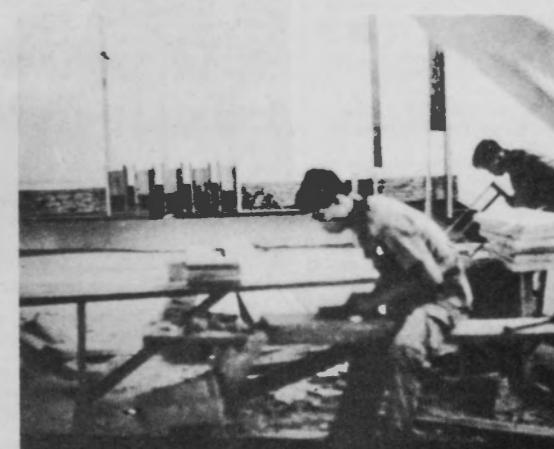
**Turner:** Where is the hope for a political solution? You ask this question... The South Vietnamese government has made it very clear that it's willing to go into an internationally supervised election... The reason why there's no political solution in line now is because the Communists will not go along with any election that is not rigged.

**Fefferman:** Let's get to the heart of the issue...

**Turner:** Yes, let's get to the heart of the issue... I was in Vietnam four times... I've travelled in forty-two of the forty-four provinces of Vietnam. I've gone there in civilian clothes, with one Vietnamese with me who was a very strong critic of Thieu, Diem, and many other regimes but also anti-Communist.



Dan Fefferman and Louise Berry with Dean of Students of Dalat University.



Volunteers building Quang Tri town hall in resettled area close to the destroyed city.

## Course of the War Analyzed by Vietnam's Youngest Cabinet Minister

Partial statement of Hoang Duc Nha to youth delegation, June 6.

Things cannot be run the way they are described in textbooks. When we do something we have to go all the way. The Vietnam war was fought on a very gradualistic way. This is one of the major differences between our two countries. In our country we have a proverb that say: "If we win, we become king; if we lose, we become gangster." That means there are only two extremes. If you win, you become king and rule the country. If you lose you go into the jungle and become a gangster or Robin Hood or anything to start the fight again, until one day you become king. You can have one or the other, you cannot go halfway.

Another meaning is that there is always a continuous struggle in life. When the bombing was stopped in '68 everybody thought that North Vietnam would recover from the bombing and develop its economy and so on but nothing of such nature has happened because the normal reaction is that when the danger is gone, "Why should I go back to the factories?" As a result, North Vietnam has probably never been driven back on its track and the war goes on. Now, with the cease fire agreement, why does the war still goes on?

It is very simple. The Communists have started this fight as far back as 1939 with the only ambition of gaining control of the whole country. In 1954 they gained control of one half of the country from the 17th parallel up. During the cease fire they started the fight again. In 1954 we were lucky, we had two years, in those two years at least we could do something. But this time, we didn't even have one minute, because in one minute after the four parties signed in Paris here in Vietnam the fighting went up like that. If you were in the shoes of the North Vietnamese you would say: "What if I fight again and not abide by the provisions of the Paris Accords? What would I lose and what would I gain? I would lose world opinion. Maybe U.S. opinion, would cry loud and the South Vietnamese down there would cry even louder, but we can cope with that. Experience shows that nobody has died because of some newspapers shouting aloud. Would the Americans bomb us

Should we go for similar terms in the political field?" I think you must remember that sentence by a very famous French diplomat, Mr. Talleyrand: "Give me a good army I will give you a clever diplomacy." In that sentence lies the reality of any negotiations. War is politics with bloodshed and politics is war without bloodshed. That's why if you come to negotiate the fate of your country you better not lose anything because if you lose something on the

We find ourselves in the situation where we have to ration the gasoline, and ration even the artillery shells because we don't have enough, but the Communists have plenty. Anti-aircraft like firecrackers—even our pilots were surprised! Yesterday when we captured back the city they captured a week ago, we destroyed four tanks!

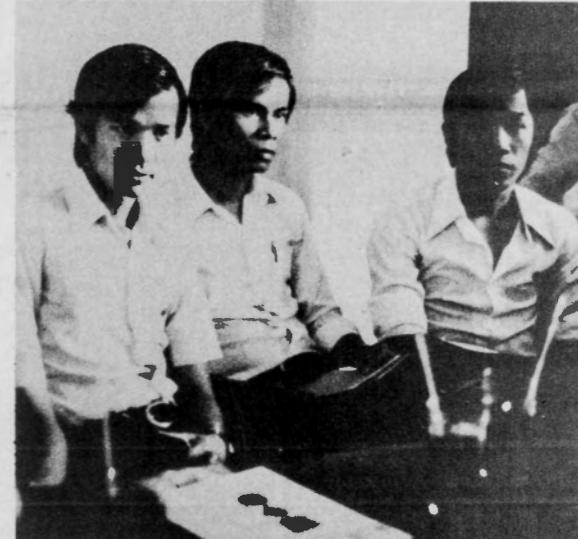
In this war, if we have enough material and more equipment, then we can defend ourselves.



FLF Secretary General Dan Fefferman greets Information Minister Hoang Duc Nha

negotiation table, it is lost.

I'm just putting things in very simple terms to describe to you the nature of war and the nature of the negotiations. Your newspapers never see it in that light. I have been in this business for seven years! I know what the newspapers have in mind. What the local news reporters write here is sent back to the editorial board where it's changed. You have to have a good sense of humor,



Executive Board members of Saigon University Student Union

again? Very unlikely. The way politics is over there now we can rule out for good any intervention of the Americans in terms of bombing—not to mention sending back troops, because the South Vietnamese have said very loud that they were not going to ask the American troops to come back. The so-called Vietnamization program was launched in 1969. So on that point we don't have to fear anything. What would the world media think about us because we are wrecking and tearing apart the peace agreement?"

They have nothing to lose. How much could they gain? Now I have the cease fire agreement, 28th of January 1973, which translated in terms of land, politics and refugees, leaves me so much. So that is in effect my deposit in the bank. The South Vietnamese have so much, I have so much. A deposit, with interest too. So now, what is it try to nibble, from within, the South Vietnamese side? If I succeed in nibbling, I get more. If I do not succeed at nibbling, I return to my original account, to my status quo. So you see that they have nothing to lose and much to gain if they launch the offensive. I am thinking in very strategic terms. We in the South have much to lose and nothing to gain, if the other side launches the offensive. If we win, we win nothing—we go back to the status quo of the 28th of January 1973. But if we lose, we lose a lot—we lose more ground. The other side has taken a lot of money and cycled it back to their account. So there, in very strategic terms, lies the philosophy of why the Communists are launching the attack the way they are. If they are lucky, they will be successful.

If in this nibbling effort they get more than in one day when they come to the negotiations table, they can say, "All right, now we are that much ahead, this is the little compared with the big

otherwise, when you see a nasty article, you become shaky. People say in politics everything is allowed except a pistol.

As you travel around the countryside you will see what I have just told you in very broad terms. If you want to go out and find out how the war is fought, it's about sixty miles from Saigon. You have heard a lot about the battle of Quang Tri, just like the battle of Iwo Jima. And you will be on the place itself, overlooking the river. You will use binoculars to look at the other side. There is just a river separating the two parts of our country.

With this year I think, in one or two months, the Communists will make a desperate effort, just like a mouse trying to nibble a piece of cheese. If you don't pay attention, in the long run he will eat all your cheese. We are watching the reaction of U.S. public opinion of the violations of the cease fire. You don't pay attention. To me, it's very serious. For example, you have a garden with many roses and one day a small kid comes out and takes a flower. The next day he takes another flower and the next day another. One morning you wake up—where have all the flowers gone? This is what the Communists are doing. They try to distract people's attention. I used the word "nibbling." So the offensive at the present time could be called a total nibbling offensive. Just nibbling here and there—all night. And if you don't pay attention, as I say, one morning you wake up.

The Communists are the ones who have more ability because they have more. At the recent battle of Ben Cat they shot anti-aircraft just like firecrackers on the Fourth of July. Because of the one-to-one replacement, we do not have enough. Now we have to ration. Tomorrow when you travel, ask the military people how they are doing on their gasoline, how they're doing on their aid.

Fefferman nevertheless thought there was still hope for peace, as he said, "Through an ideological victory." He stressed the need for intensified educational programs about Communist theory and practice, calling on the audience to join in an effort to create a "constructive alternative."

Pointing out that Communism thrives on conflict, Fefferman declared: "Our greatest weapon is unity. Nothing helps the Communists more than people thinking of themselves as whites against blacks, young against old, worker against boss, men against women, Jew against Christian, Chicano against WASP. We are all Americans! And God blessed America as a nation which could fulfill His ideal of creativity and universal brotherhood. When we recapture and fulfill this ideal of our forefathers, then the ideology of Communism will be destroyed and the future for both America and the whole world will be bright."

CARP organizer Thomas Azar closed the meeting with an invitation for the audience to become more involved in CARP activities.

He too stressed the idea of American unity and brotherhood, asking the people of New York to work together "to create an example and an inspiration" for the rest of the nation.

Some people might say Mr. Azar's exhortation, especially in New York, is too idealistic. But then, any group which can mobilize more than 1,000 people for an anti-Communist symposium at Columbia University in the dead of summer can certainly claim it knows how to put its ideals into practice.

## Mihailovich

(Continued from page 1)

figures in Allied Balkan intelligence were Communist sympathizers. For example, one British major Klugman, a key figure in Allied Balkan intelligence, after the war publicly emerged as a member of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party. Mr. Martin points out that it was very easy for Communists to obtain positions in Allied intelligence during World War II because of the wide-spread assumption that our alliance with Russia made Communists trustworthy members of our own armed forces. Indeed, in some places Communists were actively sought after because of their dedication and hard work. This was coupled with a wide-spread pro-Tito propaganda campaign by the Communist parties around the world, echoed by the Leftist and liberal press. As Mr. Martin writes, "Tito came to power as a result of the most monstrous propaganda fraud in history."

In coming issues of the *Tide*, we will publish more substantial stories of the epic of Mihailovich. We will also be reporting on the growing movement to set the record straight, and restore Mihailovich to his rightful place in history.

# Terrorism . . .

... Caused by Family Disorder;  
Cured by Planning  
and Determination

## ...Whitewashed by the U.N.

by Marx Lewis

For 24 years the United Nations struggled to define the word "aggression." For the past six years a 35-member UN Committee on Definition of Aggression labored to find the proper phrasology. Finally, two months ago, the Committee approved a draft which is to be submitted to the next regular General Assembly in September. It contains eighteen paragraphs.

Some of the Committee members were ecstatic about their achievement. The delegate from Madagascar declared that the Committee has wrought "what generations of jurists have been unable to achieve." A Japanese Committee member said that his grandfather had worked on the issue in the League of Nations era, and that "some of us have been literally intoxicated by this success."

### Obsolete Definition

It is hard to understand their enthusiasm. The document deals with a type of aggression which aggressors no longer practice, condoning the type of aggression of which free nations are presently the victims. The mountain labored to bring forth a mouse. Instead of dealing with aggression to the extent that any definition can deal with it at all, it legitimizes it, giving it the stamp of international approval which it has thus far lacked.

The opening article defines "aggression" as the "use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations . . ."

If by that it is meant that a nation is not to send its armed forces into another nation to destroy its sovereignty or political independence, then the United Nations should brand the Soviet Union as an "aggressor," as it once did when it branded Red China as an "aggressor" for invading South Korea. The Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia with armed force, troops, tanks and machine guns. It is, theoretically at least, a sovereign nation. It is still an aggressor because its troops still occupy that country. This is only one of many cases of aggression that can be cited.

It should also repudiate the Brezhnev Doctrine in which Soviet Communist party boss Leonid Brezhnev declares that he will do to any country which is part of the Socialist camp, or may be nearing the Socialist camp, what he did in Czechoslovakia.

If, however, the article defining "aggression" and some of the other articles in the document mean that they bar the sending of armed forces by one state into another for the purpose of taking over the latter, they deal with a subject which, except for the cases we have mentioned, has become pretty irrelevant.

### Non-Productive

The Communists wouldn't mind resorting to this type of aggression, but it has not been particularly productive. When Stalin arranged for the invasion of South Korea he was sure that the war would be over in short order and that there would be little that South Korea could do to resist. He may have been led into this miscalculation by a statement made prior to invasion by our Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who had expressed publicly the view that the area to be invaded lay outside of the perimeter of our defense. Stalin thought the Communists would have easy sailing. He did not anticipate a long and costly war which would end up only in a stalemate.

The North Vietnamese, with the support of the Russians and the Chinese Reds, changed their tactic a bit. An outright invasion, such as the Communists tried in South Korea, was not undertaken at first. After the Geneva accords in 1954, which ended the war in Southeast Asia so far as the French were concerned, the Communists left between 5,000 and 10,000 armed guerrillas in the northern area of South Vietnam to carry on guerrilla warfare. It was not until the North Vietnamese were confronted with U.S. troops and weapons that they realized that they had a real war on their hands. A year before the 1973 ceasefire the North Vietnamese commander in South Vietnam said that they had already lost 500,000 dead. By this time the number must be considerably higher. It is possible that this aggression may yet succeed, but at a terrific cost.

The Russians and the Chinese Reds do not mind the loss of men, since the wars they wage are by proxy and the cannon fodder is furnished by others. But the loss of materials is a drain on their resources.

### Further Complications

Another clause in the document defining "aggression" bars the use of armed forces of one state which are within the territory of another state with the consent of the receiving state from staying on if their presence is continued beyond the period to which the receiving state consented to have them there.

The farcical charter of this clause is best illustrated by what happened to Czechoslovakia. After giving a variety of reasons for the invasion, the Soviets settled on the one which they thought would sound most plausible: they claimed that the Czechoslovakian government had invited them in.

An anecdote Czechoslovakians told immediately after the invasion was very much to the point. It was to the effect that

one Czechoslovak asked another what the Soviet soldiers were doing there. The other replied that they were looking around to find out who invited them in. Having deposed the government which wanted to put a "human face on Socialism," imprisoned its members, and installed a government supported by its troops and tanks, the Soviets had no problem in getting the consent of their puppet government to stay there. And they are still there—of course, with the "consent" of the puppet government.

But if the draft document does nothing to define aggression as it is now practiced it goes a step further and actually sanctions such aggression.

Article 7 states that nothing in this definition shall "in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of people forcibly deprived of that right . . . particularly peoples under colonial control of racist regimes or other forms of alien domination; nor the right of these people to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support . . . in conformity with the above-mentioned declaration."

It is precisely this kind of aggression which the Soviets sponsor and support.

They have imposed an alien rule on countless millions of people throughout Eastern Europe, just as the Chinese Reds have imposed an alien rule on the people of Tibet.

The Soviets call these "wars of national liberation;" the Chinese Reds call them "people's wars." The peoples they have enslaved have been forcibly deprived of their right to self-determination, their freedom and independence. When they tried to reacquire those rights their attempts were crushed by Communist tanks and troops. Countries not yet under Communist domination are the victims of guerrilla organizations financed by the Communist powers.

The financial and military support these powers furnish them now has the stamp of approval of the international organization.

The draft document will undoubtedly be approved by the General Assembly. The Communists won't have it any other way.

*Council Against  
Communist Aggression  
Bulletin, July 1974*



### SLA:

## From Idealism to Violence

by Judy Barnes

Most people are ignorant of the motive, purpose and beginning of the small, violence-oriented terrorist groups such as the Symbionese Liberation Army. A well-known authority on such groups, Dr. Fred Schwarz of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, spoke recently about the underlying source of urban guerrilla warfare.

"What on earth pushed them?" asked Dr. Schwarz at a June 28 dinner meeting given in his honor. These young people who have been so concerned with the problems of the poor and the suffering, "what can cause such good people to do such evil deeds?" Dr. Schwarz told the story of Angela Atwood, whose early friends remember her as singing and making herself and other people happy. She was completely apolitical. Due to her association with Bill and Emily Harris, however, she was transformed quickly into a guerrilla terrorist through the influence of Marxist thought and her experience as a student activist in Berkeley, California. She and her companions came to feel that individual acts of terror would inspire millions to rise up in violence against the Capitalist imperialists of the United States.

"According to Dostoevsky," said Dr. Schwarz, "The whole horror of the situation is that all over the world, the most foul and disgusting actions can be committed by people who are not scoundrels." Those young people who have more humane feelings towards the plight of the poor become responsible to act in certain ways. "If you believe in certain things you have a responsibility to certain acts," said Dr. Schwarz, "and they believed in imperialism." According to Lenin, imperialism is the last and most evil stage of Capitalism. Imperialism begins with the idea of making profit. The profit is eventually turned into finance capital under the control of the large banks. Finance capital according to Marxist thought, is the basic instrument by which the rest of the world is robbed. How? According to those who adhere to the theory of imperialism, finance capital is invested into the third world countries whose population is probably starving. Big business is set up in these countries robbing these people of all their valuable resources while paying them starvation wages. The profit from such

business is then funneled back into the U.S. American capital thus leaving these countries totally impoverished and those humane people must, said Dr. Schwarz, "seek to destroy the system which seeks to rob and kill the rest of the world." They bring about the destruction of the U.S. and destroy private enterprise which seeks after profit. The answer: urban guerrilla warfare.

The steps toward this belief, according to Dr. Schwarz, are: 1) Profit is evil; 2) imperialism is theft; and 3) our own country is imperialistic. Therefore they must work to destroy this country through urban guerrilla warfare. In order to destroy the democratic system, the people must become revolutionary. With the acts of terrorism, people will become so afraid that they will demand a more authoritarian government to abolish such terrorist groups. As government power needed to be centralized, democracy and the Capitalist system diminish until they disappear. You then have a Communist state which was the goal in the first place.

In the United States, those who are most Marxist and revolutionary are the students. They are not, however, trained killers needed in urban guerrilla warfare. Their only weapon is violent rhetoric. To find trained killers, the best place to go are the prisons and the military. This is the correct formula for small terrorist groups to carry on urban guerrilla warfare, the perfect example being Donald DeFreeze and the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Lenin discouraged this kind of terrorist action as being ineffective simply because no one would know about it. In Lenin's days news of such action would take days and even months to get to enough people to make such action effective. By that time, the impact would be lost. Lenin's solution was mass revolution. Today, with mass communication through newspapers, radio and television, such action can be and is very effective. Through means of the media, one terrorist group can inspire thousands of others. "They are made heroes," said Dr. Schwarz. "One priest eulogized Angela Atwood as dying for what she believed, like Christ." This kind of hero worship will inspire others to follow in their footsteps. Here, then, is the Communist formula for destroying America's freedom and creating a Communist State in its place.

age, from a smallpox epidemic outbreak in the backwash of India or Africa, we are no longer immune to media-born epidemics of terrorism anywhere in the world.

We have developed a Communicable Disease Center whose scientific detectives and combat teams girdle the globe at a moment's notice to fight fever and pestilence. Just so, we must develop a corps of sophisticated combatants for the world civil war between what Dean Rusk once so aptly termed "the forces of coercion versus the forces of persuasion." The crucial difference is in that understanding and combating the sophisticated Twentieth Century technology of terrorism, we stand about where Anton van Leeuwenhoek stood in the 17th Century when he first looked through his newly invented microscope and discovered microbes. We are just beginning to see and study the ecology of terrorism. We have a long way to go before we can develop expertise on a par with that of the globe-trotting microbe hunters from the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta.

### The Pattern of Terrorism

Let me review a few salient features of the pattern of terrorism and revolutionary radical sects:

1. Political-ideological-criminal terrorist sects have existed throughout recorded history in all societies. The liberal view that they are a response to justifiable social grievances is a deceptive part-truth. They are also a regular response of human nature to myriad and random circumstances. They are a result of the individual human penchant for hate and of the tendency of haters to communicate, congregate, concentrate, magnify and focus their hate energies. You will find terrorism occurring with a frequency as usual and normal in human societies as such other human pathologies as alcoholism or suicide.

2. What is new today is that the techniques and social dynamics of these terrorist sects have been converted into a fine science by Lenin, Hitler, and Stalin, and combined with the cueing power of mass media bombardments. This systematic exploitation of natural social pathology was well summed up by General Pavl Anatolevich Sudoplatov, director of the Soviet KGB's Department V—the assassination and sabotage unit—who told a KGB officer how to recruit for murder and terror operations:

"Go search for people who are hurt by fate or nature—the ugly, those suffering from an inferiority complex, craving power and influence but defeated by unfavorable circumstances . . . The sense of belonging to an influential, powerful organization will give them a feeling of superiority over the handsome and pros-

perous people around them. For the first time in their lives they will experience a sense of importance . . . It is sad indeed, and humanly shallow—but we are obliged to profit from it."

Government support and export of terrorism is another new and particularly pernicious influence. The subversive techniques in use today represent "a phenomenon new in history, not just new in degree but new in kind," points out Douglas Pike, a leading student of the new revolutionary terrorism and guerrilla warfare: "Never before have governments engaged in systematic and deliberate export of social pathology." It is as if the Typhoid Marys of the world formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of propagating epidemics, overthrow the government in a half dozen nations, and set out to destroy the public health organizations throughout the world and infect all humanity.

### Origin in Family Disorders

3. Terrorism generally begins in the disorders of the family, in the disruption of relations between parents and child—particularly between father and child. Every child, as an inevitable part of growing up, must struggle against the authority figures in his life. To establish himself as an independent individual he must generate aggressive emotions and rebellion. These universal experiences produce universal emotional reactions and patterns which C.G. Jung first recognized and called psychological "archetypes." Indeed, I believe that almost any adolescent and post-adolescent adult carries latent emotional structures that make him susceptible to infection with revolutionary radical ideology, particularly if he finds himself accidentally thrown into close proximity with a half-collective. This susceptibility, I believe, accounts for the apparent conversion of Patricia Hearst to terrorism. The normally healthy young person has defenses which will resist the infection, usually successfully. But in a substantial minority of cases, the defenses will be overcome and you get a statistically significant minority of healthy young people who slip "off the deep end" into heavy terrorism. Usually their defenses crumble before the blandishments of a charismatic terrorist leader.

4. You can see the kind of father-son disorders that produce the terrorist leader by studying the biographies of such radical leaders as Robespierre, Marx, Engels, Nechayev, Lenin, Hitler, Mao, and Stalin. In my book, *The Rise of Radicalism—The Social Psychology of Messianic Extremism*, I reported on my research into the lives of thirteen major and minor figures in the history of totalitarian terrorism. Of thirteen figures about whom we have evidence, only three were without hints of deep father-son disturbances; only three appear to have had anything like normal parent-son relationships. Of the nine major figures about whom we have ample evidence, eight had severe disturbances in the father-son relationship. Only Mussolini had anything like the normal relationship and identification—and Mussolini's father happened to be a very left-wing anarchist, so that the son inherited his violent radical orientation. Rousseau, Robespierre, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Hitler and Mao all had major disturbances in the relationship. It produces a pathological view and orientation toward authority—a distorted perception of authority figures and the role of authority in maintaining domestic tranquility and harmony in the open society. When this basic emotional engine is hooked up to even ordinary gifts of oratorical, literary and organizational genius, you get a really virulent hate sect.

The origins of the Symbionese Liberation Army, both in personnel and urban bohemian setting, differ very little from that of the young German Democratic National Socialist Workers Party in Munich in 1919; or Lenin's Bolshevik Party in Geneva in 1904. You start with a collective, a commune, a congregation of empty, restless people whose lives lack roots, ties, direction and purpose. They come into contact with a leader whose life matches their own except that he is blessed with some talents of persuasion and organization and cursed with a fanatical dose of hate and ego. The leader and the followers develop a symbiosis—the SLA crowd picked a revealing symbolism. The leader and followers feed on each other's megalomania and paranoia—they become a fanatical terrorist or totalitarian sect. They set out to conquer the world. They are all aimless characters in search of both author and producer and director, they find their scenario in the classic plot of the Book of Revelation, the Manichean or Zoroastrian world view of apocalyptic struggle between the forces of light and the forces of darkness. And of course they are always the Chosen People and the bearers of light.

### Technology of Social Demolition

5. Once a congregation of proto-terrorists forms, they can tap a vast body of literature on what I have called the technology of social demolition. (See *The Riot Makers—The Technology of Social Demolition*, 1970.) This technology is a cultivated body of operational knowledge and

theoretical literature. It embraces such works as Karl Marx's *Manifesto*, Nechayev's *Catechism of a Revolutionary*, Lenin's *What Is To Be Done?* and *Letter To A Comrade On Our Organizational Problem*, Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, and in our own time Carlos Marighella's *Minimun of the Urban Guerrilla* and other works by Mao Tse-Tung, Vo Nguyen Giap, Che Guevara and the like. This technology is available to any would-be feuerher who is willing to go to a library and work at it. Thus any little clique or group can start its own revolutionary movement. So we have a kind of free enterprise system of revolution—"competitive subversion," as Brian Crozier has aptly termed it.

6. My analysis should not suggest that terrorism is not influenced by social conditions or deprivation or grievances. It is. But to suggest that society's response to terrorist sects must be principally through social or economic or political reforms is hopelessly utopian. We do better to regard terrorists as a perennial threat to the health of the body politic, just as we so regard various communicable diseases as perpetual threats against which we must maintain professional public health detection and control agencies.

Another helpful analogy is the modern urban fire department, which stresses not only control (the fire-fighting units) but prevention (public education campaigns) and the detection and arrest of pathological or criminal firebugs (arson squads). Counter-insurgency strategies must parallel these three functions. Like a typhoid epidemic that grows due to underlying failings in the public sewer and water supply systems, terrorism may grow to epidemic proportions as a result of deeply rooted socio-political causes. These causes must be treated. But just as authorities quarantine Typhoid Marys, mount emergency compulsory inoculation programs and send the plumbers out to work on the sewer and water systems, our response to terrorism must deal with the proximate as well as the more remote factors.

7. The open society's defenses against terrorist cabals must be mounted chiefly by two agencies: the communications media and law enforcement, particularly the prosecutors and police intelligence units. The reason springs from the axiom laid down by one of the Twentieth Century's chief theoreticians and proponents of terrorism, Leon Trotsky. He wrote: "No guerrilla detachment can long hold out amid a hostile population. No underground group can function without a screen of sympathizers." And preparing that screen, conditioning the populace, is as much as part of terrorist activity as preparing bombs and conducting surveillance on kidnap or assassination targets. The strategists and engineers of social demolition know it. It is the primary function of what I have called the Leninoids, experts in mass media bombardment for social demolition. They pose what I have described as the Electronic Hitler Problem.

The problem is simply this: free speech—the right of citizens to organize and register their complaints—is not only our most precious national heritage; it is our ultimate source of social strength and stability. But since words are used both by democracies to seek justice and by totalitarians to organize disruption, how can we stop the destroyers without inhibiting wide-open dialogue? Where does liberty end and license begin?

### The "lightning effect."

The SLA episode has caused a great deal of soul-searching among American journalists. The demand that they print and broadcast the full texts of the SLA race-hate diatribes compelled many thoughtful editors to confront the harsh realities of totalitarian exploitation of modern mass media for social demolition. The Nazi historians boasted that Hitler solved his early Nazi Party recruitment problem by mixing violence with his propaganda so that the democratic press gave the Nazis front-page exposure almost every day. Eugene Hadamovsky, Hitler's chief of radio propaganda, spoke of the marvelous "lightning effect" of an adroit mix of violent acts and violent propaganda. He had the effect, like a sudden thunderclap, of arresting the attention of everyone within reach, focusing total attention on the propagandist's message. The Black Panther Party announced itself to the world—seizing the front pages everywhere—simply by walking onto the floor of the California legislature bearing guns. The SLA did the same by murdering Oakland's school superintendent with cyanide bullets. Marighella, a career Communist engineer of social demolition, described another effect of what he called "terrorist action models"—terrorist kidnappings and "executions." They have a remote cueing effect via mass media, whose objective Marighella says, is "to permit all malcontents to follow our example and fight with urban guerrilla tactics." No one who followed the Black Panther and Black Liberation Army campaign of inciting and inducing the random murder of policemen can doubt the very real effect of such propaganda. And democratic journalists must understand that

(Continued on page 7)

## Moderates May Win in Ethiopia

by Lorenzo Gaxtanga

The empire of Ethiopia is a triangularly shaped vast land in the northeast corner of the African continent. At 457,300 square miles, it is larger than California and Texas combined. This 3,000 year old Empire is formed of the land of Eritrea to the North and Abyssinia (Ethiopia proper) to the South. Eritrea became a federated part of Ethiopia in 1952, in ten years it was fully integrated within the Empire. Ethiopia is also an ancient land—its monarchy traces itself back to the direct descendants of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

In modern times Ethiopia has been in the limelight—having participated in the dramatic scenario of World War II. Its ruler, the Emperor Haile Selassie, is an absolutist monarch.

Ethiopia's population is estimated at 30,000,000 but no official census has ever been taken. Addis Ababa, the capital, numbers about 800,000. The estimated urban population of Ethiopia is 2,500,000.

The people of Ethiopia inhabit a land of high plateaus and valleys; this peculiarity creates many isolated populated areas.

The present racial make-up of Ethiopia is composed of Hamitic and Semitic stocks. The Hamitic peoples came to Ethiopia first. Their incursion occurred in three different periods. During that time the Hamitic people mixed with the negroid stock coming into Ethiopia from the South.

Ethiopia is legally a constitutional monarchy. Traditionally there is a royally appointed Prime Minister who in turn appoints 16 Imperially-approved Cabinet ministers. There is a bicameral legislature composed of an appointed senate and an elected chamber of deputies. At the top of the government reigns Emperor Haile Selassie I. The Emperor, born in 1892, is considered 225th in line since Menelik I, the first sovereign of the Solomonic line.

Haile Selassie became Emperor while still in his twenties. At the time, he

merged as a youthful, vigorous leader who desired to move his nation forward. Haile Selassie was progressive for his time and place. While retaining pomp and continuing authoritarian rule, the young emperor attempted to introduce his ancient country into the 20th century. A new emphasis was placed on education; that and other goals were interrupted during the Italian occupation of 1936, but re-initiated after the war when health and education facilities expanded.

In 1957 the Development Bank put \$1,000,000 Ethiopian dollars into new means of agricultural production and distribution. Even though largely agricultural by the late 60's Ethiopia had about 300 industrial establishments, more than 100 in Addis Ababa.

The early part of 1974 has witnessed unrest in the quest for reform. The armed forces, labor, and other groups have voiced some of their discontent; some are taking positive action.

On February 27 a paratroop battalion seized a base north of the Capitol, demanding higher wages. At the same time, other troops issued leaflets stating they would not fight against the protesters.

During the month of March the uprising became effective, bringing the dissolution of the then current parliament. The Emperor appointed the former Communications Minister Endalkechew Makonnen as New Premier. The new government was formed with the purpose of reviewing the 1955 Constitution and reorganizing the government with young and capable material in the hope that most Ethiopians would support their effort to win over the erosion of authority and unity of the Empire. In response to great questioning over Imperial succession, the Emperor named his 20-year-old grandson Zore Yekob "the acting crown prince" of Ethiopia. The young man was appointed over his father, who has been ill with a stroke since 1972. Even after the new government was established, the unsettling atmosphere continued at home and even abroad. The Eritrean

Liberation Front, a separatist group from that region, created a stir by kidnapping four workers of the Tenneco Oil Company—three Americans and a Canadian. Presently the E.R.F. is demanding \$1 million in ransom. For five years this Front has created disruptions in the already frail transportation system.

### Protest in Moscow

In Moscow 80 Ethiopian students, from Patrice Lumumba University, marched on the Ethiopian Embassy demanding the resignation of the new Prime Minister and the trial of the Emperor and the aristocracy. The students and faculty at Haile Selassie University also demanded the ouster of the new Prime Minister.

Even the religious groups have had a part in the happenings. About 200,000 of the nation's Christian priests demanded higher salaries. 30,000 people representing the Moslem population marched in favor of less discrimination of the Islamic minority.

For the most part it has been the armed forces who led the revolution and who maintained control of it. It was their strength that caused a new government to be established.

As a way of securing governmental reform the army has been detaining members of the old cabinet, some of whom still are close advisors to the Emperor and members of the wealthy land owning aristocracy. It appears that these detained men have not been ill-treated. Some have been kept under guard at a country club. The men leading the government shake-up are mostly the educated young officers. They pledge allegiance to the Emperor and press for economic, educational, agrarian reforms that will benefit most if not all immediately.

Besides the firm and active hand of the military in Ethiopia and the occasionally loud rumble of students and others, the labor movement has emerged as a strong, well organized civilian voice in Ethiopia.

The Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (C.E.L.U.) was founded 10 years ago with government approval. Today the Confederation has been following a line which calls for reform and stays away from irresponsible or radical groups.

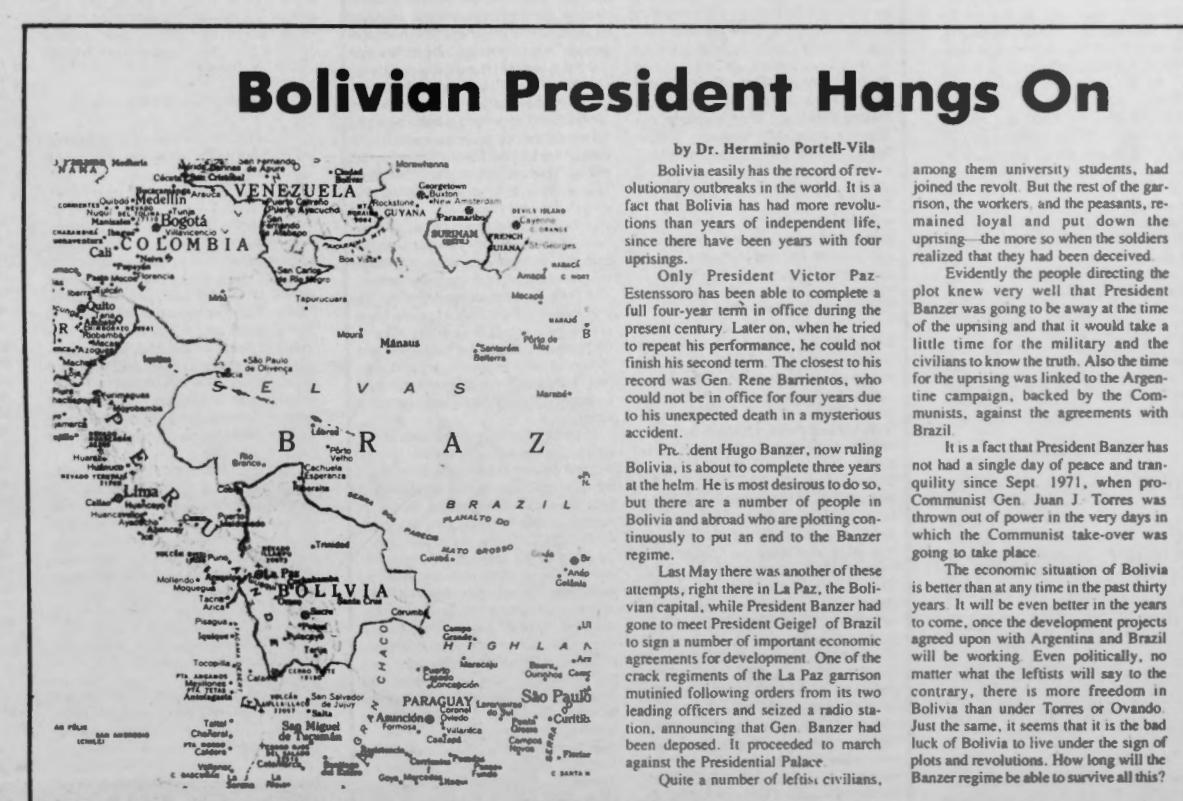
### Labor Movement

On March 7, 1974 the first general strike was led by the C.E.L.U. The protests of the C.E.L.U. from that beginning have been directed to establishing the new government while bringing about reform.

The 100,000 members of the C.E.L.U. with thousands of sympathetic workers stayed at home for four days without demonstrations and/or violence. Most of the 17 demands which C.E.L.U. presented to the government were met, i.e. a realistic minimum wage (from \$0.60 to \$1.50 a day). Price controls on basic items, establishment of retirement and workers' compensation schemes, security of job tenure, introduction of truly free education, and the right of government workers to form trade unions. Even the Prime Minister has commended this group for its leadership of the strike.

Fisseha Tsiion Tekie, C.E.L.U.'s general secretary, has been appointed to the commission writing the Constitution.

The C.E.L.U. began without experience in trade unionism led by Beyene Solomon and four colleagues. Yet now C.E.L.U. may well be Africa's strongest, most effective union in the near future. Highly placed sources in the State Department claim to be expectant of Ethiopia's future. Although not a certain future, with the combined focus of a responsible military, a strong and growing labor movement, a flexible, responsible government and a benevolent monarch who loves his people, Ethiopia looks brighter than most countries in transition today.



## Bolivian President Hangs On

by Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila

Bolivia easily has the record of revolutionary outbreaks in the world. It is a fact that Bolivia has had more revolutions than years of independent life, since there have been years with four uprisings.

Only President Victor Paz Estenssoro has been able to complete a full four-year term in office during the present century. Later on, when he tried to repeat his performance, he could not finish his second term. The closest to his record was Gen. Rene Barrientos, who could not be in office for four years due to his unexpected death in a mysterious accident.

Pr. dent Hugo Banzer, now ruling Bolivia, is about to complete three years at the helm. He is most desirous to do so, but there are a number of people in Bolivia and abroad who are plotting continuously to put an end to the Banzer regime.

Last May there was another of these attempts, right there in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, while President Banzer had gone to meet President Geisel of Brazil to sign a number of important economic agreements for development. One of the crack regiments of the La Paz garrison mutinied following orders from its two leading officers and seized a radio station, announcing that Gen. Banzer had been deposed. It proceeded to march against the Presidential Palace.

Quite a number of leftist civilians,

among them university students, had joined the revolt. But the rest of the garrison, the workers, and the peasants, remained loyal and put down the uprising—the more so when the soldiers realized that they had been deceived.

Evidently the people directing the plot knew very well that President Banzer was going to be away at the time of the uprising and that it would take a little time for the military and the civilians to know the truth. Also the time for the uprising was linked to the Argentine campaign, backed by the Communists, against the agreements with Brazil.

It is a fact that President Banzer has not had a single day of peace and tranquility since Sept. 1971, when pro-Communist Gen. Juan J. Torres was thrown out of power in the very days in which the Communist take-over was going to take place.

The economic situation of Bolivia is better than at any time in the past thirty years. It will be even better in the years to come, once the development projects agreed upon with Argentina and Brazil will be working. Even politically, no matter what the leftists will say to the contrary, there is more freedom in Bolivia than under Torres or Ovando. Just the same, it seems that it is the bad luck of Bolivia to live under the sign of plots and revolutions. How long will the Banzer regime be able to survive all this?



## Technology

(Continued from page 2)

numbers of Soviet ICBMs allowed under SALT I. "They would develop a capability that was preponderant relative to that of the United States."

Pentagon Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Dr. Malcolm R. Currie, has put it this way:

"The Soviets have become critically aware that their great deficiency is not in scientific knowledge but rather in production technology. They apparently feel that they can neither close pivotal gaps in their military capability nor gaps in their general economic growth, both domestically and worldwide, until they acquire a manufacturing technology comparable to ours. This applies particularly to high technology areas having both military and civilian application, such as integrated circuits, software, aircraft, engines, avionics and specialized instruments to name a few."

Professor Antony C. Sutton, who spent 11 years at the Hoover Institute at Stanford University studying and researching the origin of Soviet technology, has told the Subcommittee on International Trade:

"The Soviet military industrial complex is...dependent on technology transferred from the West, mainly from the United States. No distinction can be made between civilian and military technology and all transferred technology has some military impact."

"The term 'peaceful trade' in regard to Soviet trade is grossly misleading and should be abandoned. The crux of the problem at issue is technical transfers through the medium of Soviet trade and the use of such technical transfers for military purposes."

The history of the Communist government of the USSR serves to illuminate a tragic future for those who would accept her blandishments of goodwill and ignore her steady determination to conquer.

## Terrorism

(Continued from page 5)

they have a vital role in combatting such climate-making propaganda by terrorist cabals. There can be no such thing as "objectivity" in news media where the journalist is dealing with deadly assaults on the fabric of constitutional liberty itself. The Bill of Rights, as Justice Robert Jackson pointed out in one of the seminal First Amendment cases (*Terminello*, 1948) must not be compounded into a suicide pact.

### Counterintelligence

Equally important, we must develop sophisticated law enforcement intelligence operations and prosecutorial teams—analogs to the Justice Department's organized crime strike forces—for attacking the conspiratorial cabals of totalitarian terrorists who are manufacturing these explosive mixtures of mass media violence and propaganda. This is why some of the Watergate "White House Horrors" constitute so grave a blow to the cause of the open society in the face of totalitarian attacks. There was ample ground, rational and urgent, for the 1970 intelligence plan approved by the President and then quickly rescinded. Whether that plan transcended presidential authority is indeed a debatable issue. But every technique of domestic intelligence listed in it had been used by the FBI and other agencies for at least thirty years

(Continued from page 3)

Chip. I didn't know him that well, until the last day just prior to my departure, when we had found out that they were in the cell just over the common wall between our block and their block. There were thirty-four of us left in Little Vegas; we were all coming home together on March 27. Thirty men were out in the courtyard distracting the guards, while four of us were in this little alcove. At one point I was up on the wall, hanging as best I could from the window ledge to talk to these two Thais. The other one's name was Nopadon Won Chon. We were able to converse with them—Chip spoke very good English. Chip was captured in '65, and I believe

## The Rising Tide

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## Old Enemy Creates a New Face

by Dan Holdgrewe

In a display of remarkable organization and efficiency, a group calling itself the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression mobilized 4,000 people for a July Fourth rally at the state capitol in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Were they, perhaps, protesting the abuse of psychiatry for political repression in the U.S.S.R.? Or Soviet anti-Semitism? Did they object to the political repression in China's anti-Confucius campaign, or North Korea's dictatorship?

No, these myopic humanitarians have discovered the worst political repression since Hitler double-crossed Stalin: North Carolina's habitual imprisonment of convicted murderers.

The origin of this unique political perspective is less perplexing when one discovers that the strings on the NAARPR are pulled by that long-time ally of Stalinist political repression, the Communist Party, U.S.A. Prime Mover of the National Alliance, Angela Davis, is a long time member of the Communist Party, as is executive secretary Charlene Mitchell. Also the NAARPR lists as "sponsors" Communist Party chairman Henry Winston and Jarvis Tyner, who heads the Party's youth section, the Young Workers Liberation League. The National Alliance is part of a long-range program to gain respectability for the Communist Party in the United States.

### Why North Carolina?

The most amazing information about the NAARPR can be found in the Communist Party organ *Daily World*. The massive mobilization in North Carolina was decided, along with other activities of the Alliance, at a national conference in Detroit on May 10th to 12th. The *Daily World* somehow managed to scoop the conference by announcing this on April 23rd, before the delegates had even begun to arrive.

North Carolina is the south's leading industrial state and has three large universities which pool their resources to help commerce and business. Not only is this co-operation particularly troublesome to the theory of class conflict, but should the workers not be taken in, the Communists can fall back on the more gullible students. So North Carolina is declared the worldwide epitome of racism and political oppression.

### July 4th Rally

Speaking on the steps of the Capitol in Raleigh, Miss Davis spoke about the primary objective of the Alliance, a new popular front of the political left. She said that "for the sake of building a united front... (the participating groups)... put our political differences in the closet." The "united front" is an old Leninist tactic, openly proposed at the 7th World Congress of the Communist International by Stalin's mouthpiece, Georgi Dimitrov, and described by Dimitrov himself as a "Trojan Horse" maneuver for enlisting the support of non-Communists.

### New Age



Angela Davis surfaces as part of the Communist Party's attempt to gain respectability

Someone, however, must persuade the unsuspecting Trojans to tear down their walls and admit the gift-bearing Greeks. This role was executed by Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who addressed the crowd as, "my Communist brothers and sisters." Mr. Abernathy's contribution to the demonstration was a call for unity of Christians and Communists, a falsehood of such magnitude that it seems incomprehensible that he believes it himself. If Mr. Abernathy is actually unaware of the kind of "unity" extended to Christians in Communist countries, his political orientation would certainly benefit from the reaction which his same speech would receive in Moscow or Peking.

Apart from the demonstrators, there were few people on the streets of downtown Raleigh. Townspeople and local press considered the incident of little importance. Local organization was done by Ben Chavis, an activist minister himself charged with conspiracy to murder. Periodically the speakers roused the crowd to fever pitch by directing feelings of hate and revenge at the President, the Governor, and the construction of a Center for Correctional Research at Butler, N.C.

Miss Davis used the Raleigh demonstration to call for a new unity and direction in the radical left. A "new age in the fight against repression" was the theme of Miss Davis's instructions to the demonstrators to return to their home states and organize.

In addition to the North Carolina campaign, the Detroit conference approved a list of activities including harassment of law enforcement agencies with charges of "police crimes," attacks on the military as "repressive," involvement in the radical American Indian Movement, and creating strife in prisons. Aiding the Communist Party in its attempt to cloak subversion in an aura of respectability, Detroit Mayor Coleman Young and Michigan Congressman John Conyers spoke to the NAARPR delegates in Detroit.

**List of NAARPR Associations:**  
**Radical Who's Who**

Compiled by John Boland of the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation.

A listing of those who have, over the years, entered into "common cause" with the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Oppression reads like a who's who of the radical left. The Communist *Daily World*, which regularly reports on the organization's activities provides the following:

General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, Gus Hall; CP International Affairs secretary, James Jackson; CP Chairman: Henry Winston (*Daily World* 12/12/72); Mayor Paul Soglin of Madison, Wisconsin; Rev. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian LEADERSHIP Conference (successor to Rev. Martin Luther King); Dolores Huerta, vice-president of the United Farm Workers; Ernest Demario, international vice-president of the United Electrical Workers; Vernon Bellacourt, leader of the American Indian Movement involved in the Wounded Knee uprising; Rep. Ralph Metcalf, congressman from Illinois; Renault Robinson, president of the Afro-American Patrolman's League (*Daily World* 5/2/74).

Fathers Philip and Daniel Berrigan: Haywood Burns, National Conference of Black Lawyers; Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit; Rev. Ben Chavis of the United Church of Christ; Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers union; Carl Braden, Director of the Training Institute for Propaganda and Organizing, U.S. Communist Party (*Daily World* 5/5/74).

Anthony Russo, defendant in the Pentagon Papers trial and an associate of Daniel Ellsberg; Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana; John Abt, Communist Party attorney (*Daily World* 5/1/74); Martin Sostre, Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Don Luce, head of the Indochina Mobile Education Project whose "expose" of the "tiger cages" of South Vietnam shot him to national prominence (*Daily World* 5/15/74).

Listed as "sponsors" on the NAARPR program in Detroit were among others, Abe Feinglass, representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union; Rep. Julian Bond of Georgia; Michigan congressman John Conyers; Barry Romo of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Dennis Banks of the American Indian Movement—also involved in the Wounded Knee case; Joe Walker, editor of the Black Muslim's newspaper "Muhammad Speaks"; and Morton Sobell, the convicted Soviet spy who stole U.S. atomic secrets for the Kremlin.

Among the "participating national organizations" taking part in the NAARPR meeting were the American Civil Liberties Union, American Indian Movement, Black American Law Students Association, Coalition of Latino Americans, Commission for Racial Justice, United Church of Christ, Communist Party, National Prison Project, Prisoners Solidarity Committee, Prisoners Labor Union, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Venceremos Brigade, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom, and Youth Against War and Fascism (*Daily World* 5/17/74).

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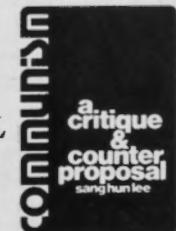
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### IN THE MIDST OF WARS

An American Mission to Southeast Asia

Major General Edward Geary Lansdale USAF RET

To the soldiers and the people of Southeast Asia, Major General Edward Geary Lansdale is a legend. He is a man who has dedicated his life to the struggle against Communism. He is a man who has fought for freedom and democracy. He is a man who has won many battles. He is a man who has lost many battles. He is a man who has survived many trials. He is a man who has died many times. He is a man who has lived many lives. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his country. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his people. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his nation. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his world. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his God. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his soul. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his heart. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his mind. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his body. He is a man who has fought for the freedom of his spirit. 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## Book Review

# John Barron Reveals KGB Ploys KGB Sabotage of West Exposed

*KGB-The Secret Work of Soviet Agents*, by John Barron. Reader's Digest Press. Distributed by E.P. Dutton and Co., Inc., N.Y., 1974. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Hal McKenzie

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the "father" of modern Communism, declared in 1920: "The scientific concept of dictatorship means neither more nor less than unlimited power resting directly on force, not limited by anything, nor restrained by any laws or any absolute rules. Nothing else but that."

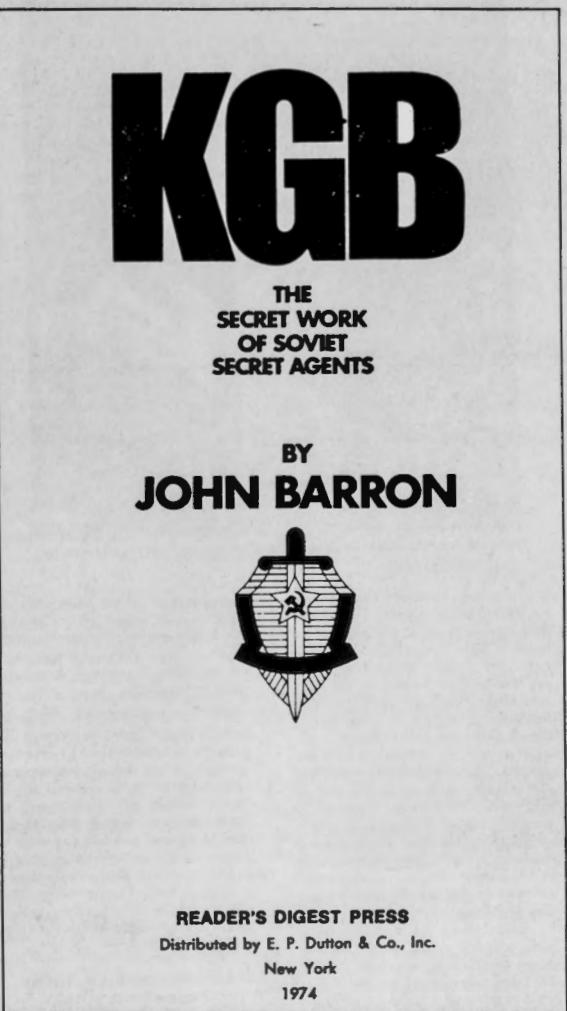
The KGB, or Committee for State Security, is the embodiment of Lenin's concept—the instrument through which the Communist Party chieftains exercise their lawless rule over the Russian and Eastern European peoples, and seek to project it into other societies. Being outside of any laws, the KGB thus constitutes, in essence, a vast international criminal apparatus. The closest thing comparable to it could perhaps be the Mafia—but the KGB makes the Mafia look like a corner street gang. The KGB, as John Barron says in his book, really "has no counterpart, either in history or the contemporary world."

The vast range of KGB activities within and outside Russia and the degree to which Soviet leadership depends on it to maintain its rule and conduct its foreign policy make the KGB the primary pillar of Soviet society. Were the KGB to vanish, the Soviet leadership would lose the means of regulating the lives of its people, suppressing dissent and new ideas, and of keeping its population hostage with border guards and concentration camps. It would also lose its ability to carry out its foreign policy, which consists primarily of espionage, subversion, supporting guerrilla groups, recruiting and trapping potential agents, spreading propaganda and false information to divide the free world. Thus John Barron has laid bare the very heart of the Soviet system and the mentality of its rulers. He has performed an invaluable service to the Free World by exposing the true perfidy of the government with which the United States is so eagerly seeking "detente."

Many individual cases of KGB activities have reached the attention of the Western public, but this is the first book to completely reveal what the KGB is, the extent of its activities, and the influence it exerts upon a largely unsuspecting world. The fruits of four years of research, the book includes information from many Western security services, former KGB officers who have defected to the West, and wide-ranging background information provided by the extensive international research facilities of *Reader's Digest*. Consequently KGB provides information and revelations never before published and is filled with very personal and detailed eye-witness accounts of KGB activities. A particularly sensational bit of information, contained in the appendix of the book, is a verbatim translation of a top secret KGB manual on how to recruit agents for Soviet espionage in the United States, stolen from a KGB school by a Western intelligence service.

Most people reading this book will find it truly revelatory, especially in describing the extent to which the Soviet Union relies upon the KGB, an organization of incredible variety and scope around the world and in Russia. Employing 90,000 staff officers, at least 400,000 guards and special troops, and unnumbered thousands of agents abroad, "the Soviet leaders have invested it with resources, responsibilities, and authority never before concentrated in a single organization," Barron writes.

In Russia, KGB agents operate in every area of life; in the Army, the entertainment and literary fields, even in the churches. A special department was formed recently just to handle Soviet dissidents and to suppress *Samizdat* publications. The KGB regulates the



vast system of concentration camps described by Solzhenitsyn in *The Gulag Archipelago*, operates special psychiatric hospitals for "treatment" of dissidents, and maintains the border troops which prevent Soviet citizens from escaping. The KGB is responsible for the system of "internal passports" which enables it to regulate the lives of every Soviet citizen. The KGB also maintains a vast central archives which has dossiers on every Soviet citizen or foreigner who has ever crossed its path.

For foreigners and diplomats entering or residing in Russia, the KGB mounts operations to entrap, recruit, or blackmail them into providing state secrets or becoming Soviet agents. These operations often use KGB seducers or seductresses to entice unsuspecting foreigners into a compromising relationship which the KGB can use to blackmail the foreigner into acquiescence to their demands. Some foreigners have been drugged into unconsciousness, or given a chemical inducing violent illness requiring hospitalization, so that the KGB can search their luggage. Many of the KGB operations against foreigners in Russia are crude and vicious; others are highly sophisticated affairs involving scores of people and lasting many years.

The KGB is even more ingrained, if that is possible, in Soviet foreign policy. In practically every Soviet embassy in the world KGB agents make up more than half of the diplomatic staff; in some embassies the proportion may be as high as eighty percent. Many KGB agents are on the United Nations payroll; one KGB officer, Viktor Lessovskiy, was the personal assistant of UN Secretary General U Thant.

KGB intrigue against the Free World described in the book includes:

- Soviet attempts to establish control over the Middle East by recruiting Nasser's most trusted advisor, and Sadat's discovery of a Soviet-led coup attempt. The story includes a Soviet attempt to steal a Mirage jet from Lebanon, and how a Soviet diplomat, highly placed in Middle East intrigues, turned out to be a CIA agent.

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- The story of Robert Lee Johnson, a disaffected Army sergeant who sold military secrets to the Russians. As a guard at a highly-guarded American installation in France, he was able to repeatedly enter the most secret vaults of American military intelligence and steal hundreds of secret documents which U.S. intelligence sources admit would have put the United States in serious jeopardy if a confrontation with the Russians had occurred at that time. After Johnson was found out by the FBI, the army had to spend billions of dollars revamping its secret codes and military plans to repair the damage.

- The KGB plot to foment revolution in Mexico, using Mexican radicals recruited in Mexico by the KGB and sent to North Korea for training.

- The Soviet spy, Kaarlo Tuomi, who was given years of training as an "illegal"; that is, a Soviet agent posing as an American citizen. Tuomi was discovered by FBI agents soon after beginning his mission, and through the persuasion of a kindly FBI officer, decided to rally to the American side.

- KGB plots to assassinate prominent emigre leaders in Europe, using deadly devices such as a tiny electric pistol, silently shooting poisoned bullets; a drug sprayed from a tube causing death indistinguishable from a heart attack; how one emigre leader was injected with a radioactive poison which would have consigned him to a horrible lingering death, except for the heroic efforts of a joint U.S. and European medical task force.

These stories make highly dramatic reading, with better human interest and character development than the best spy novels. As Robert Conquest says in his introduction to *KGB*, the book "performs an admirable public service, while at the same time being as exciting as a dozen thrillers."

Far beyond its literary value, this book has given the Free World an invaluable resource in combating the massive Soviet criminal assault on free institutions around the world. The book points out many instances of Western flabbiness in countering KGB operations but also shows some brilliant victories of Free World counterintelligence. Also it points out many weaknesses of the KGB: its bloated bureaucracy, inefficiency, outmoded practices, and numerous defections. Barron writes, "Should a Western intelligence service suffer defections and penetrations comparable to those sustained by the KGB in recent years, an outraged press and electorate doubtless would demand its dismemberment."

A prime weakness of the KGB is simply the paranoid and biased mentality of its leaders. In the Middle East, for example, Soviet racial contempt for the Arabs led them to miscalculate the ability of the Arabs to understand and expose KGB operations against them. Many particularly vicious, brutal, and vengeful acts of the KGB have backfired to cause embarrassment to the Soviet Union. Such incidents give one hope that the Soviet Union will finally trip and become entangled in its own web of deceit and calumny.

The prime lesson of this book is the necessity to maintain vigilance and a strong stand against Soviet illegal operations. The book shows the Soviet leaders to have a basically criminal mentality; criminals are essentially cowards. Unable to survive the light of truth, the Soviet Union must carry on its activities under a curtain of deception and secrecy. As John Barron commented in an interview, "We can withstand the subversion of the KGB; the Soviet society cannot withstand the subversive effects of free ideas. They know it, and they fear it."

## Apologies:

- The Rising Tide apologizes to Dr. Stefan Possony for neglecting to give him sufficient accreditation for his two-part article, "Roots of Soviet Anti-Semitism," which appeared in TRT June 17 and July 1.

Dr. Possony is the director of the International Political Studies program at Stanford University and Senior Editor at the Hoover Institute on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford.

- The article "Population Growth: The Communist View," on page 8, TRT July 7, was reprinted from *The Red Line*, newsletter of the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation.

- The article, "Fullbright Era Ends," by Marx Lewis on the same page above, was reprinted from the Newsletter of the Council Against Communist Aggression.

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Lorenzo Gatzanaga and Dan Fefferman are second and third from the left on the top row; Louise Berry is second from the right on the front row.

# The Rising Tide

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alliances—are carefully considered. The cause of human rights has also been taken up by *The Rising Tide*, which often prints original *samizdat* material and keeps up with the dissident movement in the Soviet Union. And every issue offers explanations and critiques of Marxist and Communist ideology. The underlying premise of the paper is that the captivity of the human spirit so characteristic of Communist-dominated countries must be conquered. The paper is therefore continually addressing itself to the questions: "What is freedom? How can we create it? What is the responsibility of a free person? A free country?"

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