

# The Rising Tide

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

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Cong. Ruth from Texas addresses reception on Capitol Hill for over 200 foreign students hosted by FLF.



Japanese and American students share experiences during foreign students visit to Washington.

## Cultural Unity Sought by New FLF Sister Group

A recently established sister organization of FLF, the International Cultural Foundation (ICF), is beginning to make its influence felt in the struggle for international understanding and cooperation.

FLF joined with the ICF to host nearly 250 students from Europe and Japan who came to Washington on a field-trip August 14-16 as part of the 5-week ICF-sponsored "International Leadership Seminar." The seminar, from July 15-August 23, included field trips to New York, Boston, and Washington to learn about American history and culture. The students spent most of their time receiving instructions in the Unification Ideology, including Dr. Sang Hun Lee's "New Critique of Communism," at ICF's international training center at Barrytown, New York.

### Guest Lecturers

The students also heard lectures from nine distinguished guest professors speaking on different aspects of international relations. The professors included Prof. David Rowe from Yale; Prof. Norman Isaacs from the Columbia University Department of Journalism; Prof. Franco Modigliani from MIT; and Dr. John Eccles, Nobel Prize winner from the University of Buffalo Department of Physiology.

The students numbered, by country, 110 Japanese, 74 Koreans (mostly residents of Japan), 40 French, 20 German, and 3 British. The students were chosen for the seminar by ICF representatives in the countries involved. Advertisements were made on campuses, then applicants were interviewed and told what to expect in the course. Students were required to follow a strictly enforced dress and good conduct code. Tuition was almost entirely subsidized by the ICF.

### Purpose

The purpose of the seminar, according to the program outline, given to the students, is "to build a bond of understanding among all of the participants that will enable them to lead their countries to world peace. We believe this can be accomplished by the study of principles that transcend national, religious, and racial barriers."

The ICF was founded by Rev. Sun

Myung Moon in Japan in 1968. Since then it was launched several projects in addition to the leadership seminar.

**FLF Founder to Speak at Madison Square Garden.**

See picture, page 3.

One major program of the ICF is the annual International Conference on Unity of the Sciences. The first conference was held in New York on November 1972, the second in Tokyo last year, and the next one will be held this November in London. The purpose of these conferences is to develop an understanding which will bring about an integration of science and moral values. Indeed, the conference theme in each case has been "The Moral Orientation of the Sciences." Scientists from Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, the Republic of China, Korea, and United States have participated.

### Medical Teams

The ICF also sponsors "Goodwill Medical Services" in Korea and Taiwan. This program consists of mostly Japanese doctors, medical students and nurses who volunteer to serve for a week or two dispensing free medical care to the poor and underprivileged in these countries.

### Professors World Peace Academy

Also connected with the ICF, in Korea, is the Professors World Peace Academy. Reportedly the "largest professional organization in Korea, PWPA consists of over 200 professors and academic leaders from all of the major Korean universities, embracing every major academic discipline. The purpose of PWPA is to sponsor academic studies in areas which can contribute to the establishment of world peace. The PWPA's magazine, "Forum," is a respected journal in the Korean academic community, its influence is said to be growing among the

(Continued on page 7)

## Mrs. Park's Assassin Found to Have Communist Ties

By Hal McKenzie

In a country which has experienced many tragedies in its long history, the slaying of Korean President Park Chung Hee's wife is an especially severe blow. Mrs. Park was killed August 15 by a bullet meant to take the life of her husband.

Mrs. Park, born Yook Young Soo in 1925, was universally revered by Koreans as a gentle, intelligent, compassionate woman, somewhat ameliorating the stern demeanor of her husband. She was a familiar figure at Korean social and cultural events. And she demonstrated an active concern for the common people, often taking a personal hand in social welfare projects.

The many Koreans reported weeping at Mrs. Park's funeral on Monday, August 19 indicate the depth of the grief that the Korean people feel at Mrs. Park's death.

More than 1 million mourners reportedly lined the streets for her funeral procession. Her death, however, casts an even deeper pall on the embattled peninsula, already darkened by political restrictions and tensions exacerbated by the Communist North Korea's continuous subversion attempts and invasion threat.

### Communist complicity suggested

The facts uncovered by the investigation of the assassination attempt by both Korean and Japanese police leave little doubt that the assassin was inspired, and probably funded and directed, by Communist elements.

According to news reports, the assassin has been identified as Mun Se Kwang, a Korean resident of Japan. He is reported to be in his twenties, to have grown up in a Korean section of Osaka, to have been part of a left-wing study group as a youth. He is also said to have been involved in the anti-Park group, the Korean Youth League, although the League says he left the organization six years ago.

Mun entered Korea with a Japanese passport in the name of Yukio Yoshii. Japanese police report that Mr. Yoshii's wife had known Mun in the study group. Mrs. Yoshii was arrested on August 16 by Japanese police in Osaka for having given Mun her husband's birth certificate so he could get the false passport.

Japanese police also reported that Mrs. Yoshii and Mun took a trip together to Hong Kong last fall. The expenses of that trip, the cost of the trip to Seoul, the expensive hotel room Mun lived in prior to his assassination attempt, the high-priced car he rented to drive to the assassination site, and his relatively affluent life-style



while unemployed led the Japanese police to suspect that he received funds from an outside source.

### North Korean involvement alleged

The Chief of the special ROK investigation of the case, Prosecutor Kim Il-Tu, told a press conference on August 19 that a North Korean agent together with an operative of the Pyongyang-controlled Korean Resident's Association (Chosoren) had directed and funded Mun in his assassination attempt.

According to Prosecutor Kim, the unidentified North Korean agent operated out of a North Korean freighter, the "Mankyongbong-Ho," which has been travelling between the North Korean port

of Hamburg and several Japanese ports, including Osaka. The Chosoren operative was identified as Kim Ho-Ryong, age about 40, who is the Political Section Chief of a Chosoren chapter in Osaka.

Prosecutor Kim quoted Mun as confessing that he was recruited by the pair around September 5, 1972 for revolutionary indoctrination and given the mission in early November, 1972, from Kim Ho-Ryong to assassinate President Park at the Samil Independence Day ceremony in Seoul on March 1, 1974.

The agent allegedly gave Mun 500,000 yen, telling him to purchase a pistol at a black market in Hong Kong for use in the assassination. This was sup-

posedly the reason for Mun's above-mentioned trip to Hong Kong with Mrs. Yoshii. However, during their three-day stay in Hong Kong, they apparently failed to obtain the weapon, forcing the postponement of the assassination attempt. Mun succeeded in stealing two revolvers from an Osaka police box on July 18, 1974, one of which was used to kill Mrs. Park, the Prosecutor said.

On May 5, 1974, Mun was said to have made contact through Kim Ho-Ryong with the North Korean agent aboard the Mankyongbong-Ho during its stop in Osaka. The agent allegedly gave Mun new instructions to assassinate Park during the August 15 Independence Day ceremony. Kim then gave Mun 800,000 yen for expenses and instructed him to gain a passport with the help of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshii. With the Japanese passport in Mr. Yoshii's name, Mun entered Seoul on August 6. He took a room at the posh Chosun Hotel, keeping to himself and staying indoors most of the time. On August 15, he rented an expensive car to drive to the National Theater, where President Park was speaking. Some reports say that Mun was able to enter the hall by being mistaken as a Japanese diplomat.

The Japanese accomplices of the assassination plot are expected to be uncovered as the Japanese investigation on Kim Ho-Ryong progresses. Prosecutor Kim said. The ROK investigation team has asked the Japanese police for cooperation in the investigation through Interpol and diplomatic channels.

The August 15 assassination attempt was the second Communist attempt on President Park's life. On January 21, 1968, a 31-man North Korean Commando team infiltrated into Seoul and came near the presidential palace before being stopped by Seoul police, who killed all but one of the would-be assassins.

### U.S. Press Reaction

Reaction to Mrs. Park's murder in the American press has tended to score the Seoul Government for attempting to "link" the assassination with Park's opponents, especially the Communists. Much comment was made in the press about the "political overtones" of the eulogies at Mrs. Park's funeral, which strongly condemned Communist complicity as the motivation behind the assassination plot. An editorial in the *Washington Post* said that "President Park, by his fierce and cruel repressions against critics of all sorts, had created an atmosphere in which such acts are more likely to occur."

Mun, however, lived all his life in Japan and couldn't even speak the Korean language; therefore, the "political atmosphere" in Korea could hardly have been a factor in his motivation for the slaying.

Even disregarding the evidence disclosed by the ROK investigation the simple facts of the case corroborated by Japanese police indicate that Mun was strongly influenced by Marxist ideas, was aided by Japanese accomplices within his Marxist study group, and was heavily funded.

It is therefore not surprising that the Korean government is now calling for unity and a stronger stand against Communism following the death of the much-revered Korean First Lady. Her death points out to the Koreans a very real and terrifying danger, both from a militaristic and belligerent foe to the North and from Communist infiltration and subversion through Japan.



Cubans picket in front of Soviet Embassy protesting Castro's detention of 3 young men. (See story on page 2.)

## Allende's Daughter Tours U.S. on Fund-Raising Trip

Salvador Allende's exiled daughter recently completed a speaking tour of American cities and schools.

The State Department granted a 21-day visa to Beatriz Allende de Zuna, daughter of the late Marxist President of Chile. Mrs. Allende de Zuna is married to the second highest official of the Cuban Secret Police.

Mrs. Allende and her mother have been touring Europe and the Americas attacking the ruling military junta of Chile and raising funds to help Marxist guerrillas there.

Reliable sources have placed a link between Mrs. Allende's American tour

and Senator Edward M. Kennedy's Senate Subcommittee on refugees.

The visit by Mrs. Allende, who has been known to reside in Cuba, was much awaited by American leftist groups active in the anti-Chile pro-Allende campaign. The granting of Mrs. Allende's visa came as a surprise to many because of her close relations with Cuban Communists.

Chile's government has been under scrutiny by the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, which alleges mistreatment of political prisoners in Chile. The Subcommittee's proposed studies have raised uproar among Americans from other countries such as the U.S.S.R., Cuba and Hungary, where heavily documented

studies on the conditions of political prisoners have existed for years but have been virtually ignored.

Chileans in the U.S. and abroad have expressed disappointment in the treatment awarded to their new government, which they feel is a valid one supported by the majority of Chileans. They deplore the exaggerations about alleged government repression, while a security risk as Mrs. Allende is allowed to travel freely within the U.S.

Said one native Chilean now living in the United States, "The current regime is definitely getting a raw deal from the American press."

### In This Issue Demonstrations

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More Chinese risk death for freedom.....p.7





FLF delegation visits Con Son Island (left). FLF Secretary General Dan Fefferman stands in the doorway of a "tiger cage" (right), during his tour of Vietnam this year. Capitol Hill demonstrators' "replica" was less than half the size. The demonstrators claimed actual size would be "too heavy" to carry up the stairs.



## Tiger Cage Fraud Revealed

By Louise Berry

Visitors to the U.S. Capitol this summer are getting a bonus. This year they get to see a Vietnamese "Tiger Cage" and they get the following commentary:

"We come from many parts of the country to participate in this Tiger Cage Vigil and Fast: New England, the Midwest, the Middle Atlantic States, the South. Among us are office workers, farmers, bookkeepers, housewives, students, teachers and college professors, taxi cab drivers, and construction workers. Our ages range from 13 to 60. We are of varying religious faiths and educational backgrounds. In short, we are just like you -- average Americans, people with jobs, families, and a thousand reasons

we'd rather be somewhere else right now."

"With the tiger cage replica, we feel we can communicate as effectively as we would like with members of Congress, their staffs, and the general public."

They needn't have bothered coming. The focal point of their exhibit, a gray box they call a Tiger Cage, is not a Tiger Cage at all. In fact, it does not resemble anything currently in use in Vietnam.

What is on display at the Capitol is a wooden box hardly big enough for anyone to stand up in. Inside a faster is in shackles. Iron bars cross the top. Also at the exhibit are photos of anti-war activist Don Luce looking down into the Con Son Tiger

Cages.

What I saw at the exhibit is not what I saw in Vietnam. The Con Son Tiger Cages, abandoned since 1971, were not the subterranean pits they were purported to be. The opening at the top of the cage functions for ventilation; for each cell there is also a side ground-level entrance. The ten-foot high cells can comfortably contain ten standing men (Westerners, at that.) Only rust remains of the shackling posts, which were removed when the Vietnamese gained control of the prisoner from the French.

One could ask: "Does the replica instead depict American-built tiger cages instead of the old ones at Con Son?" There have been rumors of American Tiger Cages.

However, another recent visitor to Vietnam who took an extensive tour of their prisons claims that there are no American tiger cages. Those reported to be Tiger Cages are actually normal isolation cells of adequate size.

The Tiger Cage Exhibit participants have been challenged by people other than tourists - among them Congressional aides who have recently been to Vietnam. After one aide showed some of them a photo of himself inside a cage, one of them admitted that an actual size cage was too heavy for them to carry; therefore they made a smaller replica.

If one of our allies is abusing its people with U.S. money, we have a right to know it, of course, so that steps can be taken to correct it. Creating an illusory abuse as a basis for punitive action, i.e. reduction of aid, does no one any good and even masks the real problems.

## Cubans Protest Detention

An estimated 150 Cubans picketed the Soviet Embassy on Monday, August 12. The Cubans, mostly District of Columbia area residents, came to denounce Castro's detention of 3 Cuban young men last August 3. The men, Miguel Sales, 23, Luis Manuel Zuniga, 23, and Rodolfo Camps Verdecia, 25, had been granted asylum 6 months ago at Guantanamo Base. After having escaped to Florida, the 3 Cubans crossed the Florida Straits in a small motorboat to Cuba, in hopes of rescuing Verdecia's mother and Sales' wife and son. In their attempt they were captured by Castro Patrol Boats.

The protesters were calling upon the press, the O.A.S. Commission on Human Rights, Senator William J. Fulbright and the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee to intercede for the safety of the three young men.

According to Jose Antonio Font, one of the demonstration leaders: "At this time of rapprochement and easing of tensions, we appeal to the international organizations and world leaders not to overlook the situation of these three young men as the world comes closer to detente with Castro."

Several Cuban exiles organizations

participated in the demonstration, issuing a joint statement supporting the human rights of these innocent men acting out of devotion to their families. Asked why the Soviet Embassy had been chosen, a demonstration replied: "Unfortunately, that is the only government Cuba has today."

Mr. Font of Abdala Cuban Movement, Pedro Ortiz of La Casa Cuba and Frank Calzon of the Georgetown Cuban Students Association, founding members of the Cuban National Front, were among the leading organizers of the anti-Castro protest. This event was the first in many months for which the Washington Cuban Community came out united and strong.

Only a few feet from the Cuban demonstration were the four young Ukrainians on the 13th day of a hunger strike in support of imprisoned Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz. Both demonstrations may represent the awakening of decent men and women dedicated and united with the plight of their fellow men.

Noting the Ukrainian fasters a participant remarked "a humankind unified on righteousness may well mean the imminent defeat of the Marxist ideology."



Cubans picket Soviet Embassy August 12.

## Australian Baltic Policy Protested

**BALTIC PROTEST.** Natives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania demonstrate near Australian Embassy to protest Australia's recognizing their countries as part of the Soviet Union. The states have been occupied by Soviet troops for more than 30 years, but hopes for liberation have not died.



## Motorcade Commemorates Soviet Invasion of Prague



Czechs demonstrate in memory of "Prague Spring" in Washington, D.C.

by Dan Fefferman and Elena Barros

It doesn't seem like six years since "Prague Spring" and the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union.

Washington, D.C. was reminded of the tragedy on August 17, as the Czechoslovakian National Council staged a motorcade to urge "Freedom for Czechoslovakia."

The motorcade stretched for several blocks through downtown Washington on a hot, sticky Saturday. U.S. and Czech flags and "Freedom for Czechoslovakia" posters decorated the participating vehicles.

Mrs. Anna Faltus, chairman of the Council, told *The Rising Tide* that the motorcade was to commemorate the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia 6 years

ago. A participant said he wanted to remind Americans of the consequences of "detente" without assurances of freedom.

He called into question the principles upon which the U.S. is basing its policies of coexistence with the Soviet Union.

"Detente is a myth," he said as the parade began. "Someday the U.S. will realize they are dealing with highly intelligent, cunning people, and not with dummies."

These sentiments reflect those of a growing number of people who are concerned that overzealousness in relations with the Soviet Union may lead to a situation in which the U.S. finds itself at a severe disadvantage, politically, ideologically, and militarily.

It was the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia six years ago that gave Americans their rude awakening to the realities behind "liberal" Communism. The Brezhnev Doctrine quickly crushed all hopes of Eastern European nations becoming free and independent from Soviet interference. "A lot of Americans have forgotten about the invasion," another participant told *The Rising Tide*.

It is the hope of millions, like Mrs. Faltus, the Czechoslovakian Council, and whole populations virtually enslaved behind the Iron Curtain that it will not take another Soviet invasion to awaken the U.S. from its pipe dream of peace with systems founded upon the Marxist-Leninist principles of "progress" through violence, repression, and contradiction.

## The Ribbentrop-Molotov Protocol:

## Sellout of Baltic Nations Still in Force

The current Baltic protest of Australia's recognition of their incorporation into the Soviet Union brings up the question: "How were they originally incorporated into the Soviet Union?" The answer is the Nonaggression Pact of 1939 between Russia and Germany. The main provisions are as follows.

### Treaty of nonaggression between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Government of the German Reich and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of strengthening the cause of peace between Germany and the U.S.S.R., and proceeding from the fundamental provision of the Neutrality Agreement concluded in April 1926 between Germany and the U.S.S.R., have reached the following agreement:

#### ARTICLE I

Both High Contracting Parties obligate themselves to desist from any act of violence, any aggressive action, and any attack on each other, either individually or jointly with other powers.

#### ARTICLE II

Should one of the High Contracting Parties become the object of belligerent action by a third power, the other High Contracting Party shall in no manner lend its support to this third power.

#### ARTICLE III

The Governments of the two High Contracting Parties shall in the future maintain continual contact with one another for the purpose of consultation in

order to exchange information on problems affecting their common interests.

#### ARTICLE IV

Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall participate in any grouping of powers whatsoever that is directly or indirectly aimed at the other party.

#### ARTICLE V

Should disputes or conflicts arise between the High Contracting Parties over problems of one kind or another, both parties shall settle these disputes or conflicts exclusively through friendly exchange of opinion or, if necessary, through the establishment of arbitration commissions.

Attached, though, was a secret protocol giving Russia hegemony over the previously independent Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia while giving Germany a free hand with Poland.

#### Secret Additional Protocol

On the occasion of the signature of the Nonaggression Pact between the German Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the undersigned plenipotentiaries of each of the two parties discussed in strictly confidential conversations the question of the boundary of their respective spheres of influence in Eastern Europe. These conversations led to the following conclusions:

1. In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement in the areas belonging to the Baltic States (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), the northern boundary of Lithuania shall represent the boundary of the spheres of influence of Germany and the U.S.S.R. In this connection the interest of Lithuania in the Vilna

area is recognized by each party.

2. In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement of the areas belonging to the Polish state the spheres of influence of Germany and the U.S.S.R. shall be bounded approximately by the line of the rivers Narw, Vistula, and San.

The question of whether the interests of both parties make desirable the maintenance of an independent Polish state and how such a state should be bounded can only be definitely determined in the course of further political developments.

In any event both Governments will resolve this question by means of a friendly agreement.

3. With regard to Southeastern Europe attention is called by the Soviet side to its interest in Bessarabia. The German side declares its complete political disinterest in these areas.

4. This protocol shall be treated by both parties as strictly secret.

Moscow, August 23, 1939

For the Government

of the German Reich:

v. RIBBENTROP

Plenipotentiary of the

Government of the U.S.S.R.:

V. MOLOTOV

#### Secret Supplementary Protocol

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare the agreement of the Government of the German Reich and the Government of the U.S.S.R. upon the following:

The Secret Supplementary Protocol signed on August 23, 1939, shall be amended in item 1 to the effect that the territory of the Lithuanian state falls to the sphere of influence of the U.S.S.R., while, on the other hand, the province of Lublin and parts of the province of Warsaw fall to the sphere of influence of Germany.



As Stalin looks on, Nazis and Soviets sign away freedom of Baltic States.



# The Publisher's Column

## Ford Should Not Compromise What is Morally Right



By Neil Albert Salonen

With the change of the American President, the world is watching America to see how the new President will respond to international crisis. Already we have failed to act decisively in the matter of Cyprus, while Soviet propaganda has used this incident to discredit NATO around the world. This is an indication of how far America's credibility has fallen since President Johnson decisively brought American intervention into the 1967 Cyprus crisis.

Re-establishing this credibility, reversing the decline of American influence around the world, is the major challenge in American foreign policy. It is first and foremost the job of the President of the United States; but it is not a job he can accomplish without the support of the Congress and of the American people. Support, however, does not mean unconditional approval of every action. On the contrary, it means standing firm for what is morally right.

Thus, although we supported the Presidency of Richard Nixon, we loudly protested his betrayal of Taiwan in 1972. And though we pledge full support to President Ford, and applaud his strong stand against the reduction of our defense budget, we must with equal voice criticize his pledge to adhere to the principle of the Shanghai communiqué. No citizen can better support his President than to demand that government pursue a moral policy both internally and abroad.

Many voices today advocate compromise with the Communist nations as the solution to America's foreign problems. Morally, however, it is unacceptable to compromise with governments who deny their people basic liberties and who are dedicated to an undisguised policy of military

expansion. America's outstanding obligation in the world today is to defend the freedom of those nations threatened by Communist imperialism, and to work for the liberation of those people enslaved by Communist totalitarianism.

In America we have a tradition of compromise. This tradition is based on a long history in which men with common goals and noble intentions overcame differences of method. However, when America extended the same spirit of compromise to international affairs in the years after World War II, the results were disastrous. In Germany, Korea and Vietnam we learned that the Communist nations neither share our goals nor have noble intentions. Where we extended friendship and compromise, they have taken ruthless advantage. And so we find that just as morally we may not, politically we dare not compromise with an enemy whom we cannot trust.

Today, the same threat lurks in our country's search for domestic unity. Those who are dedicated to building a moral and free society will be willing to compromise in good faith, but those with other purposes in mind will only use this as an opportunity to advance their own positions. It is significant that the first disagreements with President Ford's initial speech to Congress came from men who advocate that America sacrifice her allies' security before tightening her own belt.

America has one more obligation to the people of the world, one without which everything else will be futile. America must realize that the struggle with Communism is an ideological struggle; that Communism can neither be contained nor repulsed on military, political or economic fronts. America must come to the aid of her allies in a way that she never has. She must provide ideological leadership by reasserting the Christian ideals of her founding fathers and by putting these radical ideals into practice more fully than the world has ever seen.



FLF president, Neil Salonen (left) and FLF member Susan Hughes discuss America's leadership crisis with Barbara Walters on the Today Show last month.

## In Brief...

### Campus Crusade Finds Religious Freedom in Korea

"There is no religious repression here. It is only political, and I believe it is for good cause...."

"If there is allowed any division or any dissension, instantly North Korea would pounce upon it."

Dr. Bill Bright

One of the main objectives of leftist propaganda in the United States has been to exaggerate criticism of South Korean President Park Chung Hee with the hope of persuading the U.S. to end support and thus facilitate a military takeover by Kim Il-sung, the North Korean dictator.

To this end Communist publications such as *Winter Soldier* and *The Guardian* have misrepresented the religious situation in Korea to make it appear that the government was repressing Christians for their religious beliefs.

In such a situation Dr. Bill Bright, the president of Campus Crusade for Christ International, has done a service to the people of both the Republic of Korea and the United States.

Visiting Korea for an evangelical convocation, Dr. Bright has an opportunity to observe firsthand the situation of Christians in Korea. Not only did he fail to confirm reports of religious persecution, but he maintained that Christians had more religious freedom in South Korea than in any other country.

Dr. Bright has also added his voice to those condemning the distorted reporting of the American press. While the press has made it appear that Christians were being persecuted for religious actions, Dr. Bright discovered that only those engaging in political actions unrelated to the ministry of the Gospel had been arrested.

Dr. Bright's courage in speaking out when the truth is unpopular is just what this country needs at a time when her vision is clouded by accusations and propaganda from the advocates of militant atheism.



### Post Does a Turnabout on Vietnam

The following excerpt from an August 11 editorial in the *Washington Post* will be a pleasant surprise to regular readers of *The Rising Tide*.

"It would be grievously unfair in our view for the United States — by withholding aid — to penalize Saigon alone for a breakdown which is properly the responsibility of both Vietnamese sides. Nor does withholding aid become any fairer in these circumstances when it is described as a way to induce President Thieu to honor the Paris Agreement and to make concessions to his Vietnamese rivals. We have leaned toward this view ourselves in the past. But looking at the record of the last 20 months, we have had second thoughts. We now conclude that it is wrong to try to make Saigon alone observe the agreement, to its political detriment, when Hanoi is under no similar pressure to observe its side of the agreement. Unilateral pressure, furthermore, precludes a new American approach to Moscow and Peking — an

approach we believe should be made — to reduce further all outsiders' roles, especially as arms suppliers.

"...We think that Americans would not like to live in a world where a small nation that had strong reason to rely on American steadfastness had been let down. In that sense, the American 'commitment' to Saigon is open-ended. To hold otherwise is to advertise one's own unreliability. It can be argued, with all too much merit, that the assurance of American support lets Saigon ignore American efforts to induce changes in its domestic policies and in its attitude towards Hanoi. The answer — surely worth testing — is that Saigon may become more responsive to American advice as it becomes less fearful of American abandonment."

The shame is that the *Post* did not come to its realization three years ago.

### Senators Look Behind the Iron Curtain

It is a hopeful sign in America's foreign policy that Congress is showing a new awareness of the plight of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Senator Tunney has spoken out in the case of the Soviet Jew, Victor Polsky, framed by the KGB for his support of Jewish emigration. Senator Jackson personally raised the question of Simas Rudiska with Secretary of State Kissinger. Rudiska, son of an American citizen, is in jail for his attempt to escape to the United States.

Rep. Mario Biaggi has protested the U.S.R.'s treatment of Ukrainian intellectual Valentyn Moroz.

The increased awareness of the vast extent of political oppression in the Soviet Union not only brings greater appreciation of the extent of liberty in the United States but also provides an insight into the moral character of tyrants who could so oppress their people.

### What is The Socialist Workers Party Hiding?

The Socialist Workers Party has raised the antiquated leftist bugaboo of government harassment in an attempt to evade disclosure of the party's financial backing under Minnesota law.

The SWP backers understandably don't want to be identified with a party pledged to support the Palestinian Terrorists and the Vietcong. Assuming, of course, that all SWP funds can be legitimately accounted for.

Also surprisingly is the list of celebrities support-

ing the Marxist groups' campaign to camouflage their funding.

The myth of governmental harassment is being peddled by Rep. Ronald DeHums (D-CA), Ms. editor Gloris Steinem, and MIT Professor Noam Chomsky.

The question which must be asked is why such people allow their names to be used by self-proclaimed enemies of democracy to make Communist-front organizations exempt from the law that bind Republicans and Democrats.

## Letters

### 'A positive alternative.'

At the latest meeting of the Executive Committee of Czechoslovak ex-Servicemen's League we were informed about your booklet and about your Conference, as it was reported in the *Rising Tide*, Number 7 (WACL Conference).

We fully realize that Communist strategy and tactics have been changing all the time and that our anti-Communist methods must be more effective.

We fully agree with your booklet in which is written that a positive approach is needed and that we must offer a positive alternative based on universal social justice.

We also agree with the excellent Opening Address of Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, in which he emphasized that peace required the pooling of forces for freedom and justice to fight against aggression and eliminate the very sources of troubles.

With the best wishes  
Sincerely yours,  
Dr. S. Hofirek

### 'A thousand thanks'...

A thousand thanks to you for publishing in the July 15th *Rising Tide* on the front page: "Drazha Mihailovich; Symbol of Yugoslav Freedom."

I know that big-media newspapers such as the *New York Times* do not carry publications against Communism and injustice. I wish to become one of your members. I was wounded in the Second World War fighting against Hitler's invasion of Yugoslavia. I spent four years in German prison camps. After the liberation I refused to go to Yugoslavia. My wife and two daughters are still in Yugoslavia...

Your new publication about Mihailovich will be the key for some legislation about the late General...

Best regards to your staff and your best patriotic organization — the Freedom Leadership Foundation.

Milinko Aleksich  
Association of Royal Yugoslav  
Army Combatants

### 'I was so glad to see Prof. Tsuan's article...'

Dear Mr. Salonen:

Congratulations on the Award from the Council Against Communist Aggression. Dr. Fred Schwartz, at the Annual Dinner of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, June 29th, in New York, Hotel Wellington, praised the F.L.F. and *The Rising Tide* in highest terms.

Your recent fasting and prayer vigil in Washington, I am sure, helped to create the atmosphere for retiring President Nixon's request for prayers, and new incumbent Gerald Ford's similar request for himself and for the members of the Nixon family. We onlookers felt a return to the Faith of our Founding Fathers which has been so often neglected of late.

I was so glad to see Prof. T.H. Tsuan's article on "How China Was Lost," which was his lecture at our last Shanghai Tiffin Club dinner, June 20th.

We are protesting new President Gerald Ford's photograph with the Peiping phony "diplomat," Huang Chen, both in the *NY Daily News* and the *Post*, for Saturday, Aug. 10th. Ambassador of the Republic of China, James Shen, should have been in the picture. I hope your paper will protest, too.

Sincerely yours,  
Marguerite (Daisy) Atterbury  
Secretary,  
Shanghai Tiffin Club



Korean President Park Chung Hee.



## The Rising Tide

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## Book Review:

# A Strategy for American Victory and World Freedom

*Waking up the Giant: The Strategy for American Victory and World Freedom.* By Professor Stefan T. Possony. Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York, N.Y. 10801, USA. \$14.95.

From East-West Digest, July 1974

This is a giant of a tome—11 words per line, 47 lines per page and 775 pages—over 400,000 words in all! It is an international anti-Communist "Bible" written by one of the Free World's most respected strategists: Dr. Stefan Possony.

The study takes the form of a series of papers prepared by a special research group for an imaginary President of the United States. This mythical President wants to formulate a new American strategy which will protect the Free World and bring justice and liberty to the Communist-controlled nations on earth.

The subjects of some 30 papers presented cover a vast range: the nuclear strategic weapons balance; "peaceful co-existence"; the Sino-Soviet dispute; national minorities in both Communist superpowers; the Communist use of anti-Semitism; the formulation of new principles underlying a future strategy and its practical implementation.

In brief, Possony feels that the United States as the leader of the Free World must ensure a superior military defense capability, and then from this firm base, launch what is in effect a political warfare campaign to assist the peoples of the captive nations in their struggle to gain justice, liberty and both national and personal self-determination.

With unusual frankness, the author states that there will only be lasting world peace when the Communist regimes have been overthrown. He opines:

"In the nuclear age, it is undesirable to produce revolutionary situations through military conflict but through pressures exerted by military superiority combined by psychopolitical operations and economic measures, it should be possible to create situations of stress, which are a variant of the typical revolutionary situation." (Emphasis in original).

"One of the major objectives of political warfare is to give life to and guide revolutionary movements which came into existence without outside help. . . ."

### Disenchantment with Revolution

Naturally to reach such an unfashionable conclusion, a feast of facts and information has been provided, and the author observes that "the first generation of revolutionaries lived for the revolution, the second generation by the revolution, and the third generation from the revolution." It is this increasing rejection of



*"the USSR and China are the real, capable, determined, active enemies of the United States... they desire our destruction and are steadily working at this end..."*

Marxism-Leninism by the elite both as a political and economic system that makes a discussion of the overthrow of Communist regimes relevant.

Disdaining the old formula whereby the East acts and the West merely reacts, it is noted that Western intervention can have dramatic and unexpected long term benefits. The U.S. military intervention in Vietnam caused the anti-Communist forces in Indonesia to carry out a coup which not only ended the British military confrontation in Borneo, but probably stopped the outbreak of a major war in South East Asia.

Possony stresses that the Soviet leaders have manifested a will to win and allocate vast sums of money to build up and maintain a superior nuclear missile strike force. America, however, has in the past had no will to win and has willfully allowed its strategic nuclear missile force to become inferior. He demands the creation of a first strike pre-emptive capability precisely in order to avoid a nuclear war. His aim is to further liberty amongst men all over the world and not to incinerate them.

### A small numerical enemy

One cannot formulate a meaningful anti-Communist strategy unless one knows exactly what the enemy is. Possony rightly observes:

"The USSR and China are the real, capable, determined, active and deliberate enemies of the United States. They are not merely hostile: they desire our destruction

and are steadily working at this end. . . ."

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is clearly hostile to the United States. More specifically, its leaders are our enemies and the doctrine aims at our destruction. The party wields the main decision-making powers within the USSR: it is the element of sovereignty in that state. Hence, the CPSU and above all its leadership must be considered to be our prime enemy." (Emphasis in original).

Rightly the author stresses that it is "erroneous to assume that the Russian nation is our enemy. It is still more erroneous to regard the various non-Russian nations within the USSR as our opponents." This applies to China as well.

"This (Communist Party) dictatorship runs the state, the economy, the courts, the public opinion media, the political police, the military forces and the party—in short everything. It represents pure despotism."

And as for Mainland China's record of barbarism, the author reminds us that "In a French (language) broadcast of 8 April, 1969, Radio Moscow gave the following breakdown of Mao's 'bestial killings':

1949-1952	2.8 million
1953-1957	3.6 million
1958-1960	6.7 million
1961-1965	13.3 million
	26.4 million

"To explain the magnitude of this

bloodletting, Radio Moscow added that in 1960 alone, the purge toll exceeded the losses of China during the entire war with Japan."

### Soviet Achilles Heel

Having established that Communist rule is an unelected despotism, Possony notes that: the vulnerability of the USSR is infinitely greater than that of the U.S. The Kremlin does have an Achilles Heel so large that it is easily hit: political illegitimacy. We should be able to capitalize on this situation in order to prevent a shooting war.

The author demands what is in effect the use of the Soviet technique of "peaceful coexistence" against the Communists:

"Communist co-existent strategy has a maximal and a minimal objective: the most the Communists hope to obtain is the self-destruction of America. The least they try to achieve is American internal paralysis to a point where the risks of war are greatly reduced and Communist military victory is enormously facilitated. We need a parallel strategy that, as a minimum would impede Communist use of aggression and, as a maximum, would result in the transformation and self-liquidation of the Kremlin dictatorship." (Emphasis in original).

### "Activate the elite"

More controversially, it is suggested that the elite in Communist societies contains the seeds of the fruit of self-liberation.

"Standard political warfare aims at the paralysis and ultimately the overthrow of a hostile government. We are basically aiming at more constructive purposes. Our interest is to change the enemy's political formula, regardless of whether the ruling elite remains. . . ."

"Our political operations aim at paralyzing the government and, naturally, the dictatorship apparatus; they must also aim at activating the elite." (Emphasis in original).

The purpose of this strategy is to erode Communist power from within by an endless series of reforms:

"We think that if the Soviet population were to understand that its own well-being is being sacrificed for the purposes of endless aggression and ideological compulsiveness, it would exert influence toward a fundamental change. Yet the various pressures will not become truly significant within a few months or years. Instead, we are dealing with an erosion process which will take a decade or possibly one or two generations.

While it is true that economic reforms in Czechoslovakia undoubtedly induced subsequent political reforms, it is dangerous to assume that the West would be well advised to shore up the Soviet economy with massive aid and credits. Why should the Free World concern itself with solving economic problems of the Soviets own making? Why should Western taxpayers finance the building up of the heavy industry, computers and hence military strength of a hostile foreign power? Surely such resources and expertise that the West may have should be devoted to improving the lot of its allies by capital investment rather than preventing shortages in the bloc countries?

The catalyst for revolutionary change



*"Freedom needs a strategy in which freedom itself is its most potent weapon and through which freedom bursts out in chain reactions."*

in the Soviet Union and Mainland China may be—but is unlikely to be—a Sino-Soviet war or a succession problem or possibly an intolerable agricultural or economic failure. The Free World should not prevent such catalysts for change working. There is evidence that the changes in Czechoslovakia under Dubcek were brought about precisely because there was no Western aid!

### The supremacy of power

Ultimately the Communists are not interested in economic efficiency but in power. If it is necessary to have an inefficient economic system to maintain their privileged power structure, the Communist Party leaders will accept this. As a mythical Soviet defector says in his report to the equally non-existent President: "The Politburo is not interested in economics or productivity per se but only as instruments of power. They have allowed, perhaps even stimulated, economic and reform experimentation in Eastern Europe. They want to find out in which direction they can move without risking political trouble. Every reform that increases their power is welcome, reforms that may reduce power will be rejected. Power is the chief and sometimes only criterion."

Western planners would be unwise to rely exclusively on the theory that the

Communist world will inevitably democratize itself through reforms. The Soviet leaders will not allow democratization of their party, or even the political system, because it would threaten their own power position. When they even suspect that their monopoly position is endangered, they will almost certainly resort to brutal suppression, re-Stalinization and despotism again.

People in the West may demand the democratization of the Soviet Union in accordance with the Soviet Constitution or the upholding of the rule of law and civil liberties as laid down in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights which the Soviet Government has signed, but the Communist secret police, taking orders

from the Communist Party bosses, act in a totally arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional way with impunity.

### Political warfare aims

Since man's aspirations to justice and freedom are self-generating, there are definite signs that the peoples of the Communist-ruled lands will not tolerate in future the totalitarianism which they endured in the past. But such people have been cut off from much of Western philosophical thought for the whole of their life. Possony therefore demands the launching of a major political and psychological warfare offensive against the bloc, the themes of which would include:

#### The meta-problems:

God (or no God), human destiny, the sense and direction of history  
Truth  
Ethics, good and evil  
Power, its limitations and legitimacy, and sovereignty

#### The top values:

Freedom, justice, rights and obligations, order, property and well-being, social justice, tradition, progress, equality, etc.

#### The community:

What is it? Relations to other communities.  
(Continued on page 8)

## Republican, Democrat Groups Pursue Strong Foreign Policy

Every day in Washington, D.C. two young men are working hard to bring foreign policy, as practiced at the party level, closer to the mainstream of American public opinion. Both Penn Kemble and Ed Feulner believe in a strong international policy for the U.S. believing it to be morally and politically correct, as well as being close to the desires of the American people. Both provide information and resources to anyone of a like mind, hoping that their numbers will grow in local and national political circles.

Both are conservatives? No. At least Republicans? Wrong again. Penn Kemble, executive director of Coalition for a Democratic Majority, has worked with Frontlash, a voter registration project closely identified with organized labor and is formerly active in the Young Peoples Socialist League. Ed Feulner, executive director of the Republican Steering Committee, is a former aide to conservative representative Philip Crane.

The Coalition for a Democratic Majority announced its creation in late 1972 with newspaper headlines saying, "Come Home, Democrats."



Penn Kemble, Coalition for a Democratic Majority.

Convinced that the 1972 defeat was connected with the ultra-liberal policies of George McGovern and his wing of the party, party regulars such as Ben Wattenberg, author of *The Real Majority*, intellectuals such as John Roche of Tufts, and laborites combined efforts to bring the party to a more moderate, grassroots stance. An important part of this direction concerned foreign policy. Says Kemble:

"We were convinced that one of the major problems that the party had in its 1972 campaign was the neo-isolationist strain, coming out in almost everything that Senator McGovern said. Even though many critics of the McGovern campaign have emphasized his ineffectiveness as a speaker, his inability to have rapport with the blacks, and the alienation of the taxpayers over his welfare proposals, we felt that his foreign policy was a major cause of his defeat. The Eagleton incident was symbolic. The reason it became an important campaign issue was that people saw in McGovern someone they didn't have confidence in during a crisis situation. They had that feeling about him all along; it was largely tied to their perception of his positions on foreign policy."

"We felt that it was very important for the party in the post-Vietnam period to develop a new foreign policy outlook. We are very concerned that the dominant view of the party since Vietnam has remained very heavily covered by neo-isolationism."

In response, CDM has set up a foreign policy task force chaired by Eugene Rostow, brother of former LBJ advisor Walt Rostow. The first study, on détente, attracted the attention of the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* upon its release two weeks ago. (See Ideology section last issue of *Rising Tide* for excerpts). In the future will be more studies - on Southeast Asia, defense, etc.

The goal, says Kemble, is "to lay the groundwork, get out the statements, let the people know we exist. As the situation develops, we

will do what needs to be done."

Part of the situation now is a newly appointed, pro-détente Democratic party task force headed by Averill Harriman. To counter this, "We want to make ourselves heard," says Kemble. "It helps the party for people to see that there is an element in it that takes this different approach."

The Republican Steering Committee was formed in January 1973 largely through the efforts of a group of conservative congressmen including LaMar Baker and Philip Crane. The group, working out of the Cannon House Office Building



Ed Feulner, Republican Steering Committee.

as a resource center for conservative congressmen, is supported by dues paid by its members about half of the Republican members of Congress.

"One of the basic reasons why the Steering Committee was formed has to do with foreign policy and national defense," says Mr. Feulner. "There is a grave concern among our members about a distortion away from what the role of the government should be which is, as the Constitution says, to preserve the common defense — into the intricacies of such low-level concerns

as worrying about every little bureaucratic decision in every country."

"We are now a regular avenue for our friends who favor a strong military and for our friends and allies around the world who try to have some input into the Congress."

"He points to an article in the *Congressional Record*: 'Abuses of the Thieu Regime.' Nobody on our side does anything to counter this kind of thing. We just sit back and assume that somehow the overall goodwill of the American people will come through and our noble motives will make the difference. Of

course, that isn't true."

Major concerns of the Committee are: (1) East West trade. The Committee is working with Congressman Blackburn to help bring up major points of the disadvantages of expanded trade with the Soviet Union apart from the issue of immigration. (2) Unnecessary giveaways in SALT and the Moscow Summit. (3) Southeast Asia "Two years ago there was the debate on whether to get the Americans out in terms of personnel. Now the whole debate seems to have shifted. Now we have to get the

(Continued on page 7)

## Leftist Democrats Disrupt Conference

Members of the McGovern-McCarthy wing of the Democratic Party staged a walkout of the two-day conference of the Democratic Charter Commission on August 17 and 18 in a move to prevent revision of their proposals by grassroots party members.

At the Kansas City conference various reform provisions which the liberals had slipped into the charter at earlier commission meetings were decisively rejected by party delegates with a 30 to 40 vote margin in the 167 member conference.

Unable to win support for their positions on the conference floors, the "reformers" seized upon the issue of delegate selection to walk out and by leaving the committee short of a quorum prevent discussion of their proposals by party delegates.

Democratic Party Chairman Robert Strauss criticized Willie Brown, Jr., a California state assemblyman who led 15 black commission members to the walkout. Strauss said Brown came to Kansas City specifically intending to walk out in order to reap publicity because of "political troubles" in California.

Brown, remembered as the leader of the successful credentials fight at the 1972 convention to give Sen. George McGovern (D-SD) the entire California delegation, had been threatening a walkout almost since his arrival in Kansas City.

Brown got his chance when party regulars objected to the inclusion of specific rules for delegate selection in the charter. They maintained that specific rules should be enumerated in the by-laws, while the charter should contain a more flexible statement of policy.

Brown managed to misconstrue this to be an attempt to revive unit rules which

have been a dead issue since the party outlawed them in 1968.

This was sufficient excuse for Brown to disrupt the meeting. He got the microphone and shouted, "I am walking out. This is a travesty on the whole process. This is the nail that closes the coffin on the Charter Commission." He took 15 to 20 black delegates and a scattering of whites outside to the foyer and the television cameras, where they repeated their denunciations.

Earlier Brown had attempted to walk out on the issue of implied quotas in affirmative action but was placated when the majority position made major concession to his faction.

Commission Chairman Terry Sanford responded to the walkout by ruling that the seven articles which the Brown faction had prevented the commission from reviewing would be referred as drafted to the 2,500 member "mini-convention" in December.

This action, which has the effect of making the liberal-minority position the official report of the Commission, caused some Democrats to suspect collusion between Sanford and Brown.

Those articles which the New Politics faction prevented the committee from discussing established rigid control of state primaries and delegate selection procedures by the party's national committee.

According to one party regular, this is part of a general policy on the part of the McGovern-McCarthy forces to shift power as far as possible from the grassroots Democrats who rejected George McGovern in 1972, and to give control of the party to the wealthy and well-educated liberals who make up the McGovern stronghold.





## Gen. Lane Decries U.S. Weakness



Gen. Lane, left, being congratulated by Prof. Dave Rowe at WACL Conference, May 1974. Gen. Lane is former chairman of the American Council for World Freedom.

Thomas A. Lane graduated from the United States Military Academy and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He taught Military History and Civil Engineering at the Military Academy in the thirties, served on General Douglas MacArthur's staff in the Southwest Pacific Area from Australia to Japan in World War II and taught Logistics at the Air Command and Staff School after the war. He attended the National War College, served as one of the three Commissioners governing the District of Columbia, commanded Fort Wood, Missouri and was President of the Mississippi River Commission before retiring as a Major General in 1962.

He began writing for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* after retirement and soon extended his work to other newspapers. His syndicated columns appear twice weekly.

By Lorenzo Gaztanaga

"Most Americans want to live in peace while enjoying inherent human freedoms. Americans are not imperialists; they respect the freedoms of others. In America, therefore, we need weapons only to protect ourselves and our allies from threats to our freedom." Thus Major General Thomas A. Lane expressed his assessment of America's basic attitude. This attitude he feels has

dominated our policies for many years.

On Thursday, August 14, General Lane granted an exclusive interview to *The Rising Tide*. In his calm, relaxed, and precise manner he expressed his views and concerns over United States strategic policies.

He continued: "If there were no prospects of outside intervention in our affairs, no weapons would be necessary. Unfortunately, we live in a divided world. The Marxist states are determined to force their way of life on others, and they'll stop at nothing to achieve this end. This is why we need weapons now."

"But, how much should we have? I feel we should have enough to fight if need be and to win any conflict."

"The U.S. emerged from World War II strategically dominant. This advantage has lasted until 4 or 5 years ago. The notable reality is that America never took advantage of this situation to roll back the Communist tyrannies. Unfortunately, this advantage was not used even to defend our friends on some occasions."

"On the other hand," continued Gen. Lane, "the Marxist states continued to be aggressive with conventional weapons and political tactics despite their strategic inferiority. Their aggression was waged through

satellites to avoid direct confrontation with the United States. We could have prevented the wars in Korea and Vietnam if we had been prepared to use our military superiority effectively."

"During Stalin's time, the U.S.S.R. launched the Korean War. We could have prevented it. Instead, our illusions about peace invited it. After the Inchon landing, we promised Britain not to allow the war to extend into Manchuria. That was all the assurance Red China needed to enter the war. The military paralysis which followed reflected the intellectual paralysis in America."

"The U.S.S.R. has half the capacity of the U.S. to produce strategic weapons. Yet we have allowed the U.S.S.R. parity in strategic weapons. Some of our policy makers would allow Soviet superiority, as long as America can maintain 'sufficiency.' If we applied the same logic to all countries, Germany and Japan should be allowed parity with the Soviet Union."

"The Communist world, with 1/3 of the population and a fraction of the industrial capacity of the world, is claiming equality. The U.S. is disposed to allow this claim. That is imprudent. With the growing power of weapons and the movement into space, a Soviet space weapon in orbit may be about the distance of New York from Washington, D.C. rather than the distance from Moscow."

"Research in this new field (space) will have a decisive effect on weapons development. History may conclude that the decision which allowed parity to the Soviet Union was the greatest irresponsibility ever exhibited by leaders of a major power."

"The SALT I talks allow the Soviet Union roughly a 50% advantage in the area of controlled weapons. This advantage was considered to be balanced by our superiority in uncontrolled categories. Nevertheless our superiority in uncontrolled weapons is a transient condition which can be overcome."

"The wisdom of this agreement is at issue. Efforts of SALT II to arrive at general limitations by both powers have been resisted by the Soviets." Here Gen. Lane began to focus more specifically on current commitments. In his voice one could feel his desire to see these commitments fulfilled.

"We are ignoring the Big War in Vietnam where Russia and China are not restraining North Vietnam. We do not challenge the true viola-

tions of the North Vietnamese because we do not want to disturb our relations with Russia and China. The only possibility of developing constructive relations with these powers is to be realistic, outspoken, and fearless. Any policy that courts their goodwill by suffering their aggression only earns their contempt."

"Cyprus shows the futile quality of our peace making. Our allies are fighting each other. Of course, in Cyprus we deferred to Britain as one of the guarantors powers."

"Right now the Marxist powers are serving their own advantage. Deterrence is pursued for the advantage in it. When the advantage is achieved, the cold war will be resumed."

"The Soviets would be interested in a renewed Middle East conflict. Their purpose is to weaken the United States. The October War cost the U.S. \$4 billion, not including aid programs to both sides. It was a major success for the Soviets. A similar situation committing the weapons of our allies is developing in Cyprus."

"The U.S. Congress is suffering a hang-over from the Vietnam War. The attitude of Congressmen who cut aid to Vietnam in order to force the Saigon government to negotiate with Hanoi shows their lack of comprehension of this situation. Hanoi's allies have not cut their aid to force a settlement with Saigon. A congressman should be honest and disclose whether he wants to compel the surrender of South Vietnam through aid cuts."

"In the Vietnam War we first crippled our side by refusing to allow our ally to invade the North. U.S. forces and superior equipment (more than sufficient) could not resolve the war because of these restrictions. Today we continue to limit South Vietnam by imposing on it the restrictions which emasculated U.S. forces in the sixties. Thus we are forcing the same military failure our forces suffered on the South Vietnamese. Until that condition is changed, there can be no end to the war except by the surrender of South Vietnam. No one has placed such restrictions on North Vietnam."

### The Media

## 'How Can We Know the Truth?'

by Alan O'Ethel

"All I know is what I read in the newspapers." Will Rogers

"In America the President rules four years, the press rules forever." Oscar Wilde

Is the news slanted? Is there Communist influence in the press? If a leading national newspaper were to print a story with front-page headlines accompanied by photographs that was a lie, would you know it? How would the average citizen go about proving that a paper or magazine was under the influence of Communists?

Truth is limited, but the ways that the truth cannot be told are without number. "Undesirable" news can simply be left out, or it can be printed in small type and placed near the last page -- at the bottom, while the "desired" news is put in front page headlines, in very large type, with pictures.

It is interesting to note that even such a person inured to publicity as Miss Elizabeth Taylor complained about the tactics of the press. She said that they printed the lie on the front page in screaming headlines and made the retraction at the bottom of one of the back pages in small type.

Frequency is another method of a slanting of the news -- keeping the story you want to emphasize day after day on the front page, while referring to contrary information that tends to spoil the effect you want to achieve once or twice or not at all. How many times did you have to see "So and So Says Nixon is

Guilty!" on the front page to forget "So and So Says..." and just remember "...Nixon is Guilty!"

How carefully the news is written is still another way of influencing the reader -- a long, in-depth, sympathetic study that is meant to impress, compared to a lightweight superficial article that leaves an impression of irrelevancy.

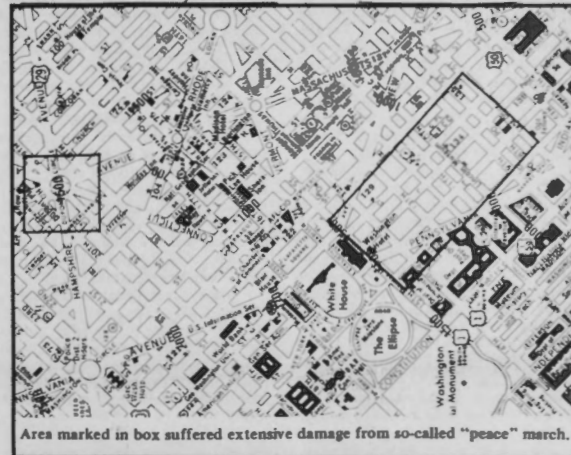
Slanted news has countless forms and is a continual process. Here are some samples --

### Of Burnings

Can anyone forget the pictures of the Buddhist monk who set himself afire to protest the policies of the South Vietnamese government? I doubt that there was any influential newspaper or newsmagazine that did not print that picture and run that story. It was so emotionally effective that a few people even set themselves afire in sympathy -- one man, for example, outside the Pentagon.

This month, another Vietnamese set himself aflame -- the only difference being that he was showing his support for the government of South Vietnam in the face of continued Communist aggression. How many papers printed pictures of it? How many magazines wrote articles? Did you see a picture on every front page? Did you read the story? (Editor's note: There is another irony in this example. In touring Vietnam we met Buddhists who had been associated with the one who had immolated himself about ten years ago. The act was not done in sympathy with the Communists, as it was interpreted in the

(Continued on page 8)



Area marked in box suffered extensive damage from so-called "peace" march.

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## Koreans Display Refined Culture at Celebration



Colorful costumes and delightful music marked the eve of the Korean National Day Celebration at the Lisner Auditorium in Washington, D.C. On Wednesday evening, August 14, celebrating the Korean peoples freedom from Japanese rule, the Korean Americans offered Washingtonians a glimpse of their more than 4000 years of history and culture through the presentation of Korean Lyric and Classical song, a costume show of the Yi Dynasty and Korean Folk dances.

Highlighting the evening was a special fashion show displaying the highly ornate costumes worn by the royalty and upper class during the Yi Dynasty. Each costume had four dragon symbols of royalty and the wedding dresses were of vividly beautiful colors in contrast to the traditional white worn by brides today. The Yi Dynasty is most prominent in Korean history for changing the alphabet from the Chinese characters to phonetics, a much more logical and scientific system, developed by the Emperor Sejong.

Ever present throughout the entire program were the Korean and American flags hanging side by side representing Korea's continued need for American support and union in the struggle for freedom against the aggression of Communism.







# Why do Millionaires and Ministers Turn to Communism?

By Dr. Fred Schwarz From Christian Anti-Communism Crusade Bulletin, July 1, 1974

During 20 years of lecturing on the subject of Communism, this question has confronted me more frequently than any other. Often it is couched in terms like this: "I can understand the appeal of Communism to the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed. What I cannot understand is its appeal to the wealthy, the educated, and the religious. Why do millionaires, college professors, and ministers of religion become Communists?"

When the question is presented in words like these, it suggests that the questioner harbors the delusion that Communism is a movement of the laboring classes and the poor so that the presence of educated and wealthy individuals within it is an abnormality. It is true that Com-

munism claims to be a movement of the working class which brings advantages for the poor, but this is a false claim. Since its birth, Communism has been a movement formed by an intellectual elite which has occasionally been successful in recruiting groups of workers and poor people into its service by proposing and enacting programs designed to exploit their grievances and meet their immediate needs.

Since no one is born a Communist, each individual Communist must have chosen, at some point in his or her life to join the Communist Party and accept the discipline of life which the party demands. Since this decision has in many cases involved a renunciation of the privileges of wealth and social position and the acceptance of danger and hardship, the motive for the choice must have been strong indeed.

A clue to the reason such individuals become Communists is provided by the time and circumstances which prevail in a majority of cases when the choice is made. In countries where Communism has not been conquered by power, most Communists are recruited while they are students at a college or university.

This was true of the great majority of the early Communists who made up the Bolshevik Party of Lenin and it is true of the members of the various Communist parties within the United States today. Gus Hall recently stated that two-thirds of the new recruits joining the Communist Party U.S.A. are coming from the campuses. It is a rare occasion when a genuine manual worker becomes a Communist.

These students who become Communists are usually intelligent and idealistic. They yield to a double temptation. The first tempting promise is that with which Satan attempted to entice Christ. Matthew 4:8 and 9 reports: "Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

The Communist party says to the young student, "Join me and together we will conquer all the kingdoms of the world. We will have dominion over them and they will carry out the programs that we design."

Communism not only proposes but promises world conquest. The Communists have no doubt that it will come to pass. It will be achieved by two forces working in harmony. One force is the spontaneous operation of the capitalist economic system which, in the words of the Communist Manifesto, has been creating its own grave diggers. The other force is the program and activity of the organized Communist parties. Because of their understanding of the laws of history and their superior organization and dedication, they are sure victory is inevitable.

World power is an attractive promise as many people like to be members of the winning team, but it's only part of the Communist appeal. The second promise is even more alluring to the young intelligent idealist seeking a life task worthy of supreme devotion and sacrifice.

This promise is that, once the world is conquered, a program will be carried out which will result in the perfection of human nature and the total regeneration of man.

This vision is alluring indeed. The world is full of unhappy and suffering people. On every side there is discord between man and man; between man and his environment; and within man himself. Each individual lives in an environment of conflict both within and without. This results in a condition which is often described by the term "alienation." Who enjoys consistent inner harmony? The

conflict between what an individual desires to do and what his nature directs he must do is often intense. St. Paul expresses this when he says: "For the good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man: But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

Romans 7. This inner conflict creates anxiety and depression which sometimes results in neurosis.

It is not only Christians who are

of life as they routinely existed a hundred years ago. During the current energy crisis, millions are complaining because of marginal changes in the comforts to which they have grown accustomed. Secretaries shiver in offices because thermostats have been set at 68 degrees. Motorists fight because their patience is exhausted while waiting in line for gasoline. San Franciscans groan when a strike of municipal workers allows garbage to accumulate in the streets for a week. Protests are prevalent because emergency transportation and treatment are inadequate for the victims of heart attacks.

While present conditions are not ideal, they are incomparably better than those endured by our forefathers. In the world of 100 years ago there was no controlled electricity or natural gas so there was no central heating. The automobile had not been invented and gasoline had not been discovered. Community rubbish disposal was unknown while medical treatment for heart attacks did not exist. Pain, dirt, disease and death ruled.

The world has been transformed by science and despite the problems technology has created, few would willingly return to the painful, dirty, and brief existence

is not so easily discerned but it exists. Man is matter in motion and nothing more. He has no soul, no spirit, no continuity of life; he can be modified and transformed just as other species of the animal kingdom have been modified and transformed.

## Law No. 3: Economic Determinism.

This law is more complex than the preceding one. Reduced to its essence, it states that the character, personality and ideas of a mature individual are created by the experiences provided by the environment particularly the environment of infancy and childhood. These experiences are stored up within the brain structure and determine brain function. Brain function in turn determines personality, character, and thoughts. Since the environment is created by the relationship to the productive forces which provide food, clothing, shelter and transportation for mankind, it is essentially economic. Therefore, the economic environment determines what a person feels, thinks, and does. Man and society are economically determined.

This doctrine is the key to the whole Communist program. If environment creates character, a selected environment



**Communism promises to create a new earth wherein the redeemed shall dwell. It is Satan's substitute for the regeneration of Christ.**

tence characteristic of conditions 100 years ago.

## THE LAWS OF COMMUNISM

Science operates in accordance with inexorable laws, and the achievements of science can only be attained by designing programs which utilize these laws. The program of Communism is based on three fundamental laws. These are:

### Law No. 1: There is no God.

The Communists are unashamedly atheistic in theory and practice. Lenin states: "Atheism is a natural and inseparable portion of Marxism, of the theory and practice of scientific socialism."

When they deny God, they simultaneously deny every virtue and value that comes from God. They deny moral law and the 10 Commandments. Man is left on the playing fields of the universe without a book of rules and without an umpire where the winning side is entitled to make up the rules as it goes along. Nothing is mandatory and nothing is impermissible. Man is his own final arbiter and authority.

### Law No. 2: Materialism.

The atheism of Communism is specifically materialistic. Their doctrine of materialism is expressed by Mao Tse-tung in these words: "There is nothing in the world apart from matter in motion." According to this law, man is a material machine totally describable in terms of the laws of chemistry and physics. An important part of this machinery is the brain. This brain is infinitely complex and it generates emotion and thought just as the liver secretes bile. The functioning of the brain gives rise to the conviction that the individual possesses freedom of choice but in the final analysis, man is as automatic and predictable as an automobile. Since the machinery is so complicated, the causative relation between stimulus and re-

sponse is not so easily discerned but it exists. Man is matter in motion and nothing more. He has no soul, no spirit, no continuity of life; he can be modified and transformed just as other species of the animal kingdom have been modified and transformed.

Economic determinism, which was first clearly stated by Karl Marx, teaches that the capitalistic environment of free enterprise creates diseased, degenerate people. Since this capitalism is based on personal profit, it creates greedy and selfish people. All the negative qualities of human nature, which have blighted human society, are the direct product of the capitalist system. Capitalism causes greed, jealousy, cruelty and hate in the individual and crime, racism, and war in society. As long as capitalism continues to exist, man must be corrupt and unhappy and social relations must be discordant.

However, Marx did discern a stream of hope within capitalism. He claimed it was pregnant with the new man and the new society. As capitalism developed, it created two distinct economic environments. One environment was that of those who owned the means of production, and this created the capitalist class. The other environment was that of those who sold their labor for wages which created the working class. Marx called the capitalist class the bourgeoisie and the working class the proletariat. He claimed the capitalist environment generated evil people while the working class environment generated good people. He predicted that in due course the proletariat would rise in revolutionary anger and overthrow the bourgeoisie and destroy the capitalist system. Therefore, capitalism was creating its own grave diggers.

Lenin conceived and created the Communist party in order to guide and speed this historic process.

# Roots of the Ideological Struggle

## Part II

## The Labor Theory of Value

By the first half of the 19th century, the industrial revolution was causing serious injustice in both England and France. Long working hours, low wages, ill treatment and disease pushed the laborers to a state of misery and exhaustion. It was with the purpose of ending this injustice that Marx formulated his system of thought.

How is it, then, that the laborers in Communist countries, including Russia, are today not only more miserable than the laborers of capitalist countries but also have been deprived of their freedom and rights?

This situation has arisen due to the contradictions and errors within Marxism itself, particularly in the theory of value which is the basic hypothesis of Marx's Capital.

theoretically justify his fabrication of capitalist guilt. By claiming that value is the result of labor alone and thereby the fruit of the laborers' sweat and blood, he could argue that all the profit should go to the laborers. While it is true that the employers of Marx's time paid unjustly low wages and took excessive profits, Marx decided that the capitalists were not entitled to even the smallest part of the profits.

To gain for the laborers the total value produced, Marx advocated violent revolution and the distribution not only of the means of production, but also the capitalists' own private property. Violent revolution succeeded in Russia and China, but the means of production were not given to the laborers, but rather were claimed by the Communist party, the new

**Price, taken by itself, is nothing but the monetary expression of value.**

**Marx, Wages, Price and Profit, Sec. VI.**

Marx's purpose in establishing his theory was the overthrow of capitalism. Accordingly, he had to find adequate justification for the revolution.

The fact that the capitalists overworked and exploited the workers could only be the reason for improving the society; it was not sufficient reason to destroy the society. All these faults could have been improved, even by existing governments, through legislative means and through exposing the immorality of such oppression.

Marx, however, was committed to a radical method of improvement. Therefore he had to find unalterable conditions to justify the violent destruction of capitalism.

Hypothesizing that all value was created by labor, and that the profit taken by the capitalist was surplus value obtained by unpaid labor, Marx criticized the capitalist economy and predicted its imminent collapse.

### What is the labor theory of value?

Marx arrived at the fundamental part of his theory of value by analyzing commodities. According to Marx, a commodity is anything which is produced for exchange. For a commodity to be exchanged it must have an exchangeable value, which is expressed as the price. What is the origin of this value?

In general, the value of a commodity is the quality of fulfilling human desire. Marx called this "use value." However, Marx said that because the use values of two commodities were qualitatively different, there was no basis for quantitative comparison. Yet in order for exchange to take place, different commodities must be quantitatively compared. Therefore, Marx hypothesized another value, "exchange value," which was based on a common element for quantitative comparison.

Marx claimed; on the basis of the pre-industrial theories of Smith and Ricardo, that this common element was the labor used to produce a commodity. He further maintained that the labor quantity expended was proportional to the exchange value of the commodity.

Labor quantity is determined by the number of working hours needed to produce a commodity, averaged out over all the laborers in a field. The number of "average labor hours" needed to produce a commodity determine its "exchange value." Thus Marx said, "As values, all commodities are only definite masses of

exploiting class.

Marx could not admit that factors other than labor quantity influenced the price without allowing these factors some share in the profit yielded by selling the commodity. In formulating his theory of value his first purpose was to justify violent revolution, so he clung to the position that only labor produced value and that only laborers were entitled to the value produced.

**Different kinds of labor**  
Another contradiction of Marx's assertion of the labor theory of value is observed in products which require skilled or technically complex labor. A commodity produced in five hours by a skilled craftsman may sell for many times the price of a commodity produced by an average worker in the same time.

Marx tried to evade this question by saying that complex or skilled labor was actually simple labor multiplied; and that the commodity produced by skilled labor actually contained more labor quantity even though it was produced in the same number of labor-hours. Complex labor requires several times as much strength or dexterity as simple labor and can therefore be considered as simple labor multiplied. To determine the labor content of a commodity, one need merely convert the number of hours of complex labor to the number of simple labor-hours they represent.

Science has achieved miracles, and Communism claims that the full potential of science has not yet been realized. The same science which has changed the world of agriculture and animal husbandry can now be used to change mankind itself. Through the application of scientific principles, it will be possible to produce a new quality of mankind devoid of the weaknesses that presently mar human life. The new man thus created will live in a society of universal happiness.

Although this sounds plausible, what Marx has done is contradict his original definition of labor quantity—average working hours—and substitute a new standard in "simple labor." Marx compounds this sophism when he treats the problem of converting complex labor to simple labor.

What Marx said was that when commodities are exchanged in the market, conversion takes place automatically. The labor quantity is found during exchange; if a commodity sells for ten times the price of a second commodity produced in the same time, it must contain ten times the quantity of simple labor in the second commodity.

Marx first said that labor quantity de-

**At first sight a commodity presented itself to us as a complex of two things—use value and exchange value.**

**Marx, Capital Vol. I, Chap. I, Sec. 2.**

congealed labor-time." (Capital, Vol. I, Chap. I, Sec. 2.)

### The question of price and value

Marx believed price to be the monetary expression of exchange value. Thus the price, exchange value, and labor quantity all correspond to each other. As soon as a product has been manufactured, its value is already determined by the labor-time contained in it. Therefore, the price of any commodity should be fixed at the time of production.

This is obviously in contradiction to the observed phenomena of price fluctuation in response to changes in supply and demand. Marx attempted to argue that such fluctuation varied around an average price or "natural price" which represented the exchange value.

The fluctuation of price around a mean value is a short term effect confined to laissez-faire economies. Today prices generally rise due to inflation, and are affected by controls, monopolies, time, place and other factors as well as supply and demand. Nevertheless, Marx insisted that once a commodity is produced, its value is generally unchangeable.

### Marx's fabrication of the capitalist guilt

Marx's theory was formulated to

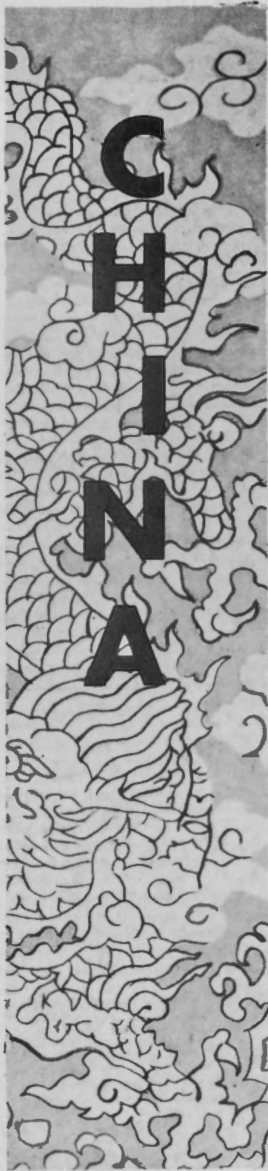
termined exchange value, and the exchange value determined price. Now, however, he closes his circle of argument by asserting that price determines labor quantity. Thus we find that in all respects, Marx's theory of simplifying complex labor is deceptive rhetoric.

### Not all commodities are products of labor

A third contradiction of Marx's labor theory of value is found in these commodities which are not products of labor. Natural forests and uncultivated land may well be commodities but they are hardly products of labor. If a clam diver finds a pearl by chance he has greater value by no increase in labor. Most important in today's economy, however, is petroleum.

The price of oil is in no way related to the labor required to remove it from the ground and transport it to its place of use. Indeed, the value of oil is that it will perform more labor itself than is necessary to acquire and transport it. The value of oil is a result of the labor which it gives forth in powering machinery, and indirectly related to the human labor which it renders unnecessary. Yet this value is in no way the result of human endeavor, but of pre-historic vegetation. Likewise energy produced by the sun or released from the atom would be sought after commodities, but not products of labor.





## Chinese Risk Sharks, Drowning to Escape

# New Exodus Underway

A new wave of exodus from the Chinese mainland is in the making, according to information reaching Taipei.

Since the spring of this year, food shortages, high commodity prices and the anti-Lin and anti-Confucius campaign have led many Chinese to escape from the mainland.

Motorized gunboats, militiamen and other units have been deployed by Chinese Communist authorities along the Kwangtung Province coastal areas. Coastal waters are patrolled day and night.

In the city of Canton, an "anti-escape and anti-stowaway campaign" has been launched.

Since the beginning of this summer, Chinese Communist military troops stationed in the Paoan salt fields in Kwangtung Province have deployed from two to three gunboats on patrol missions and set up check points on major highways. Local residents have also been urged by the Communist authorities to spy on "illegal groups" that assist people to escape from the Chinese mainland.

In February, the Chinese Communist troops and militia units surrounding the salt fields organized a border defense patrol to check on all travelers and fishing boats. Another unit of militia, armed with automatic rifles has been organized to patrol coastal areas on three shifts around the clock.

At Shenchuan, Kwangtung Province, the local residents have been urged by the authorities to report on all suspicious persons in the area to the commune brigade and public security agencies, not to provide places for rest and food to suspicious persons, not to talk to strangers and not to answer people asking for directions or seeking a place to rest overnight.

In the Huitung Nienshan area in Kwangtung Province, fishing brigades have been reorganized into small groups of three fishing vessels per unit to facilitate control and prevent

any mass escape attempts using fishing vessels. The measure went into force in April.

On July 10, just a few days before this year's Captive Nations Week, a 22-year-old refugee girl was attacked by a shark when she needed only a few more strokes to reach a Hongkong shore. Miss Chen Li-tao managed to get to the shore, then fainted. She was rushed to a hospital, without her right foot from the ankle down.

Miss Chen was one of some 30 refugees who reached freedom in Hongkong that day. At least four young people did not make the shore. They were either drowned or killed by sharks.

Earlier, in the evening of June 30, there was an explosion near Cangping along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad and the Communists started arresting young people, charging that the sabotage was staged by disgruntled educated youths who had been "downward transferred" to that area.

Three high school graduates, seeing that they could not avoid arrest, escaped from the labor camp and started swimming toward Hongkong. They were close to their destination when sharks appeared. Two of the boys, one being an overseas Chinese from Indonesia, were killed.

Liu Tsung-yang also was bitten in the right thigh but managed to swim away and was rescued by a fishing boat. Later at a Hongkong hospital, Liu said persecution by the Communists was worse than shark bites.

Swimmers know they may be attacked by sharks or may get exhausted and washed away by the tide, but their attempts to escape to freedom continue.

On July 13, the eve of the Captive Nations Week, four other recent escapees gave these accounts at press conference held at the Free China Relief Association in Taipei:

—Miss Wang Tien-chou, 38, a native of Ningpo, Chekiang province:

She wanted her mother, Wang Pa-mei, to take her to Taiwan when the mainland was about to fall, but Pa-mei decided to stay and fight the Communists.

A guerrilla heroine during the War of Resistance against Japan, the mother could not bear the thought of the mainland falling into the hands of the Communists who had used the war to expand their numerical strength and territorial holdings and were now exploiting the people's war-weariness for all-out insurrection to seize power.

Pa-mei (meaning "eighth sister") changed her name to "Pa-mao"—"pluck hair" or "defeat Mao"—and resisted Red expansion in Hupeh province. She was eventually captured by the Communists, branded as "anti-revolutionary," and taken to Handou for execution.

—Li Ching-hsiang, 31, a native of Hsin-yi of Kwangtung province: Li spent some time attending the Canton Teachers College and was an active member of the Chinese

Communist Youth League, but escaped to Hongkong last November.

Campaigns, according to Li, are tools of struggle and massacre for the Communists. Young people were used for Mao's power-seizure attempts during the Cultural Revolution but were later thrown away for hard labor. "With little to eat and not enough to wear, the only hope is eventual escape," Li said.

—Chen Hsiu-shan, 23, a high school graduate from Hsin-yi,

Kwangtung, and a cousin of Li Ching-hsiang: Branded as a landlord, Chen's father died as a victim of hysterical struggle parties. His mother killed herself while in prison in 1960. Chen's older sister and her husband were cadres of the "section chief" level, but were under constant pressure because of their undesirable family backgrounds. They also had to kill themselves.

—Liang Yi, 26, from Canton City: Also a high school graduate, Liang came to the realization that as a "black group" element, he would have to face death sooner or later unless he could run away from the mainland.

Liang's father was killed right after the Communist take-over in 1949 and his mother was starved to death in 1962. Liang Yi had failed twice, but his third escape attempt was finally successful.

—By L. Chen  
Free China Weekly July 21, 1974.



## Republican, Democrat Groups Pursue Strong Foreign Policy

(Continued from page 4)

Americans out in terms of financial assistance, etc. which, of course, is undermining the whole basis of what we went in there and pledged to do."

(4) NATO - Troops should be withdrawn only on a *quid pro quo* basis.

(5) Defense - There should be no cuts in the critical areas of research, development and advanced weapons systems.

The Steering Committee functions as a research center for its members, responding to requests from its members and producing regular reports of its findings.

Highlights of conversations with Mr. Feulner and Mr. Kemble appear below. For purposes of comparison, they are grouped topically. Mr. Kemble's remarks appear in **RI** bold type, Mr. Feulner's in italics.

**ON VIETNAM**  
Feulner: "We keep hearing Vietnam referred to as a 'sordid mess.' It wasn't that sordid! We went in with the highest of motives. We delivered something admittedly at great cost, but that fact is that there is now a viable government in South Vietnam."

"Anybody who's been there and talked to the local people, the whole scenario is such that no one opts for the alternative in the North, and that's basically what we stopped from happening. Anybody who says we failed in Vietnam is wrong. Obviously a lot of people here have that as their ultimate desire."

"There is a real trade-off. The fewer bullets, the more their death casualties go up. If that were to happen with Americans, no one would tolerate it. In fact, the opponents of a reasonable amount of military assistance are really advocating a form of cultural genocide."

**ON OVERCOMING ISOLATIONISM**  
Kemble: "We are facing a time of serious international trouble.... We think that whatever reasons people had for America's retreat from a strong role in world affairs after Vietnam are on the wane. The oil embargo and the subsequent impact it had in the country gives evidence that even if we wanted to be irresponsible about world affairs and retreat to let the world sink into whatever chaos might ensue, we couldn't. It touches us all very directly. People are going to realize that we still have to play a major role in the world... The myth that developed in the anti-war movement that all we have to do for an era of peace is pull in our horns in Vietnam is fast on the way out. For the Democratic party to persist in this neo-isolationist strain will be politically catastrophic, not just morally irresponsible. The right position morally happens to be the correct position politically. If our party goes into the elections with a neo-isolationist foreign policy, it will lose as the world situation continues to be a chaotic one."

Feulner: "The largest problem created by our involvement in Vietnam is not what happens to Vietnam but the mood of isolationism that probably is going to be advancing in the United States. The Republican Party has moved a long way from the isolationism of the thirties. It adopted the Vandenberg-Taft foreign policy which has been followed through. We do have a role in the world to play. We can't return

to a fortress America. Liberal democrats who were formerly the big interventionists are coming out as isolationists. And vice versa, with the conservatives who were considered the isolationists now coming out for military assistance for our allies."

**ON THE PARTY MAINSTREAM:**

Feulner: "The Republican Steering Committee views itself as the mainstream of the Republican Party. Too often the Republican party has been the dog that's been pulled by the tail that wags it (meaning outspoken liberals)."

Kemble: "We think that the tradition has been followed since Truman and Roosevelt — that America be strong — is a valid one. We don't want to 'go back' to anything, because we face a new situation. But the commitment to a strong and vigorous foreign policy prevailing in those Democratic administrations was valid. Our party suffered greatly in '68 and '72 when we were too greatly influenced by this neo-isolationist strain. When Truman beat Wallace in '48 that strain was obliterated. And we did rather well then. In the McCarthy and McGovern campaigns we lost."

**ON MORALITY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**  
Feulner: "Most of our people are very moral. They believe that there are such things as principle and honor. It isn't all a grand design

playing with little pawns. When we come up with a rapprochement with Red China, that's one thing, but when we start backing down on commitments to the Republic of China, that's another building bridges to one while sticking the knife in the back of one of our longest allies in Asia because it's small, weak, and no longer of any use... If it gets down to that, we can think of all sorts of horrible scenarios. A foreign policy is more than great power manipulations."

Kemble: "There is no simple moral position. In the civil rights and Vietnam period there was the sense that there were the 'moral people' and the 'not moral' people. Who's to say that the man working in a defense plant to put his son through school is 'immoral'? The so-called 'moral' position on Vietnam is actually immoral... People want a strong foreign policy. The trouble with real global strategies is that they lull us into complacency. If we can juggle the Soviet Union and China around, we can easily start thinking that there is no need for us to remain a first-rate power."

The opinions of these two men on inflation, government spending, and the role of business are almost world's apart. Yet their unified perspectives on international policy indicates that today there are avenues of expression for those who agree on basic foreign policy objectives. And we are fortunate that these avenues for a more responsible foreign policy are being beat in both parties.

## ICF Hosts Variety of Programs

(Continued from page 1)

Korean intelligentsia.

In addition, the PWPA conducts international seminars between professors from the Republic of China, Japan, and Korea to discuss ways to unite the three countries in a common ideological front against the threat of communism.

In the United States, the American branch of ICF, headquartered in New York, sponsored its first International Leadership Seminar in the summer of 1973. The seminar was held simultaneously in San Francisco for Japanese students, and in Tarrytown, New York, for British students.

Many students expressed a positive appreciation for their experience. Charles Delaney, of the University of Dublin, wrote: "My desire for greater understanding of things in general has been stimulated far more than ever before in these six weeks."

Patrick Rix of Cambridge University wrote: "I am positive that all the students have gained something from it, whether it be a challenge to their beliefs or simply a glimpse at a different way of life, which seems to hold some potential for good insofar as it makes some positive attempt to eliminate the selfishness which is the cause of so many problems today."

Dominic de Prochnow, a classics undergraduate at Exeter, wrote: "I feel I have increased in tolerance and general decency towards others. The course has undoubtedly made me less selfish than I was before I came. Also, I have started to think about matters which I had not



greatly considered before."

### New York City Symphony

Another project of the New York ICF is a 40 member symphony orchestra, made up of Juillard students and professional musicians from around the world called the "New York City Symphony." The group is a re-creation of the New York City Symphony of 1926, which was the first to play free concerts in Central Park. The orchestra is led by 19-year-old Tom Ludwig, a graduate of the Carnegie Recital Hall at 15. The symphony's first season this year consisted of 8 concerts, 3 live in New York City Radio broadcasts, and tapings of the works of con-

temporary composers. The group also has a smaller Chamber symphony of 12-20 musicians, which plays in churches, schools, and at other free performances.

The purpose of all these varied programs, according to an ICF brochure is "to facilitate the global convergence of international cultures by promoting cultural exchanges among nations and by promoting academic studies which hold promise of making vital contributions to world goodwill and peace." It emphasizes, however, that the primary barrier to the establishment of world peace is the atheistic anti-democratic doctrine and system of Marxist-Leninist Communism.



Lecturer speaks before Japanese and European trainees at ICF training center in Barrytown, New York (above).

## COME to the First Annual Sino-American

### Youth Workshop for Freedom

Labor Day Weekend Aug. 30 - Sept. 2, 1974 Pawling, N.Y.

### HEAR such outstanding U.S. experts as:

- Prof. David E. Brown, Yale University
- Prof. Richard Thornton, Sino-Soviet Studies Institute
- Prof. Stefan Possony, Hoover Institution
- Dr. Daniel Lyons, S.J., editor, *Twice Circle*
- Prof. and Mrs. Michael Lindsay, American University
- Prof. and Mrs. Michael Lindsay, American University
- Prof. and Mrs. Michael Lindsay, American University
- Prof. and Mrs. Michael Lindsay, American University

### Outstanding Chinese experts like:

- Hsu K. C. Shih, General, Nationalist Army
- Dr. H. L. Jiang, New School for Social Research
- Prof. Cheng Chung-yung, Univ. of Hawaii
- C. K. Yang, Chairman, Chung Yang Jih Pao
- Dr. Hsiang-shan, Harvard Law School

### ATTEND the Labor Day Rally, Sept. 2, featuring:

- Dr. Hsiao Lee, Director, China Youth Corps
- Prof. Paul S. Johnston, St. John's University
- Rep. Sam Stratton (D-N.Y.)

### ENJOY three nights (Fri., Sat., and Sun.) and nine meals

in the modern, air-conditioned facilities of the Holiday Hills YMCA, Pawling, N.Y., 78 miles north of New York City. A wide variety of recreational facilities are available, including swimming, tennis, volleyball, boating and hiking.

### SEIZE this unique opportunity to spend a weekend with the nation's top experts on China and Asia.

Panel topics include: (1) "The Chinese Lesson: Half a Century's Struggle Against Communism"; (2) "Sino-American Relations and World Peace"; (3) "A Study in Contrasts Between Free China and Communist China"; (4) "Toward Better Understanding and Cooperation Between American and Chinese Youth." Cooperating youth organizations include Young Republican National Federation, Young Americans for Freedom, Freedom Leadership Foundation, World Youth Crusade for Freedom, Association of Free Chinese in U.S. and the Federation of Chinese Students and Alumni in U.S.

Attendance will be limited to 300 - 150 Americans and 150 Chinese.

### FILL OUT and mail the form below today.

Pre-registration fee: \$30.00 (includes room & meals). Limited number of full and partial scholarships are available. All participants will provide their own transportation. Registration is on Friday, August 30 from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

NAME	SCHOOL
ORGANIZATION	
ADDRESS	
CITY	STATE
ZIP	
<input type="checkbox"/> I enclose my check of \$30.00 for the Sino-American Workshop.	
<input type="checkbox"/> I will pay a registration fee of \$30.00 upon arrival.	
<input type="checkbox"/> I want to apply for a scholarship. (Please indicate amount of scholarship needed \$ )	
TO ATTEND, MAIL TO: _____	

The Committee for a Free China  
1115 Delaware Street, N.W., Suite 308  
Washington, D.C. 20005





FLF founder Rev. Sun Myung Moon speaks at Carnegie Hall in Oct. 1973. Rev. Moon will launch a 7-city speaking tour starting at Madison Square Garden on Sept. 18.

## FLF Founder Announces New Tour

### A Strategy for World Freedom

(Continued from page 4)

munities, self-determination, common and national interests

**The government:**  
Forms, legislation, institutions, representation, parties, participation, consent, beliefs, goals, myths, foreign policy

**Economy:**  
Systems, effectiveness, alternatives, experiences

**Conflict:**  
Self-defense, enemies, strengths, threats, struggles, war, peace, universal peace

**Morale:**  
Enthusiasm, hatred, cohesion, endurance, sacrifice, courage

**Performance:**  
Of governments and institutions

**Change and reform:**  
How to better the world and prevent troubles

**Variables:**  
Current problems and personalities

**News:**  
Pertinent news from pertinent countries

The demands for the self-liberation of the captive nations appear wildly optimistic. Why should they pull the chestnuts out of the fire while the West does nothing. The lessons of Hungary 1956 and Czechoslovakia 1968 have not been forgotten. The leaders of the United States and Western Europe were busy at the time making friends with the enemies of the Hungarian freedom fighters and followers of Dubcek; Khrushchev and Brezhnev respectively.

The author is on stronger ground when he calls for the West to "... make an immediate and major contribution toward the re-establishment of free speech, which is the single most essential prerequisite of democracy and liberty. We can do this by providing a forum to representatives of the various captive nations, their social groups and parties, their intellectu-

als and students, their soldiers and women, and their youth, to discuss their own problems as they see fit. We can ensure through our various technical media, the discussions before this forum will become known behind the barbed wires at the frontiers. We can safely expect that the very existence of this free forum will activate the political debate inside the barbed wire countries....

"This strategy should be based upon our natural friendship with all exploited, oppressed, and captive peoples, as well as upon our capability to organize free speech. If knowledge sets people free, then free speech organized with the resources of modern technology may prove to be the greatest liberator in the contemporary world."

In fact the British Broadcasting Corporation in its Overseas Broadcasting Services has been doing just this for years.

The use of a global-range space based TV system is discussed as this will become technically possible shortly.

The targets for this campaign should include not only the people but disaffected elements within the Communist Parties themselves, the military and even secret police.

#### Either peaceful change or war

Correctly, the author points out that: "The Free World fails to understand that since the main war threat is due to the existence of aggressive CP dictatorships, the removal of those regimes by nonviolent means based upon military strength, technology, economic power, and persuasiveness is the only attractive alternative either to constant and growing danger, with incessant involvements in smaller conflicts or to nuclear war."

In seeking to destroy the existing regimes, the author recommends the waging of a campaign by "psychological guerrillas."

"In general, the psychological guerrillas should use 'idea-weapons' of four different types:

1. Constructive ideas for reform and change: those ideas should aim at persuasion and conversion, as well as short- and long-range actions.

2. Critical ideas to weaken existing policies and paralyze defenders of the old government: those ideas should aggravate the internal contradictions of the regime and stimulate its willingness to institute reforms.

3. Sabotage ideas which should indicate, especially to the lower levels within the bureaucracy, how policies might be derailed and how their harmful effects might be mitigated: those ideas should serve to render the business of governing in the old manner increasingly difficult.

4. Terror ideas to intimidate those who execute order, in particular, orders of repression: those ideas should serve to render the security apparatus ineffective.

"The scheme can be refined at will. The essential point is that the operation starts and stipulates new thinking about all relevant political problems. Once the regime is looked at by its servants and subjects with different eyes, it will have changed already, and the processes of legitimacy transfer and reform are underway. These processes will be complete when key elements and large numbers of those who feel they are abused and oppressed refuse to obey the old regime's orders."

This is exactly what the dissidents, Democratic Opposition and NTS have been doing in the Soviet Union for some years.

Possony summarizes his strategy as follows:

"The concept of people's war is to build up dual political power by means of psychological and/or military guerrilla operations."

"The objective of people's war is to paralyze the existing regime and have the second power supersede the first power."

"The transition of power from government No. 1 to government No. 2 is to be accomplished largely by withdrawing the loyalty of the population from the ruling government and attaching it to the emerging government, thus providing it with legitimacy."

"The mission of military guerrilla forces is to create chaotic conditions in the target country, that of psychological guerrillas to create a new political consciousness."

"The population upon whose cooperation the guerrilla forces are dependent either must be intimidated enough to co-operate and keep security or, preferably, a sizable portion of that population must be friendly or become converted either to support the ending of old policies or to overthrow the old regime in its entirety. The winning of the voluntary and synergic collaboration of large numbers is a prime objective of all people's war operations."

"Transfer of loyalty depends in significant measure upon the success of psychopolitical operations."

"Psychologicistic capabilities adequate to carry the message to the target groups are easily procurable."

"The psychological message does not merely consist of ideals and ideas, but also involves intellectual and emotional conditioning."

#### No will to win

The trouble with studies like this is they tend to ignore political reality. The brutal fact is that there is no will to win amongst the leaders of the Free World: merely a desire not to lose too quickly. Possony observes:

"We have been planning for a way without victory—this is the root of our strategic troubles."

(Continued from page 5)

U.S.; rather, it was a protest against Diem's religious policies.)

#### And bombings

"U.S. Air Force Bombs Hospital." Sounds bad, doesn't it? Then later: "Viet Cong Shell Hospital." Newspapers equated the two incidents. "Well," you say, at least they're no better than we are." So far, so bad if that were all the news you read -- or all that were printed. But later, if you were not out protesting the inhumanity of American pilots, you might learn that the bomber had miscalculated and that one of the bombs meant for a military target near a hospital struck the hospital. (The Communists had purposely located the two close together.) It was one of those terrible mistakes that happens in a war, such as the bombing of our own troops. But with the Vietcong there could have been no such mistake. The mortars were deliberately set up to bomb a chosen target -- a hospital. To know that is the truth you had to have read the whole story as it later came out -- not just the immediate headlines.

#### Peaceful Peace Marches?

One last example (if only it were) -- this time a person experience with the press concerning the first and largest "Peace March" in Washington, D.C. where I live and work.

The stories that amazed me most were the ones that said how "peaceful and orderly" the demonstrators had been. One big front page headline on the Daily News particularly got to me: "Peace Marchers Practice What They Preach."

I lived at the time in lower North-

west D.C., and walked to work through the downtown area to the Navy Department on Constitution Avenue. I had friends living as far away as 24th Street. From 24th to 10th and from the Mall to above Dupont Circle there was barely a block that hadn't had its share in destruction. On F Street the large windows of Garfinkels' department store were gone. And on and on it went in every direction. Banks, drugstores, opticians, cafeterias -- all without discrimination, were hit. Glass lay in great heaps where it hadn't yet been cleared away. Windows were gone from buildings that hadn't yet been completed.

#### "Break Bread, not Windows"

I recall a sign put up by a Dupont Circle florist shop that had all of its enormous windows shattered and all its plants killed from the cold: "Break Bread, not Windows." Some "peacenik" could think of no better comeback than to write "Peace Now" revealingly across it. All the American flags around the Washington Monument had been torn down and burnt. Benches and wooden trash containers had been torn up and set afire. Fires were burning as far away as Georgetown. Cars were smashed and overturned. One Georgetown lady I know saw a gang of long haired hippies with knives rushing after a car, screaming, "Get the F---g b---d's tires!"

And what did the newspapers have to say about all this? "Peace Marchers Practice What They Preach!" I couldn't stand it. I sat down that night and wrote a letter to all three papers, the News, the Star, and the Post. After I'd finished describing what I had seen, I ended by saying, "So how about printing several pages of pictures of broken windows with a headline that says, 'Peace Marchers DON'T Practice What They Preach!'"

Neither the Star nor the Post acknowledged my letter, but the News (which no longer exists) printed it and wrote a short follow-up in which a reporter was sent around to survey the damage and talk to the men who had to repair it. A quote from one of the workmen, a glazier, was memorable. He said, "The damage was worse than that done during the riots after the death of Martin Luther King, Jr." He added that although there had been many windows broken then, the same buildings had also been burnt, and less was left to repair. But the point is that at least in one way the damage during the "Peace Demonstration" was worse than that done during the Martin Luther King riots. And you remember the kind of publicity that got!

The power of the printed word -- the fact that something has been put into print -- lends a prestige and an authority to the words beyond their meaning.

Is the news slanted? How can it be proven? (I for one, would not relish the research and detective work involved in tracking down just one case of suspected slanting.)

Are there lies? Are they intentional or only mistakes? How can we know the truth? And more important -- do we want it?

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"America's fastest growing freedom newspaper." The Rising Tide, is gaining recognition in professional, scholastic, and diplomatic circles. Students, journalists, ministers, educators and national leaders alike have praised the Tide for its responsible and effective job.

The Rising Tide began several years ago as an alternative to the over 800 underground newspapers with Marxist to Trotskyite and New Left leanings. Since then it has been a consistent advocate of an internationalist outlook to offset the myopic isolationism of extremists.

The Rising Tide contains in-depth analyses of the forces vying for power in the Soviet Union, the Mideast, Asia, and Eastern Europe. Key questions in American foreign policy—detente, East-West trade, the future of our

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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