

DECISIONS BY AMERICANS IN POSITIONS OF POWER INSTALLED RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. EACH WAS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AS A MOVE TO FIGHT COMMUNISM. TODAY SURRENDER TO COMMUNISM IN ASIA IS SOLD AS A SEARCH FOR PEACE. A LOOK AT THE FACTS:

Lenin predicted in 1920, "In fifty years' time armies will no longer have much significance. We shall have undermined our enemies to such an extent before war breaks out that it will be impossible to set the war machine in motion in the hour of need."

"Medium-range bombers bearing the insignia of Russia and the United Arab Republic have been deployed on Algerian air bases since March of this year. The bombers, TU-16's, are employed in a reconnaissance role over the Mediterranean to keep track of the movements of the American Sixth Fleet and other vessels of the North American Treaty Organization in the area," wrote Clare Hollingworth in the London Daily Telegraph of July 25, 1969. Nine months later (March 25, 1970) the London Times reported that Russian forces in the Mediterranean numbering some sixty ships had been reinforced by a second helicopter cruiser, the 15,000-ton LENINGRAD, carrying 20 helicopters, which had come to join her sister ship, the MOSKVA, in dragging "dunking" devices and variable depth sonar equipment for the tracking of American submarines. In the first three weeks of March, 22 ships had arrived to swell the Algerian-based Russian fleet over which the flag of Admiral S. Gorshkov, Vice-Minister for Defense and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy, was temporarily flying. The strength of this fleet, which now outweighs America's Sixth Fleet in tonnage, is double what it was a year ago.

Its principal base is Mers-el-Kebir, the giant naval base which France constructed near Oran. In the Algerian port of Bone are Russian submarines. To the rear, in the hinterlands of Algeria's rugged Aurès mountain ranges, are missiles aimed at Western Europe, in preparation for an eventual ultimatum that America get out. In America a vast campaign is underway against soldiers and all that pertains to defense.

HOW DID ALGERIA BECOME RUSSIA'S FOOTHOLD ON THE FLANK OF EUROPE? The answer is: Americans cleared the way. What Americans? The same ones who are calling for acceptance of defeat, in the name of peace, in South Vietnam, today, though no similar pressure is applied on Hanoi. The ones who, in the name of "world peace," worked for an Arab-communist victory when France was fighting the Red revolt in Algeria, and on the same pretext are now out to disarm America.

In June 1957 Senator J. F. Kennedy gave the world Left what it demanded - a knife in the ribs of America's principal NATO ally, in return for votes. "Do not despair. Do not yield an inch; you will have your independence," he told the Algerians. The communist press went into ecstasies -- and still more ecstasies when, after J.F.K.'s election to the presidency, 52 professors from M.I.T., Harvard, Brandeis and Boston University signed a manifesto supporting a call for desertion and insubordination in the French Army. Among them: Aldous Huxley, Dr. Paul Tillich and David Riesman. The big question: Was Henry Kissinger there? It was a prelude to the America of 1968.

In Washington men who had risen under F.D.R. and formed a solid front against anyone who did not work for what they supported, were in personnel departments and posts of decision. Behind them were foundations, labor unions, organizations under a hundred names but pursuing the same ends. CIA, State Department, governmental agencies, TV networks and a slanted press sold suicidal policies to a hoodwinked country. In this atmosphere Reds threw out the Algerian ball and liberals sprang out of nowhere to take it up. As Allen Drury put it in "Advise and Consent", "All the vast political machine that always goes into concerted action for a liberal cause had gone to work." Professors of the so-called "intellectual Left" advanced their theories through the battering rams of rioting students. Allen Drury described such action as "an operation so honed and smoothed and refined over the years that none of its proprietors ever had to consult one another."

So arrogant were our revolution-sowers that on July 26, 1959, the Paris edition of the New York Times, in a story by Thomas F. Brady, had the effrontery to boast -- in France! -- that 29 Algerian students were being flown to American universities, on Tunisian and Moroccan passports, in planes specially routed by the State Department so they would not touch French soil, where the French might take them off. This was necessary because they had been selected by the General Union of Algerian Students, which France had outlawed as a communist organization. Seventeen of the revolutionaries wafted across the Atlantic to seep poison into American universities were on "scholarships" provided by the State Department. The other twelve were protégés of the National Students' Association, the foreign activities of which, it was learned later, were financed by CIA.

On August 4, 1960, the campaigning Senator J. F. Kennedy proclaimed, "America must join the struggle against imperialism..... The Algerian affair," he said, in a statement to end all statements, "is an obstacle to the liberation of the satellite countries." (!) On April 6, 1961, PARIS-PRESSE told Frenchmen, "President Kennedy has decided to do all he can to end the Algerian conflict before the end of the year, in view of saving the Atlantic Alliance and stopping communist penetration in North Africa." Any honest editor, foreign service official or CIA agent should have known that revolution-supporting in Algeria would blow up the Atlantic Alliance, clear the way for Russian entry into the Mediterranean and doom pro-Western states such as Libya, with their American bases. Today Algeria is training Black Panther guerillas to disrupt America, Hanoi commandos to kill our soldiers, and assassination teams to kill Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique. Who but a Kennedy would pretend that America had any intention of liberating satellite countries or that French presence in Algeria was an obstacle to it? Place the campaign that paved the way for Red victory in Algeria alongside the drive for American surrender in Vietnam, and study the parallels, even to the salesmen.

THE PRESS LINEUP WAS THE SAME. The New York Times fired Michael Clark for writing the truth. So Clark wrote a book, "Turmoil in Algeria." He told how American Labor's revolution-spreader, Irving Brown, faced apprehensive Jewish members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria in 1956, and told them he had personally directed the forces of North African nationalism into channels of democracy which destroy the totalitarian forces of the Arab world and make for unity between the Arab countries and Israel." Clark's book was given the silent treatment, for it came at a time when rigged committees were giving journalistic awards to those turning out Algerian propaganda.

The first correspondent accredited by the Algerian Reds was Dicky Meyer Chapelle, who, though she claimed that her father and mother had been killed by communists, threw herself into every left-wing cause that led to a communist advance. Like Bettina Aptheker and so many others of their kind, Dicky Chapelle was driven by a compulsion to make the world as unattractive as herself, thereby establishing absence of graciousness and beauty as the norm. She marched with Fidel Castro's cut-throats, whom she extolled in Reader's Digest of April 1959. For helping the Algerians track down Frenchmen, and giving the murderers heroic stature, in 1962 the Overseas Press Club of New York gave her its George Polk Memorial Award. In 1959 the Overseas Press Club had given its award

to another Algerian propagandist, Joe Kraft, whom the New York Times had sent to "live in the field with the fighters." Hal Lehrman, President of the Overseas Press Club, suspected that Kraft had not been in Algeria but had been taken for a walk on the Tunisian side of the border. "The comeback of the State Department," Kraft wrote in Harpers' of November 1961, is bringing "promising results for U. S. foreign policy." In the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune of August 28, 1969, Kraft reported his talks "with the other side" in the Vietnam peace negotiations. Today he is pleading the sell-out cause in South Vietnam.

Monsieur Jacques Soustelle was one of Israel's best friends in the French government, where he was the principal architect of the French-Israeli Mutual Defense Treaty. It did not prevent Max Lerner from sneering at him in one of the most vicious attacks written by a pro-Israel American against anyone who wanted to save Algeria from the enemy camp. It was worse than TIME's April 28, 1958, attack on Mr. Soustelle, which pictured him as a butcher destroying the Fourth Republic. In the years of recriminations against De Gaulle, no American editor or writer bothered to recall that it was American support of the Algerians which brought Russia into the Mediterranean and was responsible for De Gaulle's return to power.

Anita Ehrman, as unattractive as Dicky Chappelle and as opposed to everything that was good for the West, made pilgrimages to FLN camps for the Hearst press and attended Algeria's independence celebration. It will always be a question whether money or a treasonable ideology motivated the Americans who sold the brutal Algerians and their cause. In some cases it may have been both. Stanford Griffith, the virulent lecturer on African Affairs at New York University City College graduate school and the New School for Social Research, lived high for awhile on red carpet trips to Algerian hide-outs and indoctrination seminars in America, in the name of education. At a four-day meeting of students of journalism in early February, 1962, sponsored by UN and the Overseas Press Club of New York, Griffith, Anita Ehrman and a De Gaulle man in UN pleaded the cause of the Algerians.

Books branding the French as torturers and the Algerians as heroes were given rave reviews in the New York Times, the Washington Post, TIME Magazine and the New Yorker. Harper's of March 1960 featured Joe Kraft's review of "La Gangrène," a story of the torture of four Algerians, and a personal torture tale by one Bechir Boumaza. When "La Question," a book on the same theme written by a French communist named Henri Alleg and edited by a pro-communist Swede named Freddy Anderson, appeared, liberal writers and editors had a heyday. Overnight Alleg became the Left's hero, just as Seymour Hersh, riding My Lai stories, has today.

The tortures recounted followed the script being sent to UN delegates and Human Rights officials on Israeli torture today, but the incidents differ in that French documents showing Algerian orders for prisoners to burn and bruise themselves never saw print. A French booklet on mutilations of Algerians and Europeans by FLN terrorists was barred from the mails in America. Edward Behr pushed the Algerian cause in TIME-LIFE, a highlight of which was TIME's January 26, 1962, biased attack on Algeria's Europeans. While TIME was supporting the communist-directed rebels, events in Paris followed a pattern now familiar in America. Red students and professors spearheaded a drive against the French police. On December 20, 1961, communist and socialist deputies assailed the police as enemy No. 1, in the National Assembly. A "Committee of Elimination" drew up lists of officers whose elimination from the army on charges of tortures or Fascist tendencies was important to the communist cause. The CBS TV team under David Schoenbrun, probably TV's most militant apologist for the Algerian Reds and later the Hanoi government, produced a pro-Algerian documentary which CBS ran in New York on January 26, 1962.

NOR WERE THE BOOK PUBLISHERS IDLE. "Algeria - Rebellion and Revolution" by another female firebrand in Africa, Joan Gillespie, was typical of the sort of books Americans were given. It was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., of New York, the house

through which CIA later admitted financing books "which needed publishing." Which is to say, books that would not stand on their own. The justification: To fight communism. How Joan Gillespie's writings or any of those published by Praeger on Algeria or Vietnam could impede the spread of communism is hard to understand. Yet the sums poured into this publishing house to produce politically and financially unprofitable books must have been tremendous. Praeger was able to buy out Pall Mall Press of London, whose editor, Mr. Murray Mindlin, headed the Congress of Cultural Freedom in Britain until he admitted under questioning that the socialist-inclined Congress was financed by CIA.

ON THE SUBJECT OF CIA. A Pandora's box of shocking actions would be exposed if the lid were ever opened. The sending of a young Red from Indiana to Paris to agitate left-wing student activity as a representative of the National Students Association would make a book. So would the story of Gloria de Herrera, the Los Angeles girl who for five years worked in a Red student network, engaged in sheltering Algerian killers, providing transportation for them, transferring funds from abroad and at times carrying arms to and from the scenes of assassinations. When the Jeanson network, as her ring was called, was exposed in early 1960, Gloria de Herrera was whisked away as by magic. There was no talk of extradition or of where she went. In the American press, silence. Silence as in March 1960, when Ambassador Bonsal absented himself from Havana for five days while Abdelkader Chanderli, representative of the Algerian terrorists in UN, flew to Cuba to conclude a treaty with Castro. On the plane with Chanderli when he returned to New York from Cuba were Jean Paul Sartre, who presided over the farcical "War Crimes Trial" against America, in Denmark in December 1967, and Sartre's mistress, Simone de Beauvoir, both headed for UN.

UN, THE REVOLUTION NEST WITHIN AMERICA. Henry Cabot Lodge was Washington's delegate to UN at the time, while his son held a top post in UN's International Labor Organization, in Geneva. If there ever was a stacked deck in favor of a communist revolution, it was that one. Irving Brown, who was proud of having helped hatch the Algerian war, was AFL-CIO's delegate to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels, through which funds for the Algerian terrorists were siphoned. Brown's friend and associate, Jay Lovestone, was AFL-CIO's delegate to the UN.

No one knows with certainty where Lovestone was born, and probes into his record have lost track of the number of aliases he has used. In 1929 Lovestone was national secretary of the U. S. Communist Party. Though every move he has made, in the long run, has advanced communism -- it has not prevented his being sold to Americans as a great anti-communist. Much has been purposely withheld from the public on this man. LIFE of April 29, 1968, published a London Sunday Times story (April 28) on Leon Uris' spy thriller, "Topaz," but deliberately omitted the most important paragraph of the report. OSS, America's wartime intelligence service, had been disbanded in 1946, wrote the Sunday Times team, but the "Research and Analysis Branch of the U. S. State Department Intelligence" (in which the late Scott McLeod found over 35 security risks) was in Paris and "the more hectic work was actually done by an AFL boss named Jay Lovestone." The report added that "Lovestone's organization was deeply involved in French politics."

Because of Lovestone's use of his intelligence job to meddle in French affairs and in view of his record, France's new counter-intelligence chief, Monsieur Boursicot, decided in 1951 to send a French agent to Washington. Three years later the revolt that was to make Algeria the keystone of Islam's Holy War against Israel and Russia's domination of the Mediterranean was launched. Jay Lovestone, Irving Brown and a labor lawyer named Arthur Goldberg were regarded in Europe as key men in American Intelligence's role in the Algerian war. An example of the judgment, which an unbiased senate committee should someday study against the background of the threat of both Algeria and Russia to world peace in the Mediterranean area today, is the letter Lovestone wrote on December 1, 1960, to Ambassador Mamadou Dia, the representative of communist Mali, which was then headed by President Modibo Keita. Translated into English from the French version in the Mali Government files, it went:

"Mr. Ambassador: The year 1960 will go down in history as the year of Africa, for in this year sixteen African States have been admitted to United Nations as independent countries. Nevertheless, several African nations are still fighting for their emancipation. The Algerian War, which is in its seventh year, is taking a grave turn with the participation of the destructive and despotic forces of East Europe and Asia. The Federation of American Labor supports the people in their fight for independence. In this spirit, the President of AFL-CIO, Mr. George Meany, has recently announced the solidarity of the American Federation with the unions of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. This message has been transmitted to the American Department of State and, on receiving it, the Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, made known the position of the American government on the Algerian question.

"We are sending you the Journal of the American Federation in which is published for the first time the correspondence between the parties named above. We hope that this information will be useful to you and that you will give your support to the resolution demanding that the United Nations direct a plebiscite in Algeria. The adoption of this resolution by the Fifteenth General Assembly can only hasten Algerian independence and serve the cause of world peace.

"I thank you for your interest. (Signed) Jay Lovestone,
International Representative AFL-CIO"

All the high-sounding words by which Reds justify their selling of defeats for the West were there, and the importance of such a boost to the communizing of North Africa -- from the AFL-CIO international representative himself -- can be judged by Ambassador Mamadou Dia's report to his boss:

"Excellency: I have the honor to communicate to you herewith the non-official translation (into French) of a letter dated December 1, 1960, which my delegation has received from the American Federation of Labor. I am convinced that the importance of this document will not escape all Africans directly touched by the Algerian problem. EVEN IF THE MOTIVES IMPELLING THE AMERICAN WORKERS IN THEIR ACTION IN FAVOR OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE ONES THAT ANIMATE US. (Emphasis added.) The essential thing is that we have a precious solidarity with the working masses of the U.S.A., which, as the letter from their organization mentions, is approved by the Department of State.

"I beg you to believe, Excellency, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Mamadou Dia
Chief of the Delegation of Mali"

What Mamadou was saying, in plain English, was "You will see that this letter is a god-send. The American labor leaders are not what we are after, but we can play them for suckers. Their support is precious, and they have the State Department with them." Eleven months later the Wall Street Journal of February 23, 1962, headed a front-page story: "FREE ALGERIA'S ROLE. As (an) Independent Nation it Likely Would Avoid Red Tie." A child should have known otherwise. Lovestone was a short time later made head of AFL-CIO's Foreign Affairs Department, a sort of Labor Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and soon found himself on the Strategy Committee of the American Security Council.

THE FRUITS OF OUR GIVING SUCH MEN A FREE HAND SHOULD HAVE BEEN FORESEEABLE. U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT of March 23, 1970, with no mention of how such a state of affairs came about, reported:

"Don't forget this: Over the past 15 years, NATO has been driven out of all its bases on the African shore of the Mediterranean. Britain left Egypt in 1955, is pulling out of Libya now. France lost its bases in Algeria. The U. S. is out of Morocco, is about

to quit Libya. On the other hand

"Russia uses Egypt and Syria as resupply bases for its sizable fleet in the Mediterranean. Russia maintains an aerial-reconnaissance squadron near Cairo to keep watch on the U. S. Sixth Fleet at sea."

On April 11, 1970, Admiral Horatio Rivero, Commander of NATO's Southern European Sector, reported from Rome that Vice-Admiral Sysoyev had arrived in the Mediterranean aboard his flagship, thus bringing to 61 the number of Russian warships in Mediterranean waters. The greater part of Russia's Black Sea fleet had already been moved through the Dardanelles from defensive bases along the Russian coast, into what had been Europe's lake. Unlike Imperial Russian policy, Soviet policy is not limited to the regions bordering Russian territory; it is ideological and global. Aside from naval forces, between five and six thousand Russian military advisors were swarming over Egypt by January 1970, with an equal number in Algeria. Meanwhile the Algerians who had conned Irving Brown and the New York Times throughout their war with our NATO ally, France, had long since thrown off their masks. ALGERIE-ACTUALITE, on newsstands at the time of Vice-Admiral Sysoyev's arrival, featured an article by Professor Abdelhamid Benachenou which should have been held under the noses of those in America who had been Algeria's propagandists.

"The ambition of the Jews is to dominate the world," wrote the Algerian professor. "Imbued with the conviction of the superiority of their race, they have always felt that they alone are capable of running world affairs." In three pages of slashing anti-semitism the author of a dozen books developed his charge that "Jews, with their heavy hands on the intellectual domain, economic and political sectors, in countries where they act as a race apart and even privileged, are responsible for the perturbations of the world."

There were approximately 110,000 Jews in Algeria in 1962, when Max Lerner, Joe Kraft, David Schoenbrun, Arnold Beichman, Dicky Chapelle, Anita Ehrman, Sandford Griffith and their cohorts were helping Brown, Lovestone, Soapy Williams and our State Department by putting the mass communications media of America at the service of the anti-semitic Algerian Reds. Today about 500 Jews remain in Algeria, under the frail protection of French citizenship.

Save for when a visiting French President faces the groups that were supporting the Arabs eight years ago, the anti-French period in America is ended. Its purpose has been accomplished. Now the target is America's military instead of France's. The Lenin timetable has run according to plan, even to the year.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor

CAMBODIA - FOR REFERENCE

AREA: 70,000 square miles, about the size of Missouri.

POPULATION: Estimated at 6,500,000. Some 2,500,000 are Vietnamese. Chinese, half a million. Population of Phnom Penh, the capital, is half a million, of whom 200,000 are Vietnamese.

HISTORY: The kingdom of Cambodia - Kampuchea srok Khmer - Kampuchea the land of the Khmers, 800 years ago extended into Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and the Malay Peninsula. Indian migrations to the Mekong Delta formed the roots of Khmer civilization. The present monarchy dates from between 802 and 850 A.D., when King Jayavarman II founded a capital near Angkor and proclaimed himself a "universal monarch."

claimed himself a "universal monarch."

Between 1113 and 1150 A.D. Suryavarman II built the temple city of Angkor Wat. Cambodia reached its zenith, between 1180 and 1219 when King Jayavarman VII built the capital city of Bayon and founded over a hundred hospitals. From Thailand came a new religion: Hinayana Buddhism of the Little Vehicle. Siva and Vishnu, the warlike gods and Mahayana Buddhism of the Greater Vehicle, gave way to the pacifism of Buddha.

In 1864 the disintegrating kingdom was saved from being divided between Thailand and Annam by becoming a French protectorate. Japan occupied Cambodia in March 1945 and declared it independent under King Norodom Sihanouk, whom France had placed on the throne in 1941, at the age of 19. Three western provinces given to Thailand by the Japanese were restored to Cambodia by the French after V-J Day.

CHRONOLOGY: January 24, 1944, Roosevelt wrote Cordell Hull that for over a year it had been his opinion "that Indo-China should not go back to France but that it should be administered by an international trusteeship." From this date America backed Communist Ho chi Minh to oust the French and advance UN as the organization to take over Indo-China.

JUNE 13, 1953: Norodom left his kingdom leaderless, fled to Thailand and announced that he would not return until given complete independence. American media went into raptures over him. In November France granted Cambodia independence.

April 3, 1954: Eight legislators met with Dulles and Admiral Radford to decide whether to launch a one-hour carrier strike, to save the French defenders of Dien Bien Phu (under siege for five months.) This would have left Ho chi Minh with a depleted army and no victory to exploit at the conference table. Bernard Fall, in his book "Hell in a Very Small Place," writes that the decisive voice against the carrier strike was that of Senator L. B. Johnson of Texas.

MARCH 1955: King Norodom formally abdicates in favor of his father (who died in 1960), and assumes leadership of his personal party, the Sangkum (Popular Socialist Community), in which, he says, "all mysteries are sublimated in nationalist policy within the framework of Buddhist socialism." At that moment the only potential danger point was the number of educated Cambodians for whom no jobs existed.

JUNE 13, 1955: LIFE Magazine gives Norodom Sihanouk a page and a half of photos and praise for abdicating, "to push constitutional reforms."

MAY 1956: Cambodia establishes diplomatic relations with Russia.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1956: Robert S. Elegant writes in NEWSWEEK: "Basic Communist strategy (in S. E. Asia) is to (1) lure remaining Western friends into neutrality and (2) step up penetration through eleven million overseas Chinese and front organizations until coalition governments (i.e., Communist-run) become inevitable."

JUNE 25, 1958: South Vietnamese troops pursue 3,000 stragglers from anti-communist private armies into Cambodia. Vietnam denies the incursion, America refuses to mediate, whereupon Peking announces readiness to guarantee Cambodian territorial integrity. Diplomatic relations with Peking follow.

FEBRUARY 22, 1959: Plot to topple Cambodian monarchy and install Vietnam-type republic fails. Leaders are a former ambassador to London and military commander from Siem Reap named Dop Cchuan. Dop Cchuan is killed, but gold for bribing Cambodian troops, American communications equipment with Vietnamese operators, and incriminating papers compromising American CIA agents in Vietnam are seized. For the first time, CIA's private war against Sihanouk is brought into the open.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1959: Attempt on lives of King and Queen: a package delivered by a Chinese explodes as the King and Queen leave the room, kills the Chief of Protocol. Cambodia charges that American Colonel Edward Lansdale is supporting former communist rebel leader, Son ngoc Thanh; points out that "A Short History of Cambodia," by former American embassy officers Martin F. Herz and published by State Department is pro-Son ngoc Thanh. Son ngoc Thanh sentenced to death, in absentia.

JANUARY 1, 1960: Sihanouk tells French, pro-Red journalist, Jean Lacouture, "If, by encouraging my adversaries, America and Thailand threaten our neutrality, I shall not hesitate to call on Communists for aid and even become Communist ourselves."

1961: C. L. Sulzberger, in the New York Times of April 18, 1966, sets 1961 as date when Sihanouk decided communism would sweep to Saigon and China would dominate Southeast Asia. Sihanouk declared Red sanctuaries and supply routes in Cambodia were of minor importance.

NOVEMBER 28, 1963: Cambodia refuses further American aid (about \$30 per year) and sentences rebel, Preap Inn, charged with attempting to overthrow Cambodian monarchy "with official backing from the United States." Preap Inn, member of Khmer Serei (Free Khmers) admits that Son ngoc Thanh, then in Saigon, is his leader, and says the Khmer Serei are American-supported. American military advisers are asked to leave Phnom Penh. The slide toward communist camp gains momentum.

APRIL 5, 1965: Bernard Krisher, in NEWSWEEK, describes Sihanouk's mother as "money-mad" claims that she is operating a string of brothels. As a result, relations with America are severed.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1965: New York Times reports, "Richard M. Nixon, on 16-day tour of Asia, calls for victory in Vietnam at every stop and denounces proposals for negotiated peace."

APRIL 1966: Sihanouk, in move to renew American friendship, asks that America's allies, Thailand and South Vietnam, recognize Cambodia's frontiers. He calls for halt of Khmer Serei activity. NEWSWEEK of December 4 reports discovery of "major Vietcong camp" four miles inside Cambodian territory by three American newsmen. "Official Washington was less than pleased," the report continued, "I would rather it hadn't happened right now," admitted one State Department official frankly." Washington wished nothing more than to avoid looking at such things, The ECONOMIST of London reported, "Cambodia is already

part of the war, not a holiday camp where the Vietcong happen to be spending their summer vacation."

DECEMBER 28: The London Daily Telegraph stated, "North Vietnamese military intervention has increased to such an extent as to make Laos and Cambodia focal points in the Vietnamese war." Sihanouk asks Washington to send Senator Mansfield as envoy. Le Monde (Paris) reports on December 29 that American military is pressuring the White House to permit hot pursuit. Two days later Sihanouk announces he will not oppose hot pursuit into Cambodia.

FEBRUARY 1968: In a murderous Tet offensive, Hanoi tries for military victory. At the peak of the offensive 18,000 North Vietnamese trucks were using the Ho Chi Minh trail within Cambodia. American refusal to hit Red sanctuaries cost American and Vietnamese casualties. Refusal was dictated by internal politics: Senators, students, professors threatening to rise in defense of Hanoi forces. Whole Hanoi divisions used Cambodia as jumping off places for offensive against Saigon. Denis Warner reported in the London Daily Telegraph that the Russian Embassy in Phnom Penh had told him use of such bases was regularized by what they described as "secret treaties." Warner observed in the Daily Telegraph of May 14, 1970, "Evidence is overwhelming that North Vietnam intended to take advantage of the American withdrawal from South Vietnam to win the war by military means Hanoi bought time and substantial de-escalation in the American effort by going to Paris and by reducing the level of its own operations in South Vietnam, while it embarked on extensive and longterm build-up of the means to renew the war with unprecedented strength as soon as the American withdrawals had reached safe limits."

MARCH 20, 1968: The London Daily Telegraph reports Sihanouk alarmed over expanded Hanoi military activity in Cambodia. Existence of huge sanctuaries in areas over which Reds exercise complete control is admitted. On the Thai border Khmer Serei activity is stepped up. In eastern Cambodia activities of Cambodian communists - the Red Khmers - (Khmer Loeu) - can no longer be ignored.

THE KHMER LOEU: Prince Sihanouk served Hanoi's immediate purpose by tolerating Hanoi control of his eastern border and arms flow into Red sanctuaries, but Hanoi and Peking considered him too unstable for the role they had in mind. Accordingly, Red Khmers, or Khmer Loeu, were organized to serve communist long-term and precise political interests. They were instruments of Hanoi. Hanoi administration had replaced Cambodian in ten provinces, representing some 1,500 square miles. Sihanouk exclaimed, "Not satisfied with communizing part of our country, Hanoi is now trying to Vietnamize it!" Three former members of the Cambodian National Assembly headed the Red Khmers: Khieu Sam Phon, Hou Youn and Hu Nim. A Red Khmer leader named Ksor Siang, alias Kang Deng, was given the job of winning over or wiping out the montagnards. On January 16, 1969, 50,000 home-made grenade casings and 1,200 gas masks, stored in a Chinese shop in Phnom Penh for future Red Khmer uprisings, were seized by police.

MAY 21, 1969: A deadly struggle behind the scenes. Reds threaten Sihanouk for proposing to restore relations with America. He is forced to reverse his stand, and rejects American recognition of national frontiers as not definite enough. At the same time, Cambodian action to limit Hanoi and Vietcong incursions continues.

MAY 23, 1969: Sihanouk announces Cambodian forces are fighting Vietcong guerillas in Svay Cieng Province, adjoining Vietnam. General Lon Nol is ordered to tell North Vietnamese and FNL forces "to go no further." Sihanouk said, "They (FNL and North Vietnamese) are trying to force Cambodia to join the American camp, so they will have a pretext for mass intervention to 'liberate' the country."

MAY 27, 1969: London Daily Telegraph reports Cambodian attacks on Communist positions and alarming expansion of Communist presence threatening allied positions in South Vietnam. American commanders plead for air attacks against mushrooming Red bases in

Cambodia. Washington still thinks Sihanouk's position is solid, but leaders of South-east Asian countries know that economic and political reverses threaten him, that dis-sension is growing within his own family and entourage. (On September 18, 1969, Sihanouk had his Secretary of State send your correspondent nine packets containing photos of Khmer Serei and Red Khmer leaders, their bases, trucks, equipment for transporting timber to be sold in Thailand, and their forces. Included were 23 photocopied pages of official reports on Free Khmer (supposedly American and Thai-supported) and communist-organized Red Khmer activities.)

NOVEMBER 7, 1969. Cambodian National Holiday was celebrated on 24th floor of Mandarin Hotel in Hong Kong. Your correspondent talked at length with acting Prime Minister Prince Sisawath Sirik Matak and Mr. Seng Bun Korn, Director-General of the national bank and Director of the Ministry of Planning. An air of intrigue was perceptible. Prince Sisawath, great grandson of King Sisawath who mounted the throne of Cambodia in 1904, expressed a desire to talk to Governor Wallace, who was in the hotel at the time, but felt that, for the moment, it would not be wise. No explanation was given. Time was to make his decision clear.

COMES 1970: Revolt was in the making. Mastermind of the coup d'etat was Prince Sisawath Sirik Matak, son of the Queen's brother and as such Prince Sihanouk's cousin. Plans called for Prince Sisawath to take over administration of the kingdom. General Lon Nol would head the army.

GENERAL LON NOL: A no-nonsense general. His 35,000-man army is ill-equipped, can count on some 40,000 students for recruits. Of humble stock, he worked his way up through posts beginning with agriculture, road construction and land reform. From there he went into the police. Sihanouk, impressed by his efficiency, made him a provincial governor. At 39 he became a lieutenant-colonel in charge of trying to keep the Vietminh out of Cambodia. Trained in military school under French officers, he became a general in 1955, rose to senior general in the Cambodian army. In 1968 he was appointed Prime Minister, a post which he retained. No one is better equipped to cope with intrigue in Cambodian affairs, and Red infiltration, which has pitted officer groups against each other.

JANUARY 4, 1970: Prince Norodom leaves Phnom Penh for medical treatment in France.

MARCH 11: Demonstrators sack the North Vietnamese embassy and Vietcong offices in Phnom Penh. MARCH 13: Prince Sihanouk arrives in Moscow. MARCH 18: Radio Khmer announces that national parliament has ousted him. The following day Sihanouk flies to Peking.

MARCH 21: Government of National Salvation is formed in Phnom Penh. Cheng Heng is Chief of State. Prince Sisawath takes over policy and administration, General Lon Nol the army.

MARCH 23: Peking announces a Sihanouk government-in-exile, the "United National Front of Kampucheah" (the ancient name of Cambodia.) Senator Mansfield declared "Sihanouk's downfall would be a terrible thing." David Adamson, Washington correspondent for the Sunday Telegraph (London) reported that "the Administration did not particularly want to see Sihanouk overthrown." Inference: Washington would prefer to close its eyes to losses caused by Red sanctuaries.

WASHINGTON: The President had to make a decision. A Fulbright coalition of senators, leftist professors, mobs of students and East Coast press and TV establishment demanded that he let Cambodia go under. The military knew what should be done. Beside the President a professor -- Kissinger -- member of the university Left, but in position to gauge the mood of the military and recognize the point beyond which a Vietnam sell-out could not be pushed. Reluctantly, Kissinger went along with the Chief Executive for the time being.

APRIL 1: General Lon Nol says he will ask for arms if the situation continues to deteriorate. American forces are ordered not to cross the border. APRIL 2: Secretary

of State Rogers is questioned in secret by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, as the Fulbright bloc seeks to forestall action. APRIL 15: Lon Nol calls for arms from any source. Hanoi forces cut through badly-trained and ill-equipped Cambodians. Lon Nol makes desperate appeal for American aid on April 16 and again on April 22. Hanoi leaders push ahead, knowing that if their supply lines and sanctuaries in Cambodia fall, chances of major military victory against Americans when troop level is sufficiently low will go also. American generals know that "Vietnamization" will be a hollow word if Cambodia becomes a People's Republic. Pressed between leftists opting for surrender and generals demanding protective measures, the President wavers. He tried his best to avoid acting. Stuart H. Loory reported in Washington on May 8, "Mr. Nixon had sent word secretly to Hanoi through several channels (what channels?) that he would respect the Cambodian sanctuaries in which 40,000 enemy troops were garrisoned if they would make no effort to move out of the havens and threaten Cambodia." Hanoi counted on her partisans in America to prevent a move by Washington. On April 30 the President announces that American and South Vietnamese soldiers have entered Cambodia.

THE FIFTH COLUMN: Over America the storm breaks. Fulbright, Mansfield, Kennedy, Javits, et al attack in force. Student mobs goad police and guardsmen into defending themselves, then scream that students are being mistreated. The liberal press, TV and senators charge forces of order with brutality.

"The fury among American young was rivalled only by that of Senator Fulbright," reported the Sunday Telegraph (London) of May 3. "In ten universities presidents of the National Student Association (from which CIA drew recruits to work among foreign student bodies) called for impeachment proceedings against Nixon." Nine American professors in Paris signed a letter to the Herald Tribune opposing Nixon's actions. Fifteen American professors, headed by Professor Cohen, of Brandeis University, appealed to Britain to restrain America. Out of Cambridge came an appeal for every college professor in America to contribute a day's salary toward a fund against the war. In State Department 250 officials signed a petition, peace corps draft-dodgers (known as volunteers) staged demonstrations. James Reston, in a New York Times editorial given front-page space by the Paris Herald-Tribune, attacked the Cambodian action in language that would be called lunatic fringe had it come from the opposite political sector.

Some supported America. The London Sunday Telegraph showed rare good judgment compared to the New York Times. On May 10 it reported that radical American students were indulging in negative thinking, that being marxists without a proletariat they were using the generation gap as a class system, with the young as the proletariat. Peregrine Worsthorne, in the same issue, pointed out that Red domination of Cambodia would have made the American position untenable. The North Vietnamese, he wrote, believed they were dealing with a weakling posing as a warrior. The North Vietnamese, he wrote, believed they were dealing with a weakling posing as a warrior. "This mistake, for which the American press must bear the responsibility, could cost the world a tragically high price. But the highest price may well be paid by America herself. One reads the New York Times, for example, with dreadful fascination as it trots out all the arguments most certain to inflame the student opinion, practically encouraging them to take to the streets in violet opposition Unfortunately it is not the editors of these liberal organs who will be on the firing line. They merely incite the students from the safe sanctuaries of their ivory towers For a second President to allow his foreign policy to be shaped by campus pressure would turn America into a kindergarten State. Better a divided America convulsed in tumult than one united under the domination of student princes whose idea of statecraft is inspired by nothing weightier than John Lennon's melody, 'All we are saying is give peace a chance'."

Commenting on leftist professors using students as their "army", Worsthorne continued, "Student protest has to be recognized for what it has become: a totally irrational and hysterical escape into unreality If the student will is allowed to prevail, a situation will develop wherein the strongest power the world has ever known is reduced to

puerility. The great organs of the East Coast lend the students their support. This is inexcusable irresponsibility. It is silly enough for students to claim, and be encouraged in so doing, to run the universities. But they are now claiming to run American foreign policy, indeed the American government. Such is the really terrifying escalation not of the war but of the movement against the war."

London's leftwing OBSERVER, of the same date, printed a photograph of the worried President attempting to reason with two arrogantly smirking girls, quoted the President as saying it was the greatest experience of his life.

AT THAT MOMENT IN PEKING: Sihanouk's new "government", with its 11-member policy-making group, had been recognized by Red China. In it the Prince has no say in major decisions. He is Chief of State in name, but not a member of the central committee of its political bureau. Three members of the 11-man committee are Red Khmer leaders who tried to overthrow him in 1967. Head of the Liberation Government is Penn Nouth, leaving Sihanouk a communist puppet.

IN AMERICA the best example of the flagrant intolerance with which the University Left dictates national policies through men hoisted into power by them, or threatens to destroy them if they do not comply, was provided on May 9. Twelve Harvard professors (including Edwin Reischauer) went to Washington to call on Kissinger. In a 90-minute confrontation he was told to resign, or see that Indo-China policy is reversed. "If you don't you will not be welcome back at Harvard," they told him.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



CHURCHES AT THE SERVICE OF ATHEISTIC RUSSIA

"LSD contains properties that contribute to creation and the glory of God," Reverend William Bell Glenesk, pastor of the Spencer Memorial Presbyterian Church, told his Brooklyn congregation on July 3, 1966. "Christianity with a kick in it might be good for us."

The drug culture of Staughton Lynd had surfaced in the churches. It evoked no wave of indignation. The public had been well-conditioned. Three weeks later, on July 25, 1966, in Geneva, the World Council of Churches closed its conference on world social problems with a denunciation of America's role in Vietnam and a decision to send 200 members to Uppsala, Sweden, in 1968, to discuss a basis for action. A basis for action agreed upon in the country sheltering America's deserters and the most powerful pro-communist fronts in western Europe was unlikely to do America any good. When the Uppsala meeting was held, Reverend McAfee Brown, of Stanford University, called on world opinion to unite against America. Secretary General Eugene Carson Blake, of the World Council of Churches, announced in Uppsala on July 18, 1968, that "the Council will send an envoy to the Paris talks to encourage the American and North Vietnamese negotiators to persevere." His ignorance of the North Vietnamese was total.

The program in which these were minor steps has never been concealed. On July 23, 1963, The WORKER announced that seventy of America's outstanding ministers, rabbis and lay religious leaders would meet on October 15 of that year to honor the 90-year-old Dr. Harry Ward. A former New York communist leader named Joseph Kornfelder told the House Committee on Un-American Activities that Dr. Ward, author of the "Social Gospel" of the Methodist Church and with over 200 communist front affiliations, had conferred with Stalin as far back as 1924 as to the course the Methodist Church would take within America.

San Francisco's Episcopal bishop, James Pike, told anti-white blacks in Nairobi on December 30, 1965, that Rhodesia "must be fought tooth and nail with every force at the command of the free world." While calling for surrender to communists in Vietnam, war against Rhodesia was urged as a duty. Cecil Northcott reported from Chicago, in the London Daily Telegraph of August 9, 1969, "Within the Roman Catholic Church rebellion is fierce, with priests abandoning their calling, nuns fleeing their convents and bewildered laymen finding exciting refuge in free-lance religious movements which are beginning to be called the 'underground church'."

In Milwaukee Father Groppi was teaching revolutionaries how to make Molotov cocktails, with the admonition not to get caught. A Jesuit priest named Daniel Berrigen, from Cornell University, was about to go into hiding to avoid serving a prison sentence for incitement to violence. The head of the department of China studies of the National Council of Churches, Neal Hunter, told an audience in Indianapolis that "communism is good for China because the alternative was Free China and Chiang Kai-shek." Only among an indoctrinated clergy addressing brainwashed congregations could such absurdities be tolerated for a minute.

HOW THIS MOVEMENT STARTED. It was neither spontaneous nor indigenous to the West. It stemmed from a prepared plan to use pastors, priests and rabbis in Russia's drive to destroy the West from within. Led by clergymen obedient to Moscow congregations would

become Russia's partisans, more dangerous than regular armies because every destructive act would be cloaked in a bogus robe of moral indignation. The question is, how was it put over? For those who seek an answer, one of the most authoritative writers to date is Pierre de Villemarest, whose latest book appeared in early 1970. De Villemarest is an anti-communist. From 1941 to '44 he watched in the French Resistance as forces loyal to Moscow used the war against Germany as a license for tracking down political enemies as well. From 1952 to '62 he worked as a specialist on Soviet Russian and East European affairs, but this decade brought the Algerian war and De Gaulle's return to power.

De Villemarest noted that each temporary lull in the West's tensions with Russia was seized upon by Moscow "to cover other activities than the fostering of good diplomatic relations." In France subversive activities were given a clear field when the country's most experienced experts were put to work tracking down De Gaulle's native opposition rather than enemy agents. The author withdrew to his home in the Eure to write, and from there came "Soviet Espionage in France, 1944 to 1969." (316 pages, \$5.50 including postage, obtainable through Librairie Quartier Latin, 26 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, Monaco.)

Beginning with August 1944 de Villemarest traces the converging of Soviet partisans on Paris, their infiltration into government ministries, city halls and the police. Step by step the spread of a Red net over France unfolds before the reader. Former collaborators with the Germans are shown receiving papers attesting to their valor in the Resistance, if they are willing to serve the Reds, and anti-communists are liquidated as "collaborators," as Communists dug in at every level following France's liberation. While local communists increased Moscow's grip politically, men in the Kremlin pored over piles of reports, planning how to use schools, universities, labor unions, organizations and churches to extend Russia's power while the post-war world's guard was down. The agency formed to subvert the western church was called PAX. "Peace" was to be the magic word.

THE BIRTH OF PAX. In the early fifties intelligence services of western Europe began reporting that a new Soviet espionage section had been formed for the purpose of influencing the followers of all faiths by infiltrating their clergies. In satellite countries the objective was to use the church while working toward its destruction. The methodical, painstaking infiltration of western churches got under way in 1949, using the methods that had proved successful in Hindu and Moslem countries. The first step was a recruiting drive for fellow travelers. The second was recruitment of out and out communist agents.

Heading the global operation was a former czarist priest named Vasili Gorelov, who had become a colonel of the dread MVD, the thought-control organization directly under the Ministry of the Interior. In 1951 Gorelov opened offices in Warsaw from which the education of pastors, priests, rabbis and muftis destined for foreign missions could be supervised. A spot in the Crimea was selected for the training of Red "missionaries," destined to penetrate Catholic churches in Europe and Latin America. A Moslem preparatory seminary was set up near Constantza, the Rumanian port on the Black Sea. At Sigula, in Latvia, those marked to infiltrate churches in Scandinavia, Holland, Austria, Germany and the English-seaking countries were properly groomed. Azerbaidjan was the seat of a Red-version theological seminary for Afro-Asiatics.

Details on many of the men directly PAX have become known. One of Gorelov's top agents in Warsaw was a former Nazi spy named Boleslas Piasecki whose 1944 death sentence was lifted when he agreed to work for the Polish Office of Internal Security, commonly known as the U. B. Piasecki was assigned to uncover anti-communist Catholics, and did so well at it that in 1953 and '54 the Kremlin widened his field. From Poland he was given an area extending to Western Europe and an annual budget of 22 tons of gold, extra fine, for conversion into foreign currency. This was PAX's bound ahead.

Priests working for the Polish Government had already compiled a file on western priests with leftist leanings. To these a flood of literature was directed, proclaiming the sincerity of the East's desire for peace and co-operation and talks between East and West. An article written for PAX by Piasecki in 1955 told western priests "We must make it our duty to facilitate the inevitable historical process which will force the church to revise its positions." In a similar article in 1956 he wrote, "For Poland to serve as a model, Polish catholicism must become progressive as quickly as possible and collaborate actively for the edification of socialism."

De Villemarest asks, "A model for whom?" By then Piasecki's agents were at work in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and Germany. Some were communists who had entered church orders on instructions from the party, others were priests who had secretly passed to communism. Aiding them were authors and newspaper men working as Catholics. All traveled back and forth between Warsaw and the West, making contacts with western counterparts, working with infiltrated groups to perfect the plans by which deeper penetration of the church hierarchy and Catholic society would be accomplished. Slowly church opinion was being diverted to Moscow's ends.

In some cases PAX agents worked on devout listeners by criticizing "the regrettable excesses" of some church leaders. But they would follow by praising the "moderation" of others, "by grace of whom the church was able to continue its work in communist countries." The liberalism of certain cardinals, bishops and priests toward communism was pictured as "conservatism," without which the Faith would disappear in the East. It was inevitable that sooner or later Catholics who had learned underground tactics during the war would take up the challenge.

THE COUNTER-MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. In 1947 a police prefect named Leonard got permission from the Ministry of the Interior to organize a secret anti-communist section outside the regular police. Identified only as the 7th Section of General Information, it was to start from scratch and reconstitute the files on communist activities which French Reds had destroyed in the debacle of 1940 and to bring them up to date. Leonard turned the direction of this organization over to Jean Dides, a police commissaire who had specialized in communist operations.

The job was colossal. Ministries and police sections had been infiltrated. The recruiting of trustworthy men with experience in communist affairs presented an almost insurmountable problem. To find a man capable of handling the technical problems of his new 7th Section, Dides had to reach underground. The specialist he sought was Charles Delarue, a former police commissaire who he knew could set up a network capable of supplying information which, put together, would provide an over-all picture. But Delarue was a refugee from justice: He had been condemned as a collaborator after the war and was in hiding. He had never arrested or tortured patriots in his work as a policeman during the German occupation; nevertheless, while highly-placed former superiors and associates shielded him on one hand, equally highly-placed men were out to get him.

Vincent Auriol, while president of France, offered to pardon him, if he would surrender and stand trial. Delarue refused. He had seen too many shot. Consequently it was as a man hunted by the police himself that Delarue took over a clandestine anti-communist operation for the police. Reports were soon pouring into the five offices which he set up in Paris through which to funnel information to his own desk at the top. But in 1954 a leakage of information touched off a scandal, and in the ensuing furor the secret 7th Section was exposed. Under communist pressure it was dissolved.

Charles Delarue left France, and when the former French Congo attained independence he became an advisor on how to cope with subversion for the new president, the Abbé Fulbert Youlou. No communist bloc diplomatic missions were permitted in the Brazzaville Congo while the Abbé was in power. He opposed the excesses of Lumumba, supported Tshombe and refused to let the Algerians turn his country into a base for supporting

Holden Roberto's terrorists in Angola. Consequently he was marked for destruction. When the Abbé visited America in the spring of 1961, Mr. Lloyd Rives, who had been a vice-consul in Hanoi at the time America was giving under-the-table aid to the Viet-minh, was in charge of Brazzaville Congo affairs in the State Department. Rives ran a blue pencil through the names of the Abbé's advisors whom he did not like, with the warning, "If you bring him with you you won't get your American loan." (The Abbé did not get it anyway.) Until this month Rives was American chargé d'affaires in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Mennen (Soapy) Williams made a trip to the Brazzaville Congo to encourage the Abbé's enemies in early 1963, and the revolution erupted soon after. Two labor unions directed from Brussels closed ranks with a communist union to bring down the government that until then had made the Brazzaville Congo an island of peace in terrorist-ridden Africa. Delarue returned to France but the Abbé Fulbert Youlou was denied entry and put on the next plane for Spain.

FRENCH CATHOLICS WERE ORGANIZING THEIR NETWORK. Delarue was the man they needed. They told him, "Find out everything you can for us about PAX." Slowly Delarue started rebuilding his chain. One of the first men he turned to was a 61-year-old Frenchman named Emile Bougère, who had joined the Socialist Youth movement at 15. When it split he went with the faction that formed the French communist party. There he became First Secretary of Youth Organizations of the 20th arrondissement of Paris. A short time later he took over a column in the communist paper, HUMANITE, publishing tip-offs passed to the party by comrades in factories and offices.

In 1933 Bougère realized that the party was a treasonable body, serving Moscow's interests, and broke with it. Red espionage methods had disillusioned him, and from 1933 on he specialized in the detection of Soviet networks in France. Along with Delarue he had worked in the secret 7th Section from 1947 until its dissolution in 1954, and with Delarue's return he took up the fight for the alarmed Catholics. With him was a promising young man, a colonel's son, named Robert Fenoy, who had started out to be a priest.

In the seminary young Fenoy clashed with his superiors over the line of communist sincerity being preached by fellow travelers high in the church. After a particularly violent set-to he left to join a Catholic group which was aiding refugees who had escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. Here was the first time he heard of a mysterious organization called PAX, which was fanning out of Poland and taking root inside the catholic hierarchy of the West.

Fenoy became one of Bougère's most valuable men, and through October 1964 helped compile a list of priests, seminarists and practicing Catholics working with PAX delegates in France. Their investigation was completed in early November, and on November 3, 1964, Fenoy left his room with the report in his pocket to meet Bougère at a cafe on the other side of Paris. The subway platform was almost deserted as he awaited a train. As the train pulled in a man behind him pushed Fenoy over the platform and onto the tracks, and without looking back escaped through the exit. Fenoy was killed instantly. Two witnesses told the station master they had seen a man deliberately push him off the platform and then flee. At that moment a dignified man in priest's robes stepped up and told the station master he had seen the young man throw himself on the tracks. De Villemarest asks, "Who would dare dispute the testimony of a priest?" While the small group of bystanders continued to argue, the priest disappeared, never to be seen or heard from again. The police at the time were busy harassing refugees from Algeria and tracking down enemies of General De Gaulle. They closed their report with one word: suicide.

THREE WEEKS LATER, when Bougère came out of a building where he had gone to meet a government security officer, he did not notice that he was being followed. In the

morning his body was found on a side street. His pockets were empty. Even his identity papers had been taken. For Delarue the meaning was clear: PAX knew everything and intended to wipe out the network. He accepted an offer from a Brazilian group that needed help in setting up an anti-communist intelligence chain. But he failed to take precautions. The night before his departure he went to a cafe to say goodbye to his friends. He had a drink and went downstairs to the toilet. When he did not return, the proprietor looked to see what had happened and found the expert on Red subversion dead, strangled. The press and government agencies let it pass without a ripple.

It was the third assassination in six weeks. Though there were no official statements, survivors of the decapitated network learned that the job had been handled by Polish counter-espionage in France. Moscow wanted no trouble during the period when things were going well with De Gaulle, so it was through Polish, Rumanian and Czechoslovakian fronts that agents moving like clockwork, methodically and without leaving a trace, accomplished missions required by the Kremlin. Since then the campaign to control congregations through local and regional pulpits has continued almost unopposed.

THE PAX MACHINE. The above incidents are not fictional. The outline of the global operation which the three patriots were attempting to expose in France is not an essay on the theory of subversion. These things actually happened and the murders described are only three of many that went unexplained, uninvestigated and almost unreported. In the eyes of de Villemarest Delarue's operation was destined to end tragically from the start. Delarue was an excellent investigator. Bougère knew communist methods from top to bottom. Fenoy was a young man inspired by religious faith and a passion for what he believed in. All three lived modestly, in marked contrast to those who make anti-communism a business as profitable for themselves as it is ineffective against the enemy. But their devotion and experience were not enough. And it did not compensate for the lack of means which a government-mounted operation has at its disposal. They had no cover or protection. A private group of dedicated Christians, whatever their knowledge, could not hope to cope with a machine as efficient as PAX.

The church was not the only body marked for penetration, it was only the most important. For Lenin's expressed goal of installing progressively throughout the world a socialism obedient to Moscow was still being followed. De Villemarest draws attention to Khrushchev's passionate interest in Kremlin files devoted to secret societies. Among those specifically mentioned are foundations, philanthropic societies, church organizations, the Masonry, and closed door meetings of the Bilderbergers. "A special service of the K.G.B.," wrote de Villemarest, "was assigned the mission of penetrating such meetings as the Pugwash Conferences, the reunions of pacifist savants sponsored by a Canadian-American millionaire named Cyrus Eaton. Eaton thought he could talk as an equal with the Kremlin," said de Villemarest....."In reality espionage is not a business for amateurs, and diplomacy-direct talks with the USSR should not be either. Private parties cannot deal with a highly centralized State, whose aim is not commerce or the exchange of points of view but rather the use of trade and good will missions to acquire information that will be useful in the take-over or destruction of the non-communist world."

Specialists in communist methods trace a thread through the immense files on Soviet-directed assassinations in western countries and into such meetings as the Pugwash Conferences which de Villemarest mentions.

THE HEAD OF THE MURDER MACHINE. Russian scientists permitted to attend Mr. Eaton's conferences do so only by permission of the Vice President of the Council of the Ministry of Science, which is really a specialized intelligence-gathering organization, de Villemarest points out. In VALEURS ACTUELLES of May 2, 1968, he wrote that Professor Vasily Emelyanov, the atomic scientist who twice won the Stalin Award, had met the American professor, Henry A. Kissinger, at Mr. Eaton's Pugwash Conference in Sopot, Poland, in the fall of 1966. Among the French members Kissinger met were

Jules Moch and Herbert Marcovich, a microbiologist from the Radium Institute in Paris, who is also connected with the Pasteur Institute, which has branches in North Vietnam and Cambodia.

The London Daily Telegraph reported on August 7, 1969, that Professor Vasily Emelyanov, Chairman of the Soviet Academy of Science's committee on scientific problems of disarmament, was in London with other scientists invited by Mr. Eaton, and that Professor Herbert Marcovich (LBJ's and President Nixon's emissary to Hanoi, who had been with Emelyanov in Sopot three years before) was again on the scene.

De Villemarest wrote in his May 2, 1968, article in VALEURS ACTUELLES that newly-discovered papers in Greece disclosed a link between Eaton's Pugwash Conferences and Russia. Liaison between Andrew Papandreou and the pro-Russian faction of the Greek communist party and the communist organization inside the Greek army was maintained through top international figures in the Pugwash group, explained de Villemarest. He added: The objective of these men in Mr. Eaton's circle is Greek withdrawal from NATO, a denuclearization pact for the Eastern Mediterranean, and establishment of a commercial treaty between Greece and the satellite COMECON nations.

Among those selecting the Russians who will attend such international meetings as the Pugwash Conferences and supervising them afterwards is General Korovine, whose real name is Nikolai B. Rodine. Rodine was a counselor in the Russian embassy in London until Dolnytsine's defection to America in 1961 caused his hasty recall. Since then Rodine has headed SMERSCH, the Soviet Union's Special Service of killers throughout the world, the organization that murdered Bandera, the Ukrainian, in 1959, and the three anti-communist Catholics in Paris, in 1964.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



THE MIDDLE EAST - CANCER IN A SICK WORLD

Lieutenant General Sir John Glubb, Glubb Pasha of the famous Arab Legion, summed up the situation in the Middle East on June 3. Said he, "Russia's objective is and always has been to dominate Asia and Africa. There are two main requirements for the domination of Europe," wrote the general who, perhaps better than any other military observer in the West, knows whereof he speaks. "They are - command of the sea and a base in the Middle East. Russian bases in Egypt and the rapid build-up of her fleets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean show that she appreciated this.

"The Soviet Union is completely indifferent to the interests of Israelis and Arabs. Her policy is directed against the U. S. and Britain.....As soon as she has established naval command of the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, she will be able to dictate her terms to Britain, for we earn our living from seaborne commerce across these oceans. This much has been obvious for three years without intelligence reports. We must, however, beware of the present flood of propaganda directed by Israel to enable her to get more jets from the U. S. Russia is not building up her strength in the Mediterranean to destroy Israel but to destroy us. The Middle East countries do not want the Russians, but fear of Israel supported by the U. S. has driven them to admit Soviet forces. Israel now asks for more arms from the U. S., which will further alarm the Middle East and cause them to admit more Russians, and so it goes on. More United States arms for Israel and more Israeli air raids on her neighbors are of immense assistance to the Russian expansion.

"The only answer to this situation is not more weapons, but more strenuous efforts for peace before we are all ruined."

General Glubb's analysis appeared in the London Times of June 3, 1970. The wisdom of his words is self-evident. Let us consider a few of the realities of the world's powder barrel.

RUSSIAN POLICY. Among specialists uncommitted to the communist cause, opinion is unanimous. It can be summed up as follows: The Soviet aim has always been to get American troops out of the Western half of Europe, while confirming Russia's ruthless military hold over most of the Eastern half. It is a case of "Ami go home so that Ivan can stay put." Russian words must not be taken at their face value. Russia's handling of external affairs shows the multiplicity of aims and calculated deviousness of Soviet propaganda and politics.

Soviet visions of nuclear holocaust are propaganda moves toward a pet project -- an East-West "security conference" over Europe, at which arguments for American ground-yieldings will emerge, to be taken up a few days later in Washington by Senators Javits, Fulbright, Mansfield and Kennedy. Russia does not want an Arab-Israeli war, but neither does she want Arab-Israeli peace. It serves her purpose to picture America as responsible for Israel's refusal to yield an inch. This constant fanning of Arab emotions must inevitably have its effect on American relations with Moslem Turkey and Iran. The former is already improving her relations with Russia.

FRENCH PRO-ARAB POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN is less anti-American than realistic. Frenchmen do not feel that they are trying to deprive America of her oil interests in Arab countries; America herself is throwing them away. So better that France should inherit them than Russia. It is seen as a sort of divine justice. Our oil wells in Arabia will replace those which we caused France to lose in the Sahara when we were backing the people who in turn ran us out also.

It is time Americans learn that there is no such thing as "peaceful revolution," which the New York Times hailed as a triumph of the Kennedy New Frontier on January 7, 1962. All of our attempts to spur "peaceful revolutions" have been suicidal for the West. Since America's policies vis-à-vis the Middle East are making it impossible for any Arab government friendly to America to survive, France, stripped of her colonies, is trying to assure a modus vivendi with those whom our policies are alienating.

ISRAELI POLICY. British Mid-East specialists put it this way: "Israel has no long-term policy. In the abstract she would like peace, but it is as remote now as it was in the 1950's, so her policy boils down to trying to make the Arab world's rejection of Israel's treatment of the Palestinians as painful as possible for the Arabs, and as profitable as possible for herself. The only difference between the so-called hawks and doves in Israel is that the hawks want to make it that much more painful to the Arabs and more profitable for Israel.

"Mrs. Golda Meir is the most hawkish prime minister the country has ever had. She is not very concerned with the distant future. In the past, restraint from attacking the Arabs was practiced when there was a chance of gaining something tangible; for instance, getting extra Phantom planes from the U. S. in exchange for holding back attacks on pro-Western Arab regimes. But here attitudes have changed and hardened. Now all the Arab regimes are, to Israel, equally expendable. Israelis are convinced that one Arab leader is as good or as bad as the next one. King Hussein, pro-Western, and Nasser, pro-Russian, are considered equally hostile, and passive Lebanon is thought as dangerous as aggressive Syria. If the Israelis are not concerned with overthrowing any particular Arab regime, neither are they concerned with preserving any. Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied territory strengthens terrorists among the Arabs. If they destroy Hussein it might provide a pretext for occupying another chunk of Jordan territory."

On June 22 Mrs. Meir reiterated Israel's policy of expansionism when she told some 500 rabbis, mostly American, of the World Council of Synagogues, that any "new borders cannot be identical" with those that existed before the June 1967 war. Arabs felt that Israel herself would have condemned such an attitude as colonialism, had it been taken by anyone else. In making her declaration Mrs. Meir ruled out any hope of negotiations before they could start.

A British authority recently admitted, "In the past five years' residence in Arab countries, I found that to be among the Arabs generates more sympathy for the Jewish cause, and vice-versa. After leaving Israel I am powerfully reminded that the Arabs have lost homes and land. The Israelis sift facts with care and magnify those that suit them and pass over those that do not. The Arabs shackle themselves to empty words and wait for a bigger power to do something for them. Both can be abrasive, the Israelis more so at present because they speak from success. The Arabs' weakness and yet their strength is that they will not recognize facts, Israeli-made."

As regards the Arab guerillas, he noted that Israeli military intelligence shrugs them off with the claim that only one band in ten gets through. But the bands are growing, and more violent leaders are taking over. Colonel Gadaffi, the Prime Minister of Libya, has made the alarming statement that only 10% of the forty-some guerilla groups now in existence are aimed at fighting Israel. The rest fight each other, while working to pull down Arab governments which they regard as friendly to America.

WHY THIS HATRED FOR AMERICA. "Western diplomats in Cairo," says a British official, "tend to share the Egyptian view that America's uncritical attitude toward Israel has allowed the Russians to assume a role in the Middle East....Americans in Cairo seem unconcerned that the Suez Canal remains closed. They have made no effort to persuade the Israelis to withdraw so that the canal can be cleared. There is every sign that as America's interest in the Arab world declines, Russia is only too anxious to take her place."

On June 15, 1968, King Hussein flew to Cairo for a conference with Nasser. Out of it leaked word that the two were in agreement on one thing: UN representative Gunnar Jarring could do nothing for any Arab leader in the face of America's strong moral and military support for Israel. And as long as Israel is assured of this support no negotiated solution is possible.

During France's war with the Algerians American politicians, newsmen, TV commentators and union leaders parroted the line that America had to back the Algerians because if America did not, the Russians would. No such argument is heard as regards the Arabs today. Since no negotiated solution is possible and Russia does not desire all-out war, the answer is protracted guerilla war, such as American money, arms and moral support helped the FLN to wage in Algeria. Let us look at the groups through which Russia and Red China are implanting themselves in the Middle East.

THE ARAB GUERILLAS. The rise of private terrorist armies, acting with or without the permission of governments, is an old story in the Moslem world. The Jews in the '40's had fanatics of violence, their Stern Gang and the Irgun Svai Leumi. Members of the latter assassinated the UN observer, Count Bernadotte, and though known were never brought to justice. Instead they were regarded as heroes.

Until recent months the most important Arab group was AL FATAH, which like most such movements has a political and military wing. AL FATAH is led by a 39-year-old engineer, Yasser Arafat. His revolutionary name is Abu Ammar. He is tough and efficient. His politics: Marxist but by comparison with other guerilla leaders relatively moderate. He is pro-Russian or pro-Chinese according to the circumstances. Though one of his lieutenants, Hani al Hassan, boasted that AL FATAH can depose King Hussein when it wishes, Arafat's aim is not to overthrow governments. Rather, he sees himself as a political Caliph, uniting all Islam, speaking as an equal with kings and presidents, communist and otherwise. The war against Israel is his catalyzer. Appealing to the feeling of humiliation among the Arabs, he launched his armed raids against the Israelis, often losing as many as 70% in killed, wounded and captured. But he made headlines and became famous.

Palestinian donations help support his movement. The rulers of Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait dare not refuse him money. His military arm is called AL ASSIFA - the storm. Its HQ is in Amman. Operational strength: around 15,000, with some 4,000 in Lebanon. As Arafat's popularity rose he took over the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1968.

THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO) was formed as a Liberation Army. Under Arafat its members became guerillas, trained for hit-and-run attacks. It has HQs in Cairo and Amman, operational strength, about 8,000. Most funds come from Arab governments. A propaganda bulletin, LIBERATION, uses the mailing address, Post Box 5383, Beirut, Lebanon. A tabloid-size publication called FATAH (FATEH, in French) is circulated from P. O. Box 5427, in Beirut. An English-language publication called the MIDDLE EAST NEWSLETTER is put out by a group called "Americans for Justice in the Middle East" (AJME); its address: Post Box 4841, Beirut.

AJME draws attention to biased reports in American publications such as TIME Magazine and to Israel's colonization of occupied territories. It inflames Arabs with reminders that the deck is stacked against them, that men such as former UN representative, Arthur

Goldberg, rule America, that by their religion such men have the rights of Israeli nationality yet hold key positions up to the very ante-room of the President. The particular brand of leftism of these powerful men may rule out victory for America in Vietnam, but not the commitment of America to victory over the Arabs, for Israel, the Arabs are told. The May 22 attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization office by Jewish militants in New York gave impetus to the terrorist recruiting drive in Jordan and Lebanon.

Most Arab leaders, and particularly King Hussein, have hoped that the fedayeen ("those who sacrifice their lives") might be unified under a leader capable of dissuading them from acts that harm the Palestinians abroad and bring reprisals down on the communities that shelter them. Today all the refugee camps are under commando control. They are a state. While the power struggle with Jordan was being won, the fight between guerilla leaders started. And here the law of revolution prevails: mobs follow the most violent. This accounts for the rise of the PFLP.

THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP) is headed by a courteous, 45-year-old doctor named George Habash, who was educated in the American University in Beirut. Habash is not a Moslem but a Greek Orthodox Christian whose hatred of Israel stems from the days when he treated refugees driven from their homes in the Zionist takeover. Being a non-Moslem pro-communist, his aim is not solely the destruction of Israel, but complete revolution - the toppling of all the conservative Arab regimes and establishment of peasant democracies modeled after Red China and North Vietnam. Communist influence began soaring among the Palestinians in the summer of 1968. Today South Yemen, which JFK jumped to support, is Peking's bridgehead in the Arab world. Peking funds help finance Habash's terrorists. Private donations come from Iraq and Syria. Lebanon, long neutral, came into the fray following Israeli retaliations for terrorist raids which Lebanon was powerless to prevent.

Today Habash's HQ is in a Jordan refugee camp where some 50,000 Palestinians are fed by UN. His political organization, the ARAB NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (ANM), was founded in 1952. After the humiliating Arab defeat of June 1967, Habash launched his military arm, the PFLP. Here his military commander is Ahmed Gebril, of the Syrian Army. The elite corps of the PFLP is "As Saika" - the lightning. What is the PFLP's military strength? Yesterday between 4,000 and 6,000, but it increases with each new headline-making exploit. Many of the volunteers are 12 to 15-year-old youngsters born in Palestine refugee camps on the west bank of the Jordan and reared on hatred of the people who destroyed their homes. Called Tiger Cubs, they are the cruelest fighters in the Middle East's ruthless war. Their training camp is a tent village nestling among fir trees some twenty miles from Amman. Regular officers of the Syrian Army teach them the use of explosives, automatic weapons, grenades, knives and firebombs. Frequently they are sent with adults on raids across the cease-fire lines, for the experience.

Political and military training is severe. Older volunteers are groomed for headline-hitting missions in other countries. When their missions are accomplished, they are ordered to give themselves up. Political indoctrinators teach them the speeches they are to make from the dock while they have the attention of the world press. Unrelenting war against "Zionist aggression in Palestine" is vowed unto the third and fourth generation - and beyond. Save for their commitment to destroy Israel, the political ideas of the Tiger Cubs come straight from San Diego's Herbert Marcuse.

The volunteers who attacked Israeli embassies in The Hague and Bonn and the El Al airline office in Brussels belonged to the Ho Chi Minh squad of As Saika. The girl and young man who hijacked the TWA Boeing last year were members of the Che Guevara squad. Habash's followers perpetrated the 1969 fire-bombings in London, the attempt to assassinate King Hussein on June 9, 1970, and the Amman street fighting in which nearly a thousand were killed. His men held Britishers and Americans as hostages in the Inter-continental Hotel until the King agreed to remove his uncle, Major-General Sherif

Nasser ben Jamil, the commander in chief of the army, and his cousin, Brigadier-General Sherif Zeid ben Shaker, commander of the loyal 3rd Armored Division. It was "Operation Salami." Next a clamor was raised for the disbanding of the Thunderbolt Regiment which guards the King himself. In the time between the writing of this report and its appearing in print in America anything can happen.

At present it appears that Habash, the disciple of Castro, Che Gevara and the Vietcong, rather than AL FATAH's Arafat, will emerge as supreme leader in the Palestine cauldron. On the fringe of Habash's movement Algerian experts whom America was backing a short time ago are training the "ARAB SINAI ORGANIZATION," which threatens to take the field if America announces plane deliveries to Israel.

AL ANSAR, THE JORDANIAN COMMUNIST GROUP, founded in 1970, is the only resistance organization that refuses unified command. Names of its members and details of its operations are secret. AL ANSAR is in contact with communists within the Knesset, Israel's parliament, and claims to have a working relationship with Jewish communists. This raises the possibility of a long-range plan to sublimate nationality and religion to communism, a Middle East application of Russia's theme that when all the world is Red there will be no more wars.

All of these organizations have links with revolutionary students abroad.

ARAB NETWORKS IN THE WEST, as we have said, operate on a communist road-bed. In France the framework was ready-made. Hold-overs from the war in Algeria were already in place. Experienced terrorists among the million Algerians who opted for French residence after Algerian independence provide direction. Today their followers boast that they can throw 20,000 demonstrators into the streets on short notice. Some 9,000 Arab students work with leftist groups in France. Older revolutionaries in the "League of Arab States" organization and the "Association of French-Arab Solidarity" pour propaganda into at least 23 underground student organizations in French schools and universities.

Through organizations which crystallized in France during the Algerian war, France is the focal point for the Arab underground in Europe. Reaching across the Channel, Arabs in France work with some 6,000 members of the General Union of Arab Students in Britain, which has three floors in the building of the United Arab Republic embassy. Allied with them is the Palestine Solidarity Campaign (PSC), equally leftist and headed by Nick Bateson, a 35-year-old ex-student from the University of North Carolina, who was sacked from the London School of Economics in April 1969 because of revolutionary activities. Bateson says he can call out 5,000 demonstrators. Supporting him are some 22 other Arab organizations in Britain from which a volunteer group for sabotage against Israel and pro-Israel companies has been formed. Bateson is also an executive of the "Revolutionary Socialist Students' Federation," which is headed by Iraqi-born Fawzi Ibrahim.

Solidly behind the British Palestine organizations is the student revolutionary movement and the "Association of Friends of China." Twenty Labor members of Parliament with Mr. Christopher Mayhew as chairman have supported the cause of "Palestinians in the Middle East."

Organized to counter the Arab movements in Britain, and making Britain a battlefield in the process, are some 62 Jewish organizations that are being trained for vigilante action.

Pro-Palestine movements with communist direction are growing in West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. That revolutionary Arab organizations are so powerful should surprise nobody. During the years of the Algerian war the American government helped build them up. On July 8, 1959, Senator J. F. Kennedy, the hero of Red revolutionaries in Europe and Africa, got in the French communist daily L'HUMANITE by declaring:

"Algeria deprives NATO of arms, it weakens the resources of our French allies, threatens western influence and the existence of our bases in North Africa. It bitterly divides the Free World which we pretend to lead. America must revive hope and exercise leadership in the Algerian affair and so ameliorate her prestige and security."

On March 23, 1970, U. S. News & World Report stated, "Over the past 15 years NATO has been driven out of all its bases on the African shore of the Mediterranean. Britain left Egypt, is pulling out of Libya now. France lost its bases in Algeria. The U. S. is out of Morocco, is about to quit Libya. On the other hand Russia uses Egypt and Syria as resupply bases for its sizeable fleet in the Mediterranean. Russia maintains an aerial-reconnaissance squadron near Cairo to keep watch on the U. S. Sixth Fleet at sea." (Emphasis by U. S. News & World Report.)

WHAT ISRAEL IS DOING TO BRING ABOUT PEACE: Colin Legum wrote in the London Observer of June 1, 1969, "No peace is possible in the Middle East unless it is based on agreement to undo, as far as possible, the wrongs suffered by the Palestinians without inflicting new wrongs on the Israelis....For the Jews it would mean facing up to the terrible calamity which Zionism brought to the Palestinians, turning hundreds of thousands of them into homeless, uprooted people, aliens in their own land and refugees in the lands of their Arab neighbors. Many Jews find it easier to close their eyes to the injustice suffered by the Palestinians than to face up to the implications of what might be involved if they acknowledge what in fact happened....It's an attitude that maddens Jews like myself; one can imagine what it does to the Arabs."

Following the London bombings of August 1969 an Israeli intelligence organization was set up in Britain to infiltrate the terrorist groups. Similar branches exist in other countries in western Europe. Israel's main hope is based on more jets from America and some ten nuclear bombs of medium strength which western intelligence sources have been told General Dayan will use in a pinch. The plutonium for the stockpiled weapons was furnished by the French-built reactor at Dimona, near Beersheba, in the Negev Desert. Israel has refused permission for the International Atomic Energy Agency to visit the installations, on grounds that it is a military area, and has so far refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The Arabs will eventually demand the same weaponry from Russia. As Gavin Young reported in the (London) Observer of June 21, 1970, "No one -- not even AL FATAH -- can say what will happen in Amman if President Nixon announces a new sale of Phantom jets to Israel."

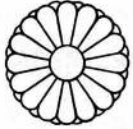
A pro-Western Arab politician recently greeted a high-ranking American diplomat with the words, "Hello to you, best friend of the Soviet Union!"

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



JAPAN

NEWS - A FEW OF THE LOOSE ENDS

With August came the perennial breast-beating on the anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Rather than suffering from the law of diminishing returns, the A-bombs of 1945 evoke louder mea culpas and more pious columns, as men qualified to judge them die off and indoctrinated dupes increase. Again the crocodile tears were shed, the same Japanese - professional victims of Hiroshima - made their march, and somewhere former ambassador Edwin Reischauer talked drivell.

This year, however, a new note appeared. A Dutchman named Laurens Van Der Post bucked the current in a book, "The Night of the New Moon," brought out in Britain by Hogarth Press. Van Der Post's book deals with the night before the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It is the view of events as seen by men dying on their feet in a Japanese prison camp. It did not reach them in the cosy manner it did Hanson Baldwin or C. L. Sulzberger, who wrote in the New York Times of May 15, 1966, "Every American cherishes at least the kernel of a guilt complex because our nation opened the door to nuclear terror." Only Americans who were where you comfortably were, Mr. Sulzberger! To Van Der Post and his some 7,000 starving companions, as to thousands of Americans, it came as the best news they had ever heard. For thousands of prisoners, including this writer, who had spent three years or more in captivity under the most savage beasts that ever dressed themselves as men, the two A-bombs meant salvation. Nothing could have saved them if the Japanese had been defeated by ordinary arms, Van Der Post points out.

Orders had already been laid down for the massacre of all prisoners the day the Americans landed on the mainland. Yet, today, hatred of the Japanese which was so well merited has been turned into hatred of America by professors, newsmen, columnists and TV commentators seeking to disarm America by an assault on America's conscience. "How this hatred can continue in a blatant and dishonest form we have seen in much of the reporting that has come out of Vietnam, the aim of which has never been that of giving a true picture but only that of filling the world with loathing of the United States," wrote Nigel Dennis in his review, in the Sunday Telegraph (London) of August 9, 1970.

Reviews of Van Der Post's book in England touched off a new flood of anti-bomb, anti-American letters to the press, mostly written by people with the qualifications of Vanessa Redgrave. On August 11, however, a letter appeared in The Times of London by Major General A. R. Chater, reminding a self-righteous signer of a previous epistle of "the horrible crime of the Japanese in starting an unprovoked war of aggression and aggrandizement. A war in which hundreds of thousands of the signatory's countrymen and their allies lost their lives, and many thousands more suffered torture and death while interned or prisoners of war, of an enemy who treated them with barbaric cruelty. The bomb caused the Japanese to surrender, thereby saving the lives of thousands of the allies. It would have been wrong not to have used it. Had there been no Pearl Harbor there would have been no Hiroshima," wrote General Chater.

While leftists smeared soldiers and all things military in a campaign to disarm America and sobbed over Hiroshima in the drive to convert new protesters, Senator Fulbright was afforded an opportunity to advance the enemy's position in Western Europe.

THE FULBRIGHT PLAN FOR DISARMING SPAIN. The reader must bear in mind that one of Soviet Russia's objectives is American withdrawal (or expulsion) from Western Europe. A year and a half ago Warsaw Pact forces outnumbered NATO by more than two to one in infantry, three to one in armored formations and two to one in aircraft, according to Britain's Institute of Strategic Studies. American withdrawals would further improve Russia's position. America's expulsion from Wheelus Airforce Base, in Libya, now renamed Obka Ibn Nafi and swarming with Russians, was foreseeable when French Reds, State Department, CIA, AFL-CIO, senators such as Fulbright and JFK, Zionists organizations and the American news media combined to help Algerian Reds defeat France. With Wheelus went NATO's last military foothold in North Africa. That phase accomplished, the next objective is to get American forces out of Europe. The ideal place to start is Spain.

A new agreement for American bases was up for signing on August 6. The move to block renewal of the American agreement - i.e., to strengthen Russia's position - was led in Washington by Senator Fulbright. While he mustered forces in Washington against Franco, De Gaulle went to work on Franco against America. The Paris economic weekly, VALEURS ACTUELLES, of August 10, reported that De Gaulle on his visit to Madrid in June, had begged Franco to scrap the agreement with America for bases, to cut loose from the Washington alliance and turn toward the East.

THE AGREEMENT BOTH FULBRIGHT AND DE GAULLE WERE OPPOSING entailed renewed leases on U. S. bases at Rota, Saragossa and Torrejon for another five years, and the delivery of 36 Phantom F-4s, a number of small naval vessels and some armored equipment to Spain. The blocking of delivery of this materiel and ousting of American forces from the three bases would further increase the imbalance we have mentioned. As far back as February 1, 1969, British Defense Minister Dennis Healey, at a defense symposium in Munich, told European defense planners that nuclear war would be the West's only savior in the event of a conflict with Russia. His listeners did not believe that any American president would dare use nuclear weapons to save Europe. The coalition of leftists wailing over Hiroshima and the war in Vietnam is too great. Eight months later participants in the Munich symposium were told that under certain conditions victory and nuclear weapons are permissible. The London Jewish Chronicle News & Feature service circulated Flora Lewis' report out of Washington that Henry Kissinger had asked the Rand Corporation to make a list of Egyptian targets to be hit by nuclear missiles if Israel were facing defeat.

So stood the situation when the Spanish-American accord was finally signed. In France a wealthy leftist dedicated to the same causes as Fulbright and long in contact with American editors and organizations of like convictions was elected to the French National Assembly on June 28.

JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER, 46 and sometimes referred to as "the little Kennedy," is called Ji-Ji for short. Gushing news stories have been building him up in America for years, though Castro, Ho chi Minh and America's enemies wherever they are to be found have consistently received his support. Practically all that the public has been given on him has been dishonest.

His grandfather, Julius Schreiber, emigrated from Germany and naturalized himself French in 1895. Julius' sons founded a business publication called "Les Echos," which Ji-Ji inherited. On October 1940, four members then heading the Schreiber family took out "deportation insurance" by being baptized Catholic together and assuming the name Servan. The war record Ji-Ji gave himself, like most of his claims, is untrue. In a syndicated article, "The Message of the Kennedys," published in June 1968, he claimed to have known young Joe Kennedy when he (Ji-Ji) was a pursuit pilot during the war.

Ji-Ji was never a pursuit pilot and he probably never saw Joe Kennedy in his life. In 1943, the year of the Free French Air Force's heaviest losses, Ji-Ji was safely studying in the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, and Joe Kennedy had been sent to Britain. Sometime during that year Ji-Ji's father took him to America and though pilots were being rushed

through crash courses at an incredible rate young Schreiber never got his brevet as a pilot until after the war. In July 1945 he returned to France. In the same sentence with his claim to have known young Joe Kennedy, JJSS wrote that Joe's brother John was "killed by a racist, southern plot." (!)

In 1952 a French court gave the Schreibers permission to hyphenate their name into Servan-Schreiber and a year later Ji-Ji's father financed the launching of "L'EXPRESS," the weekly news publication modeled after TIME and dedicated to the advancement of Pierre Mendes-France and its owner, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, as he was now known. London's extreme-left OBSERVER of April 19, 1970, wrote of L'EXPRESS, "It became the bible of the Left during the '50s, when Pierre Mendes-France was engaged in settling the Indo-China conflict and Guy Mollet was dragging France into the Algerian War." As though any leader could have made the French people accept surrender in Algeria without six years of no-winism to soften them up.

Pierre Boutang, the monarchist, wrote of JJSS during the Algerian revolt, "He consistently smears everything that is French and Christian." The rightist weekly MINUTE observed of JJSS's publication, "During the years of war in Indo-China and Algeria, abandonment and defeatism were its keynotes. Wherever Frenchmen were fighting, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's paper encouraged their enemies. Dien Bien Phu was its day of glory."

As the war in Algeria drew to a close other Red causes presented themselves. Cuban missions were photographed in Ji-Ji's office and accorded laudatory interviews. On October 12, 1961, the cover of L'EXPRESS carried a picture of General Edwin Walker, whom Ji-Ji's idols, the Kennedys, in a manner favored by the Russians to handle embarrassing critics were to try to railroad into a mental institution. Accompanying the hatchet job on General Walker was a three-page plug for Senator Fulbright.

Gradually Hanoi and Vietcong terrorists replaced the Algerians as heroes of the world Left, and America (who had supported the Algerians but not yet surrendered to Hanoi) replaced France as a hate symbol for leftist mobs. Four issues of L'EXPRESS, from July 12 to August 8, 1966, were devoted to a one-sided story on Hiroshima. Ji-Ji himself was writing a book, "The American Challenge," attacking business expansion abroad by the American internationalists who fawn on him when he comes to America.

Americans who read this book, not always attentively, were never told that the line Ji-Ji was preaching was nothing less than the directive laid down by Moscow for Russian agents in Europe after the war: A beautiful brunette named Sophie Fare was principal liaison agent for Moscow's monster spy ring, "The Red Orchestra," which spread over France and Belgium. (See L'ORCHESTRE ROUGE, by Gilles Perrault, published by Fayard, Paris, 578 pages, \$7 including postage.) Sophie's orders were, "Step up propaganda and pressure to bring the government (French and Belgian) to increase co-operation with the USSR.... Activate propaganda against American political and economic intrusion."

That is what JJSS was doing in "The American Challenge," while other advancers of Russian aims (and Chinese) used the war in Vietnam in their drive against America's conscience. All the jingoes used against the French in Algeria were trotted out to discredit those responsible for the free world's defense. Paul Deheme, publisher of one of the finest newsletters in the world, wrote on July 24, 1970, of attacks on Servan-Schreiber in the communist press: "They insist too much. In the end this insistence becomes suspicious. They act as though they are trying to make Servan-Schreiber appear to the public as a champion of anti-communism. This is a tactic they have used before, with De Gaulle, when they assured his success while ostensibly appearing to fight him."

In 1968 Servan-Schreiber, putting the Kennedys in a good light because he identified himself with them, and striving to make CIA appear anti-communist, wrote, "After the Bay of Pigs drama into which John Kennedy and America had been drawn on the basis of erroneous information given by the CIA, a war council was held in the White House.

Allen Dulles, the head of CIA, moved to give his report on the affair to the President. Robert took it from his hand as Dulles passed before him and tore it up before the cabinet members present, to show the rupture between the President and his intelligence service. No one present made a move." (A European official commented on Robert's prevention of information from reaching his brother, and observed, "Had JFK not doomed the invaders by grounding their air cover, the uprising planned for the island would have taken place and all might have ended differently.")

COME 1970. Lorraine was in revolt against Paris. The National Assembly seat for the area surrounding the ancient city of Nancy was up for election. Ji-Ji decided to go out for it. In mid-April he wooed the communists by getting Mikis Theodorakis, the Red composer, out of Greece. He described himself as "Theodorakis' political friend," and when anti-Reds became alarmed stated, in an interview with Le Monde, that Theodorakis was not a communist. This put Theodorakis on a spot. He told the press he had been a communist since 1943 - approximately the date when Andreas Papandreou was forming ties with the Communists. Theodorakis and Papandreou are now busy flying between Paris and Stockholm as the French Communist Party's stars in the war against "the colonels." JJSS joined them with a cry that Greece is ruled by the U. S. Military and CIA.

Marxist voters call for confiscation of inherited wealth, so Ji-Ji (who owes everything he has to his family's money) straddled the fence. He announced a plan to take inherited companies away from heirs incapable of running them. Presumably the workers will decide on the boss's capability. It bodes ill for directors of family companies in a bad business year.

To woo Nancy voters with prospects of new jobs, the man who wrote a book against the invasion of outside capital said he would get foreigners to come in and build new industries. Thereupon he visited Germany. Bankers turned a deaf ear to "Operation Lorraine." Why build a company in an area where the founder's heir will be stripped if some faceless committee decides he is incapable? In Germany Ji-Ji addressed what "Spectacle du Monde" (August 1970) described as the "German Society for Foreign Policy." No editor in France appeared to know that America's Council on Foreign Relations is the German body's affiliate and that the parent organization of both is Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, according to that institute's yearbooks.

On his return JJSS announced, again dishonestly, that President of the Deutsche Bank, Herman Abs, was ready to invest in Lorraine. Abs quickly denied it. Using the Kennedy tactic that Frenchmen should vote for him because their allies liked him, the next project was a conquering trip to Washington. The blackout on who set it up was complete. In mid-July Ji-Ji told the press he would address a group in America on July 30. A report followed, believed inspired by Ji-Ji's public relations team, that he would address the two houses of Congress in full session. He never denied it. The group he did address was the Council on Foreign Relations, erroneously reported in France as the "Council of Foreign Affairs." This is the organization which Dan Smoot in his book of that name calls "America's Invisible Government." Frenchmen know as little about this group as Americans do about the political clubs (such as Club Jean Moulin) from which JJSS draws his strength.

VALEURS ACTUELLES of July 20, 1970, gave details on the men who had set up Ji-Ji's prestige trip to Washington. At their head was Paul Lepercq, a French banker who has been in America since 1966. Most influential was André Meyer, head of the Lazard Frères banking group in New York. Meyer has close ties with American congressmen opposed to victory in Vietnam. Of the relationships binding Lepercq and Meyer to Council on Foreign Relations heads, David Rockefeller and John J. McCloy, most French political writers are unaware. Should a probing French editor pick up the Council on Foreign Relations thread and follow it to CFR's placing of Henry Kissinger in the White House, it would eventually lead him to two men by whom the French public could judge the organization that sponsored their phoney World War II pursuit pilot. Kissinger's reliance on

Herbert Marcovich and Raymond Aubrac (born Samuel), of whom a former French intelligence officer has said, "He and his wife, Lucie, were two of the most dangerous characters to infiltrate the Resistance movement," would indicate at once to Frenchmen that something is rotten in America. Faced with the significance of the Marcovich-Aubrac-Kissinger-CFR tie-up, CFR's sponsorship of JJSS would become understandable. The explanation is that, despite Ji-Ji's years of praising America's enemies and his recent attacks on our military, his objectives and Mr. Kissinger's are much the same. Only their weapons differ.

A TRAVEL ORGANIZATION WAS JJSS'S WEAPON IN ATHENS. The Sunday Times (London) of April 19, 1970, reported that on his arrival in Athens Servan-Schreiber checked into the Hotel Hilton before meeting with Prime Minister Papadopoulos. On the morning of Sunday, April 12, he telephoned Henry Tasca, the American ambassador. Why Tasca, since JJSS thinks our military and CIA are running Greece, unless he saw in the ambassador a civilian ally against our military? He is said to have given Tasca an account of his talk with the Prime Minister. According to the Sunday Times, he reminded Papadopoulos of "the considerable French investment in Greece; the Club Méditerranée, for example - and asked for Theodorakis. Papadopoulos saw the point." This brings up the Club Méditerranée.

A LOOK AT CLUB MEDITERRANEE: What is this "club" which is such a powerful political weapon that at mention of it the man who has been pictured as a tough, anti-communist Greek liberates the most effective propagandist the communists have? How is that that this weapon is in JJSS's hands? To what extent do Americans give this weapon its weight?

Travel journals and the magazine sections of Sunday papers, many will recall, were flooding America with advertisements in the early months of 1970. Those who long for the carefree, classless life of a Tahitian were enjoined to write to Mademoiselle So-and-So, CLUB MEDITERRANEE, in care of American Express. Not a word was printed on the nature of this "club," which the public saw as a bikini-clad hostess beckoning toward Tahiti. No one was told that its public relations chief is Paul Thorez, son of the secretary-general of the French Communist Party who on the outbreak of World War II deserted and fled to Russia.

In "La Grande Aventure du Club Méditerranée," published by Robert Laffont, Victor Franco provides some details on Servan-Schreiber's secret weapon.

THE BACKGROUND: Club Méditerranée was formed in 1949 by a Belgian diamond merchant named Gerard Blitz, who declared it a non-profit organization for setting up holiday camping and cruise excursions. It soon ran into financial difficulties. One of its creditors was a French communist named Bernard Trigano who had organized a "Youth Night" meeting in Paris' "Vélodrome d'Hiver" for the Communist Party, after the liberation. Trigano was writing for a communist publication called "L'Avant Garde" at the time, hurling invectives at "the bourgeois, the overstuffed and the priests." His biographer claims that he broke with the Communist Party in a disagreement over editorial policy.

Ill health prevented Trigano from serving in the army against the Germans. Instead, the family fled to Spain. After the war the father bought a stock of American war-surplus tents and made a clean-up when an earthquake wiped out a town in Algeria. Simultaneously, the vacation villages of Club Méditerranée campers were becoming a vogue in France. Young Trigano began selling tents. In 1955, Blitz, the diamond merchant, made him a partner. A month later Trigano had a half interest. A few years later Blitz was out and Trigano owned the "club."

In 1961 the French Rothschilds, in the person of Edmond, bought 34% of the stock. More was bought by Baron Elie de Rothschild, who brought in the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas (Bank of Paris and the Low Countries), through which Russian gold dumping and other communist transactions are handled in France. Pariba Corporation, in New York, is a subsidiary. The wife of Mr. Jean Reyre, General Director of Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, was an editor on Servan-Schreiber's pro-communist EXPRESS.

The phenomenal rise of Club Méditerranée commenced. Tent villages and trailer camps - poor men's clubs - sprang up along the Mediterranean. A chartered Russian boat, the IVAN FRANKO, bore tourists through the Greek Islands. By then Club Méditerranée villages began spreading to other countries and becoming economic factors. Servan-Schreiber and his wife were given a trip to Arziv, one of the club's villages in Israel. Pages of publicity followed in L'EXPRESS. Ji-Ji's wife took over the lucrative job of running a Club Méditerranée children's department.

Since the war in Algeria had ceased to provide a market for leftist papers, L'EXPRESS turned to advertising. Among pages of ads interspersed with slanted articles, Club Méditerranée held feature space. Trigano, the Rothschilds and Ji-Ji had a gold mine. While coastline camp villages increased, hitherto valueless mountain peaks were bought up to be turned into ski resorts. "Méditerranée" clubs spread to Tahiti. Agents began looking for ski terrains in the western part of the United States. A short time later they were investigating properties in the Hawaiian Islands and the crash program of advertising in America, with American Express as agents, was underway.

A group of revolutionary thugs known as the "Katangans" when they were occupying the Sorbonne in May 1968 is reported by MINUTE to be working in Club Méditerranée villages in Spain. Siné, the cartoonist who supported the anarchist students in France, is also, according to MINUTE, working for "Son-of-the-People" Thorez. "It is not Club Méditerranée!" exclaimed the editor of MINUTE. "It is Club Mer Rouge!"

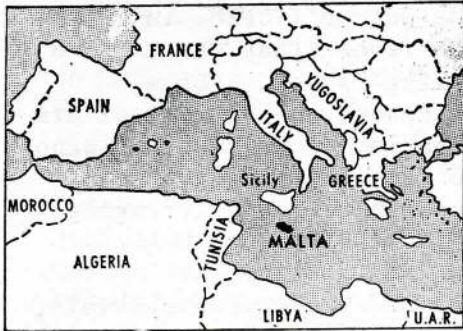
To what extent dollars garnered by invitations to write to Mademoiselle So-and-So, in care of American Express, weighted the bludgeon JJSS held over Prime Minister Papadopoulos, we are as ignorant as Frenchmen concerning the CFR.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor

A MONTH OF TENSION

Crisis broke over the Middle East in September. It found America faced with rotting universities at home and threats abroad. Professors who had threatened to send students into the streets in the name of "involvement" if Angela Davis were denied the right to teach returned from vacations. What most of them did during the summer, as the new crisis formed, we have no way of knowing. One at least, straight out of an Al Capp comic strip, went to Paris. PARIS MATCH, France's most widely-circulated weekly, carried a picture of him in its issue

of September 19. A group of unkempt bums was shown sleeping on the quai of the Seine from which harmless rag-pickers of a previous generation have been driven by "intellectuals." Above one of the bearded, soxless derelicts staring up with lackluster eyes at the camera was a caption: "The bearded individual below is a professor at the University in Los Angeles."

In the Mediterranean, Cuba and Berlin, America faced the Russian threat. Added to the Soviet challenge are uncertainties created by the death of Nasser. Let's keep it simple as we spread America's problems out on the table. First is naturally Vietnam.

WHAT VICE PRESIDENT KY MIGHT HAVE SAID, HAD HE NOT BEEN PRESSURED OUT OF GOING TO WASHINGTON: The enemy's objective was not victory on the battlefield but destruction of America's morale at home. It was achieved with the aid of civilians. On July 2, 1970, Mr. W. Averell Harriman told Associated Press that Washington must bypass President Thieu if he blocks headway in the negotiations. "President Thieu has no intentions," said Harriman, "of negotiating toward the sort of reasonable settlement fair to both sides which has been sketched out by President Nixon."

What does Hanoi regard as fair to both sides? On September 22, 1970, AP reported, "The replacement of South Vietnam's three top leaders emerged clearly today as the principal demand of the Vietcong in the Paris peace talks." Leftist professors, politicians and the media may well see that America yields in the name of progress at the negotiating table. A bombing halt, our press told us two years ago, was the sole obstacle to "meaningful negotiations." On July 19, 1970, Roger Kaiser asked President Thieu on "Face the Nation" why South Vietnam cannot give three or four cabinet posts to the Vietcong. If that were granted, the Vietcong would specify what cabinet posts, and that is how the takeover would proceed. Our enemies in Vietnam, the Middle East and Cuba watch all this, and feel that the game is in the bag.

FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF AMERICA'S POSITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, bear in mind: Reconquest of Europe by the allies in World War II was made possible by the depth of the allied front provided by North Africa. To make a Western comeback impossible in the case of Russian occupation of Europe, the supplanting of Western forces by Russian in North Africa was a must. This was not brought about by Russian pressure, but voluntarily, by civilian leadership in America. Control of the Mediterranean hinges on Algeria with her mighty naval base of Mers-el-Kebir and its miles of subterranean, A-bomb-proof galleries. When Algeria moved into the Red camp, Libya was caught in a squeeze play and fell also. American and British airbases and oil fields went the way of Mers-el-Kebir. Algeria is now Russia's trump card in the Middle East. Egypt was a trump card only as long as Nasser was alive to exercise the influence which he had gained by humiliating the West.

The whole keyboard of American institutions came into play as policies which turned North Africa over to a Black Sea power were sold to the American public.

LABOR SUPPORTED THE ALGERIAN TERRORISTS. The AFL-CIO international representative in UN in 1960 was Mr. Jay Lovestone, one-time Secretary-General of the American Communist Party. Our report of April 1970 carried a copy of his letter to the government of pro-communist Mali as an example of AFL-CIO lobbying for the Algerians. Irving Brown, AFL-CIO delegate to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels, serve as propagandist, agitator and purveyor of funds for the revolt that was to hand North Africa to the Russians and close the Arab chain encircling Israel. Force Ouvrière, the French union which the AFL-CIO organized and financed as a political arm in France, lined up with France's communist "General Confederation of Workers" to sabotage the war effort to hold Algeria. In desperation, in the face of interference by America and sabotage by the French Left, the French Right made the error of bringing back De Gaulle in May 1958.

G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams boasted at a labor conference in Forest Park, Pennsylvania, on May 29, 1961, that American unions had provided moral and material support, directly and through the ICFTU in Brussels, for African revolutions. He promised that we would continue to be loyal to Africa's revolutionaries rather than to our military alliances with the colonialist countries - i.e., our allies.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS sent partisan reporters who became propagandists - Joe Kraft for the New York Times, Anita Ehrman for Hearst Press, Dicky Chapelle to compile magazine articles and radio reports. Hand-picked committees then gave the propagandists awards, the Overseas Press Club award for Joe Kraft and the George Polk award for Dicky. TIME Magazine's report of January 26, 1962, was not reporting: It was pro-Algerian huckstering. Subscribers paid for their own duping. CBS took on the Algerian cause. Michael K. Clarke woke up to what was going on and was sacked by the New York Times for his integrity. Clarke then wrote "Algeria in Turmoil" (which should be ready today). "One is constantly reading statements in the American press to the effect that the North African Jews have nothing to fear from Arabs," Clarke observed. When Arnold Beichman, Sandford Griffith of City College of New York, Max Lerner, CBS' David Schoenbrun and TIME's Edward Behr were flooding America with pro-Algerian drivel, some 110,000 Jews were living in Algeria. Today less than 500 are hanging on there under the frail protection of French citizenship.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE ALGERIANS was unswerving in spite of evidence it could not have failed to receive on the true nature of that war. On returning from Africa in 1958, Vice President Nixon declared, "It is in the evident interest of America that we support African nationalists and demonstrate that we have no connection with European colonialists." Today President Nixon would give anything for support from those "colonialists," against the Reds we called nationalists in 1958. Senators outdid themselves, Mike Mansfield in sneers at "the colons" and JFK in a speech supporting the Algerians on July 2, 1957. Again, in April 1961, JFK stated that he "would do everything possible to bring the Algerian conflict to a close before the end of the year, in view of strengthening the Atlantic Alliance and preventing communist penetration in North Africa." Every move to split the Atlantic Alliance and open North Africa to Red penetration was sold as an act to combat communism.

CIA DID NOT PROVIDE INFORMATION ON WHICH POLICIES COULD BE FORMED. Instead it fostered revolts and provided "reports" that would sell its policies. Students of journalism were put in contact with communist student leaders in France and Algeria and told they were acquiring "news-sources." Booklets bearing pictures and stories of Algerian atrocities were barred from the mails in America, while Algerian booklets ascribing the same horror pictures to the French Army circulated freely, often published at CIA expense. Fifty-two professors from M.I.T., Harvard, Brandeis and Boston Universities signed a manifesto supporting communist professors in France in a call for desertion and insubordination by French draftees. After communist victory was assured in Algeria,

French professors did the same for their American colleagues, who by then were working for defeat in Vietnam. In 1967 came the exposure of CIA's use of student bodies, publishing houses and private foundations to aid movements which, if successful, would assure communist advances. The New York Times of February 21, 1967, carried testimony by leaders of the National Student Association that they had used CIA funds to grant scholarships to "about 20 Algerians a year from 1958 to '62." They added, "Some scholarships were obtained for students from Angola, Mozambique (against our ally, Portugal) and South Africa. The latter were all white students who opposed the policies of apartheid." CIA was helping revolutionaries increase their capacity for harm.

"The association also used CIA funds to enable the Algerians and Portuguese Africans - scattered throughout the country - to meet several times a year ... Money was also provided to send several representatives of the two groups to meetings of student exiles in Europe. CIA funds also helped finance the international meetings." It can be categorically stated that the international meetings to which CIA was sending its Algerian and African revolutionaries were communist-organized, directed and controlled. After such meetings the Algerians and Africans flew back to campuses in America with increased stature.

"The former officials (of the National Student Union) said that most Algerian students returned to their homeland after independence in 1962 and many took top jobs in their government," continued the New York Times. "Others remained in exile here and in Europe." Unable to understand why people were upset by such admissions, "Beauteous Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the Congressman from New York, said that Americans seem to forget that the CIA is on our side," wrote Betty Beale in the Los Angeles Times of February 26, 1967. A casual visitor, noting the peace symbols and photos of hippies demonstrating against our GI's in Vietnam on the walls of Mrs. Reid's husband's office in Washington, might wonder which side she meant by "our."

The truth is, an investigating committee seeking to establish how America arrived at her present position would hesitate to make its findings public. While crime and treason were fanned on one hand and permitted on the other at home, Russia was preparing to challenge us in the Mediterranean and Cuba. Our State Department, aided by certain senators and congressmen, professors, CIA, USIA, national press, TV, labor unions, powerful foundations and organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, helped clear the terrain for the enemy in North Africa, and knew as they did so that the people we were helping were lining up with the Cubans against us.

LET US LOOK AT CUBA AS THE PREPARATIONS TOOK SHAPE. Philip Wilson Bonsal was American ambassador to Havana. His record did not inspire confidence; only boosting from some sort of organization can explain his rise. His diplomatic career began under Roosevelt in 1938. From 1944 to '46 when America was trying to topple Franco he was in Madrid. He became political adviser to Averell Harriman when Harriman was using Marshall Plan funds to backselected politicians and groups in Europe. In May 1950 the menace of Ho chi Minh, whom Americans had armed in the name of anti-colonialism, was recognized in Europe. Many in Washington wanted a Ho chi Minh victory. Bonsal was made counselor of embassy in Paris with no opposition from the pro-Ho chi Minh bloc entrenched in Washington. In 1952 the struggle in Indo-China was entering its final phase, leading up to the point before the fall of Dien Bien Phu when a one-hour American carrier strike would have robbed the communists of their victory. Bonsal went home in '52 to become head of the Philippines and Southeast Asia sections in State Department.

In April 1954 the conference was convened in Geneva that was to settle the future of Indo-China. Bonsal was counselor of the American delegation which French Foreign Minister Bidault accused of failing to support him in his fight for better terms. Tours of duty in troubled Bolivia and Colombia followed before Bonsal was appointed ambassador to Cuba in February 1959, as the man who his colleagues thought could get along with Castro. Russian and Chinese implantation began. On January 22, 1960, Bonsal was called to Washington to report to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, after a violent

attack on America over Cuban television, which Secretary of State Herter described as the most insulting speech Castro had ever made. But there was something phoney about the show of indignation. And with Cuban-Russian co-operation in full swing, an event occurred less than two months after Castro's TV attack on the United States which demonstrated that there was collusion between Bonsal and the Cuban Reds,

Henry Cabot Lodge was America's representative in UN at the time. Algeria's man, working among the pro-Red bloc in UN, was Abdelkader Chanderli. Lobbying for Chanderli, as we have mentioned, was the AFL-CIO representative to UN, Jay Lovestone, who once headed the American Communist Party. Wringing funds out of frightened oil magnates for Chanderli and the Algerians was an American who had changed his name to Ahmed Kamal.

In early March, Bonsal flew to Washington. Only by absenting himself from Havana could he avoid looking at what was about to take place. As Bonsal alighted from a plane in Washington, Chanderli boarded another in New York for Havana. For ten days Bonsal killed time in Washington while Chanderli and Castro negotiated an Algerian-Cuban accord. Not a word of it appeared in the American press to embarrass those supporting the Algerian cut-throats. Havana was in an uproar as Castro toured the island with his guest. Still Washington saw and heard nothing. Chanderli returned to UN and Bonsal flew back to Havana. American officials and the press took up their Algerian protégé again as though he had never been away.

Rabat, the capital of Morocco, and Tunis, in Tunisia, were the bases for Algerian propaganda, subversion and arms purchases in North Africa. America's ambassador to Morocco was Charles W. Yost. Arab nationalism did not force us to give up Ben Slimane Airbase there in February 1960. Ambassador Yost got the idea on his own. A month later the Migs were moving in. At 43 Avenue Allal Ben Abdallah, in Rabat, in the USIS office, a man named Leslie Squiers translated pro-Algerian articles and speeches by senators into French and circulated them through North Africa to show the Arabs (and our allies) on which side America stood.

EL MOUDJAHID, which means "The Fighter," was the official organ of the Algerians. It was also based in Rabat. The big story in its issue of March 31, 1960, was Chanderli's trip to "proud and free Cuba, where the Cuban press, radio and television during our visit increased their articles and broadcasts devoted to Free Algeria, while delirious crowds shouted their support on the streets wherever we went." Accompanying the story was a photograph of Chanderli and Castro. A parallel was drawn between Algeria's struggle with France and Castro's fight for survival against American imperialism. Jean-Paul Sartre and his mistress, Simone de Beauvoir, had flown to Havana for the occasion. (Sartre presided over the war crimes trial against America in Denmark in November 1967. Today he is editor of two Maoist publications in France.)

A magazine called ATLAS was launched in New York under the editorship of Quincy Howe, to translate and publish articles from the foreign press. But only marxist articles appeared in ATLAS' pages. The rantings of El Moudjahid were passed on by ATLAS with the terrorist organ described as "moderate El Moudjahid." Where the screen of silence was not maintained it was replaced by dishonesty.

LET US MOVE TO CUBA. Russian technicians had been arriving for months when, in July 1960, Seignei Koudriavtsev, who had been in the Russian embassy in Paris while the Algerian sellout was being put over, was appointed ambassador to Cuba. Specialists in Russian affairs knew something big was afoot. From 1942 to '45 Koudriavtsev had been first secretary in the Soviet embassy in Canada. There he headed the Zabotin spy ring, which had collected information on atomic research in Canada, Britain and the U. S. The atomic spy, Dr. Allan Nunn May, had been under his orders.

In 1947, with men known to have been connected with Koudriavtsev's ring still at liberty, Russia tried to make Koudriavtsev a delegate to UN. Events gained momentum after his assignment to Havana. Niarchos signed a contract to transport Russian oil to

Japan, so that Soviet tankers would be free for the 5,000-mile trip from Baku to Cuba. Khrushchev, Arab leaders and prime ministers from Black Africa set a date to meet with Castro in the fall. The co-ordination of revolutionary movements had surfaced. On September 13, 1960, reports reached the desks of Foreign Offices in Europe on the unprecedented secrecy and police precautions surrounding the arrival of a Russian ship unloading tanks and heavy artillery in Havana. European governments hurriedly reviewed the possible consequences to their defense plans if America were faced with a threat on her doorstep.

On October 4, 1960, Herbert Matthews of the New York Times, the man who had assured State Department of Castro's purity, addressed the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London, of which America's Council on Foreign Relations is a subsidiary. His subject was "The U. S. and Latin America." He said there was nothing to fear. On October 30 European defense ministries received reports that Russian missiles had been delivered to Castro. Addressing the graduation class of the military school at Managua, Castro boasted, "If America attacks us now it will be bad for them; if they do it later it will be worse." Moscow announced that Soviet missiles were ready to intervene in the defense of Cuba, and Castro told Reds in Latin America that new weapons were at hand to expand his revolution.

REACTION IN AMERICA. The Paris daily FIGARO, on the morning of October 31, 1960, broke the story of Russian missile shipments to Cuba, and added, "There is no excessive apprehension in the United States." A few days later John F. Kennedy was elected President, and Jerome Wiesner, a man who held that the only way to convince Russia that America does not want war is to convince her that America knows she cannot win one, became the President's scientific adviser. Overnight the weakening of America's military posture vis-à-vis Russia became government policy. On the diplomatic front events kept pace with the military dismantling at home.

When an ambassador abroad has witnessed or participated in developments obviously harmful to his country, and the public has been prevented from knowing that such developments took place, it is customary to reassign him before the inevitable blow-up occurs. Assignment to a new post is the diplomat's escape from responsibility. So it was with Bonsal. And though the two posts were widely separated they were by no means unrelated. In May 1961 Bonsal was made ambassador to Morocco, where America had maintained connections with the Algerian Government-in-Exile with which Castro had signed a treaty, the treaty which Bonsal had facilitated by getting out of town, and which the American government and press had kept secret. When Bonsal was posted to Rabat, Ambassador Yost went home to become First Assistant to Adlai Stevenson in UN. Information officer Squiers, who had made USIS a propaganda machine for the Algerians, in Rabat, was made assistant to Edward R. Murrow, then head of the U. S. Information Agency. By a rapid shifting of culprits each man got out of the place where he was compromised before "the baby" was born.

There was no reason why the announcement that Russian missiles had been installed in Cuba should have come as a surprise in 1962. MINUTE, the French weekly, writing on October 26, 1962, of what it called "the missile crisis," headed its story, "The Cuba Operation: A Super-Comedy. Khrushchev had been kept informed. Kennedy men were about to be defeated in the partial elections. Cuba arrived in the nick of time." No Russian boats were halted or searched. A friend of JFK from his London School of Economics days, David Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech), had been appointed British ambassador to Washington at the request of the Kennedy brothers. "I trust David as I would a member of my own cabinet," said the President of his former schoolmate. TIME of May 17, 1968, wrote of Ormsby-Gore's influence in the making of decisions which should have been purely American, "He was beside Kennedy in the Situation Room when the President won his terms on the limited test ban treaty, persuaded him over Navy objections to order delay in intercepting Russian ships, thereby avoiding direct confrontation with the Soviets."

Failure to protect America's interests was not betrayal of trust, it was avoidance of "confrontation" we were told. Permitting Russia to entrench herself in Cuba and the Mediterranean was a move to ensure peace.

OCTOBER OF 1970 BROUGHT AMERICA FACE TO FACE WITH REALITY. Russia is dominant in the Indian Ocean. Pro-Russian governments rule the Sudan, Somalia and South Yemen. (Kennedy was the first western Head of State to recognize the revolutionary government in Yemen.) Russian commandos are installed in the Soviet base in Yemen. "Russia still increasing hold on Mid-East," went the military report in the London Daily Telegraph of September 28, 1970. On the same date reports in the world press announced installation of a Russian submarine base in Cienfuegos, in southern Cuba. As Soviet force took shape in the Indian Ocean, Cuba and the Mediterranean, a Black Panther "embassy" was opened in Algiers, to plan revolution in America in cooperation with the Algerian Bureau for American Affairs. This bureau is staffed with Algerians who got their experience as students educated and flown to international meetings at CIA expense. Working closely with the American Affairs Bureau is its sister regional office, the "Algerian Department for Latin America," directed by Hadj Ali. Governor Rockefeller may not know it, but some 500,000 Arabs are living in Brazil. They form the nucleus for the diversionary movement the Algerians are planning in Latin America, to coincide with a Black Panthers uprising in the United States.

The revolutionary Brazilian "embassy" in Algiers is staffed by 44 Brazilian Reds who were flown to Algeria in a ransom deal after they had kidnapped the West German ambassador. Their leader is Appolonio de Carvalho, known as "Colonel Edmond," who ran the Latin-Iberian Bureau of the Cominform in Mexico City after the war, and in 1949 handled the regimenting of Spanish, French and Portuguese Reds under a central office.

All Western leaders who are concerned about the future of their countries recognize the seriousness of these interlocking war-fronts. On September 22, 1970, however, former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara attacked the "folly of the worlds arms race," which is to say America's defense race in the face of Russia's ultimatum preparations. On May 12, 1970, the New York Times announced that Mr. McNamara is writing a book promoting disarmament. But America's disarming is the only one he is in a position to promote. A frightening statement may be found on page 44 of the New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac for 1970: "The German-born Kissinger, regarded as one of the President's most influential policy advisers, has been instrumental in the administration's shift from a concept of nuclear 'superiority' to one of nuclear 'sufficiency'".

No one with America's survival in mind could at this moment consider anything less than superiority as sufficient.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



THE END OF A DECADE, AN ERA AND TWO MEN

P On September 30 President Nixon arrived in Belgrade for a two-day visit with Josip Broz, the Yugoslav dictator now known as Marshal Tito. The two men talked for seven hours, joked and laughed together. When President Nixon left he expressed hopes for continuing discussions in which the Yugoslav communist leader would give "his best judgments."

On November 3, Peter II, the last King of Yugoslavia, died in a hospital in Denver, Colorado, at the age of 47. Coming as it did, a month after President Nixon's visit to Belgrade, King Peter's death reopened pages of history which throw light on the "judgments" and integrity which our President hopes to enjoy.

KING PETER II. Peter was eleven in October 1934 when his father, King Alexander, was assassinated by a Mussolini-paid gunman in the streets of Marseille. Under the regency of his uncle, Prince Paul Karageorgevich, the boy became king, but Hitler and Mussolini were on the rise and Yugoslavia was being encircled by the Axis web. The young king staked everything on Britain's promise to stay by him, and in 1941 a coup d'etat was carried out in his name with the aid of British agents. Prince Paul, the Regent, was ousted, and Yugoslavia became the ally of Britain and France.

When Hitler's Wehrmacht hit Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941, Peter flew to Greece, taking his government with him. Harried by German planes, he and his government went on to London two months later. In his homeland a loyal "Yugoslav Home Army" continued the war under General Draga Mihailovich, firmly believing in an eventual allied victory and the return of the king. In the wings the man for whom Churchill was to betray King Peter for the sake of political expediency was waiting.

JOSIP BROZ was a left-wing labor agitator when the maelstrom of World War I carried him into the Austrian Army. In 1917 he was captured by or deserted to the Russians and went home three years later with orders to organize a Croat Communist Party. Yugoslav authorities threw him in prison and on his release he went back to Russia for training in the advanced school preparing liaison agents for the European branch of the Comintern. 1935 found him in Austria, under the name of Ivan Velchik, posing as a travelling salesman.

Then came the Civil War in Spain. His name was changed to Tomanek. He appeared in Paris, in charge of a network passing Yugoslav and Bulgarian volunteers toward Madrid. In 1937 Stalin called him back to Moscow to take part in the purge which wiped out four secretary-generals of the Yugoslav Communist Party and a hundred and fifty group leaders who had taken refuge in Russia. The beneficiary of the liquidation was Josip Broz Tito. It left him sole leader of the Yugoslav CP. Stalin sent him home via Switzerland in 1940 to organize a Red drive against the Serbian nationalists, whom mutual assistance clauses of the German-Soviet Pact gave Russia the job of liquidating.

In April 1941 German and Italian armies invaded Yugoslavia. On orders from Moscow, Tito did not budge. Securely installed in his headquarters in Zagreb, he maintained the best of relations with Mussolini's general staff. From his desk flowed a flood of papers condemning Britain and France for their "imperialist" attacks against Germany, denouncing Yugoslavs who opposed the German-Italian occupation and providing

the enemy with their names. But the old revolutionary was cunning. He was aware that German forces were drawing a net around Serbia and, while co-operating with the Nazis, he moved crack units of his 12,000 Red followers through the Sandjak area and Bosnia into areas which Mihailovich had kept free. Mihailovich should have liquidated them piecemeal, for Tito never concealed his intentions of making Yugoslavia a marxist socialist state. Once Mihailovich's "Free Yugoslavia" was penetrated and Tito's partisans had time to regroup, the civil war started in which hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs died, killed by each other, with the Germans looking on.

The supreme Axis commander in Croatia through 1942 was an Italian general named Mario Roatta. He and Tito were friends. When flare-ups occurred between Tito's partisans and the Wehrmacht, the former moved into Roatta's zone for shelter. But despite such clashes Tito's relations with the Germans, on the whole, were good. Until the end of 1943 Tito maintained permanent liaison with the German commanders, General Glaise and General Globotschnik, exchanging prisoners which underlings, unaware of the co-operation higher up, had captured in the field, and providing the Germans with information on Mihailovich's forces.

BACK IN LONDON the young king was beginning to drink the bitter cup which in time he was to drain to the dregs. Yugoslavia was far away. Her king, in the eyes Churchill and Roosevelt, was a pawn. The machine of communist propaganda was at work, diminishing the importance of King Peter and General Mihailovich in relation to Tito. In exile - from loneliness or under the spell of bad advisers or a princess' scheming mother, we do not know - the king, whom Churchill and Roosevelt had stripped of any power of decision concerning his country, became engaged to Princess Alexandra of Greece.

At this point the political analyst and historian is faced with an embarrassing chapter. Should one skip over events or spread out in all their sordid details the machinations of the Greek princess and her mother? The Times, of London, in its obituary of November 6, 1970, told readers that "a crisis rose over the king's wish to marry, which was deemed by some of his advisers to be inopportune." A New York Times obituary dated November 5 said that the king's engagement to Princess Alexandra had to be kept secret until a short time before the marriage because some of those who kept the king in power did not like the Greeks.

It was not that simple. Long before Princess Alexandra began displaying the greed for power and money which the Balkans associated with her mother, her position had been hopelessly compromised by her mother's conduct. The princess' father was King Alexander, the Greek king who died from a bite by his pet monkey. For his widow, a series of affairs with men of wealth followed. Each ended in ruin for the man. It seemed that the widowed queen's obsession for money was destined to destroy all those whom she touched. The daughter had many of her mother's characteristics, and superstitious Yugoslavs predicted that bad luck would come to anyone to whom they became attached. Events seemed to justify this premonition.

TITO'S LADDER TO POWER AT THIS TIME consisted of alternating Russian and German rungs. In early 1943 he reposed for awhile on the German one. Playing Mihailovich against the invader, Tito offered to help destroy King Peter's forces if the German command would recognize his control over Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia--Herzegovina. The Germans agreed. A counter government was formed under Tito in November 1943, which repudiated the London-based Government-in-Exile and forbade King Peter to return. At the end of 1943, Hitler, faced with disaster in Russia, made a turnabout. "You don't negotiate with rebels; you shoot them," he stormed. The German high command prepared to wipe out Tito's 12,000 hard-core communists and 130,000 partisans. They were saved by the Italian capitulation, which left Tito master of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Support of Mihailovich could have restored the balance; instead the western allies staked their all on Tito.

At least two of the officers in the British group parachuted into Yugoslavia to work with Tito were known pro-communists. A homosexual OSS officer, known in the Tito camp as "Cal," threw himself into the Red game, and who knows how many others? Vera Posic, a woman communist agent, was assigned the role of winning over British and American officers while serving as their liaison with Tito. Soon these deluded officers were giving Tito credit for actions carried out by Mihailovich. In late November 1943, the Teheran Conference approached and the flood of reports extolling Tito increased. As a result, Stalin had no trouble persuading Churchill and Roosevelt to divert their aid to his man. Thereafter, Mihailovich was doomed, cut off from support, and his men hunted down like animals by both the Germans and the Reds. Let us turn to London.

MARCH 1944. The Yugoslav embassy. In the presence of King George VI and leading figures in wartime London, King Peter married Princess Alexandra of Greece. Politically the groom had already been offered as a sacrifice by Churchill and Roosevelt. It took three months of threats, cajoling and promises that were never kept for Churchill to break the king's determination not to dismiss his government and General Mihailovich. In the end, at Churchill's mercy, he yielded. In June he accepted the resignation of his cabinet and the formation of a new government under Dr. Subasich.

Powerless, the king was forced to watch Britain and America recognize Tito's administration as the only authority on Yugoslav territory and Tito's partisans as the only legitimate fighting force. By the stroke of a pen Mihailovich and his followers became outlaws and bandits. To make the betrayal palatable to the British public, Churchill did extract a promise from Tito that the issue of the monarchy would not be raised until after the war, but Tito had already announced before the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, "When the time is ripe, we will make use of the decisions of the Atlantic Charter to install a proletarian dictatorship."

King Peter was still writing letters of protest to Churchill and Roosevelt which brought polite brushoffs, if any reply at all, at the time he was prodded into abolishing General Mihailovich's position as Chief of Staff and broadcasting an appeal to his subjects to follow the man who was to lead Yugoslavia into the communist camp. Five hundred thousand Yugoslav nationalists paid for the Churchill-Roosevelt sellout with their lives. Between September and December 1944 Tito's partisans executed thirty thousand of Mihailovich's followers, with Stalin's General Tolboukhine and the Soviet army there to see that the job was thorough.

King Peter had been forced to accept Tito as military leader, but he balked at recognizing the provisional government set up by Tito and Subasich. He demanded that the allies keep their promise and support the Prime Minister loyal to the throne until a decision could be reached by popular vote. When Churchill found himself unable to force the king to give way, he told the House of Commons on January 18, 1945, "If we are so unfortunate as not to be able to obtain the consent of King Peter, the matter will have, in fact, to go ahead, his assent being assumed." By the time elections were held in November 1945 Tito's grip on the country was complete. It was a typical communist election and it gave him 90% of the vote. The first act of the hand-picked constituent assembly was to abolish the monarchy. Mihailovich was arrested on March 13, 1946, and put before a firing squad on July 17. Between October 1944, when Tito was preparing for Red-controlled elections, and May 1951, 3,677,777 Yugoslavs disappeared into the new regime's prisons, according to the Belgrade newspaper, BORBA.

THE PRO-TITO CAMPAIGN. In mid-1948 the western press told readers that Tito was a good democrat because he had broken with Stalin. Stories of Tito's heroism in defying Stalin filled front pages. The true story behind this family quarrel was very simple: Early in 1948 the Cominform moved into Belgrade to take control. Tito was still a communist, but he had had enough experience with Kremlin methods to know that Stalin feared him and Reds whom Stalin feared he destroyed. Through his many friends in the Albanian, Italian and Bulgarian Communist Parties, and years in the Red camp, Tito knew too many of Stalin's secrets to be left at liberty.

It was a period when Stalin was carrying out another ruthless purge. Fighters from the International Brigades were liquidated for having observed the Kremlin at work in Spain. Jews were still bitter over the German-Soviet pact and had to be wiped out. Tito was marked to go the way of Stalin's other friends. With Stalin's death the conflict ended. Twenty-one days after Stalin died, Tito's righthand man, Joipovic, arrived in Moscow on a secret mission, and four months later Yugoslav-Russian relations were restored. Though Tito supported Nagy in the Budapest uprising, he made no word of protest when Nagy was executed. A secret Soviet-Yugoslav committee continued to work out plans for co-operation on the international level, which included tracking down Tito's enemies. King Peter's underground, still loyal to the king, plotting and compiling files potentially embarrassing to Yugoslavia's rulers, was impotent as far as posing a great danger. But it was ever-present and reported to be infiltrating the communist ranks.

THE CROWNLESS WANDERER. Saki wrote in one of his stories, "A king who has fallen must see strange sights, so bitter a thing is the heart of man." It was true in the case of King Peter. His son, Prince Alexander, born in London in 1945, was to become a British subject and an officer in the British army. The king, harassed for money and suffering a private life which those close to him described as "a hell on earth" maintained an outward dignity and reserve which many ascribed to shyness.

What went on behind the closed doors of hotels in London, Paris, the United States and Monte Carlo, few on the outside ever knew. There were stories in Venice on the queen's conduct. In September 1963 she attempted suicide. The scandal was quickly hushed up. As the years passed, a frenzied, desperate fear of finding herself without money came to dominate the woman who Yugoslavs felt had brought a curse on their royal house. It became an obsession.

Through all the king's adversity one bright spot remained: the aging generals who continued, with little hope of reward, to serve their king, and the loyalty of Yugoslav immigrants and refugees in America, Canada, France, Britain, and in smaller groups throughout the world. No part of Yugoslavia remained under King Peter's control, but from a political bureau in a sombre, two-story building at 23 Boulevard Princesse Charlotte, in Monte Carlo, he reigned over thousands of scattered subjects. How many and who they were was what Tito wanted to know. Some provided funds, others were activists.

At this point an ominous cloud of mystery covers King Peter's story, a cloud which it is in the interest of no nation or politician to dispel. But let the king's aid-de-camp tell the story: In 1968 the king became sick. The queen placed him in a small private clinic in the south of France, chosen by herself, where no member of his suite was permitted to see him. One day she summoned General Militchevich, the king's aide, to a hotel and demanded the files which he was guarding in his office - the files of King Peter's underground. The general refused to give them up. A few days later she brought a request purportedly signed by the king. The general was adamant. The queen sought the assistance of a British lawyer, still the general refused to deliver the precious documents to anyone but his king.

When King Peter left the clinic the general was requested to come to a suite in a certain hotel. He found himself facing the queen and her British lawyer. General Militchevich has said, in describing the meeting, that King Peter appeared to be drugged or under the effect of shock treatment. He kept his eyes averted, avoiding meeting the general's eyes. "Do you want the papers, Your Majesty?" the general asked. While the queen stormed at him to say "yes," King Peter, seemingly in a daze, remained silent. In the end she and the lawyer obtained Peter's signature on a request. Part of the files of the king's political office were turned over. The king's personal papers were already in the queen's possession. Those that remained the prudent general sent to Switzerland. A few days later the political office was closed

and the seventy-some-year-old general was dismissed. He never saw King Peter again.

General Militchevich moved to a destination best not disclosed. Before leaving he observed that the queen appeared to have come into a large sum of money. She had left her hotel and flown to London. The inference was that she had sold the records of King Peter's followers to Tito's agents. Two loyal Yugoslav generals in exile were assassinated a short time later. Little or no attempt was made to track down the assassins.

For King Peter the bottom of the bitter cup was reached on November 3. He remained a symbol. An estimated 15,000 mourners came from all over Canada and America to attend the service at the Saint Sava Serbian Eastern Orthodox Monastery in Libertyville, Illinois, on November 14. The queen remained in Venice on the excuse that she was afraid someone would hurt her. There is much that the mourners who went to Libertyville have a right to know. Your correspondent knows only one person - General Militchivich - who has the courage and the knowledge to tell them. Six days after King Peter's death he was followed by De Gaulle.



THE GENERAL PASSES: Sentiment slopped overboard but to the Paris weekly, *Le Canard Enchaîné*, of November 11, he was still the King pictured in the two satirical drawings of commemorative medals here reproduced. *Le Canard Enchaîné* has always lampooned the De Gaulle government as "the Court," in which the general's followers were easily identified as princes, knaves, courtesans, flunkies and fools. Death was not to dull the biting edge of the paper's writers or its cartoonists. "The French are crying like sheep," was the comment of the two ducks at the top of the front page. Nor

was *MINUTE*, the anti-Gaullist right-wing weekly, softened by the leader's death. Each remained steadfast to what, even when editors were being thrown in prison, it had always preached. *Le Canard Enchaîné* through satire and *MINUTE* through facts. Some of the facts were disturbing enough that young Gaullists raided news-stands and destroyed all the copies they could get. Placing the fragments together, a story of the last act emerges which differs from the official version. Anger and intrigue were there to the end.

THE SCENE: COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES. It is Monday, November 9, 1970. The bored ex-leader is in the habit of turning on the TV for the 7:15 P.M. commentaries on world events. He had a choice of two programs this Monday evening: a documentary on Lenin on Channel 2 or an interview with General Raoul Salan, the man whom he hated above all others, on Channel 1. It was Salan who, in 1958, smoothed the way for De Gaulle's return to power. Four years later a general committed suicide rather than head the hand-picked court selected to sentence Salan to death. When the court that was finally chosen refused to hand down a death sentence, De Gaulle's fury knew no bounds. (See H. du B. Reports, June 1962.)

Now the first volume of Salan's memoirs have appeared. The story of his early posts in Indo-China, his commands in World War II, and his return to Indo-China. The story of the arrival in 1945 in Indo-China of forty American officers and twenty non-coms, some of them (including an officer named Farris who frequented Ho chi Minh's home) threw themselves into advancing the communist cause, is also there.

Events really damaging to De Gaulle are reserved for a future book, but this one opens with the letter which De Gaulle wrote to Salan in Algeria, saying, "We must not throw away Algeria The only thing we will discuss with the rebels will be a cease-fire. This cease-fire will mean the turning over of their arms by the rebels

to our military authorities."

MINUTE hinted that the ex-President, accustomed to watching television at 7:15, was unlikely to waste time on the story of Lenin, that curiosity would drive him to see what the man he had tried to execute would have to say. MINUTE suggested that in the end Salan may have inadvertently brought about the death of the man who tried to kill him. A minute or so after the 7:15 broadcast began, De Gaulle appeared in the doorway leading from his study, holding his hands on his stomach. "I have a pain," he said. Before he could descend the two steps leading to the drawing room, he collapsed at his wife's feet, said Father Jaugey, the priest. Dr. Lacheny, the physician, stated that death was due to the rupture of a sac formed on the artery, a rupture often brought about in old people by a burst of anger. MINUTE could not say whether or not the general had turned on Channel 1, to the Salan interview, but the possibility was there. The doctor gave the time of death as around 7:30 P.M. The Presidential Palace was not informed until the following morning at 4:00 A.M. Why this delay, ask the editors of MINUTE. They describe it as the first mystery of a historical night.

Before the doctor and the priest left the house, Madame De Gaulle asked them to swear that they would not breathe a word of the general's death. President Pompidou was not informed until he awakened. MINUTE reasons that Madame De Gaulle would have notified Pompidou at once, had he been considered a friend and the natural successor of her husband.

Another reminder is advanced: There is a rule that Military Security must be notified before anyone else when a general dies, that they may make an investigation in the home of the defunct to see that no documents important to national defense are lying about when undertakers and their assistants enter. In this case Military Security was not notified until Tuesday morning. Men who studied closely the movements of the late President recalled that during the night following his defeat at the polls his followers carried truckloads of papers away from the Presidential Palace. MINUTE asked if suppression of news of the general's death was to provide time for henchmen to put the hastily transported files in a secure place for themselves. Many of these papers, MINUTE points out, contain damaging information on officials now in power and others who for nine years ruled France.

Such was the end of an era.

.

French speaking readers may obtain an autographed copy of the first volume of General Salan's memoirs, "Fin d'Un Empire," by sending \$6.50 to cover cost and surface mailing to: HILAIRE DU BERRIER, 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, Principality of MONACO.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor

SWEDEN - MODEL FOR SOCIALIST, "NEUTRALIST" EUROPE

SWEDEN

This report is on Sweden, but let us approach it via West Germany. LIFE Magazine of April 28, 1967, carried a story by Hugh Moffet headed "Signs that the Two Germanies are slyly inching closer." Partly responsible for the sly inching, according to Mr. Moffet, is "thoughtful Herbert Wehner, Socialist, the new Minister in charge of East German Affairs in Chancellor Kiesinger's West German Government."

"THOUGHTFUL HERBERT WEHNER" A look at the record: Sweden was a hot-bed of Soviet espionage in World War II. Willy Frahm, alias Willy Brandt, who had fled to Norway in 1933, escaped to Stockholm after Hitler's troops invaded Norway, the country which had given him shelter. In Stockholm Mr. Frahm - hereafter we shall call him Brandt - went to work with a German Red known as Kurt Funk. Funk, like Brandt, had fled Germany, but Funk went to Moscow for training. The Comintern had sent him to Stockholm to set up a spy ring. His field: Norway, Sweden and Denmark, with Stockholm as a base. His boss in the "Moscow Center" was Mr. V. Semionov, today a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Kremlin. Funk did a top job until Swedish counter-espionage raked him in. A court sentenced him to two years at hard labor.

A third refugee, an Austrian named Bruno Kreisky, was in the Brandt-Funk circle in Stockholm during the wartime years. Kreisky was a close friend of the left-wing sociologist and economist, Gunnar Myrdal, who was in the Swedish Government.

When the war ended, Comintern-agent Funk became Herbert Wehner. Off went the communist label and on went the socialist. The record was too damning to permit the new Herr Wehner to operate in the open in his native Germany. He became the political thinker of the West German Socialist Party, working in the shadow of his Stockholm comrade, Willy Brandt. (A Brandt biography appears in H. du B. Reports, March 1961 and Review of the News, November 18, 1970.)

Bruno Kreisky returned to Austria, where he is now Prime Minister. Myrdal was in the Swedish post-war government which handed some three thousand Baltic refugees over to Stalin, for torture and liquidation in labor camps and prisons, without even a request from Stalin for their extradition. Hundreds of the refugees, women and children among them, committed suicide rather than face what was ahead.

Today Myrdal leads the anti-American SWEDISH COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM, whose 600,000 members work with other organizations in setting up anti-American demonstrations around the world. He is also a member of the self-appointed, 11-man committee of the International Commission of Inquiry into U. S. War Crimes in Indo-China. There is no known instance of the Commission making inquiries as to the veracity of reports damaging to America. In November 1970 Gunnar Myrdal lectured at colleges and universities in Georgia.

Now to get down to the matter at hand.

THE SECRET MEETING. August 24, 1970, fell on a Monday. Over the weekend four men went to a house in Akriva, Sweden. From the world press, not a word. The furtive vacationers were: Olof Palme, Sweden's extreme-leftist Prime Minister (he is a

cousin of naturalized-Britisher, Mr. Palme Dutt, leading theoretician of the British Communist Party); from Austria came Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky; from Germany Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner. What they were meeting to discuss: A plan to make Western Europe socialist and neutralist. The blueprint: A socialist-neutralist super-state on the framework of the Common Market. A socialist-neutralist Western Europe, they reasoned, would dispel Moscow's hostility. Jean Monnet, one of the Common Market's founders, had given his approval. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber promised support of the French Radical Party. With Moscow reassured, NATO would no longer be necessary. The Americans could go home. What it all came back to was the time-worn leftist theme: If the West will become Pink, Russia will become less Red. The first step: Formation of a German-Swedish-Austrian axis, modeled after socialist Sweden. In sum: the disarming of Europe and change of camps.

Let us look at the economy and neutrality set up by Messrs. Palme, Brandt, Kreisky and Wehner as the ideal for Western Europe:

SWEDEN. Some 8 million people. Fourth largest country in Europe, after Russia, France and Spain. Socialization has brought the country to the brink of ruin. Inflation is rampant; payroll taxes have recently been doubled, the trade balance becomes increasingly unhealthy. Nevertheless, there are few revolutionary movements against the West to which Sweden does not contribute.

September 1969: A \$40 million Swedish handout to Hanoi, two-thirds loan (which will never be paid) and one-third outright gift. Swedish funds finance a Vietnamese-staffed Vietcong information office in Stockholm. Some \$120,000 a year in Swedish aid goes to the school Mrs. Janet Mondlane runs in Dar-es-Salaam for Mozambique revolutionaries waging war against Portugal. (Students spend two years at the "front.") Funds for revolts in Asia, Angola, Rhodesia, Portuguese Guinea and the Union of South Africa are provided by the "International Solidarity Fund" of the Swedish Social Democratic Party. No inquiries are made as to how the money is spent, nor does the state-controlled Swedish Broadcasting Corporation check its propaganda programs for facts. "Onward, Christian murderers...." is how a British editor views the financing of African terrorists.

An estimated 500 American deserters are in Sweden as this is written. Mr. Myrdal's SWEDISH COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM arranges for their residence permits. The Swedish taxpayer is stuck for their housing and \$16 a week spending money. They contribute nothing, are a deadweight on the Swedish economy. Some, white and colored, live in group marriages, on their free ride from desertion to the grave. About one in ten runs afoul of the law. Drug traffic, shop-lifting and an attempted bank hold-up have been among charges to date. A few have been sent home.

While Stockholm is the seat of so many organizations encouraging desertion and subversion in the American armed forces, one rarely hears a counter-voice. Congressman William J. Scherle (R. Iowa) protested, following the \$40 million grant to Hanoi, that Sweden owes America \$25 million outstanding from the Marshall Plan, plus \$79.1 million borrowed from the Export-Import Bank, which is entirely American-supported. Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson's reply was, "One or more Sweden-haters in the American Congress are annoyed about our critical views on Vietnam policy."

The U. S. Army, Navy and Airforce continue to pay for research in Sweden's extreme-left universities, the results of which reach Moscow before they arrive in the Pentagon. In fact, while American money pays for Defense Department research in near-bankrupt Sweden, the Russian-dominated meeting of the permanent Conference on Vietnam, in Stockholm, in May 1969, approved a move to organize a boycott of "Swedish and foreign firms producing goods for American forces in Vietnam." Blissfully ignorant American businessmen travel on S.A.S., the Scandinavian airline in which Swedish interests are predominant, and elderly American ladies provide the patronage which

permits Swedish cruise ships to operate at a profit.

In 1963 Colonel Stig Wennerstrom, whom the Russians had made a general for his fifteen years of espionage in the heart of NATO, was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. So advanced is the climate of subversion in Sweden, security officers were powerless to prevent Red teams from openly building up a vengeance file as the case against Wennerstrom was prepared. Men entering or leaving the counter-espionage HQ were photographed. Notices in papers told Reds what photographers were on call if an anti-communist agent or informer was spotted. Information was amassed on security agents who helped track Wennerstrom, license numbers of their cars were noted, and the whereabouts of their families and friends.

To get an idea of the magnitude of the interlocking organizations working for the enemy while extolling the murderers who threw thousands into mass graves in Hue, a look at a few of the committees and organizations operating in Stockholm alone is eye-opening.

STOCKHOLM'S RED FRONTS. At the top of the list is the permanent CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM. It groups the leading pro-communist "pacifist" organizations around the world. Head of the Conference is Mr. Bertil Svahnstrom, a stenographer in the Swedish Parliament. He is assisted by Alexander Berkov, secretary of the "Soviet Peace Committee" and Mr. Romersh Chandra, member of the Central Secretariat of the Indian-Communist Party. Chandra is also on the executive committee of the "World Peace Council," (WPC), which met in Stockholm in July, 1967, to prepare the rigged "War Crimes Trial" against America which was held four months later. The WPC also synchronized and planned the Peace in Vietnam Day demonstrations of October 21, 1967, which took place around the world as a prelude to the trial. Funds for the openly communist-run WPC which Svahnstrom, Berkov and Chandra operate as a psychological warfare arm of the Soviet Union come from all over the world to Account No. 65-12413-7, in the Stockholm Enskilda Bank. Herbert Rosenfeld, of the U.S.A., sent them \$500 when the "War Crimes Trial" was being set up against America.

Berkov and Chandra visit Stockholm regularly to confer with Svahnstrom. Their London committee member is Mrs. Peggy Duff, the British pacifist who also sponsors the "Union of American Exiles in Britain," a euphemism for deserters and draft-dodgers. A third organization in which Mrs. Duff is active is the "International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace," which means Western disarmament, since no such movement is tolerated in Russia. The cogwheels of all these organizations mesh. A 24-year-old American named Harry Pincus, a graduate student of the London School of Economics, heads the "Union of American Exiles," and is also on the "STOP IT!" committee. His aim is openly Vietcong victory. Pincus' associate is a 27-year-old New Jersey traitor to the West named Joel Gladstone, who gave his draft card to three Vietcong Vietnamese at London airport, as a gesture of solidarity. Pincus and Gladstone have a HQ in London where communist propaganda publications are displayed and recruiting meetings, beamed at service men and the thousands of American students in Britain, are held. Their meeting hall will seat 500.

Two deserters' groups in Stockholm work with the Pincus "Union," with Mrs. Duff providing liaison between the two. First is the "American Deserters' Committee" which, under 21-year-old William C. Jones, of St. Louis, and Ennis James Dotson, 22, of Ballinger, Texas, follows the victory-for-Hanoi line. While Mrs. Duff claims to be dedicated to pacifism, she has no qualms about supporting those making war on the side of the enemy. Next comes the "Underground Railway," run by Richard L. Paule, of Highland Park, Illinois -- a sort of first degree lodge for treason, beamed at initiates not yet ready for the next phase, in which the call is for American defeat. The "Underground Railway" professes to be working only to encourage desertion and to arrange a haven in Sweden for those who answer the call.

THE SWEDISH COMMITTEE TO AID AMERICAN DESERTERS spreads its protective wings over all of the minor groups sowing defection in our armed forces. It is unfortunate that no pro-Western organization has shown the singleness of purpose of Sweden's Reds who compile dossiers on security officers, for a directory on the Red fronts operating in Stockholm is badly needed.

There is the "CLARTE FEDERATION," founded by a French revolutionary named Henri Barbusse. SNCC has a Stockholm office. So does the Black Panther Movement. In March 1970 Bill Nelson, head of the Black Panther branch in Sweden, gave a lecture in the State-financed Modern Museum for some 500 gaping children, whom he told, "Don't believe anything J. H. Holland (the U. S. Ambassador) tells you, because he is a fascist Negro swine."

El Fath and two other Palestine liberation committees spew hate against the American imperialists. In May 1969 one of their members named Anderson was arrested with three Arabs in a plot to assassinate Ben Gurion. Anderson had started working for the Arabs while serving with UN forces, under Hammarskjold, in the Gaza Strip.

It is a tribute to the rare capacity for hypocrisy among Swedes that while helping Russia preach pacifism in the West, and screaming about atrocities if there is a struggle to escape the fate of Budapest, they are the first to start shooting if the call for killing comes from UN and the attack is against a nation which poses no threat to peace. There were no calls for desertion or cries to high heaven about atrocities when the Swedes, Indians and Ethiopians shot at anything that moved in their war to crush self-determination in Tshombe's stable Katanga. It was also all right when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia, Mr. Bo Ringholm, chairman of the Social Democratic Party's youth organization, refused to criticize the Russians, saying, "We are too busy with other demonstrations, particularly against South Africa."

On September 5, 1969, the Svenska Dagbladet admitted that the Chinese embassy in Stockholm was financing left-wing extremists. Police were alarmed over the "steady stream of Swedish revolutionaries visiting the Chinese embassy" and trying to "infiltrate schools, universities, newspapers, the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, big industrial enterprises, the civil service, police and defense departments," reported the paper which had helped create such a condition.

Hanoi was granted full diplomatic recognition on January 10, 1969. A short time later a Vietnamese-staffed NLF information office was established with funds provided by the Social Democratic Party. Four days after recognition of Hanoi, the Cuban diplomatic mission in Stockholm was elevated to full embassy status. A humming North Korean information center was next to join the group. A "Latin-American Committee" serves as a Stockholm base for the Che-Guevara-type revolutionaries in Latin America. The "United National Liberation Front," headed by Mr. Ulf Karlstroem and subsidized by Olof Palme's Social Democratic Party, diffuses pro-Red propaganda through its hundred and some branches in the provinces. Over all these countless fronts, monopolizing the airwaves and carrying "the message" into every home and village, is the ever-present Swedish Broadcasting Corporation.

SWEDISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION. In 1968, with the Tet massacres still fresh, Swedish TV viewers watched Olof Palme lead a demonstration against America, walking arm in arm with North Vietnam's ambassador to Moscow, Nguyen tho Chuyen. In January, 1969 a reporter on the government-controlled TV used the U. S. flag as a doormat, on a program praising the Reds. It is standard practice to lamely condemn such actions after they take place, then to rouse the rabble to greater ones by speeches and TV programs designed to assure the Reds that they have government support.

When a few Americans protested about this sort of "neutrality," Anthony Lewis, in a syndicated column splashed all over Europe by the International Herald Tribune of

October 6, 1969, asked if America wants "obedience or candor between friends." According to Mr. Lewis, Americans should be ashamed of themselves for "showing anger over criticism by a small power." Johnson had "punished the Swedes," but we might yet redeem ourselves: "Olof Palme," said Mr. Lewis, "will present an interesting test for the sophistication of the Nixon administration."

That left-wing journalists in America should approve of Sweden's anti-American "neutrality" is understandable; what is completely incomprehensible is that responsible editors pass such absurd vaporings on to the public. The American embassy in Stockholm requires the heaviest guard against mob attack of any embassy in Sweden, and in late 1969 our consulate in Gothenburg was closed. Flora Lewis used the Los Angeles Times of December 17, 1969, to tell Americans it is a "petty way for the U.S. to act." Repeating her favorite adjective, she added, "Above all, it is a petty way for a powerful country to deal with a small one with which it has no direct quarrel of any kind and a history of warm relations as old as its own." (Emphasis ours.)

In March 1970 the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation invited British children of six and seven to its studio for a concert of modern music, among them children from the British embassy. On arrival, the youngsters were told they were going to participate in the concert as part of a choir. They were lined up in front of a microphone and tricked into shouting anti-American slogans, for a tape-recorded track to be stripped into a film.

On May 3, 1970, windows were smashed in the U. S. Cultural Center in Stockholm during a day of anti-American demonstrations in which American flags were burned and mobs of Swedes chanted, "Yankee pigs, out! -- Ho chi Minh, we shall fight, we shall win!" Twenty-three days later, on May 26, the state-controlled Broadcasting Corporation allotted prime TV time to the United National Liberation Front for a program denouncing President Nixon and the American government as war criminals.

Whether the nest of deserters subjected to this ceaseless barrage of pro-enemy propaganda year after year, while the Swedes support them, will ever be anything but a source of trouble in the years ahead, seems hardly open to doubt.

OUR DESERTERS AND THEIR FUTURE. The ideal would be for Sweden to be stuck with them. Unfortunately, the deserters themselves are convinced that all will be forgiven and they will go home to a hero's welcome. That Swedish housewives pay \$5 a pound for beefsteak because of pyramiding taxes to finance revolutions and keep 500 worthless Americans in spending money is no concern of theirs. They were elated when STARS & STRIPES of February 7, 1969, told them "a postwar plan for deserters" is already afoot, and that Rev. Richard R. Fernandes, of the "Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam," is laying the public opinion groundwork "to create a mood in which President Nixon can grant amnesty to draft-dodgers and deserters six months after the Vietnam shooting stops." Several congressmen were reported to be behind the movement.

Succeeding issues of the Vietcong propaganda organ, STRUGGLE, encourage the view that everything will be forgotten. Pro-enemy letters to the editor of LIFE Magazine are regularly printed in STRUGGLE, as evidence of American support. STRUGGLE, of April 1, 1970, featured a letter from Senator Mark Hatfield, of Oregon, and one from Mrs. Kay Hobbs, of Oklahoma City, which appeared in LIFE of January 19, 1970.

While senators, pastors, professors and misguided ladies campaign for them in the name of peace, the deserters themselves proclaim that "desertion is another way of fighting." Morning papers of December 9, 1970, announced a World Council of Churches call for \$250,000 to aid draft-dodgers and deserters. A parallel flood of news stories paints in blacker and blacker colors the soldiers who did not desert and so are being tried for killing "helpless civilians." The mass of Hanoi and Vietcong propaganda littering tables in pacifist and anti-war organizations makes such trials

appear nothing less than betrayal of those who were sent to fight. It is surprising that the American press has not pointed this out.

THE ENEMY'S BOASTS. The Vietcong propaganda sheet, STRUGGLE, carries pictures of a beautiful young girl holding a baby and rifle; the caption: She is a mother; she is also a warrior." In STRUGGLE of February 1, 1970, an innocent-appearing girl on the cover, an automatic rifle in one hand and some spring flower buds in the other. On P. 4, a review of a documentary film on "Long An Women Gunners." 12-year-old little girls are shown dropping shells down the barrel of a mortar. The review contains such statements as "The film begins with close-ups of nice young women who are, however, valiant gunners ready for action ... In the film we see them pour on enemy bases a heavy rain of steel and fire ... The film ends with shots showing the unit of women gunners on their way to new actions. Their faces are bright with pride and faith." On P. 10, a picture of a beautiful, harmless-appearing wisp of a girl pushing a sampan. The caption: "Liaison agent leading cadres on a mission."

On P. 5 of STRUGGLE for March 1, 1970, is a picture of three young girls sniping from behind bushes. P. 2 of August 1969 issue of VIETNAM, a slick magazine printed in Hanoi, shows a drawing of a young girl "attacking the enemy along Highway 4" - a euphemism for ambushing. Beneath it, a photo of a girl hiding in bushes as she aims a bazooka. On P. 9 a picture of Mme. Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy Commander of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Army Forces (not to be confused with Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh of the Paris negotiations); she is reviewing teenage girl guerillas. A water-color painting of a wide-eyed girl on P. 21 is labeled, "The Deputy-leader of the guerilla unit of My Thanh Dong Village (Cu Chi)." P. 32 shows Mme. Nguyen Thi Dinh passing down a line of rifles-at-the-ready girls, age about 14, the "all-woman guerilla unit of the Mekong Delta." These are the helpless women and children soldiers sent into battle are being tried for shooting. Witnesses, often as venomous as the scum frequenting deserters' "Union" halls in Stockholm and London, appear to be using the court at times as a battlefield in their personal war against officers and "squares."

IN STOCKHOLM EVENTS CONTINUE APACE. Russian Defense Minister Marshal Grechko arrived in November by invitation of Swedish Defense Minister Sven Anderson. The London Daily Telegraph of Nov. 13, 1970, reported the Russian agreement to provide enriched uranium to Sweden. On Nov. 30 Marshal Grechko, architect of the Egyptian accord with Russia, reminded Sweden to "remain neutral." On Dec. 7, 1970, the Daily Telegraph reported Grechko's satisfaction following "open and useful exchange of opinions with Swedish statemen and military leaders in a friendly atmosphere." He stressed Sweden's "neutrality policy" and announced, "The Swedish Defense Minister has accepted an invitation to Moscow."

THE SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY has no intention of holding the bag when financial collapse, brought on by years of socialization, comes. Nor does it intend to awaken the West by seizing power when there is no need to. During the recent elections communist votes kept the socialists in office, Mr. Hermansson, leader of the Swedish Communist Party, explained, "We want to make the Social Democratic Government more radical, not overthrow it."

Readers are urged to send this report to senators, congressmen and friends. Those desiring a number of copies may buy fifty for \$10.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, Principality of MONACO.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.
Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent
Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



THE KHMER REPUBLIC IS BORN - AMERICAN CAMPUSES ERUPT



Tanks bolstered by military police with sub-machine guns at the ready ringed the National Assembly building in Phnom Penh on October 11, 1970, as the ancient kingdom of the Khmers was proclaimed a republic. Mr. Cheng Heng, who had served as Head of State since the ousting of Prince Norodom Sihanouk on March 18, remained in office. Events had succeeded each other rapidly since the March 18 coup d'etat. So much had been said and done, not only in Cambodia but in Saigon, Paris, Peking and Washington, where Cambodia's fate was really being decided, it is doubtful that Cheng Heng could have summarized the chain of circumstances that catapulted Cambodia onto the front pages of the world and sent rioting students into streets in far countries to protect the enemy's interests.

The Washington Post of March 19, 1970, reported, "Right-Wingers Engineer Sihanouk Ouster in Cambodia." Thus the stage was set for leftist opposition to that ouster. It was a marching order. Sihanouk's presence in Moscow at the time of the coup, and his later visit to Peking, the Washington Post explained, were "to ask the Russians and Chinese to help him persuade the Vietnamese communists to quit Cambodia."

From Cambodian bases crammed with supplies, some 40,000 Hanoi troops supported by an estimated 20,000 Vietcong irregulars prepared to move from the areas Phnom Penh had long since ceased to control and seize the rest of the country. Units at bases along the Ho chi Minh trail where it passes through Laos were ordered to launch a diversionary movement. While Mike Mansfield declared that "Sihanouk's downfall would be a disaster," the administration was warned not to try to save Laos. Max Frankel wrote in the New York Times of March 22, 1970, "It is recognized throughout Washington (however) that the only effective military response to communist advances in Laos would be a resumption of bombing of North Vietnam -- a move that is so far deemed to carry greater risk of disaffection at home than the military value in the war zone." Nobody had deemed anything; the White House was being told, "If you send bombers to relieve pressure on the Laotians, you'll have riots and demonstrations on your hands that will outweigh anything the B-52s can accomplish." It was not an appraisal, it was a threat and at the same time an incitement to students to produce the riots which newspapers were predicting.

The Cambodian army was totally unprepared for the task suddenly thrust upon it. Under Sihanouk it had become a "show" force. Without American aid since 1963, it was badly equipped. It had not enough trained officers and non-commissioned officers to command a brigade. In all, some 35,000 Cambodian officers and men faced the brunt of a major offensive as experienced North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces swept out of ten provinces over which they held unchallenged control and prepared to take over the rest of the country, where a dormant fifth column had long been waiting.

CAMBODIAN REACTION WAS ADMIRABLE. For eight years American leftists had parroted a theme first voiced by JFK, in a moment of disillusionment, that the South Vietnamese deserved no help because they were not interested in helping themselves, a dishonest theme as a matter of fact. Even Senator Fulbright and the Dispatch News Service, the latter a propaganda agency devoted to discrediting the American military and funded by a foundation formerly used as a conduit by CIA, could not make the charge stick as regards Cambodia.

Students, untrained, without uniforms and with no arms on hand to equip them, rushed to the colors in an elan of patriotism. The casualties were staggering. Undiscouraged, General Lon Nol and General In Tam, the 54-year-old governor of Kompong Cham province, worked toward their goal of a 180,000-man army. It was their aim to level off at 210,000. But the enemy continued to advance and something had to be done before the frightful attrition could destroy morale.

One of the greatest momentum-providers for the enemy was another duly translated story in the Washington Post of March 19, 1970, headlined, "No Physical U. S. Involvement in Cambodia is Forecast." The desires of staff writer Murray Marder and his editors, passed to the world as "unofficial viewpoints" in Washington, were menacing and clear. "The tide of alarm in Congress against an increased U. S. combat role in Laos is seen as applying equally, or doubly, to a new American involvement in Cambodia." Read: At some time in the future a weakened American army, its strength reduced by withdrawals, may be decimated by forces surging from well-stocked sanctuaries in Cambodia, but woe be unto the senator, general or President who might try to frustrate the communist plan.

The London Sunday Telegraph's appraisal of the situation which appeared on June 14, 1970, unfortunately found no echo in the American mass media. "If the President had done nothing, but had been forced by domestic pressures to keep his timetable for withdrawal, the consequences in mid-1971 might have been disastrous," the British public was told. The report continued, "A whittled-down American army would have faced a strong and comparatively fresh enemy waiting to leap across at it from the sanctuary of Cambodia. It was a prospect which Senators Fulbright, Kennedy, McCarthy and many others faced by calling for an acceptance of defeat and the handing over of Indo-China to the Communists. They may have had a lucky escape from their own foolishness."

COME THE PROTESTS CALLED SPONTANEOUS. Such was the mood in America and the situation in Southeast Asia when, on April 30, President Nixon announced that American and Vietnamese soldiers had entered Cambodia. In a fury of blind rage the world Left lashed out, and anyone who does not believe that a cohesive, interlocking communist conspiracy exists to impose the defeat on America which Senators Fulbright, Kennedy and McCarthy called upon the country to accept, should give careful thought to the events that followed.

Take Britain as an example. Thirty-one societies, most of them masquerading behind misleading names, are controlled by the Communist Party in Britain. Ten profess dedication to the pursuit of peace. Red China has eighteen revolutionary organizations in Britain, saturating the country with propaganda through eleven periodicals financed and directed by Peking. Three overlapping groups of Communists, Maoists and Trotskyites concentrate on areas where the three are imbedded: schools, universities and factories. With the aid of communist professors, the Revolutionary Socialist Students' Federation, founded at London School of Economics in 1968, established "Red bases" in every British college and university.

Alarmed over attempts by Britain's Red professors to shape policy through student pressure, the Sunday Telegraph over three years ago assigned their "CLOSE-UP team" to investigate the spate of widely-separated demonstrations in which co-ordination seemed too perfect to be accidental. The result was published on October 29, 1967, headed, "How Moscow calls the protest tune." Names of men and organizations in Europe followed, accompanied by the charge that "the Soviet Union, through the peace organizations it sponsors, is playing an increasingly important role in arranging world-wide, anti-Vietnam War demonstrations like the ones which erupted simultaneously in half a dozen European capitals last weekend."

American papers did not reprint the British findings. Parents were in the dark.

Student leaders only awaited a signal. At the moment Nixon's announcement of April 30 was rolling off teletypes, Red student networks in Britain were flashing orders to Paris, Stockholm, Brussels, Amsterdam, Rome and Sidney. Back came instructions and pledges of solidarity to those in America who knew how to get maximum news-space and student reaction from any tangible evidence of support.



STUDENT MINUTE-MEN IN THE SERVICE OF MARCUSE AND MAO. Campuses exploded like so many world ports mined by Russian submarines and blown sky-high by the press of a single button. In Paris nine American pro-Red professors, acting as pace-setters, wrote to the editor of the Herald Tribune, condemning Nixon's action. Efficient leaders of the international protest industry had been alerted and were waiting to claim prime news space when the dispatch arrived announcing that the presidents of ten National Student Association chapters (from which CIA drew thousands of its present operators) had called for Nixon's impeachment. From Brandeis University Professor Cohen sent a letter bearing the signatures of fourteen professors from the leading universities of America, calling on their colleagues in Britain to make the British government force America to halt.

From Cambridge came an appeal for every professor in America to contribute a day's pay toward a fund against the war, which is to say, toward victory for the enemy. In State Department 250 officials signed a petition, while another group raised a clamor against any compilation of names of citizens suspected of subversion. Secretary of the Interior Hickel came out in support of the campus revolutionaries. The venom of James Reston's attacks on those responsible for interfering with the enemy buildup spewed across the world in New York Times News Service dispatches to thousands of newspapers subscribing to what had been sold them as news coverage.

America's leftist students were counted upon for action which the Vienna-based "International Institute of Peace" and Moscow's "World Congress of Peace" could publicize and extol. Photos of students taunting national guardsmen encouraged comrades elsewhere to equal "bravery." If law and order forces could be goaded into reaction the photo was better. Thereafter the student was a martyr.

ENTER THE DISHONEST PICTURE. It is truthfully said that a picture is worth a thousand words. The corollary is equally true: that a dishonest picture increases by a thousandfold the force of a lying caption. The picture of a screaming girl crouching by a fallen student at Kent State University was flashed around the world and seized by Red organizations as worth her weight in gold. NEWSWEEK put it on its cover of May 18. Teddy Kennedy pontificated, "The scream of the young girl kneeling beside her dead friend at Kent State is the scream of America." (Human Events, July 25, 1970.

Actually, it was the fake scream of the American Left, as false as most of Teddy's premises. "Kneeling beside her dead friend" -- she had never seen him before in her life! But the picture was ammunition for forces fighting tooth and nail to prevent tangible ammunition from reaching besieged Cambodia. TIME of May 18 used the same girl, from another angle. Few papers in America and none abroad printed a word when it was learned that Mary Ann Vecchio, the girl whose face was on every Red cell wall, was a 14-year-old tramp who had been drifting from one trouble spot to another with a group of agitators for the past four months.

Louis Heren was still using Mary Ann, "kneeling beside her dead friend at Kent State," to illustrate a story on campus violence in America in the TIMES of London, on October 14, 1970, almost six months after the fake student had been discovered, filthy dirty, in a hippy colony in Indianapolis, and sent back to her parents. TIME Magazine, on January 4, 1971, reproduced still again the photo of screaming Mary Ann as one of the great pictures of the year 1970. Still no word that the story the picture was supposed to tell was a lie, that the kneeling girl was no innocent, sen-

sitive student but a mouth-breathing moron with a dull look in her eyes, who slept where she could while bumming her way from one campus marked for trouble to another, but whom some photographer standing readily by had caught in a thousand-word-value pose. Perhaps he had even posed her.

THE GOVERNMENT YIELDS. So frightened were politicians of what jeering students, daring the forces of law and order to hit them, might do, Nixon committed the unpardonable. He told the world, which includes the enemy, that America would go no further than twenty-one miles into Cambodia and stay no longer than seven weeks. Still, the operation was a success. Stocks amassed by months of back-breaking labor fell into American hands. Against all odds, the untrained, ill-equipped Cambodians did not break. The enemy's "jungle Pentagon" in the fish-hook area became a harassed center fleeing from enemy probes and hiding in the forest. Hanoi's sole victory lay in proving to the world that she had American partisans powerful enough to make the President get up in the morning and humbly drive to an encampment of smirking students at the Lincoln Memorial, though cabinet members and important people could not get in to see him.

Though the Cambodians proved that they could and would fight, in America the enemy was winning. While the student offensive was at its height, nine congressmen, including Donald R. Riegle, of Flint, Michigan, were sent to Paris. Riegle knew nothing of French politics, but then, he was not after information. He was after statements from men who seemed important. On June 1, 1970, the Paris Herald Tribune gave 70 square inches to Riegle's plea for the enemy -- while we were winning.

"France is giving us damn good advice on Vietnam and we should listen to it more," said Congressman Riegle. What he was saying was that France -- all France -- was telling us to get out and let the communists have Southeast Asia. Who was "France?" The answer is: Two leftwing Gaullists who handled the sellout in Algeria and wanted to see us do the same in Asia -- Defense Minister Michel Debré and Deputy Foreign Minister Jean de Lipkowsky. Not a solid authority on Asia, or anyone to the right of the two Gaullist politicians, did our junketing congressmen see.

In spite of the teamwork of the world Left, the Cambodian operation was a victory for the West. Nicholas Carroll, Saigon correspondent of the London Sunday Times, wrote on November 15, 1970, that America's improved position in Vietnam is due in part to the operation "which destroyed the Vietcong sanctuaries in Cambodia." Said he, "It is impossible to overestimate the changes this action has meant to South Vietnam. For years the North Vietnamese army and the Vietcong had been able to retire into absolute safety in Cambodia, less than 40 miles from Saigon, to rest and re-equip under the protection of Prince Sihanouk's conception of neutrality."

Carroll added, "Now every round of ammunition, every recruit, must come jolting or marching down the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos to the South. The B-52 bombardment is claimed to knock out one in three lorries on that trail, which is guarded by 50,000 North Vietnamese and maintained by another 30,000 men. The effect of this on the North's capacity to mount new operations needs no elaboration. The loss of Sihanoukville has been a frightful logistic blow."

Leftists pulled out all the stops to save the pieces. U. S. Information Agency chief, Frank Shakespeare, went on the air on December 20, 1970, on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program, to tell Americans our prestige had suffered abroad because we went into Cambodia. (Among whom? -- student Maoists still hawking 14-year-old Mary Ann Vecchio as a bereaved intellectual?) It was reminiscent of 1960, when U.S.I.A. came up with a "slump in prestige abroad" poll as an argument why Americans should vote for JFK and against the Republicans who gave the pollsters their jobs.

THE BIG QUESTION. What many wanted to know as succeeding events justified our drive into Cambodia was why CBS Camera crews acted like bird-dogs, sent to ferret out the presence of single Americans in Cambodia, so that Senators Fulbright, Mansfield and Mondale could launch an offensive in the Senate in defense of the enemy. If the Cambodian incursion has saved American lives, why the frantic effort to limit its effect? The question is partly answered by Chester Bowles in "Promises to Keep," a book soon to be released by Harper & Row. C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times devoted his column of January 18, 1971, to observations on an advance copy of the book and a letter he had received in which the author stated that military leaders wanted to invade Cambodia in 1967. To thwart them, civilians in State Department sent Bowles, who felt as they did, on a diplomatic mission to Phnom Penh in January 1968.

Bowles confided in his letter, "In 1968 the military had been pressing hard for an invasion of Cambodia to clean out the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese troops that were stationed there. However, several of the key people in State Department felt (as I did) that such an attack would be a serious mistake. I assumed that my mission was designed to stall Pentagon pressure for direct military action into Cambodia." He succeeded. In a later paragraph Bowles proudly stated that his mission "had the effect of stalling our move into Cambodia for two years, which I believe was worthwhile." In other words, the favorable conditions outlined by the London Sunday Times could have been attained in '67 or '68.

Sulzberger went on to say that Brig. General J. A. McChristian, General Westmoreland's intelligence chief, told him on April 20, 1966, that a "Sihanouk road had been developed to supply Communist troops and that Cambodia was functioning as a sanctuary. Nevertheless, Washington was reluctant to support its officers in the field." General Larson reported 10,000 North Vietnamese in Cambodia. "Dean Rusk denied it," said Sulzberger "McNamara agreed with Rusk. Johnson merely looked quizzical, pulling his right earlobe in silence."

Norodom Sihanouk informed Bowles that "he would not object to the U. S. engaging in hot pursuit in unpopulated areas of Cambodia, but Mr. Bowles, in his book, writes that his mission was "to head off a major intrusion of the United States into Cambodia to root out the North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces established there" because "the State Department opposed a Cambodian campaign which the Pentagon wanted. President Johnson, apparently, overruled the Pentagon." The reason, says Sulzberger, was that "the Pentagon wanted to apply military logic to its job of winning a war that could not be won while the enemy had an untouchable sanctuary." These details the public was never told.

By January 1971 Hanoi had partly restored the lost arms depots and replaced her demoralized units in preparation for a surprise offensive, to break General Lon Nol's resistance and soften the young Khmer Republic. Then would come demands for a new government, acceptable to Hanoi, so that "meaningful" negotiations for a "neutralist" Cambodia could proceed.

When the attack on the Phnom Penh airport came, the London Sunday Telegraph of January 24, 1971, observed, "The Nixon Administration is caught in a savage dilemma as the preliminaries to what may prove to be the crucial battle of the Indo-China war open in Cambodia. It is shackled by Senate restrictions and the hostility of American public opinion to a widening of the war. It can therefore do little to save the Cambodians if the Communists succeed in sending big reinforcements of men and material down the Ho Chi Minh trail. Yet the survival of Cambodia is considered vital to the plans for withdrawal of American troops."

One of the points brought out by the attack on Phnom Penh and the airport is that South Vietnam will not survive if the North Vietnamese succeed in establishing a

main logistical base in the Khmer Republic from which to resume the drive toward Saigon. What General Lon Nol needs immediately to prevent this is instructors and advisers. Not thousands, but a few hundred -- enough to train a battalion at a time and push them into action. This is what Senators Mansfield, Fulbright and Mondale are determined to prevent. American TV crews turn their cameras on any American alighting from a helicopter in Cambodia. To the above-named senators, such a picture is worth a thousand words.

Sir Robert Thompson, the British expert on counter-action in revolutionary warfare, has to date made three trips to Vietnam and Cambodia for the American government, and against the background of General Lon Nol's inexperienced troops facing the Hanoi offensive which everyone feels is coming he has studied the obstruction tactics of certain senators and our press. Thoughtfully he wrote in the London Sunday Telegraph of July 5, 1970, "It is ironic that the 'peace' movement in the United States and the recent move of the doves in the Senate are telling the North Vietnamese to remain obdurate, thereby prolonging the war, and wrecking any chance of settlement in either theater. But there are many examples in history where those who sincerely advance a cause destroy the very conditions which make its achievement possible."

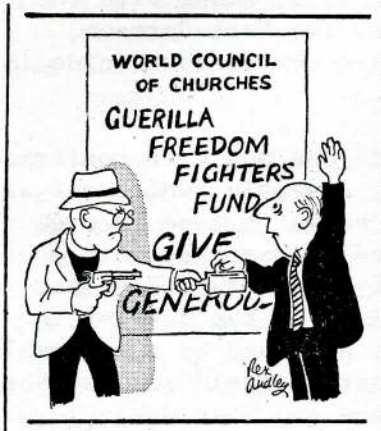
Organizations and groups interested in possible lecture dates for Mr. du Berrier in 1971 may write to Mr. Robert Leaman, 2627 Mission Street, San Marino, California, 91108.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Rd. Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, Principality of MONACO.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor

AFRICA'S MOMENT OF TRUTH

"Stand and deliver," was the caption beneath a London Daily Telegraph cartoon of a vicious-looking clergyman holding a gun on a frightened parishioner with one hand while proffering the collection box with the other. The occasion was the World Council of Churches gift of some \$200,000 to African guerilla movements in September 1970.

"Holy Terror" headed the Sunday Telegraph editorial of September 6, 1970, on church donors who "sing 'Onward Christian Murderers' in support of violent revolution and then go home to Sunday lunch." In espousing the method of the panga and the concealed bomb, the Sunday Telegraph continued, "The World Council of Churches is curiously

selective. It raises no money for the struggle against Communism. The truth is that, like the United Nations, it lost its true role when it was swamped by its 'Third World' members."

WHAT IS THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES? Reverend Richard Harries approved of financial aid for African terrorists in the London Times of September 19, 1970. On September 26 the Bishop of Peterborough replied that whether or not some, or even many, Christians wish to support revolutionary movements financially is not the question, but whether the World Council of Churches has any right to act in this manner. Said the Bishop, "The World Council of Churches is not the church. It is not even a church. It is a body in which 239 churches are linked by membership or association, and one article of its constitution states, 'The World Council of Churches shall not legislate for the Churches; nor shall it act for them in any manner except as indicated above (i.e. when requested to do so by a member church) or as may be hereafter specified by the member Churches.' The World Council of Churches is constituted by delegates appointed or elected by member Churches, but the body which made the decision to allocate grants to dissident movements was not composed of delegates of the Churches, but by members of the Executive Committee of the Council."

Within the World Council is America's National Council of Churches. What was its stand? Peterborough's Bishop said he would like to know "the names, provenance and standing of the members of this body" (the W. C. C. Executive Committee) which is said to have been unanimous in its decision, for, he said, "a great many Christians are more than disquieted at being bounced into a highly controversial course of action by the W. C. C., which has no authority so to use the funds contributed to it by the Associated Churches." Five days before the Bishop wrote his letter, 49 Labor Members of Parliament signed an "African Manifesto," urging Labor to organize "practical aid for guerillas in Rhodesia, South Africa, the Portuguese territories and liberated areas." As the "African Manifesto" was being circulated in London, Guinea was rushing toward one of the most shocking exhibitions of brutality of our times, an exhibition, we might add, of which the Guineans were exceedingly proud.

As a study of movements and leaders to whom the World Council of Churches is turning over a portion of the take of the collection box, let us look at Sekou Toure, the leader of Guinea.

JUSTICE, AFRICAN STYLE. Radio Conakry of January 25, 1971, announced that 58 people had been hanged in a spirit of carnival in which people spat at the bodies and stoned them." Among those sentenced were five men and a woman who had held high government posts. How many others were summarily dispatched after the president called to his people to "massacre, dismember and burn fifth columnists and traitors," with themselves as sole judges, there is no way of knowing. Two trusting Frenchmen who had taken out Guinea citizenship were sentenced to hard labor for life, along with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Conakry, the Bishop of Nkonsamba, two West Germans, three Frenchmen and 63 others. A third German was said to have committed suicide in his cell. (His wife says he was beaten to death.)

Though the exact number of those hanged in the "carnival mood" has not been confirmed, 34 others were sentenced to death in absentia by the National Assembly, which sat as a supreme revolutionary court and delivered sentences on the basis of tape recordings said to be confessions of the defendants. None of the accused was brought into court. The charges were that they had participated in an invasion of Guinea last November which Sekou Toure and a questionable UN mission originally laid at the door of the Portuguese. A few days after the sentences had been joyously approved by an assembly sitting in a sports stadium, Toure notified Paris and Bonn that he would release their nationals if they would hand over to him the Guineans in France and West Germany who had been sentenced in absentia.

As MINUTE, the Paris weekly, of January 28, saw it, the 72 life sentences at hard labor meant death by hunger and torture instead of hanging. The London Times of January 29 reported, "All the signs point to the degeneration of Sekou Toure into a typical despot fearful of retribution for his excesses."

In taking the stand that Toure has "degenerated" to what he is, the Times was leaving itself an out for having portrayed him as ever having been anything else. The truth is, fatuous editors in Britain and America poured out an ocean of newsprint not so long ago, glorifying the Guinean whom they are now forced to recognize as a murderous grafter. In 1966 they went through the same process when prisons began disgorging the victims of Sekou Toure's friend and fellow savage, Kwame N'krumah, of Ghana.

WHY WERE THESE MEN SOLD TO AMERICA AS VALID LEADERS? To find the answer one must first take a close look at the men and organizations that foisted Sekou Toure and Kwame N'Krumah on the world, as "liberators."

On January 2, 1959, the first of two articles by Russell L. Howe, described as a British journalist, appeared in the Washington Post, in praise of Ghana's N'krumah as the regional leader fitted to take under his wing the former French colonies of Guinea and the Ivory Coast. As a matter of fact, Howe was N'krumah's spokesman and propagandist in a drive to gain American backing for N'krumah's ambitions and Russia's plans. Prosperous and with a \$560 million treasury reserve, Ghana had been the first Black African nation to gain independence in 1957. Status as an independent republic within the British Commonwealth came in 1960, with N'krumah in the saddle as Chief of State. Prison doors began clanging behind the opposition.

Aiding Russell Howe in inciting Africa to a blood bath as a means of clearing the way for N'krumah to rope in the countries around him was New York lawyer Lawrence C. McQuade. "Ghana's Bid for Leadership" was the title of McQuade's article in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune of January 13, 1959, immediately after Howe's barrage in the Washington Post. McQuade -- Union Club of New York and Council on Foreign Relations -- (Married to a staffer on LIFE Magazine) -- had been in Africa for a conference at Accra in late December with American labor's revolution sower, Irving Brown. Ostensibly they went to see N'krumah, Sekou Toure and other Africans whom they were urging to accept N'krumah's leadership. While there, they planted an American colored girl named Miss Springer to merge with the Guineans (H. du B. Reports, March 1962) and help the revolution along.

The warcry McQuade gave to Africans and printed under his name in the Herald Tribune cited above, incredible as it seems, was "Africans, Unite! You have a continent to regain and nothing to lose but your chains!" Thus the stage was set for the thousands who were to lose their heads. What McQuade called "Ghana's bid for leadership" started with a \$27 million N'krumah handout to Sekou Toure, provided by America, no doubt. The Winter 1960 issue of YALE REVIEW carried another propaganda piece proclaiming Ghana "The Showplace of Black Africa," by Lawrence C. McQuade. It had already been established that the country was a forced-labor camp, with worse to come. When N'krumah fell in 1966 the floodgates of atrocity stories and graft operations opened.

American meddlers and the CFR helped to assure a flow of American aid which left N'krumah with some \$400 million in foreign deposits when he fell. Their goal had been a united Black Africa under N'krumah, and this Howe and McQuade were out to put over. Sekou Toure was protege No. 2. To sell him to the American taxpayer he had to be an anti-communist. Actually, he had always been a Red. H. du B. Reports of Nov-Dec. 1959 was devoted to Sekou Toure's biography. His first Minister of the Interior, in charge of police and internal security, was an admitted Red named Keita Fobeda. However, U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of January 2, 1959, assured America, "Both Ghana and Guinea won't stray too far. They know their bread is buttered in the West." America had just given Sekou Toure 5,000 tons of rice and 3,000 tons of flour, for gratis distribution. Toure flooded the market with it after he established relations with Peking, thereby giving Red China credit for the drop in price.

Human Events of November 10, 1962, featured a Victor Riesel story on Sekou Toure, headed "GUINEA GIVES REDS DESERVED COMEUPPANCE." What Toure did was "take" the Americans. He was getting ready to visit Washington, so he tape-recorded a conversation between the Russian ambassador and Guinean labor leaders and brought the tape to Kennedy. Irving Brown and Walter Reuther jumped on it as proof that their boy was anti-communist. They fed the story to Riesel and Riesel did the rest. Toure went home with everything he asked for, and gifts in the offing from Peking. There was no excuse for America being swindled. The facts were available. A high school freshman should have known that Ghana and Guinea, and Black Africa in general, could go no way but the way they have gone. By intention or stupidity all the alarm signals were ignored.

AFRICA - THE REALITIES. Molotov wrote in 1953, "We are entering into the period of decolonization which will be followed by a general independence. Then, on those territories that were yesterday slaves, will fall a period of unbelievable disorder. There will be political and economic anarchy. Afterwards, and then only, the dawn of Communism will arise." At that moment plans for a Red takeover were far advanced and already under close watch by French services, which in September 1959 turned over their findings to the French Foreign Office. The American embassy could not have failed to see this report.

HOW A METHODICAL STUDY OF RED PENETRATION IS MADE. The September 1959 French report marked out the areas menaced. Egypt and Algeria were immediate objectives in Arab Africa. In Black Africa: Guinea, Ghana and Cameroun. A Russian ethnological expedition served as a Red cover in Ghana. Guinea boasted a Russian embassy, Czech embassy and Czech military mission. Czech arms, technicians and military advisers were pouring in. East Germany, China, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia already had agreements and exchanges. Russia was providing credits. French communists were working with Toure's native Marxist study groups and Guinean Democratic Party.

Friendship with Russia was the theme. In Guinea it took the form of support for Sekou Toure; in Ghana it preached Panafricanism -- a great, united Black Africa with N'krumah at its head. In sum: the theme hawked by Russell Howe and Lawrence McQuade. To bring it about, a powerful labor federation was tightening its grip on nine countries. This was the General Union of Workers of Black Africa (U.G.T.A.N.), directed from

Prague. Irving Brown and Reuther helped set it up, Prague took it over. "Proletariat of the world, unite!" was the communist call to arms. Reuther's and Brown's was, "International labor solidarity is a trade union obligation." They meant the same thing: a gang-up against management and government, until both are Red.

Students were flown to communist countries for "education." In July 1959 Guinean students attended a Festival in Vienna. Communist World Federation of Democratic Youth organizations were whirring. A women's "Peace Organization" was formed in Conakry for their mothers, and a branch of the Red "Democratic International Federation of Women." It was a natural for Irving Brown's Miss Springer. Peking influence was on the rise with a regional action center and news agency covering Ghana and Guinea. Guinean delegations received free trips to Peking. Gifts of rice were coming. Technicians followed. It was a situation in which any incitement, such as McQuade's senseless call of January 1959, could only strengthen the Red hold on the two countries given priority for takeovers.

All the above facts were known, yet George Lodge wrote in FOREIGN AFFAIRS (the CFR publication) of July 1959, "Sekou Toure, who led the independence movement in Guinea Africa's newest independent state, also got his start in politics as a labor leader. It was indeed as a labor leader that he first demonstrated his ability to command an almost religious devotion from his followers. It was his well-organized labor movement which gave him the power to force independence." Of the ruthless suppression of potential rivals and the long communist record, nothing.

THE BIG QUESTION: Why did Toure enjoy the support of George Lodge, I.L.O., and the Council on Foreign Relations? The answer may be found in the fact that on assuming power Toure sponsored a constitution which provided for the renunciation of Guinea's sovereignty "in favor of African unity." This is to say, in favor of regional one-worldism under Kwame N'krumah, the man Russell Howe, Lawrence McQuade and the CFR were pushing to head it. It was the same system which George Lodge's father and CFR had in mind for Western Europe under the Common Market.

A BRIEF LOOK AT SEKOU TOURE AS HE WAS: Sekou Toure was born in Faranah, French Guinea, in 1922. His father was a merchant. After a grade school education and a period with the French Nigeria Company, he went to work for the post office in Conakry. At the end of World War II labor agitation, both Russian and American, was rife, and the 23-year-old African became a front for men telling him how to organize a union. Overnight this immature, uneducated African emerged as Secretary-General of the French communist-dominated "General Congress of Workers"(CGT) for the whole region. In 1946 he made his first trip to France to meet CGT leaders preparing to undermine the French army in Indo-China. When he returned it was as Secretary-General and Co-ordinator of CGT unions in French West Africa and Togoland.

The following year, 1947, he signed the Communist Stockholm Appeal. Sabotage of the Indo-China war effort was in full swing. Courses of instruction in Moscow, Prague and Red China followed, and by 1956 he was ready to cut loose from the French Red-directed union and set up his General Congress of African Workers (CGTA). Using anti-colonialism as a war cry he roped in smaller, neighboring unions to form the powerful General Union of Workers of Black Africa which we have mentioned.

Toure headed its directing committee and claimed to be independent of any outside union or political party, though actually his orders came from Prague. Outside the union, he formed his own African regional party, the RDA (African Democratic Assembly), which in turn had a national front, the PDG (Democratic Party of Guinea) from which his brutal one-party system was to spring. Russian methods were employed from the start -- persuasion and threats, with savage unions carrying out the latter.

Toure's political opponents were beaten by gangs led by a professional thug known as

Momo Jo. Hundreds were killed and their bodies thrown down wells or in the ocean. Thus Toure rose to membership in the Territorial Assembly in 1953, became a Deputy in '56 and Vice President of Guinea in '57, the year before complete independence.

De Gaulle's return to power in France was the signal for Momo Jo to wipe out the last vestige of opposition. In August 1958 De Gaulle visited Conakry to ask the Guineans if they wanted total independence or membership in the French Union. A simple "No" to the Union would still have permitted future co-operation. Toure boosted his stock in Black Africa by mounting the platform in Nehru cap and tunic and hurling a torrent of insults at his guests, who had been conned into coming there for just that purpose.

A clique of union and party supporters led the cheers and the American press went wild in praise of the new African leader. (On July 25, 1964, the New York Times admitted that Guinea had been in a bad way for the past five years, but it was not Toure's fault. "On orders from Paris, the French left in a huff, ripping the telephone cords from the walls, burning the files, leaving their plantations to the mercy of the encroaching jungle. Guinea has never recovered," wrote Lloyd Garrison.)

The day after the referendum confirming independence Guineans refused to pay for railway tickets -- they had been told that that was what independence was for. Toure, President, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of National Defense, sent his army commander to Prague to negotiate for Czech arms and instructors. Though Mack Trucks, Olin Matheson, Texaco, Weaver and American mining interests came into Guinea, there was no industrial justification for the sprawling unions the new President continued to use as a political arm to provide "democratic" votes or attacks on his enemies.

At a signal, neighboring unions went berserk in the Sudan and Mali. On October 8, 1959, they overturned the cars of foreigners in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, crying, "Long live Communism! Down with the Whites!" After telling his party, "Africa is one and indivisible," Toure flew to Washington to be accepted as Africa's spokesman. At the White House and in UN he urged, "Help us to liberate Africa!" By "liberate" he meant conquer. From the National Press Club in Washington to Bel Air Country Club, in Westwood, California, it was a triumphal procession. Back numbers of the Los Angeles Times should tell us if Walter P. Coombs and the World Affairs Council arranged the lionizing at that end, at a nod from Mr. Henry Lunau and the Governmental Affairs Institute, in Washington.

With new stature gained in America, Toure flew to Russia to play the White House against Krushchev. But all was not well at home, despite George Lodge's drivel about "almost religious devotion." In April 1960 the storm broke. Toure won. The principal plotters were found dead before they could be brought to trial. Toure said it was a French plot, that military units were poised along the Senegal border, that foreign planes had dropped a million tracts inciting to revolution and that 5,000 saboteurs had been recruited.

A year later came another attempt. This time he blamed it on teachers. In 1963 he was threatened by a revolt which he said was fomented by traders. On January 22, 1964, he told Chou En-lai, "We are both engaged in the same struggle," but it did not prevent the attempted coup of November 1965. Among the leaders was his own cousin. Executed: the cousin, an army battalion commander and all the business men he could round up. As a gesture of clemency he announced the liberation of all the women held in Guinean prisons, "save those there for criminal offenses." The prisons still bulged. In 1969 the army tried to oust him. Toure executed thirteen high officers, including Keita Fobeda, who helped him into power.

CAUSE FOR THE RECENT BLOOD BATH was the attack on Conakry last November which Toure claimed was a Portuguese invasion. Later, when the executions and killings needed explaining, he admitted that the raiders could not have been so successful without

inside help, including foreigners, agents of France, West Germany and the Vatican, with a few Canadians arrested for good measure.

Fearing another attack and not knowing how far the gangrene had gone, he called for UN troops to keep him in power. UN sent investigators instead. They were coolly received. Investigation was the last thing Toure wanted. His fears were unfounded: the UN team obliged him by reporting that Portuguese authorities in neighboring Guinea-Bissau appeared to be behind the invasion by sea.

It is true that twenty-four Portuguese soldiers and one civilian, all in miserable condition, badly in need of medical treatment, and with no hope of justice, were among the Guineans released by the raiders. One had been there for six years and watched a number of his friends die slow and painful deaths.

When the hangings were over, Sekou Toure gathered a group of friends in one of the secret houses he uses to avoid assassination and showed them a congratulatory telegram from Peking with a promise of \$10,000 on its way. He introduced the double who hereafter will represent him at ceremonies, and most likely to be killed in his place. Then he showed them his new 200-man personal guard recruited from among the Mau-Mau in Kenya.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE GUINEA AFFAIR is not only that it was predictable but that the CFR, Lawrence McQuade, Russell Howe, the editors that publish them, and that pious financier of terror, the World Council of Churches, closed their eyes to what N'krumah and Toure were and continued to lie to the public. In October 1969 the CFR and McQuade's fellow political arsonist Russell Howe were still at it. Howe wrote and FOREIGN AFFAIRS printed his call for a "swamp of blood" in Africa. (See Review of the News, Belmont, Massachusetts, January 13, 1971.)

The men Howe and the CFR are inciting and the World Council of Churches financing are the N'krumahs and Sekou Toures of tomorrow. Why they are receiving such backing history will perhaps in time make clear. As long as the objective of the Africans into whose hands they would deliver a continent is to inspire fear rather than trust, the results can only be tragic.

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Rd. Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, Principality of MONACO.

Subscription Rate \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 25 cents each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor