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# The Rising Tide

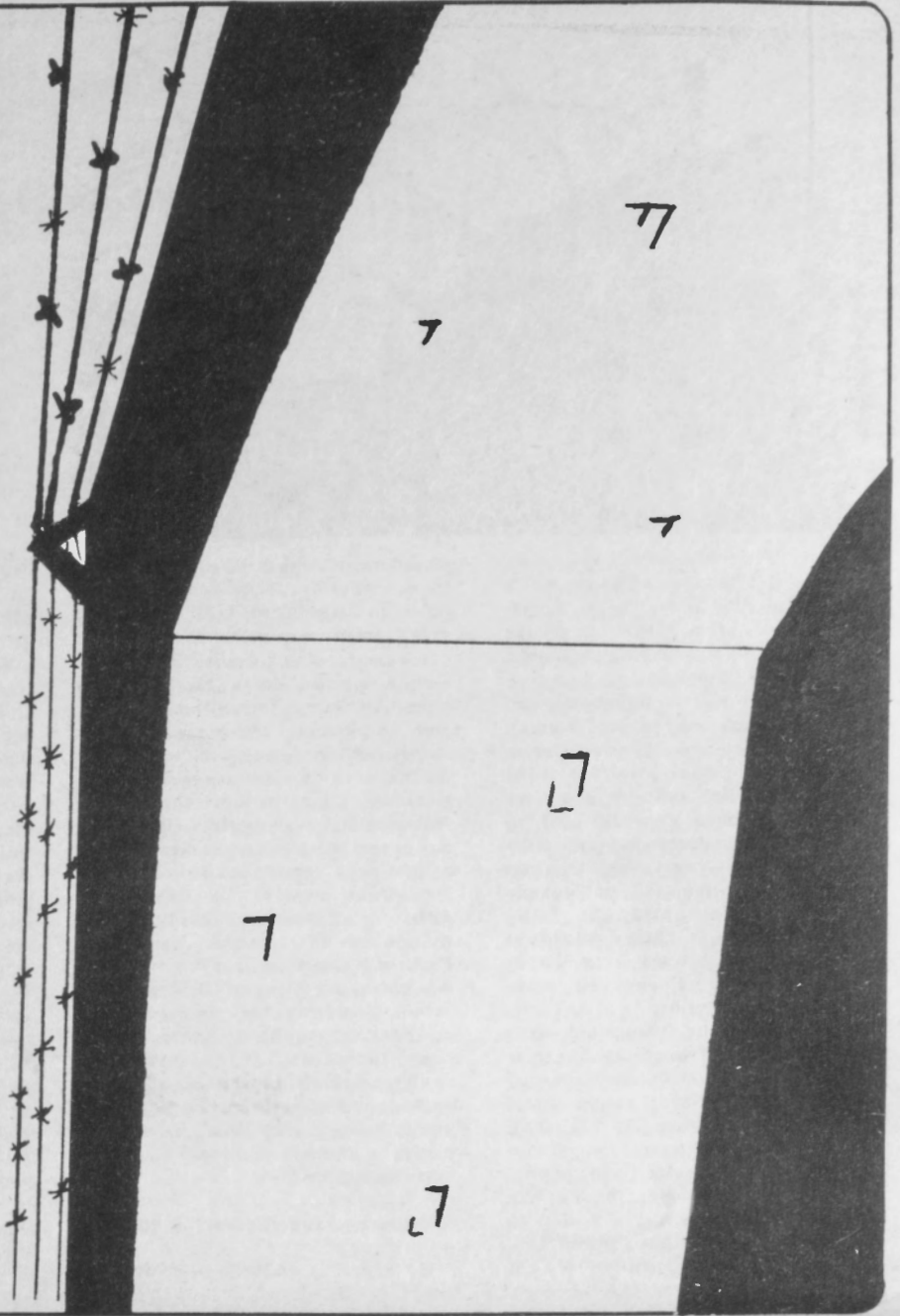
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Helsinki, 1973

"Walls, barbed wire, and orders to shoot are not expressions of security and must be abolished during this conference."

Dr. Theodor Oberlander  
see page 3



The Rising Tide  
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# The Rising Tide

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## FLF's Special Guest

From March 18-23 FLF had the pleasure of assisting Mr. Hidetaro Itoyama, a dynamic young businessman from Japan, while he was visiting important political personalities during his stay here in Washington, D.C. Mr. Itoyama met a wide range of people, including Vice-President Agnew.

Mr. Itoyama, 30, is one of the most successful young businessmen in Japan today. Starting out as a caddie, he now owns over 18 golf courses and is the president of two large daily newspapers, the *Osada Daily* and the *Nadgai Times*.

### Communism a Growing Concern

No longer interested in merely making money, Mr. Itoyama began to concern himself with social and political problems. One of his primary concerns, which prompted his visit to Washington, is the problem of U.S.-Japan relations. Mr. Itoyama also expressed concern about the growing problem of Communism in his country. It was this common concern that brought Mr. Itoyama in contact with the International Federation for Victory Over Communism (IFVC). Being in close association with the IFVC in Japan, FLF was notified of his coming to the U.S. and was asked to be of service to him during his stay in Washington.

Some of Mr. Itoyama's notable visits included talks with Senators Thurmond, Hollings, Kennedy, Helms, Scott, and Mansfield. In addition, he met with John Morse, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Commerce Dent, and with Jay Lovestone, Harry Goldberg, and several other officials of the AFL-CIO.

### Overcoming "Benign Neglect"

The purpose of Mr. Itoyama's visit was almost exclusively the subject of U.S.-Japan relations. He emphasized that the future of the free world depended on the strengthening of ties between free nations, particularly

between the United States and Japan. Closer ties with Moscow or China were secondary in Mr. Itoyama's opinion; without a united and cooperative spirit among the free nations, detente with the Communists would at best be a very precarious one and more than likely work to the advantage of the Communists in both political and economic spheres. Mr. Itoyama cited the tremendous damage done to relations between the United States and Japan when President Nixon announced his visit to Peking without prior consultation with the Japanese government; he assailed this as an example of "benign neglect" of a trusted ally.

One of the reasons Mr. Itoyama was interested in meeting so many political officials was to find out first-hand the climate of the relations between the United States and Japan. This he felt was "vitally important," since he plans to eventually seek election to the upper house of the Japanese Diet he wants to be assured that, if elected, he can improve Japan's relationship with the U.S.

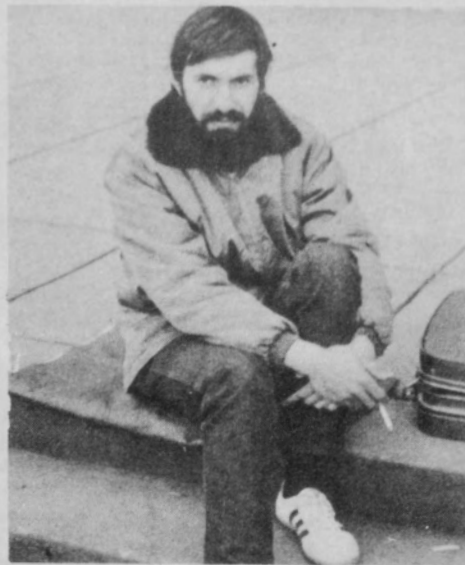
### New Role in Security?

Mr. Itoyama also felt that it is time for Japan to take steps to rearm herself more substantially to take a more active role in Asian security. He indicated that the Japanese have become over-confident in their protection under the U.S. nuclear umbrella and that Japan should begin to take on greater responsibility in looking out for herself. By this Mr. Itoyama did not mean that the U.S. should remove herself from the Asian sphere but that Japan's relation to the U.S. in defense should "move from one of dependence to that of interdependence."

Truly the need for greater cooperation between the U.S. and Japan is long overdue. If Mr. Itoyama can be as successful at home as he has been in the U.S. in spreading these ideas, then the future for improved relations between our two countries will be greatly enhanced.



Mr. Itoyama with FLFers Mike Leone, Mitsouko Yoshida, and Gary Jarmin.



For Release Tuesday, March 27, 1973  
**Russian Emigrant Declares Hunger Strike at Soviet Embassy**

Mark Yampolsky, 25-year old recent emigrant from the Soviet Union to Israel, began a hunger strike this morning in front of the Soviet Embassy. His purpose is to get the Soviet authorities to allow his wife's family to leave Russia. A similar hunger strike by the parents and sister of Mark's wife at the Central Telephone Station in Novosibirsk, Siberia, is now in its sixth day. Mark's wife, Eleanora, is on a hunger strike in front of Soviet Embassy in London.

A chilly wind settled on 16th St. last Wednesday afternoon. There was no sign of anything out of the ordinary. "Maybe I've come to the wrong place," I thought as I walked to the International Union of Electrical Workers building across the street from the Soviet Embassy. Then I saw him. Wearing an inconspicuous olive-drab jacket, he was seated at the far end of the stairway, reading a paperback book. He could have been anyone—an employee on a lunch break, a



Soviet Embassy

student waiting for a bus. "Excuse me," I said shyly. "Are you the one who is demonstrating...?" He nodded his head, motioned for me to join him, and told me his story.

Last summer Mark Yampolsky and his wife's family—her parents, grandfather, and sister—desired to emigrate from Russia to Israel. Permission was granted for Mark, Eleanora, and her grandfather, Dr. Boris Bernstein, but refused for Mr. and Mrs. Poltinnikov and their daughter. The Yampolskys and Dr. Bernstein went to Switzerland, hopefully awaiting the emigration of Eleanora's parents and sister. Dr. Bernstein, suffering from the separation of his family, died very recently; his funeral is on April 6.

### "Your parents will never be allowed to emigrate"

The Poltinnikovs, desiring to go to his funeral and continue on to Israel, began their hunger strike in Novosibirsk. When Mark and Eleanora heard the Soviet response that "your parents will never be allowed to emigrate," they also decided to go on a hunger strike. In trying to emigrate, the Poltinnikovs face the obstacles that all three are Jews and scientists. Dr. Poltinnikov is an ophthalmologist, Mrs. Poltinnikov a

## Soviet Jew Fasts For Family's Freedom

cardiologist, and Victoria a radiologist. After applying for exit visas in the summer, the family was imprisoned and Dr. Poltinnikov's scientific record slandered. Although they are now out of jail, said Mark, they have no income because Dr. Poltinnikov's retirement pension was stripped.

Wednesday marked the second day of Mark and Eleanora's strike and the sixth for her family. Mark is drinking only water and is staying at his location from six in the morning to twelve midnight. Not many people seemed to notice us as we sat on the steps. Being within the 500-foot territory surrounding the embassy, Mark is not allowed to demonstrate—he can post no signs, distribute no literature, and have no bedding. Without a blanket the nights will be quite cold, I commented. He said he has a friend living nearby where he can stay during the night. He was hoping that another friend would be granted permission to park a station wagon in front of the IUE building so that he could sleep in it, making him closer to the Embassy. "Do you know the origin of the 500-foot rule?" he commented. "It was initiated in 1939 to protect German diplomats, and now it's being used against us!" In spite of all these handicaps, Mark received some publicity—the local news media were picking up on his story and Senator Jackson was going to mention him the next day on the Senate floor.

What can people do to help, I asked. He replied that the next day some friends would begin distributing leaflets outside of the 500-foot limit. In his location, Mark cannot give anyone his literature unless he is asked for it. I requested some. He handed it to me, saying, "Remember, if anyone comes up, you asked me if you could see it..." Within a few moments a vanload of policemen drove up; one of the officers got out and asked to see Mark's literature. He carefully replied, "According to the law, I am not to distribute this to passersby unless they request it..." When it became clear that the officer was making just such a request, Mark gave it to him. While the curious officer was probably drawn there at that time by coincidence, I wondered whether anyone had seen Mark give me his pamphlets.

### "I will not go away"

This is not Mark's first confrontation with Soviet authorities. He has twice been imprisoned—once for going to synagogue and again for placing a memorial wreath at Babi Yar, site of a Soviet massacre of Jews. "When they arrested us at Babi Yar," he said, "they said that they would have liked for us to have been at Munich this summer." And now he is firmly determined to continue his fast until his family is let out. Pointing to the Embassy, he said, "They hope that I will go away. But I will not go away. If they don't grant the visa, then I might die here, and they will be responsible." Mark was not optimistic about the fate of oppressed people behind the iron curtain. He pointed out that Isaac Shkolnick, a young Jew, was going to be tried in the Soviet Union the next day. "He is accused of anti-Soviet activity and treason, punishable by fifteen years in prison or death. The only proof of his guilt is that his radio was turned to the Voice of Israel, and that he possessed some Hebrew books and a few letters from Canada and England." He was similarly afraid that the Jackson Amendment (trade with the Soviet Union on a Most Favored Nation basis to be undertaken only when its emigration policy is eased) would not be completely effective, citing as an example the secret Soviet reversion to stiff exit taxes after having let up on them for awhile. "The Soviets are trying to show the Americans that they are good guys. Americans are so naive as to believe them. They are not going to relax." But he said as I was leaving, "It is difficult to break them, but, then, it is difficult to break us too!" —Louise Berry



Dr. Walter Judd and chairman Reed Irvine at CACA Annual Awards Dinner

## Focus on Free China

Some "old China hands" were honored by the Council Against Communist Aggression on Sunday, April 1. Its annual award dinner, held at the Holiday Inn in Alexandria, honored, according to CACA chairman Marx Lewis, "the scholars, statesmen, soldiers and journalists who steadfastly opposed the Red takeover of China and who have for a good part of their lives battled to make China free once more." The theme of the annual dinner was inspired by the recent recognition by the American Foreign Policy Association of "old China hands" with a decidedly different orientation. John Stewart Service, for example, while honored by that association for telling the truth about China because his reporting emphasized the popularity of the Communists in the 40's, was dismissed from the State Department for passing classified documents to the pro-Communist Amerasia magazine.

Award recipients were: Robert Morris, Dr. David Rowe, Freda Utley, Dr. B. A. Garside, Lyle Munson, Dr. Anthony Kubek, General Wedemeyer, Mrs. Geraldine Fitch, Bernard Yoh, and Dr. Walter Judd. After CACA Washington chairman Reed Irvine gave an introduction to CACA he initiated the program of introductions and remarks of each recipient.

Robert Morris, president of Plano College and former chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Committee, was instrumental in exposing the infiltration carried on through the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1951. "Chinese hegemony may be established all over Asia," he commented. "We have to take stock of where we are going."

Dr. David Rowe, a China expert at Yale, was one of the early proponents of military aid to the nationalist Chinese. Dr. Rowe is concerned with the growing monopoly of the Left in modern East-Asian history -- "the Left saw the glaring deficiency in education and sought to fill it."

"When I tried to tell the truth about China, I was pushed out," commented Freda Utley, author of The China Story and longtime defender of freedom. A former Communist, Mrs. Utley described the illusions we have held about Communists: the "Uncle Joe" illusion of the 40's, the "liberal, agrarian reformer" illusion of the 50's, and now the "power-politics" approach to our relationship with China and Russia. "Are we only against Communism when it isn't on our side?" she concluded.

Dr. B. A. Garside is the executive of many organizations aiding China, including the Free China Fund. Long an admirer of the Chinese, Dr. Garside observed: "The Chinese people are the most remarkable in the world. Our most important allies are the Chinese People."

Lyle Munson, former CIA official who was the key in the removal of John Paton Davies, now runs Bookmailer, Inc., which reissues out-of-print books dealing primarily with Com-

munist. Mr. Munson said that the fugitives crossing the straits to Formosa in 1949 were the most eloquent testimony to freedom; their action said: "We cannot live on the mainland. We will not try."

Dr. Anthony Kubek, author of How the Far East Was Lost, is a professor at the University of Dallas. "We are paid to tell it like it was," he said of history teachers, "not like we wish it had been."

General Wedemeyer, successor to General Stilwell, won, according to Reed Irvine, the cooperation and trust of the Chinese people. His award was accepted by General Thomas A. Lane, chairman of the American Council for World Freedom. Bernard Yoh, an expert in counterinsurgency and fighter for China against the Japanese and Communists was given a surprise award.

Dr. Walter Judd, former missionary and member of Congress, was awarded for a long and distinguished record as an authority on China. Dr. Judd gave a detailed and moving account of U.S. misunderstandings, illusions and false trust in the Communists leading to the 1949 debacle. Judd pointed out that the ideal solution for post World War II China would have been similar to the aid we gave England, France, and Greece, who would have otherwise collapsed. "In Europe we were right, and we succeeded; in China we were wrong and we failed." Dr. Judd concluded: "As long as people fight, the cause is not lost. The universe is on the side of freedom."

Reed Irvine ended the program by observing that "You will not read about this occasion in the Post or Star, nor hear about it on the radio or TV," leaving most of the participants with a reminder that the fate of Free China has been recently ignored by both the academic community and the media.



Dr. Judd

## Taiwan

# "American Honor Demands We Live Up To Commitments"

by Allan Brownfeld

WASHINGTON — Premier Chou En-lai's recent statement that the U.S. liaison man in Peking is going to be of ambassadorial rank has emphasized the increasing diplomatic isolation of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

At the end of the President Nixon's visit to Communist China, in the Shanghai communique, the United States clearly backed away from its support, both moral and legal for the Chinese Nationalists. Now the administration, in announcing the opening of "liaison offices" in Peking and Washington, has committed an act which many observers consider to be one of de facto recognition.

Whether President Nixon has, in fact, recognized the Communist regime on the Mainland in a "de facto" manner is difficult to tell. Equally uncertain is whether the United States intends to fulfill its treaty commitments to the Republic of China. The President says that he does intend to fulfill all of our obligations, but his own actions hold this policy open to serious question.

Fortunately, there have been voices in this country who have begun to speak out in behalf of the Free Chinese. The New York Daily News, for example, noted in its editorial of Feb. 12, 1973, that, "U.S.-Taiwan ties seem to loosen every time Americans and Red Chinese representatives exchange handclaps and blow kisses at each other. Let's not rush this courtship if it means jilting a steadfast friend and ally. Nothing we could obtain from Red China would be worth the dishonor the U.S. would suffer if it sold the free Chinese into Communist slavery."

It seems clear that if America's commitment is not valid in Taiwan, it is not valid anyplace. If the people of the Republic of China cannot depend upon the treaty commitments of the United States, neither can our allies in Europe, or in any other part of the world.

### Why Severance?

In a thoughtful and important statement, Prof. Frank Trager of New York University, director of that university's National Security program, pointed out, "It is one thing to recognize Peking - it is quite another to sever relations with Taipei, a long-time ally and friendly power." Addressing Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Washington, who has called for U.S. recognition of Communist China, Professor Trager asks: "What has the Republic of China—Nationalist China—done to deserve the severance treatment he now proposes? There is no evidence to support his view."

The fact is, notes Professor Trager, "The Nationalist Chinese Government on Taiwan and the fifteen million people there have done no wrong except refusing to be ruled by the Communist Chinese party. We, as Americans, must not in full conscience 'recognize' it just because Peking insists that this is the price we pay...The mutual Defense Treaty of 1964 was concluded between the United States and the Republic of China. If we no longer recognize that government, how can anyone legitimately argue that a treaty we signed with it could remain in force?"

Despite our recent efforts, the

Republic of China continues to be one of the rare economic success stories in the world and an example of what free enterprise can do. In the first eight months of 1972, industrial production rose 27 percent, new construction, 30 per cent, trade, 46 per cent. Exports and imports are expected to approach \$5.5 billion this year, surpassing the level of the mainland which has 50 times as many people.

### Flourishing Culture

While the Chinese Communists have effectively eliminated Chinese religion, culture, and civilization on the Mainland, the Free Chinese of Taiwan have a flourishing intellectual and cultural life, keeping alive the Chinese heritage which the Communists have been busy destroying since they came into power in 1949.

The government of Mao Tse-tung, which President Nixon seems on the verge of recognizing, is by any standard one of the bloodiest regimes in the history of the world. A study of the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate prepared by Prof. Richard L. Walker, director of the Institute of International Studies at the University of South Carolina, points out that the range of estimates of those slaughtered by the Communists in China, range from a low of 34,300,000 to a high of 63,784,000. There is no way to know the whole truth, and the truth will probably not be known until the death of Mao, just as the details of Stalin's terror were not known until his successor came to power.



Mr. & Mrs. Brownfeld at CACA dinner

Despite the terror and brutality of the Chinese Communist regime, men of supposed good will in our own country have turned their backs upon the suffering of the Chinese people, just as many did upon the suffering of the Russian people during the nineteen thirties. Hitler once said that if you kill a single individual it is murder, but that if you kill millions the act becomes only a statistic. To American liberals, and some in the Nixon administration, the millions of Chinese dead remain only a "statistic."

If we sell-out the free Chinese on Taiwan, it is clear what fate awaits them. American honor demands that we live up to the commitments we have made. It is impossible that national interest, justice, and national honor would dictate radically different courses of action. In the long run they must be the same.

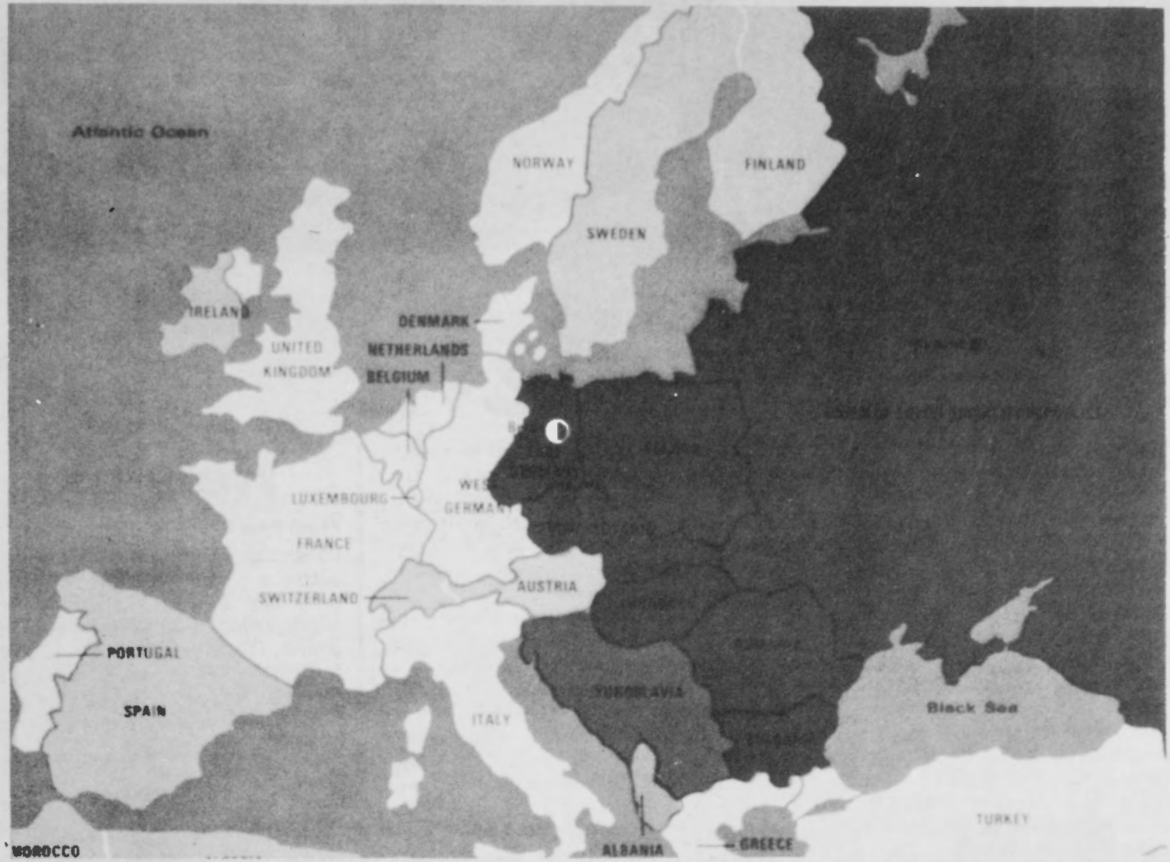
# Helsinki: Who Wants What?

The upcoming Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions talks held in Vienna will captivate the world's attention for the next several months. While heads of state have hailed the talks as a giant step in building the spirit of detente, others, including leaders of refugee groups from persecuted nationalities behind the Iron Curtain, look upon these talks with dismay. They feel that the U.S. is being presented with a golden opportunity to promote the dissolution of the Communist totalitarian system but that naive U.S. leaders will probably make most of the concessions.

The Soviet Union will be the strongest participant at the 31 nation Helsinki Conference. Her strength lies in her accomplishment of what has been a principal goal for 25 years — the legitimacy of the West's acceptance of Soviet World War II conquests.

## East German Sovereignty

Of greatest concern to the Soviets is the question of the sovereignty of Germany. East German Communists have been seeking recognition for their military-backed regime since the creation of the East German state in 1948. The presence of West Berlin in East Germany's heartland has sparked at least one substantial revolt in 1953 and numerous escape attempts, in spite of the Berlin Wall. The Communist desire to end Allied occupation of West Berlin caused three major international crises in 1948, 1960 and in 1961. A



keystone of Soviet European policy has been Western recognition of an independent East German state.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik* appears to be

fulfilling Soviet desires. In 1970 Bonn signed treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union, normalizing relations between these nations and recognizing the Polish-German Oder-Neisse border established by the Soviets as legitimate. In 1972 East and West Germany signed a treaty establishing normal, neighborly relations and providing for the exchange of permanent missions and membership in the U.N. by both parties. This treaty, expected to be ratified this summer, clearly provides for two independent Germanies. In June 1973 both Germanies signed The Final Protocol to the Quadpartite Agreement between the Four Powers, giving free access to all traffic from West Germany to East Berlin, unlimited visits by West Germans to their relations in the East and expanded telephone and telegraph communications between East and West. Both Germanies were satisfied, and Bonn reported that tensions along the East-West border have eased.

peoples to obtain funds. USIA's Voice of America and Radio Free Europe have become less and less openly critical of Communist totalitarianism. Even Radio Liberty, noted for its aggressive programming, was eventually muzzled after coming under Senate control in 1972.

According to the emigre leader the U.S. is expected to pursue only one aspect of the issue of freedom of information. The Soviets, who recently signed the International Copyright Convention, have declared that they will use copyright laws to prevent publication of any book smuggled out of the Soviet Union. The Soviet government can sue foreign publishers for failing to obtain governmental permission. The National Association of Publishers in the U.S. has already protested to the U.S. government, and the copyright issue is expected to be on the agenda.

U.S. failure to press its advantage for more freedom of information could actually inspire increased Soviet hostility. Frank Shakespeare, former head of USIA, stressed in an article in the May 1 *U.S. News and World Report* that "Our biggest problem is the lack of realization in this country that we are involved in a psycho-political war — a struggle for ideas — I think we're heading into a perilous decade for which the American people are not prepared."

Radio Free Europe broadcasts of Soviet repression and dissent, such as the persecution of the Jews, the prohibition of Alexander Solzhenitsyn from receiving his Nobel Prize for Literature, and the petition of 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics for religious freedom help brake Soviet totalitarianism and aggressive initiatives. U.S. failure to act means that the Soviets will continue to press their advantages in their drive for world domination.

## Boundary Violability

The Germans are expected to push for a genuine concession. According to State Department sources their aim is eventual reunification of their nation, and they are negotiating with the Soviets on the language of the principle of inviolability of frontiers in order to keep that possibility open.

The Germans seek a wording which provides that frontiers can be changed without violence, but the Russians are sticking to their wording, which provides for the absolute inviolability of borders under any conditions. The Communist hold on East Germany would thereby be preserved.

The Soviets, having achieved their

## For a Europe United in Freedom

Dr. Theodor Oberlander, minister of the Adenauer cabinet and German representative to the European Freedom Council, delivered the following address to the Council's meeting in November, 1972.

What are the European Democrats expecting from the conference in Helsinki? We know that next year a European conference on security will be held in Helsinki. The Soviet Union is demanding a guarantee of security for its gains of the Second World War, the expulsion of the United States from the European soil and the dissolution of NATO.

The Helsinki conference has three options:

- 1) to abolish the division of Europe,
- 2) to facilitate the consequences of the division of Europe,
- 3) to consolidate the division of Europe.

The belt of the satellites, the Baltic states, Ukraine, Byelorussia and the countries of the Caucasus are also a part of Europe. If the Soviet Union feels itself responsible for the Communist parties in Western Europe, then Western Europe must also be responsible for the silent majority of the population of the subjugated countries. The nations of Eastern Europe cannot speak freely, and their dictators receive their orders from Moscow. We, the members of the free nations, fight

for freedom and independence of all members of the European community. National socialism once deceived the free states of Western Europe. We do not want to be deceived a second time.

In the time of self-determination we are asked: What are the aims of that conference for us? Peace and security for Europe. How to get this peace?

## Political Unification

First of all, we want the political unification of Western Europe. We have the Common Market and we are glad that Great Britain became a member of it. But we do not yet have political unification in all problems of foreign policy, defense, security and finance. This unification should have been achieved before any decisive negotiations take place. Chancellor Adenauer told us: When Western Europe is united, then it can negotiate with the Eastern powers.

## The Right to National Independence

Secondly, we demand an obligatory acceptance of human rights and the right to national independence of the subjugated nations by all the members of this conference. It is impossible to conclude binding treaties between

See EUROPE, page 4.

## Trade

Yet the Soviets will come to the Helsinki talks with a burning need. The famine-caused demands for U.S. grains, and the desire for U.S. electronics goods and machinery, have made the Soviets especially vulnerable to bargaining. One Washington leader of an anti-Communist Russian emigre group noted the rapid Soviet knuckling-under to the provisions of the still unborn Jackson Amendment, which forbids Most-Favored Nation Status to any country restricting emigration. The Soviets have announced that the exit-tax provision, though still on the lawbooks, would not be enforced.

The emigre leader felt that the Soviets, if they fail to obtain Most-Favored Nation status in bilateral talks with the U.S., will make another attempt at Helsinki — trade is supposed to be the main topic on their discussion list.

## Freedom of Information

Western leaders are reported to be pushing for increased freedom of information between the two blocs, a proposition which arouses deep ire among the Communists. They have repeatedly declared that they will not allow "ideological contamination" through free exchanges of literature or through increased tourist exchanges with the West.

Pressures from the Foreign Relations Committee have hobbled Western capacity to provide the ideological challenge which would spark new hope of freedom among Communist-ruled



Nov. 4th rally to protest 50th anniversary of USSR.

See HELSINKI, page 4.

## Europe

From page 3.

states for which human rights and the right to national independence are a pressing obligation of political life and states which refuse to uphold independence in accordance with the Charter of the UN. An equal basis of rights and an equal carrying out of laws are preliminary conditions of the conference.

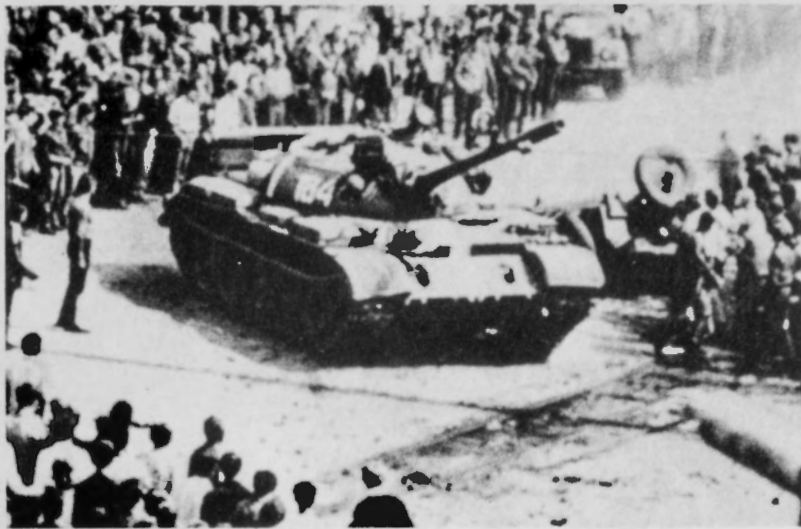
We propose an examination of all treaties to see whether they correspond with human rights and the peoples' right to self-determination. The accommodation of treaties and constitutions to human rights and the right of self-determination and the inspection whether these rights are only written or also practiced in everyday life are the most important tasks of this conference. The conference should resolve that all treaties which contradict human rights and the principles of the UN are invalid.

All treaties signed by the imperialists and dictatorships without the application of the right of self-determination are not valid. If the Munich Agreement is null and void, then the Ribbentrop-Molotov treaty is also invalid as well as the occupation of the Baltic states, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Georgia, etc. Only life in accordance with the principles of the UN gives security. These principles must be restored.

We want the evacuation of foreign troops from Czechoslovakia because occupation has been carried out against the will of the overwhelming majority of the population.

We demand the withdrawal of Russian occupation troops from Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia and all the subjugated countries, and from German soil in particular.

Europe is not only Western Europe but the whole of Europe. We have not abolished our colonial policy in Asia and Africa only to get a new colonial policy in Europe.



All kinds of violence and terrorism, especially on the frontiers, must be forbidden and severely punished. Walls, barbed wire, and orders to shoot upon men are not an expression of detente and security and must be abolished during this conference.

We can only negotiate the unification of the whole of Europe when human rights and the right of the subjugated nations to national independence become obligatory for all members of the conference. Europe will become a garden of nations in which every nation will grow and develop without interference from any other nation. The European Freedom Council fights for national independence and human rights for all European nations on one united European continent.

Our reflections are suggestions for Western governments which have agreed to negotiate with respect to the so-called European Security Conference.

Our position is as follows: no negotiations with Moscow will ever be successful. The only road to the liberation of the subjugated nations are the national liberation revolutions of these nations, supported by the free world. Only national states, reestablished upon the ruins of the Russian empire toppled by national uprisings, will be a guarantee of a just and lasting peace in the world.

(ABN Correspondence January-February 1973)

## Helsinki

From page 3.

territorial desires in practice, are expected to resist not only the German proposals but any propositions to negotiate on most serious substantive issues. Described by one source as being "for motherhood and against sin," the Soviets are seeking principles too broad to require a substantial commitment.

### Soviet Hedging

The Soviets are also hedging on the MBFR talks in Vienna, where they are in a much stronger position. In Europe now, according to a recent article in the *Washington Star-News* written by Brookings Institute Research Associate Jeffrey Record, the Soviets can easily overwhelm present NATO forces. Their Central European forces outnumber NATO by over two to one in the number of divisions, tanks, and combat troops; they can almost triple their numbers in 120 days. U.S. reserves are not in good enough shape to be combat ready by that time.

The Soviets need only withdraw 100 to 700 miles on land to fulfill technical requirements of withdrawals, while U.S. forces must withdraw 3,000 miles from the coast on the sea, where they cannot be as easily returned. Mr. Record emphasized that the entire Soviet command is organized for a six week offen-

sive campaign, geared to overrun Europe before NATO forces can be organized.

The Soviets have realized that this preponderance in strength has caused Europeans to cling to the U.S. out of fear. To eliminate this "menace" image, the Soviets have been promoting talks on troop reductions and on establishing a "neutral" Europe, with the eventual aim of breaking down the NATO alliance. (Soviets have advocated the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact as well, but the Soviets can maintain control over Pact nations through bilateral defense treaties.)

U.S. negotiators have emphasized that any troop reductions must be heavily balanced in favor of the U.S. But the Soviets need not worry, as the U.S. Senate may do their "negotiating" for them. Senatorial pressure for unilateral U.S. troop withdrawal, led by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) has been increasing for several years. Several sources predict that the Soviets may decide not to seriously negotiate but wait for the climate of "detente" and "neutrality" increasingly prevalent in the U.S. and Europe to force the Nixon administration to try for the best deal possible while the U.S. still has troops with which to bargain.

Soviet intentions on this point are still unknown. But at the agenda-setting meeting of representatives from the eighteen participating nations last Jan. 31, the Hungarians mysteriously announced that they were not going to participate in the talks but would attend as observers only. State Department sources believe that Soviet "hard-liners" have decided that the three Russian divisions in Hungary are "necessary for the defense of the Warsaw Pact." Hence the Soviets have decided that their presence is non-negotiable.

No one at this point can say whether the Soviets are stalling or whether they have had second thoughts about withdrawing their occupation troops from their satellites. Since both the Helsinki and Vienna talks involve the possibility of decisions whose effects cannot be predicted, it is next-to-impossible to predict their outcome. No genuine results may be forthcoming, but, on the other hand, both Eastern and Western foreign policy may be substantially altered.

## Once Romanian, Always Romanian

by Dumitru Danielopol

WASHINGTON — A year ago I pointed out in a column that Communist Romania had adopted a bizarre nationality law under which Bucharest claimed the right to designate anyone a Romanian citizen regardless of what legal steps he might have taken to proclaim allegiance to another state.

According to the law, no one — or his descendants — loses Romanian nationality unless Bucharest courts so decide. It makes no difference how long ago a person or his ancestors left Romania.

### Subsequent Citizenship Denied

The law specifically rejects any nationality that a former Romanian or his descendants may have adopted or inherited. Once a Romanian, always a Romanian, unless the Romanian government decides to let him go. And before that can happen he must pledge allegiance to the Communist regime in Romania!

### Totally Retroactive

No limit is set on the law's retroactive clauses, so Romanian authorities could implement them as they wish.

When I called attention to this peculiar law, I pointed out the danger it posed for any former Romanian who might venture to visit his homeland in these supposed safe days of detente. Any such visitor can be denied exit. The law says he's still a Romanian subject. He can be tried for alleged past sins. He might even be drafted into the Romanian army.

A few months ago a Romanian diplomat in Washington challenged my interpretation of the law. He said my article had created fears among former Romanians who might otherwise travel to that country.

The Romanian embassy gave assurances that travelers would suffer no consequences from the new law. My "Danielopol interpretation," they said, was wrong.

I asked the embassy to give me these assurances in an official memorandum. Nothing happened, for good reason.

The Romanian embassy is in no position to contradict my interpretation because it is also the interpretation of the European law division of the Library of Congress. I had checked my facts with them before writing my March 1972 column. I've checked again. The law, we both believe, exposes former Romanians to great potential danger if they enter that country.

At the request of Congress, the Romanian section of the Library of Congress issued a paper explaining these dangers.

### No Assurance

"Any foreigner of Romanian descent is considered a Romanian citizen and subject only to the Romanian law upon his return to Romania and he may need an exit visa (and a Romanian passport) from the Romanian government in order to leave the country again. He may be tried to Romanian courts for his activities abroad or for violation of the law, i.e., for having been an enemy of the state or anti-Communist. Therefore,

foreigners of Romanian descent may enter Romania but there is no assurance that they will be free to return to the United States."

What is more, the lawyers at the Library of Congress warn that "assurances" given by Romanian embassies to would-be travelers to that country are worthless. What is required is nothing less than an "authoritative interpretation or a directive ruling of the Supreme Court (in Romania) in regard to the respective provisions of the 1971 law so that those who desire

to return to their country of origin should be able to rely on some legal basis of non-persecution," the library lawyers say.

Until this happens, anyone of Romanian ancestry travels to Romania at his own risk. The Bucharest government, by law, denies that his adopted country has any right to protect him.

I'll be happy to write another column on the "Danielopol Interpretation" whenever the Romanian Supreme Court decides to recognize international rights of citizenship.

## Exile Tributes Danielopol

Dumitru Danielopol was once granted a personal tribute by someone affected by the kind of policy he describes. Vasile Posteuca, Romanian professor, poet, and editor, wrote of Danielopol:

"A newspaperman who rose to fame through great efforts and titanic work, he symbolizes the splendid presence of the traditional and Christian spirit that goes far beyond the value of the newspaper and confronts the malignancy of this world, defending the freedom of America and true democracy." (Amerika)

Posteuca, a survivor of Buchenwald, was exiled from Romania in 1941 because of his anti-Communist writings. In the U.S. he was the editor of the Romanian-American newspaper *Drum* and professor of languages at Mankato State College in Minnesota.

Dying of cancer in late 1972, Posteuca wanted only to be reunited with his daughter living in Romania. After much difficulty, she was able to come to the U.S. to be with him. "I feel good," he said upon seeing her. "Thank you American people for giving me this dream." After Posteuca died, one of his friends commented: "He was a lonely man. An exile. He became an American citizen Tuesday because this country gave him welcome arms."

Posteuca also wrote of Danielopol: "His voice doesn't interpret only the day-to-day events, but it is also the voice of a great philosopher and sage, a great Christian heart and a first-class humanist. Maybe God has scattered us across this planet in order to help the Christian and humanist world extract itself from danger. We have not come to the West to an easy life, but to fight and sacrifice."

# FLF Participates In Mindszenty Meeting

The Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation (CMF) held its 15th Anniversary conference from March 30-April 1 in St. Louis, Missouri, home of its national headquarters. Several FLF members were invited to attend the conference, which attracted over 200 people from all over the country.

The Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation was founded by concerned Catholics who realized the need to actively oppose Communism's aggressive nature and its atheistic ideology. The CMF is named after the famous Cardinal Mindszenty, who was imprisoned both by the Nazis and the Communists before being liberated by freedom fighters during the Hungarian revolution. The Cardinal, however, did not flee his country but continued his work against his country's oppressors while in exile at the American Embassy in Budapest after the



suppression of the revolution. Only after the urging of Pope Paul did Cardinal Mindszenty leave Hungary and come to the West last year. He is still quite active in opposing Communism and ministering to thousands of Hungarian refugees all over the world. The Cardinal will be making his first visit to several U.S. cities this fall.

Miss Eleanor Schlafly, executive secretary of the CMF, did an impressive job in arranging the program. Speakers included Gen. Lewis M. Walt, U.S.M.C. (ret.), Rev. Edmund F. McCaffery, FLF President Neil Salonen, and Dr. Fred Schwarz of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade.

### The Drug Offensive

Gen. Walt led the program with an enlightening speech on "The Communist Drug Offensive." There has been much speculation that the Communists, particularly the Chinese, have been a major supplier of drugs to our youth in the United States. Gen. Walt was asked by the Senate subcommittee on Internal Security to make a fact-finding trip to Asia to determine to what extent the Communists were involved in drug-smuggling operations.

Gen. Walt claimed he had circumstantial evidence which indicated that 90% of all opium smuggled out of Asia is grown in Red China. The Chinese Communists use roaming tribesmen in bordering countries like Laos, Burma and Thailand to



Gary Jarmin and Neil Salonen being interviewed for "Dangers of Apathy"

do the work of transporting the drugs to underworld dealers in the West. Walt added that the Communist Chinese ships in Hong Kong are the only ones the British authorities are not allowed to inspect. In turn, a major amount of illicit drugs in New York are smuggled in by the Hong Kong Seamen's Union, an association controlled by the Communists.

Gen. Walt concluded that stringent measures are necessary to halt the use of illicit drugs, including stiffer penalties for drug traffickers and better anti-drug education in our schools. Subversive organizations involved in drug smuggling, he said, "must be dealt with."

### A Spiritual Struggle

Saturday afternoon FLF President Neil Salonen spoke on "Aggressive Atheism" along with several other members of a panel. Salonen noted that parallel to the growth of atheism, satanism, and occultism, is the growth in popularity of radical Marxist ideas. He added that the heart of the struggle between Communism and the Free World "is not between Communism on one hand and capitalism or

democracy on the other; it is essentially between the atheistic, materialist ideas of Communism and one's spiritual belief in God." Salonen concluded that "we cannot hope to win by dealing with the symptoms" but that we must go to the heart of the struggle to bring "ideological victory over Communism through the superiority of our own spiritual beliefs."

That same afternoon FLF members Gary Jarmin, James Cowin, and Judy Barnes conducted a workshop for about 50 students on how young people can work more effectively to combat Communist influence on campus.

FLF Pres. Neil Salonen, Secretary-General Gary Jarmin and Research Coordinator James Cowin were also invited to make a 15 minute tape describing FLF's activities for CMF's radio program, "The Dangers of Apathy."

Saturday evening's guest speaker, the Rev. Edmund F. McCaffery, gave an inspirational talk on "The Ethics of National Security." Rev. McCaffery pointed out that power can be ethical when used to preserve peace and stability. Yet if the U.S. allows a totalitarian and aggressive nation to gain too much power, he said, we would be acting immorally.

The conference concluded on Sunday with an enlightening talk by Dr. Fred Schwarz on "Marcuse and Sex on Campus." Dr. Schwarz gave a concise expose of the so-called father of the New Left's theories and his views of the free-sex movement as a revolutionary tool to bring about the destruction of our society.

From all observances the CMF conference was as successful as it was educational. FLF is looking forward to attending such future conferences as a base to exchange each organization's experiences and ideas, thus advancing our common goal in bringing victory over Communism.

# Left-Wing Anti-Semitism Combatted

The Youth Committee for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East has announced the launching of a major effort to combat a "rising tide of left-wing anti-semitism on America's campuses"

The Youth Committee, a national coalition dedicated to rallying sentiment for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, especially singled out for criticism the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), a Trotskyist-Communist organization affiliated with the Socialist Worker's Party (SWP).

David Kopilow, executive secretary of the Youth Committee, noted that, "The YSA calls for the 'elimination of the Zionist state' but never mentions what the concrete results of such action would be. The Arabs, regardless of whether they are conservative or 'revolutionary' are clear on this point -- genocide will be committed against the Israeli population. If the Nazi holocaust is repeated in the Middle East, the YSA will share in the responsibility."

Lawrence Gulotta, New York director of the Youth Committee, pointed out that The Militant, the official newspaper of the SWP and the YSA, has opened its pages to blatantly anti-semitic diatribes of Arab terrorist groups. One such group, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, has gone so far as to call for an attack on Jews of all nations.

The statement concluded: "YSA anti-semitism must be placed in proper context. There has been an alarming rise of blatant anti-semitism, from sources as diverse as Italy's neo-fascist movement to the Soviet government. The true response of a group that claims, as the YSA does, that it is merely anti-Israel, not anti-semitic should be to publicly disassociate itself from these various trends, as well as the anti-semitism of its Arab allies. That the YSA has chosen to join the anti-semitic chorus instead of fighting it, is an indictment that no amount of verbal slight-of-hand can refute."

Gulotta indicated that the Youth Committee will expand its activities against left-wing anti-semitism by waging a grass roots effort in the youth community to challenge the legitimacy of the groups that "propagate anti-Israel and anti-Semitic views."

## Capitol Report

# U.S. - Soviet Trade - -

by James Cowin



The dilemmas of the Cold War, long the problems of those concerned with defense and communications, have expanded into a new area. The policy of detente, sparking Western desire for increased contacts with the Soviet bloc, has suddenly created a new dilemma: how much U.S. trade to grant the Soviets? American businessmen, long the bulwark of traditional American values, suddenly find themselves in a grey zone between being patriotic and cashing in on new markets and increased profit.

The problem involves the nature of the goods most desired by the Soviets. The full-scale military buildup and modernization of the armed forces begun in the late fifties and early sixties under Khrushchev is steamrolling along. The Soviets need sophisticated electronics components--especially computers--and highly advanced U.S. machine tools which are not produced in the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that these goods will most likely be used for military purposes. For instance, computers can be part of an ABM defense system. It is equally obvious, however, that if U.S. companies refuse to sell these goods because of their strategic nature, the Soviets will still obtain them. Japanese and European nations, including NATO allies, do not have as stringent export restrictions to the Soviets as does the U.S. So Soviets can buy their machine tools and electronics components from them, causing U.S. corporations to lose millions of dollars in profits.

The dilemma is compounded by the nature of Soviet society. U.S. businessmen hope that the Soviets, if they can be persuaded to buy consumer goods from the West, will provide a large

untapped source of profit. *Electronic News* estimates that the Soviet market will reach one billion dollars annually by 1980.

The drive for lowered export restrictions has been led by many of the biggest U.S. defense contractors. General Telephone and Electronics, Sperry Rand, ITT and Control Data have been pressuring the Commerce Department's East-West Trade Bureau to ease the curbs on sales to the Eastern bloc.

The trade issue has not yet been exposed to enough public debate to justify a conclusion. But past history of trade dealings with the Soviets shows that the U.S. had better be wary. Recent investigations by the General Accounting Office indicate that the US-Soviet wheat deal was poorly negotiated. American representatives did not realize the seriousness of the situation in the Soviet Union and gave the Soviets the best price possible. This high price pushed up wheat prices throughout the U.S., and caused a drain on the wheat market here, creating bread shortage.

It must be remembered also that trade does not guarantee friendship. The British traded with the Germans until war was declared in September, 1939; Stalin's supply trains were impounded in Germany in June, 1941, when the Nazis invaded Russia. American GI's in the Philippines were outraged to see the Japanese advancing in Ford trucks.

Trade is not the barometer of East-West relations. The Soviet ideological outlook, which provides the key to their aims, and the tenacity with which the Soviets pursue the arms race must also be considered. Unfortunately neither appears favorable. U.S. businessmen had better not raise their hopes too high.

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

## The Rising Tide

The Rising Tide is published bi-weekly by the Freedom Leadership Foundation, Inc., a non-profit educational organization dedicated to developing the standards of leadership necessary to advance the cause of freedom in the struggle against Communism. Editor: Louise Berry. Four dollars yearly (26 issues) or 25 cents per copy.

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## Increasing Unrest In the Ukraine

by Gary Jarmin

The hostile attitude of the Soviets toward increased people-to-people contact between Communist and free nations is understandable, judging from the growth of disturbances they are having at home. A recent bulletin published by the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations reports that repression and unrest in the Ukraine have been on the rise, particularly since the new era of "detente" began.

### Riot of 10,000

The report stated that over 10,000 people participated in riots in Dniodzerzitynsk, damaging KGB and Ministry of Security buildings, destroying all political documents, personal data; smashing windows, breaking doors and tearing down portraits of Brezhnev, Lenin, and other Soviet leaders. One KGB agent was killed during the disturbances, and several houses belonging to party and military officials were destroyed.

KGB units opened fire on the crowd, over half of which was young people and children, killing ten and injuring hundreds of others. A Ukrainian student perished in a KGB building that was destroyed during a fire.

The trouble flared on June 25 when several youths were arrested for teasing a Soviet soldier as being identified with Russian occupation forces in the Ukraine. Large demonstrations to protest the arrest began; the Soviets responded with everything they had, including units from the military garrison and the KGB. After two days of disturbance, nine buildings were either destroyed or damaged and scores were arrested.

Another demonstration broke out in Dnipropetrivsk on September 19, 1972 among disgruntled workers. They surrounded the regional Communist Party headquarters, protesting and demanding a higher standard of living and more national freedom. Military and police units were called out and apparently opened fire on the unarmed strikers.

In another incident at a military factory near Iran-Frankirsk, a number of small arms disappeared. The KGB tracked down members of the Ukrainian who had taken them. A shooting later developed; several people were killed.

### An Unhealthy Attitude?

Communist authorities are continuing to harass and imprison Ukrainian intellectuals and nationalists. One school teacher, Bohdar Keyvan, was sentenced to a year of forced labor. He was originally dismissed from his job on the ridiculous grounds that his father had been a "kulak" at one time and still had an "unhealthy" attitude. Being an expert teacher of English, Keyvan earned his living by tutoring while residing with his father. He was found

guilty of "idleness."

### Thirty Years in Prison for His Father

The Communists claim that they have ended all kinds of prejudice, but in reality they have condemned many to imprisonment merely because of their social background. For example, Yuri Shukhevych, son of Roman Shukhevych Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian resistance against the Nazis and Soviets during World War II has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for his third time. He was first sentenced at the age of 15 to ten years' imprisonment in 1948. On the day of his release he was re-arrested and given a second ten-year term. Finally released in 1968, he was



YURI SHUKHEVYCH

exiled from the Ukraine and lived in Nalchick until the time of his third arrest on February 27, 1972. On September 12, 1972, Yuri was sentenced to ten years at hard labor and five years exile. His "crime": consistently resisting Soviet pressure to denounce his father.

Three more Ukrainian intellectuals, Iryna Stasiv Kalynets, Stephania Shabatura, and Ivan Hel were also meted out stiff sentences for alleged "anti-Soviet" agitation and propaganda. For Hel it was his second imprisonment, which this time exceeded the maximum penalty of seven years. He was sentenced to ten years in jail and five years of exile.

### A Provoked Suicide

In a more dramatic incident a thirty-year-old engineer, Katala, committed suicide to protest arrests and repression. While being interrogated by the KGB on May 28, 1972, Katala feared that he might break down under psychological tortures and testify against his friends. He managed to dash out of the room of his interrogator into a corridor. With shouts of protest he thrust a concealed pair of scissors into his heart. He was dead by the time KGB officers caught up with him.

Detente may sound promising for naive hopefuls in the west, but for the oppressed peoples behind the Iron Curtain, it means more arrests, violence and repression.

## European Youth

# Detente not Prevailing Everywhere

### Ideal vs Reality

Mr. David N. Dorn, president of the United States Youth Council, reported on his experience as a delegate to the European Youth Security Conference in the February issue of the *AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News*, concluding that: "The Conference provided a brief but thorough education about what happens in an arena dominated on the one hand by the Communists and on the other hand by non-Communists whose desire for friendship and reconciliation with the Communists is put above all other interests."

The conference, sponsored by the Council of European National Youth Committees, was comprised of delegates from the national youth councils of Western Europe and the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Communist international youth organization.

Mr. Dorn noted that the opening remarks of each delegation were interchangeable, calling for "the end of the 'cold war,' recognition of the two Germanies and their admittance to the UN; reduction of nuclear weapons; opposition to the Fascist governments of Greece, Spain, and Portugal; and support for 'liberation movements.' Most included denunciations of the U.S. and many attacked the Common Market as well. The attacks on the U.S. fell into the two categories: the familiar and the esoteric. The former included the attacks on the U.S. role in Vietnam, NATO, and multi-national corporations. The latter included the Esperanto organization's excoriation of the U.S. simply for speaking the English language."

### "Controversial" Issues

Apparently there was an understanding among the organizers of the conference that only non-controversial issues in the context of East-West relations would be discussed. Mr. Dorn observed their definition of "controversial" and its effects: "Since the Western European youth organizations were amply willing to criticize violations of freedom which occur in the West, and the Communists are happy to join in, these matters become by definition 'non-controversial.'" But since the Communists reject all criticisms of the East, any such criticism is "controversial," and, therefore, inappropriate."

Mr. Dorn's brief opening speech stressed two points: "First, that before the cold war could be declared ended, its causes must be reviewed, and second, that in the rush for detente, certain human rights must not be placed out of bounds....we must not become weary and fail to protest the racist regime in South Africa, the genocide in Burundi, the political prisoners in Czechoslovakia and Lithuania....we must apply the criteria of human rights to all countries and to all peoples."

Even this mild statement had immediate results both inside the conference and beyond. Two Soviet delegates quickly conferred with an American, reaching an agreement that "...if the U.S. delegates would refrain from such issues, the Soviets would not bring up Angela Davis, racism in the U.S. and so forth." He also got a bad press--the first press release from the conference did not summarize his remarks. And "the major Helsinki newspaper reported that my remarks were intended to disrupt the positive work of the conference. The press releases and even the translations of documents were so biased that a top leader of CENYC handed me a copy of his speech in the original language and asked me to have it translated in the U.S. because the official translation was so bad."

As the conference progressed, the disparity between the agreed-upon objectives and the actual proceedings became evident. The objectives were: "the right of peoples to self-determination and the creation of democratic living conditions" and "non-interference in each other's internal affairs, recognizing the right of any state to choose without external interference its own social and political systems..." What actually happened, though, says Mr. Dorn, was that "examples of infringements by the West of such rights were criticized by East and West Europeans alike. But participants were unwilling to discuss the Soviet role in Eastern Europe or the Brezhnev Doctrine. A delegate making any criticism of the East was denounced as a proponent of the 'cold war.'" Mr. Dorn cites as an example the quick put-down of a resolution sponsored by a Frenchman to condemn recent repression in Czechoslovakia.

The meetings of the International Union of Socialist Youth, attended by Mr. Dorn, reflected its atmosphere of anti-Americanism and a desire to cooperate with the Communists. For example, Mr. Dorn reports that Jerry Swenson, general secretary of the group, said in his opening remarks: "IUSY considers the only way of tackling and breaking down the cold war and achieve the relaxation of tension in Europe is to fight against international capitalism and the big monopolies which have been the direct and indirect causes of all unhappiness and wars."

### Detente

Mr. Dorn asked the IUSY caucus to take up the issue of Communist totalitarianism "...or at least to take a position that a decrease in repression was also necessary if the 'detente' would be successful." He was told that the IUSY had a "strategy" of first gaining detente and, then taking advantage of the resultant increase in freedom of movement and information.

But Mr. Dorn gained some support. A Swedish Socialist criticized the "strategy," saying that, "as democratic Socialists, we must take a strong stand against totalitarians....Our children will ask us about the Soviet totalitarians and we will say never mind, we have a strategy."

Mr. Dorn then pressed the caucus to raise the issue of Czechoslovakian repression. He was told that it would make the IUSY look "like the conservatives who had already raised the issue." He then offered a compromise statement and was assured that it would be included in the closing remarks to the conference.

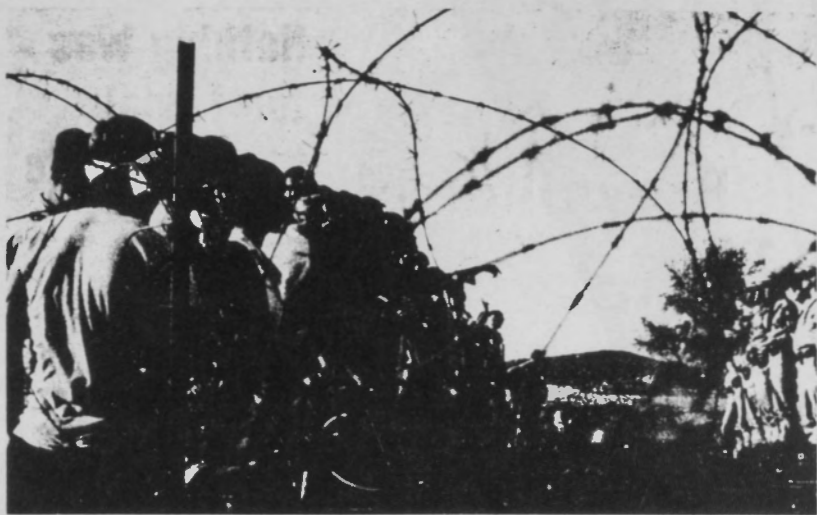
And it was. "Swenson gave the speech and did mention Czechoslovakia. He said that the IUSY was disturbed by the conservatives who used the Czechoslovakian issue to start the cold war over again..."

Mr. Dorn's report causes one to wonder if all youth are really being led to seek a true spirit of detente.

### PHOTO CREDITS

Page 3 - Mass Rally - ABN Correspondence, January-February 1973.  
Page 5 - Cardinal Mindszenty - *Mindszenty The Man*, by Joseph Vecsey and Phyllis Schlafly, the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, St. Louis, 1972.  
Page 6 - Ukrainian Protest - *Revolutionary Voices*, ABN, 1972.

# Soviet Ideology Encounters Western "Propaganda"



by James Cowin

Since the Soviet Union is a totalitarian state where the public attitude is of prime importance, the Soviet government, fearing "counter-revolutionary" influences, exercises strong control over the information to which its citizens are exposed. It uses a combination of force and persuasion to command even passive loyalty from the Soviet people. In addition to a huge police intelligence network used to crack down on underground publishing operations and break up religious gatherings, an immense propaganda machine is in operation. Daily multiple doses of Marxist-Leninist ideology are fed through the media, in schools, and in Communist party meetings and bulletins.

The Communists, projecting their own problems and solutions into their concept of U.S. society, have assumed that the U.S. "bourgeois ruling class," using the government as its tool, engages in similar activities to maintain the loyalty of the American public. They have seized upon books like Vance Packard's *The Naked Society* to "prove" that the loyalty of the U.S. workers is obtained only through psychological stage-managing.

In *International Affairs*, a Soviet journal of political analysis, B. Bessonov writes on the manipulation of mass thinking, or, as the article is entitled, "The Strategy of Spiritual Suppression." He asserts that the mass media have provided the bourgeois state with an effective tool for controlling public behavior. The media provide an effective supplement to the repressive police forces by manipulating the workers' thinking.

## "A well-equipped system of flatteries..."

Such manipulation is necessary, according to the author, because of the "sharpening class conflict" between the bourgeoisie and the workers. To Mr. Bessonov, the situation in the West has

so deteriorated that the old standbys of "law, morality, and religion" have failed to ease the workers' disillusionment with capitalism. As Lenin remarked, the capitalists, says Bessonov, must use a "well-equipped system of flattery, lies, fraud, juggling with fashionable and popular catchwords, and promising all manner of reforms and blessings to the workers...as long as they renounce the revolutionary struggle." Bessonov writes that the U.S. government insures a proper response through an elaborate network of intelligence gathering set up to keep tabs on the activities of the people. He quotes Packard's assertion that "millions of Americans are living in an atmosphere in which peering electronic eyes, undercover agents, lie detectors, hidden tape recorders, bureaucratic investigators, and outrageously intensive questionnaires are becoming commonplace...Privacy is becoming harder and harder to attain, surveillance more and more pervasive."

## "Means are substituted for goals..."

He writes, in addition, that workers are bombarded with advertisements urging them to seek a higher standard of living and to acquire symbols of power and prestige. The orientation of the average American is toward an affluent society where, as Eric Fromm points out, "means are substituted for goals, and production and consumption are the main purpose in life."

The result of the technological carrot-and-stick treatment, according to Bessonov, is to produce a drab, unoriginal "man-on-the-street," whose main concern is how to satisfy his desire for material goods. Workers whose goal is a second car or a bigger house will not comprehend that bourgeois exploitation is the reason for their problems. Bessonov in fact suggests that the technological manipulation of the masses in capitalist society is the beginning of a "Brave

New World" where all babies are born in test tubes and each is controlled all his life according to his class position.

## Western Propaganda Threatening

The Communists use propaganda as a highly effective weapon in international diplomacy. When the West responds with programs such as Radio Free Europe and Radio of Free Asia, they are accused by the Communists of sinister motives. To the Soviets, the West is not fighting for its life but is seeking to destroy the "socialist system," and Bessonov treats Western "propaganda" as vile deceit.

Bessonov quotes Alard von Shack, a West German expert on ideological warfare: "One must develop indifference to the goals of the Communist state leadership by making use of national distinctions, religious superstitions, and human frailties, like envy, feminine vanity, and pleasure-seeking. Economics, morals, and other shortcomings...should be ruthlessly pilloried for everyone to see, so as to induce the population to engage in passive resistance and sabotage." Shack is one of several West German propaganda experts and psychologists quoted who make *realpolitik* statements. Bessonov's aim is to associate capitalist society in general, and West Germany in particular, with Nazism or Fascism, and Shack's statements provide ideal material.

Bessonov notes that American workers are also aroused through the media. Words like "communism," "socialism," and "Marxism" are linked with words such as "cold war," "inhumanity," and "aggressiveness" so that the workers will automatically associate the Communists with evil. In addition, Communist and Western systems are presented in stereotypes. The American masses hear about "Soviet imperialism," "totalitarianism," and the "Communist menace," all of which must be defended against by the "free world."

The Communists, acknowledging the dangers of a nuclear holocaust, feel that the ideological struggle will be won by words. Bessonov acknowledges the power of words and again projects Communist thinking into the Western media. To the Soviets the purpose of the media is not objective reporting but manipulating opinions. Another West German propaganda expert named Schickling is quoted as saying, "with the aid of news reports--these missiles of the cold war--we can win or lose the whole world."

But, Bessonov says, the West is doomed to fail despite all its efforts. The workers will evidently discover the real socio-economic situation in the U.S. and worker hostility will continue to rise to a boiling point.

Bessonov proclaims the inevitability of this crisis because of the "fatal contradiction within capitalism"--the exploitation of the worker by the bourgeoisie.

It is impossible to say how much truth there is to Bessonov's accusations. It is certain, however, that no intelligence-gathering activity by the U.S. government approaches the scope announced by Bessonov.

In fact, his description more accurately applies to the Soviet Union than to the United States.

His aim, however, is not to tell the truth, but to paint a bleak picture of the U.S. To him, our government is cunning, unscrupulous, and perpetuates itself by twisting the mind of the common man.

The U.S. is also close friends with evil West German Nazi-types who profess to use propaganda for vicious aims. The alleged intensity of thought control programs shows the decay of capitalist society, and is only one of the evils which it has brought to the surface.

One must conclude after a look at Bessonov's article that the Soviets appear not to have mellowed in the least in their attitudes toward the U.S. mentality.

## 'And They Forgot About the Future...'

*One there who felt it  
who saw right through the blinds.  
He tried his best to tell them  
he tried to bend their minds.  
But charting out a risky course  
along the way he finds  
ideas aren't accepted  
if convention thus unwinds.*

*And his warning words went echoing  
down the empty hall.  
And his lonely thoughts were shattered  
against the concrete wall.  
And they couldn't hear his first word,  
didn't wait to hear his last—  
And they forgot about the future  
while distorting all the past.*

*Safety lies in numbers  
so how could they be wrong?  
They thought they had him beaten  
when they muffled out his song.  
They thought they were the victors,  
by conforming, all made strong—  
Though they were naught but blindmen  
in a faceless throng.*

*And his warning words went echoing  
down the empty hall,  
And his lonely thoughts were shattered  
against the concrete wall.  
And they couldn't hear his first word,  
didn't wait to hear his last—  
And they forgot about the future  
while distorting all the past.*

*He doesn't know the answers,  
he only sees the way  
to question what our purpose is  
and learn it day by day,  
to find out what we really mean  
by what we think and say,  
to climb out of our narrow cells  
and rip the cords away.*

*And his warning words went echoing  
down the empty hall,  
And his lonely thoughts were shattered  
against the concrete wall.  
And they couldn't hear his first word,  
didn't wait to hear his last—  
And they forgot about the future  
while distorting all the past.*

*He whispers it in churches  
he screams it in the streets,  
but no matter how he tells it,  
it's deafness that he meets,  
no matter what his effort  
they always miss the beats...  
Why should such a simple truth  
be pounded with defeats?*

*And his warning words went echoing  
down the empty hall.  
And his lonely thoughts were shattered  
against the concrete wall.  
And they couldn't hear his first word,  
didn't wait to hear his last—  
And they forgot about the future  
while distorting all the past.*

*He tries to share with others  
what he knows he'll never own,  
he tries to go on living  
with a heart that's ripped and sewn.  
Will he give it all away some day  
or give up with a moan?  
Will truth become reality?  
The answer is unknown.*

Felice Walton