



WITH THIS ISSUE H. DU B. REPORTS BRINGS ITS READERS THE FIRST OF A SERIES ON THE COMMON MARKET AND THE STATED AND REAL OBJECTIVES OF THOSE WHO BROUGHT THE EMBRYONIC SUPER-STATE INTO BEING A DECADE AND A HALF AGO. THIS ISSUE ALSO BEGINS THE 15TH YEAR OF H. DU B. REPORTS.

"THE COMMON MARKET was conceived by men who could not have brought it to realization and it was realized by men who could not have conceived it," is one of the high-sounding phrases used to prevent propagandized Europeans from asking what they are getting in return for becoming citizens of a province instead of a country. Those parroting this line knew it was drivel. Long before World War I men like Colonel Edward House were at work forming organizations to launch just such a movement. Professional visionaries abounded as their salesmen, hobnobbing with the titled and powerful, living comfortably and getting their pictures on mass-circulation magazines. These are the men who are given credit for conceiving the Common Market. The truth is, they were only the fronts.

Men like Jean Monnet, the Frenchman whom TIME of June 19, 1950, called "Europe's No. 1 idea man." C. L. Sulzberger on October 27, 1971, called him "the father of Europe," for by then "Europe" meant a country. In the Who's Who of supranational "Europe" one finds Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian who is known as Mr. Socialist, and his countryman, Paul Van Zeeland; Joseph M. A. H. Luns, the present head of NATO; Holland's Prince Consort, Prince Bernhard; Walter Hallstein, the German, and Robert Schuman, who was born a subject of the Kaiser but became prime minister of France. These men and their followers are called Eurocrats. TIME of June 25, 1966, described the Eurocrats as "the quiet men in Brussels, dedicated to creating a truly supranational political Europe atop the already thriving economic union of the Common Market Six." Those who do not go along with the "quiet men in Brussels," TIME sneered at as advocates of a "narrow, nationalist design for a Europe of countries."

WHAT IS THIS COMMON MARKET WHICH TIME PRAISED SO HIGHLY? The simplest way to regard it is to think of it as a regional United Nations, a bundle of packaged countries in which France, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Luxembourg and Holland were wrapped by men who, over the years, had formed organization within organization with the aim of replacing patriotism by internationalism. As Hobbes would put it, by art they set out to create a great leviathan, the super-state, which is but an artificial nation. It was sold as an economic union guaranteed to make all concerned prosperous, secure and free from the restrictions of boundaries. A political union is what it was always meant to be, with its goal a centralized government for Europe and anywhere else it could creep. It was formalized by the Treaty of Rome, in 1957.

Only UN and communism have produced so many attractive aphorisms to deck a trap. By relinquishing a bit of sovereignty to a supranational, regional parliament, nations were told that security, wealth and freedom from the necessity of carrying a passport would follow. Unmentioned was the fact that once in the new centralized super-state there is no getting out. "Europeans of today are building to survive rather than to create," went the fright campaign as Britons were told to hurry in and close the door. England's islanders, stripped of their colonies by the same forces that are selling the Common Market, were warned not to balk at being shaken down by a protection gang that would have its own common currency, central bank, political secre-

tariat and freedom from immigration barriers - within its own limits. If you hesitate you may not survive, was the implication. It was as sensible as the Labor Party posters of the mid-thirties which showed a baby wearing a gasmask, a suggestion that a Conservative government would enact defense measures and inevitably bring war down on the heads of babies.

Those whose careers are built on the campaign to sell their countrymen on entry into a super-state are also called technocrats and internationalists, and in any study of the Common Market an appraisal of those credited with bringing it about is in order.

ROBERT SCHUMAN was a tall, lanky man who never lost his heavy German accent. For anyone else this would have blocked political advancement in France. But what the French call "occult forces" were at work behind Schuman, organizations such as the one which permitted a German refugee with a similar accent to become the most powerful man in America. Schuman's adversaries were shoved aside or over-ridden while the non-patriot from Lorraine with the hated accent became a member of the National Assembly, later an official in the Commission of Finance and finally Prime Minister of the French Republic, able to make his fellow Eurocrat, Monsieur René Pleven, Minister of National Defense.

Cleon Skousen, in his condensation of Carrol Quigley's book "Tragedy and Hope," goes into the interlocking organizations which push their elected upward and watch over their destinies. Back in 1938, while Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, also known as Chatham House, was strengthening its subsidiary, the Council on Foreign Relations, in America, Clarence Streit was calling for the "liberation of the world's colonies and their subjugation under a world union with its own executive, currency, postal system and central treasury into which each nation would pour its national wealth." It was colonialism under the internationalists. Out of Streit's movement grew the ATLANTIC INSTITUTE, in the Paris office of which Henry Cabot Lodge, Paul van Zeeland, Lord Gladwyn and Paul-Henri Spaak were later to work for what Lodge called "the retreat of colonialism," but which also entailed the subjugation of the mother countries under a self-appointed elite.

The French organization which meshed its gears with those of Chatham House in England and the CFR's unelected rulers in America is known as "La Synarchie," of which Roger Mennevée wrote in 1948 - "It does not seek to establish its hold over France, since this it already has, but to spread its domination over Europe and the world, under the mask of a European federalism or world government."

In 1946, the year before Schuman became Prime Minister of France, post-war Europe was in a state of flux. Jean Monnet had founded his "Council for a United Europe," and in 1948 he and Schuman set up a great European Congress in The Hague, under the auspices of the International European Movement which a smooth-talking Pole named Joseph Retinger had started. Monnet and Retinger made a strange combination: Monnet, the brandy salesman who had no diploma of higher education but who had worked in America, Canada and Britain for the British, in Geneva for the League of Nations, in China for the Kuomintang and in Algeria for Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins...and Retinger, the Pole who had lived all his life by intrigue, in France, Britain, Spain, Mexico, Warsaw, Moscow -- wherever there was a conspiracy.

RETINGER THE RETICENT, the man who preferred to work in the shadow, should head the list in any Who's Who of the Common Market. Malcolm Muggeridge, the British writer and critic, recalls that during World War II, in London, Retinger completely took in men who should have known better, even Churchill, but he adds that de Gaulle "rather pointedly steered clear of Retinger." De Gaulle was himself a conniver, adroit at using military position to crush politicians, and political guile to eliminate generals who stood in his way. De Gaulle knew a windbag when he saw one. There was no place in his plans for what the London OBSERVER of June 3, 1962, described as the man "with a cigarette perpetually drooping from his lip," who "seemed to live on whisky and

soda." According to intelligence records Retinger was born in Cracow, Poland, in 1887 or '88, of a prosperous Jewish family. His father died when he was four, and the wealthy Count Ladislas Zamoyski took him up, with the hope of making him a priest. Zamoyski sent him to the Sorbonne, in Paris, in 1906, where he became a close friend of André Gide. Under Zamoyski's wing young Retinger developed a taste for society, the arts and good living. Without a personal fortune, or a title, as Retinger grew older he was faced with the choice of dropping out of the world he liked or finding some way of staying in it. The choice was work or intrigue, Retinger chose the latter. It led him first to make a profession of being a Pole, playing on the sympathies of the great and the rich for Poland's misfortunes, or promising the support of imaginary legions he claimed to have behind him. As the old order of society passed, Retinger talked, in drawing rooms and restaurants, to advance a new international order in which the first aboard would be the new nobility.

Through Count Zamoyski's cousins, the Bodebskis, a wealthy Polish family that had been in France for three generations, Retinger met Joseph Conrad, and Conrad introduced him to Walter Hines Page, the publisher, who was a friend of Colonel Edward M. House. It was to change Retinger's life and bode ill for Europe.

When Zamoyski and the Bodebskis ceased to feed him, Retinger looked for a way of creating a job that would conform to his tastes and hours. Fund-raising for Polish causes was the logical answer. In the 592 pages of notes which he kept as material for a future autobiography, Retinger tells of opening his own Polish Bureau in London, as a sub-agency of the Polish National Council which had offices in Paris, Rome and Switzerland and claimed to represent German, Russian and Austrian Poles clamoring for "liberation." They included every political tendency imaginable, and they were always fighting among themselves, but they enabled Retinger to meet Asquith and Balfour in England and Aristide Briand in France.

He did not achieve anything for the Poles, but as the clouds of World War I formed he advanced himself with intelligence services and governments by talking about legions of Poles only waiting his orders to revolt. When the war came, Prince Sixte de Bourbon-Parme, the brother of the Empress Zita of Austria, was in the Belgian army, and, though Retinger was reputed to be high in European Free Masonry, he had the good fortune of being on excellent terms with another Pole, Count Ledochowsky, who was General of the Jesuits. The situation was ideal for a man of Retinger's talents. He talked Prince Sixte de Bourbon-Parme into letting him and Count Ledochowsky act as intermediaries in negotiations with Zita to get Austria to make a separate peace. There is reason to believe that Retinger held out prospects of a Polish monarchy under the Hapsburg Empire, with Sixte on the throne, if they could put over their plan. Thirty-five years later Retinger is said to have dangled the same bait before Prince Bernhard of Holland, to get Bernhard to sponsor an unofficial parliament of "world leaders" which in turn would form a united-European state over which Bernhard might possibly become king.

Naturally, the Germans learned immediately of the plot to take Austria out of the war, and quashed it. It brought Prince Sixte and Zita trouble, but it enhanced Retinger's stature and helped him publish two books, "Poland and European Equilibrium" in 1916 and, a year later, "Considerations on the Future of Poland."

The French General Staff decided to form a Polish army recruited from German and Austrian Poles they had captured, but Retinger, when they would not make him leader of the movement, tried to sabotage it. France and Britain reacted by barring him from allied territory and he fled to Spain for the rest of the war. In 1919 he sailed for Mexico. Between 1919 and 1939 Retinger made eleven trips to Mexico in his intrigues against what he called American imperialism. On his first visit he organized a labor union. Mexico was chronically hard up and Retinger suggested that the government nationalize the American oil companies. Mexican politicians were delighted, and sent Retinger to Washington to handle it. The result: American prisons were

added to the Austrian and French ones Retinger already knew. When he was released, his next ostensible job was the re-establishment of Mexican relations with the Vatican, but European services were watching him as an agent of Polish intelligence.

In 1924 he organized his first big international conference. It was a labor congress in Mexico, and as a result he got himself sent to Poland to represent international labor and throw its support behind the Polish Socialist Party. Marshal Pilsudski was in power and the Socialists were backing General Sikorsky. Thereafter Retinger and Sikorsky worked as a team. As the situation deteriorated in Europe, Retinger got France and Britain to support Sikorsky by calling for a pro-French, pro-British policy in Poland. Retinger's sins of World War I were forgiven.

Poland was overrun and a government-in-exile was formed in France, with Retinger as General Sikorsky's political adviser. When France fell in 1940, Retinger arranged Sikorsky's flight to England and presented him to Churchill. Retinger is also credited with persuading Churchill to make his offer of French union with Britain under a single nationality if France would continue the war. The idea died, still-born, but Retinger was resilient. He next negotiated a meaningless treaty between Sikorsky and Benes for a Polish-Czech federation in Eastern Europe. Suddenly Hitler broke his pact with Stalin and invaded Russia, as everyone knew, or should have known, he would when it suited his purpose. It meant a temporary haven for Retinger. He got himself sent to Moscow as Poland's chargé d'affaires.

Then Stalin betrayed the Poles, "beating Churchill and Roosevelt to it by a head," as Muggerridge put it. Retinger's next setback came when General Sikorsky was killed in a plane crash in July 1943 and Mikolajczyk assumed leadership of the London Poles. Things were never quite the same again, and by the time Stalin recognized the Lublin Committee as Poland's provisional government, and got the allies to do the same, it seemed that Retinger was finished forever. To think this would be to fail to take into account the people for whom he was fronting. With the war ended he bounced back, this time riding a new current: The European Movement. Muggerridge, in his review of the book written from Retinger's notes by John Pomian, his secretary ("Joseph Retinger: Memoirs of an Eminence Grise," Sussex University Press) tells of seeing him on the job after the war, at a meeting of the European Movement in a Paris hotel:

"Empire furniture, gilded and frail; fashionable ladies, all of a certain age, though one or two with sulky daughters who looked as though they would prefer to be somewhere else; champagne plentifully served and a few ancient M. le Présidents of bygone days.....I spotted Retinger as we filed out, a ghostly impresario of a ghostly show, I thought." Muggerridge observed "this was Retinger's last venture of the kind, and I suppose in a sense it could be considered the most successful, since there is the Common Market to show for it." It is the last line that is important.

Somehow Muggerridge, in his review of this latest book by Retinger's secretary, never goes into the shady side of the life of the principal architect of the Bilderberg international "parliament," whose leaders had no mandates to it from their compatriots. Neither does he question the motives of the man he recognizes as one of the Common Market's principal founders, save to ask, "Was there some other secret purpose? There were those among his own countrymen especially who considered so. I should have thought myself that he was so like everyone's idea of a secret agent that he could scarcely have been one."

Monsieur Roger Mennevée in December 1967 published in his "Political and Diplomatic Documents" a 1949 intelligence report which had fallen into his hands, on Retinger's relations with the two Belgian socialist one-worlders, Paul-Henri Spaak and Paul van Zeeland. Covered in detail were Retinger's secret post-war trips between London and Warsaw as early as 1946, and the fact that Retinger was on as excellent terms with

the communist government of Poland as he had been with the anti-communist one in exile. It traced Retinger's career as an agent of Poland's intelligence services while dabbling in the labor movement and oil expropriation in Mexico after World War I, and stated that in 1922 Retinger had been given a Polish press agency job as a cover. During the Spanish Civil War he was charged with being a double agent and supplying arms to the Nationalists as well as the Reds, in league with a man named Kattelbach. Retinger's protectors smothered the whole affair.

Shortly before World War II, West European services picked up his trail while investigating an organization called "Salamander," which was constructing and selling vacation villas in what happened to be a strategic area on the Polish-German border. He survived this by grace of his old intelligence connections with the British, and according to the Mennevée paper, his relations with international Free Masonry, in which General Sikorsky was said to be a Grand Master. Both Sikorsky and Retinger were reported to hold high grades in the lodge in Stockholm. It added that Paul van Zeeland was the link between their lodges and Scottish Rites Masonry of which van Zeeland was said to be a member.

In early 1947 Paul van Zeeland became President of the International Association for European Unity. The secret 1949 report in Mr. Mennevée's hands stated that a group of high pontiffs of world Free Masonry (which differs greatly from American Masonry) were behind the movement Mr. van Zeeland was heading and in which Joseph Retinger was the linch-pin. (Van Zeeland is prominent in the Bilderberg group and in the Atlantic Institute, in which he and Henry Cabot Lodge were active in Paris in the early '60s.) In a secret meeting with Paul-Henri Spaak on July 25, 1947, Retinger told Spaak that war would break out between Russia and the West within three years. Intel Services believe that he did not really think so but was using scare tactics to frighten Western Europe into the union he and those above him were selling. Where the money was coming from for Retinger's "united Europe" campaign has never been explained.

Douglas Woodruff wrote in the London Sunday Telegraph of March 5, 1972, that it was astonishing how much Retinger achieved for the 1948 Hague Congress, which was his child and from which great things (meaning the Bilderbergers and the Common Market) were to flow. Mennevée stated that early in 1948 the Association for European Unity was infiltrated and from then on manipulated by three of Moscow's most dangerous agents, a certain Udeanu, alias Dolivet (real name Ludwig Brecher) and two Belgians named Aceer and Ennals.

BEHIND THE SCENES. Tirelessly, and when possible avoiding publicity, Retinger was everywhere. In Geneva he founded the European Culture Center, at 122 Rue de Lausanne, which dedicated its 5th Bulletin of 1960/'61 to him as "the man who linked and held together most of the great congresses, associations and private institutions which have worked towards European Union." It added, "The European League of Economic Cooperation, the European Movement and our European Culture Center would never have seen the light of day without him. The Congress of Europe, in The Hague, was his work, and the Council of Europe resulted from it. More recently it was he who conceived and animated the Bilderberg Group which is dedicated to Atlantic understanding and union."

ENTER PRINCE BERNHARD. It was Prince Bernhard's patronage which gave Retinger and his regional socialist one-worlders respectability. Bernhard became their façade. Thereafter, an invitation to meet with the Bilderberg initiates put the seal on one's claim to pre-eminence and friendship with Royalty. Never mind the fact that most of those invited were anti-monarchist. The cornerstone of the European super-state was laid two years before Prince Bernhard convoked the first meeting of what was to become known as the Bilderberg Group.

This cornerstone was the EUROPEAN STEEL AND COAL AUTHORITY, which pooled the coal and steel industries of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland, and

gradually allotted to itself the rights of a government whose decisions were binding. Its right to raise funds for its own use by taxing each ton of steel or coal produced made it independent of governments. Soon its founders were to demand their own army - a European Defense Community - with their own nuclear weapons, and do so without a peep from those clamoring for American nuclear disarmament. The supra-national authority over coal and steel production was formed in 1952, and two years later the Bilderberg "Parliament" with Prince Bernhard at its head held its first secret meeting. The Treaty of Rome, which brought the Common Market into being, was to follow in 1957.

President Eisenhower's blessing was given to the whole performance without an idea in the world as to where it was leading. Alden Hatch, Prince Bernhard's biographer, wrote approvingly in his book on the Prince Consort, in the early 60s, "The present American Government is even closer to Bilderberg, because President Kennedy has virtually staffed the State Department with what C. D. Jackson calls 'Bilderberg alumni' - Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, George McGhee, Walt W. Rostow, McGeorge Bundy, Arthur Dean, and Paul H. Nitze over at Defense. However, the steering committee tries to keep a fairly even balance between Republicans and Democrats." Few Americans pause to consider that if the leaders of both parties are "alumni" of the same indoctrinating organization it makes little difference whom the voter elects.

As happened when the United Nations was first sold and then strengthened, organizations proliferated in more and more countries to induce citizens to ask their leaders to take them into the new Empire, the capital of which is in Brussels. Also, like UN, the new regional superstate became voracious. Its budget for the present year runs well over \$395 million, much of it for publicity to expand and consolidate itself. As the campaign to lead Britain into the fold reached its zenith, only the Right Honorable Enoch Powell had the courage to bring the wrath of regimented Europe down on his head by declaring that no man or group of men has the right to make a decision for the nation which, once taken, means forever.

"Opinion has been right to fasten upon sovereignty as the central issue," said Mr. Powell. "Either British entry is a declaration of intent to surrender this country's sovereignty, stage by stage, in all that matters to a nation and makes a nation, or else it is an empty gesture, disgraceful in its hollowness alike to those who proffer and to those who accept it."

By the reaction of the British press it was clear that Joseph Retinger and the Common Market had triumphed over the honest member of Parliament and common sense.

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THE MEN BEHIND THE COMMON MARKET



"In the shadow of the Synarchie, MONSIEUR JEAN MONNET, the Occult Dictator of France - Will he be the 'Imperator' of Europe?" went the headlines on the cover of the April, 1952, issue of a Paris publication called "Les Documents Politiques, Diplomatiques et Financiers."

"Synarchie" is a French word for a group of highly-placed politicians, industrialists, business men, press magnates and officials banded together to push their own selected elite into key positions of power. Like the American Council on Foreign Relations they are internationalists with lines running into similar organizations in other countries, but of all such groups the French is the most conspiratorial.

In 1948 Mr. Roger Mennevée wrote in this same "Documents Politiques, Diplomatiques et Financiers," which he had founded in 1920, "The Synarchie does not seek to establish its hold over France, since this it already has, but to spread its domination over Europe and the world under the mask of a European federalism or world government." No membership roster or list of affiliated organizations is published by the French brotherhood, as is the case with the organizations in America and England. One has only to study the annual reports of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London (sometimes referred to as Chatham House), for a list of subsidiary organizations the British parent institute has established in other countries, beginning with the Council on Foreign Relations in America.

Lists of the members of the subsidiary organizations and speakers they have sponsored are available and indicative of their political leanings. All of these inter-related groups constitute shadow governments in their respective countries, ruling through men who owe their positions to the society in the background. Since the identities of those working offstage are so carefully guarded in France, the power they wield is described as occult. "Occult forces" are mysterious, and without a mandate from the nation. If not completely invisible, they are nevertheless secret to the point of being conspiratorial. Their visible servants are so many Walt Rostows who hold that the day of nation and nationality is past. Call them synarchists, members of Chatham House or the Council on Foreign Relations, their aims are the same and the force directing them is occult.

The date at which Mr. Mennevée's publication asked if Jean Monnet was destined to become the "Imperator" of Europe was significant. On June 12, 1952, the Academy of International Rights, in The Hague, had approved a meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, for the purpose of ironing out their differences preparatory to establishing a supranational European Coal and Steel Authority. A few days later the press announced that Monsieur Jean Monnet would be the President of the new coal and steel community, though it was called the "Schuman Plan." The truth is, Monnet had introduced the idea and was behind it. On November 22, 1951, the Carnegie Foundation awarded him its Wateler Peace Prize of two million French francs, "in recognition of the international spirit which he had shown in conceiving the Coal and Steel Community and in recognition of his great merits in bringing about the realization of that idea."

The reason it was not named after him was because of a misadventure in the mid-40s. Leon Blum, the Socialist whose Popular Front Government of Socialists and Communists had disarmed France while Hitler was preparing for war, made a brief come-back after the liberation. Blum made Monnet head of the General Planning Commission which, with a flood of publicity, set about modernizing and re-equipping French industry, mining, agriculture and water projects. Monnet gave his name to it and when it turned out to be a monster boondoggle of waste and graft it was something he had to live down. Because it had been labeled the Monnet Plan it seemed prudent to let Schuman have the honor of fronting for the coal and steel project.

It fooled only the uninformed, and to the question, "Is Jean Monnet, the occult dictator of France, about to become the Emperor of Europe?" another question was added, "Who is behind him and in whose name is he acting?" The trail led to Pierre Mendès-France, who was France's socialist delegate to organizations which arose from the Bretton Woods Conference, of which Harry Dexter White was the master-mind. Pierre Uri, the Frenchman who was to emerge as a principal collaborator of Henry Cabot Lodge in the Atlantic Union movement, and Lodge's Belgian collaborator, Paul van Zeeland, came into the spotlight before the trail crossed the channel and came to rest on Joseph Retinger, the mysterious Pole. Others besides Mr. Mennevée began digging into the past of this Monsieur Jean Monnet, who, though he had no diploma from any institution of higher learning, had been pushed so high and so quickly, as though by magic.

JEAN OMER MARIE GABRIEL MONNET, they found, was born in Cognac in November 9, 1888, the son of a brandy merchant. In 1905, barely 17 years old and without the equivalent of a high school education, young Monnet was sent to Egypt by his father to convalesce from a prolonged bout of stomach trouble. There he perfected his English and in 1909, when he was due to be conscripted for military service, he obtained exemption on grounds of ill health. A year later, in 1910, the family brandy business was headed for the rocks, so Monnet père scraped up enough money to send his son to Canada in search of new outlets. In Montreal, as in France, the great-name cognacs had sewed up the market. So young Monnet decided to try the less discriminating market of the far north, where the Hudson Bay Company, in which Lazard Brothers and the big banking houses of London were entrenched, was all-powerful. The Hudson Bay Company was willing to take Monnet brandy on a barter basis, in exchange for furs.

Monnet got in touch with his father, who offered the furs to Revillon, in Paris, at a profit, and the deal was closed. It is worth noting that the Hudson Bay Company was linked with other firms engaged in everything from wheat export to finance, and all of these houses had connections with the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London, just as the lines of American industry and finance run into the Council on Foreign Relations which the British Institute lists as a subsidiary. From the day when young Monnet made his first deal with Hudson Bay he was destined to rise in the world of finance and the society of the one-worlders.

It was around 1913 - about the time Joseph Conrad was introducing Retinger to Colonel House's friends, in England - that Monnet became imbued with the idea of a United Europe as a step toward a single government for the world. Roger Mennevée wrote of him, "The relations Monnet formed at this time with the Hudson Bay Company made him the protégé of very high English circles, which from then on watched over his destiny." In the fall of 1914 World War I broke over Europe and Monnet went home, but not to the holocaust of Verdun. Again a doctor certified that his stomach made him unfit for military service, a diagnosis which seems all the more remarkable when one considers that Monnet is still alive, at the same age as Chiang Kai-shek, and renowned for his taste in good living.

Biographers have claimed that Monnet was disappointed at not being able to go to the front. Mr. Mennevée doubts that he had any patriotic ardor, since he never has shown the slightest sentiments of nationalism.

Etienne Clementel, a friend of the family, was Minister of Finance at the time and got him into the Ministry of Commerce. Soon Monnet was traveling back and forth across the Channel, buying munitions, cereals, barbed wire and even boats for France through the Hudson Bay Company. It was profitable, and opportunities for cementing ties was unlimited. In February 1915 Monnet and his friends in Hudson Bay were granted monopoly for all French purchases in Canada.* (*Report of the French Chamber of Deputies, No. 4802, for 1915, page 418). Lazard Brothers handled the currency transfers. On May 26, 1917, Monnet landed a contract whereby Hudson Bay would purchase all supplies allocated to France by the Inter-Allied Committee, for which the company would receive a commission of four pence per ton per month.* (*Les Documents Politiques, Diplomatiques et Financiers, August 1952, page 30-31) There were wheels within wheels! All purchases had to be shipped by boat and the man heading France's wartime Maritime Services was Monsieur Revillon, for whose house Monnet had been the go-between in the fur barter with Hudson Bay.

What further strengthens the theory of conspiracy and the theme of interlocking hidden powers through all this is the lack of anything distinguishing about the brandy salesman who was putting the big deals over. He had none of the culture which is important to Europeans. In appearance he was mediocrity itself. Both he and Retinger, who at that moment was scheming with Prince Sixte de Bourbon-Parme and the General of the Jesuits to help the Empress Zita extricate Austria from the war, were singularly unimpressive.

FRANCE'S SYNARCHIE AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SECRET SOCIETY. Those who scoff at the existence of a conspiracy by which powerful men of different nationalities, with no mandate from their countrymen, advance initiated colleagues and affect the destinies of nations, will reject the writings of many who have made a study of this period. Mr. Mennevée observed that at the time of World War I two forces were in conflict in England. Conservatives and the old military in British Intelligence worked for what diplomats called "England's permanent interests." A new alliance of bankers and internationalists was seeking to establish a world order in which national interests ceased to exist. The military attitude toward war was to win it. The new group, of which Retinger in Britain and Monnet in France were conscious servants, reasoned:

A German victory would give Germany supremacy over England. French victory would leave France England's rival on the Continent. No longer would England be the arbiter of Europe. The ideal solution was to prolong the war, to weaken both France and Germany and lead a war-weary Britain into a League of Nations when it was over. It was not no-winism, but it was the beginning of it. From "delayed victory" the road would lead to "stalemate," which the opposers of national interests would impose, controlling destiny by depriving the winner of victory and performing a balancing act with the loser.

Colonel Edward M. House and his friends were in close contact with those motivating Monnet in France and Retinger in England. The American public was told that America entered the war because of Germany's crimes against civilization, in particular the sinking of the Lusitania. European historians attributed it to Germany's efforts to bring Mexico into the war and her promise to support Mexican claims to territory formerly seized by America, in the event of victory. Students of the conspiracy theory hold that American members of the "secret society" brought America in at a carefully chosen time, to assure Colonel House and his colleagues a seat at the peace conference and meetings which led to the founding of the League of Nations. By 1918 Monnet, the one-worlder, was established as the Frenchman able to treat with Americans and the English, and through the intervention of his friends he was made adviser to the committee preparing the Treaty of Versailles.

From there his rise was meteoric, to a delegate's seat on the Allied Supreme Economic Council and membership in the closed group around Colonel House which was laying

the groundwork for the realization of the League of Nations. The next step was Geneva, no longer a Frenchman but an international official, Assistant Secretary-General of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The family cognac business was still going badly, but Lazard Brothers and Morgan Bank were always at hand with funds. During this period the terms "occult" and "midnight diplomacy" began to appear more and more frequently in stories dealing with Monnet's operations. AUX ECOUTES, the conservative Paris weekly of February 21, 1922, declared that he was abusing his powers and that members of the Chamber of Deputies were at last awaking to "the intolerable occult dictatorship being exercised by Monsieur Monnet." Their apprehension hindered Monnet not at all. The press outdid itself when he left the League in December 1922 to try his hand at high finance.

By 1926 Monnet had become an international banker, and was vice-president of Blair Bank in Paris, while still working closely with Lazard and Morgan. He floated loans for Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria, not always profitable for the investors. The Bulgarian issue fell from 2,500 francs a share to under 500 in less than three years. His name appeared among the directors of more and more companies, and on the recommendation of English friends he became financial adviser to the government of China. Of his 1934 marriage to a woman in Moscow who was born in Turkey, of Italian parents, the caustic Mennevée commented, "This, on the part of a man born in France, working in America, Canada and China for British interests, shows singular and eclectic internationalism."

Little is recorded of Monnet's roles in the succession of crises leading up to World War II, apart from the summing-up by Mr. Bloch-Morhange in INFORMATION ET CONJECTURES of March 1957: "Never in his long career has Jean Monnet a single time criticized the Soviet Union publicly." Though he welcomed the Munich sellout and justified it as a needed respite, he did nothing to make use of the time it bought. He waited, and, when hostilities finally started, President Daladier sent him on a mission to America because of his friendship with Roosevelt. When it became obvious that France was about to fall, Monnet was back in Europe, going from leader to leader in search of support for a plan to fuse the French and British empires. Churchill proposed it, but it was Monnet's brain child. When no one responded, Churchill, in effect, made him a British diplomat by sending him back to America on a purchasing junket. In Washington he was taken up by Harry Hopkins, John J. McCloy and General George C. Marshall.

Around Hopkins, McCloy and Marshall a whole covey of internationalists anxious to shed national identity and become citizens of a regional body which they would run was hovering. Among them was a friend of Monnet's named René Pleven, who had been working for an American telephone equipment company until he got himself sent to Washington on one of the countless purchasing missions. Pleven and Monnet have worked together ever since, and it seems almost too fortuitous to be accidental that eleven years later, when the French Army was crying for materiel and the defenders of Dien Bien Phu were dying, Pleven was Minister of National Defense. It had been the aim of Monnet and his bunch from the start to weaken western European nations by stripping them of their colonies and then to convince the mother country, shrunken to the size of a minor American state, that only by becoming part of a super-state could it survive. If all went according to plan, the ex-colonies, no longer viable either, would be lured in later. By 1943 Monnet had become Harry Hopkins' protégé. It was unclear why Hopkins sent him to Algiers; the precise details of that trip have never been spelled out, but we know that Algeria was France's most important province in North Africa and the internationalists had their eyes on it as a future sub-state in their United World. Roosevelt admitted to Stalin in Teheran, on December 3 of that year, that "liberating" the colonies of our allies was one of America's war aims.

General Giraud, the Commander of French Forces in Algeria, was not impressed by the new arrival. In his book, "Un Seul But, La Victoire," General Giraud describes their first meeting in Giraud's office in the Summer Palace: "Jean Monnet is a man of about

fifty, short, vigorous, simple in bearing though carefully dressed and particular about his clothes. Piercing eyes, subtle manners, carefully selecting his words. He has his idea and he sticks to it. He does not want to disclose it. There are numerous incidents, a series of circumlocutions, repetitions and digressions rather than a simple and clear exposé when one has a problem to discuss with him. From the first I had a feeling that this man wanted a place in the French adventure and I was ready to accord him one. He never concealed his democratic preferences, his political connections and his leftist tendencies." Giraud never trusted him, but constantly he was reminded that getting the American equipment he needed, to put a French army in the field against Rommel, was contingent on his getting along with Monnet. Before long Monnet was finding ways to oust men whom Giraud had appointed and replace them with others who, he claimed, were viewed favorably in Washington or London. Though Monnet pretended to fear that de Gaulle might become a dictator, when the proper moment arrived he swung, with his team, to de Gaulle and helped to undermine Giraud. Back in Washington the gap left by Monnet's departure for Algiers was filled by a man named Robert Marjolin, who had been educated at Yale on a Ford Foundation scholarship. More will be said of Mr. Marjolin later. In 1958 he was to become Vice President of the Common Market Committee.

WITH WAR'S END MONNET RETURNED TO FRANCE. This, as we have mentioned, was the period of his ascendancy as a planner, assigned by Leon Blum, the socialist, to rebuild France's heavy industry and mines. The truth is, Monnet used the hold Blum gave him over the mines and heavy industry of France to launch the plan which he accredited to his friend, Robert Schuman, the tall, lean Eurocrat with the German accent. What Monnet was working towards was a pool which would include the mines and mills of Western Europe. If organizations with all the attributes of an international secret lodge had not been behind him, Monnet would never have been able to put it over. To do so he founded a Council for a United Europe in 1946, while Retinger and an English one-worlder named Duncan Sandys pushed the project in England through the International European Movement. No level or group of society escaped the barrage of propaganda which was beamed against national loyalty and traditions. Citizens were shown a utopia in which customs duties would be abolished, everything would be cheaper and no one would have to bother with a passport. The loss of sovereignty that would be involved was never mentioned.

THE EUROCRATS. The promoters of the movement were lauded as Eurocrats, while there was no word low enough for anyone who disagreed with them. Retinger and Duncan Sandys, with money and backing from no one knows where, set up a great European Congress in The Hague in 1948, to prepare the ground for Schuman's proposal that the nations of Western Europe pool their coal and steel resources as the first step to a United States of Europe. On May 9, 1950, Schuman's call was formally submitted to governments, and before it had been tried it was hailed as a success. NEWSWEEK of June 19, 1950, carried Monnet on the cover and lashed out at "British steelmakers, (who) now supremely confident that their expanding industry will never be nationalized, are openly scornful of the Schuman Plan and want no part of it. They are a proud and insular people." The Council on Foreign Relations commissioned William Diebold, Jr., to write a book on "The Schuman Plan," for Frederick A. Praeger to bring out. Senators Wiley and McMahon went to Strasbourg, in November 1950, to lay the groundwork for relations between the Coal and Steel Authority and the American Congress, though it did not become a reality until a year and a half later.

"MR. SOCIALIST" IN THE WINGS. In Belgium another bit of ground-preparing was going on. Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak is called "Mr. Socialist." The only loyalty Spaak had ever known was to the International Socialist Party. Labor unions, the Socialist Internationale, United Nations one-worlders, France's synarchy, Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs and America's CFR were solidly behind him, and Spaak had a problem. He had to get rid of his King.

He did not want to destroy the monarchy but to use it. A strong king would be a hindrance; a weak and inexperienced one could be a tool in whose name politicians would put over policies which the people might otherwise oppose, such as relinquishment of sovereignty. For that reason, throughout 1950 Spaak waged a ceaseless war to depose King Leopold III on the most hypocritical of grounds, and replace him by his young son. Spaak's pretext was King Leopold's surrender to the Germans in World War II. He and everyone concerned knew that the King capitulated because the Belgian army was facing the full weight of the Wehrmacht with a half-day's supply of ammunition. The cessation of hostilities was to save his unprepared people from a massacre. Spaak was partly responsible for the unpreparedness, because in 1936, when Hitler's shadow was rising and Belgian parliamentarians wanted to arm, Spaak was a member of the government and, because he was a neutralist then, led his party against it.

In 1951 he succeeded in forcing King Leopold off the throne and the way was clear for Spaak and the regional one-worlders to put Belgium's heavy industry under the European Coal and Steel Authority (ECSC), which was the forerunner of the Common Market. Luxembourg was its capital and it had sovereign powers "to raise funds, channel investments, allocate coal and steel in time of shortages and fix production in time of surplus." By being able to tax each ton of coal or steel produced in France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg, the new industrial empire became independent of any government. Its assembly was a parliament, the decisions of which were binding on member nations.

While the Coal and Steel Authority plan was being wrapped up, Retinger was in Holland giving a pro-American lecture to Prince Bernhard. According to Alden Hatch in "Bernhard - Prince of the Netherlands," Retinger wanted Prince Bernhard to sponsor the Bilderberg movement, because he (Retinger) "was deeply concerned about the rising ride of anti-Americanism in practically every country in Western Europe" and wanted to combat it.

Monnet, Spaak, Schuman, Luns, Pierre Uri and the rest of Retinger's friends were picturing America as a bogey man, telling the people of Western Europe that only by forming a Common Market with its own government would they have enough weight to defy the Americans and make the Americans bow to them. And even as they said it they were laying plans to bring America in also, when the American public was ready.

On July 9, 1964, Joseph Alsop wrote, "The good, gray wizard of Western European union, Jean Monnet.....has a favorite saying that 'It's more important for a politician to be lucky than anything else at all.'"

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The offensive launched by Hanoi has crowded our series on the Common Market off the front page. It will be continued at a later date.

THE SOUTHWARD DRIVE WITH RUSSIAN ARMOR: Monsieur Paul Deheme, the Paris political analyst whose daily report is on the desks of government ministers when they reach work in the morning, gave the reasons for it on May 25. "In the approaching meetings with Nixon, Brezhnev thought he held the high cards: The Vietnam war and the desire of the man about to face him to get out of it. That is why Brezhnev equipped and unleashed Hanoi's invasion of the South. He believed beyond the shadow of a doubt that Hanoi could shake America with a military victory while Nixon was sitting in front of him. Things did not turn out the way he thought they would...With Hanoi helpless to come through with the promised victory, only one course remained: The forces of the international Left were turned loose in the field of their preference: terrorism."

The TIMES, of London, provided an adequate description of leftist diversionary action as far back as June 24, 1969, in a report on a speech delivered by General Leonard Chapman, Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps, before the Navy League, in San Diego. "Some militant protesters against the Vietnam war," said General Chapman, "are exploiting the honesty and integrity of other critics. They are hiding behind the right of dissent only because they are in accord with the principles of the enemy. Like our enemy in Vietnam, they are fighting a guerrilla war." Mr. Deheme, in referring to that action in the present case, was fully aware that every move of the forces thrown into the streets of Europe and America is directed by leaders of a well-oiled enemy organization. Aiding it are mass circulation newspapers ready to announce great victories for the enemy when there are none and print stories harmful to America, behind the shelter of "the people's right to know."

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GENERAL GIAP'S DRIVE FOR A FINAL VICTORY came in the form of bombings, naval shellings and mines. The senseless part of the war from the first had been the constant reiteration by American leaders that military victory was not our objective. There was no chance of ending the conflict by negotiation when Hanoi was determined to end it by victory and assured that America was determined not to. Leftist politicians and the American press appeared disappointed when Giap's drive was stalled. At that point a cry of distress went out to force America to take off the heat. Leftist students, TV commentators, editors and McGovern-type politicians screamed that the bombings and blockade of North Vietnam would lead to a major war. Mr. Deheme wrote on May 5, "Some think Nixon has taken a considerable risk. I do not believe so."

Presidents of eight universities - Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania and M.I.T. (the latter represented by Jerome Wiesner) - insured themselves against public wrath by "criticizing" student strikes, then egged the students on by signing a joint statement disapproving of American air raids in support of the troops facing Giap's 600 and some Russian tanks. Mike Mansfield, pleading Red China's cause, said that mining had hurt America's aims and prisoners would only be released when air operations ceased. The greatest "intoxication" campaign since the invasion

of the sanctuaries in Cambodia pictured American moves to halt the invaders as an act of aggression. While one faction of Hanoi partisans in America cried that we were escalating the war, another proclaimed that bombings were ineffective. Max Frankel, in the New York Times of April 9, and papers that publish the N. Y. Times News Service, insulted the intelligence of anyone but a Hanoi sympathizer by writing, "U. S. strategists think drive is a prelude to serious talks." Deheme, in Paris, pointed out, it would have been, if it had ended in a Hanoi victory. For eight years men such as Arthur Goldberg and Senators Kennedy and McGovern have told us the enemy would start serious talks if we would hold still and accept defeat.

On April 10 a Washington Post editorial stated that no military purpose had been served by President Nixon's letting loose "more devastation from the sky than anyone else in the history of creation, all this, mind you, while 'winding down the war'". Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, on the Hanoi negotiating team, read the Post editorial next day in the Paris Herald Tribune and proved it wrong by sending a desperate appeal for the American people to over-ride Nixon and force a bombing halt. Ordinarily, such calls are issued through Communist-run student organizations masquerading under misleading names. This time the American people were called on to save Giap's stalled columns with their Russian T-34 and T-54 tanks. Refugees streamed southward by the thousands to escape the Reds, while those who did not get away were marched northward for the war effort. Boy conscripts were found chained to mortars and seats in tanks, but on April 14, Arthur Goldberg called America's moves to save the South "a threat to U.N." - and newspapers printed it.

It had been clear for four years that Paris negotiations were nothing but stalling tactics, a propaganda forum to screen preparations for a final drive. Raymond Cartier, one of the leading political writers of Europe, wrote in PARIS-MATCH of April 15: "The Reds launched their offensive with remarkable energy and perfect cynicism. They barely waited until withdrawals weakened the Americans sufficiently to rule out ground intervention. The negotiations in Paris were never anything but a sort of soporific. Hanoi's objective was always total victory. It was impossible to realize it against an American Army. The American Army was distressed by the lassitude at home and the defeatism of growing numbers of the public. Hanoi set about speeding up both by a pretense of negotiations."

TRAITORS WORKED OPENLY. But not a paper of any importance branded them as such. Students rampaged on American campuses as Gus Hall, head of the American Communist Party, arrived in Hanoi for a V.I.P. reception with a delegation of American Reds on April 16. Le Duan, Secretary-General of the North Vietnamese Communist Party, praised "their valuable support for the Vietnamese People's just struggle against U. S. imperialism."

Half of the some 600 tanks spearheading Giap's old fashioned war of aggression, had been destroyed, but Americans were still being told that bombings had accomplished nothing, when another contingent of traitors reached Hanoi. This time it was Miss Marjorie Tabankin, President of the National Student Association, saying she was "struck by the humility of the North Vietnamese as shown by the way they cared for children." The London TIMES, of May 27, reported her visit. With her was a pro-Red editor named Robert Lecky, who sees Hanoi victory as the key to peace, and William Zimmerman, who told French correspondents, "the recent bombing raids are proof that President Nixon does not care what happens to American prisoners." Red reasoning at its worst. Also with Miss Tabankin was Paul Meyer, making tapes and films which he planned to release when he got home.

Eight captured airmen were brought out and forced to go through a humiliating performance on which their chances of living a while longer depended. One prisoner in four came home, when the French ceased fighting in Indo-China. Prisoners were put through the same performance in front of French reds. Of those who came back many have been mental cases ever since. The National Student Association (NSA) has played

an important role in Hanoi's psychological war within America. On January 24, 1971, David Ifshin was president of the NSA and running the drive to "revitalize the anti-war campaign" at Princeton. "The nine-point people's peace treaty, which American and Vietnamese students had drawn up with North Vietnamese professors," said Ifshin, "should be the central focus for anti-war activity in the future."

Immature students conditioned by leftist professors have long been the street-action arm of Hanoi's guerrilla war within America. Hanoi also has her representatives in Washington.

SENATORS FOR HANOI. The day the eight hapless airmen were paraded before NSA president, Miss Tabankin, and her friends (the airmen were Walter Wilbur, David Hoffman, Kenneth Fraser, Lynn Gunther, Edison Miller, James Cutter, Edward Hawley and Norris Charles - let us hope they look up Miss Tabankin and her friends if they ever get back) the N. Y. Times gave a column to Teddy Kennedy. 40,000 civilians had been made casualties, said the senator who knows nothing about Vietnam and all about Chappaquiddick. He demanded that America halt the killing by ceasing to oppose the offensive. Most interesting at the moment is the McGovern record on Vietnam, for Hanoi is told daily that he has a good chance of being America's next President - in sum, America's Mendes-France. Hong Kong TV and radio are monitored by communist stations in Asia. On the evening of December 20, 1968, Hong Kong TV showed Senator McGovern branding Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky "a Benedict Arnold who sold out to the French." What McGovern was saying was that Ky should have fought for Ho Chi Minh.

NEWSWEEK, of October 13, 1969, carried McGovern's proposal that "asylum in the U. S. be offered to any South Vietnamese citizen who feels threatened by a U. S. withdrawal." It was estimated that 3 million South Vietnamese out of a population of 15 million would accept the invitation. Drivel! Fourteen million would ask for a ride to America and demand to be supported for the rest of their lives as American-displaced refugees. McGovern would get them on relief and back every blown-up indemnity claim that radical lawyers might file.

TIME Magazine of October 24, 1969, recognized McGovern's acceptance of a Hanoi takeover. "Senator McGovern, after talking with NLF representatives in Paris, thought they were interested in avoiding reprisals in order to unify the country," reported TIME. That was wishful thinking. Even McGovern should know that a communist Vietnamese will say anything to get what he wants. Hanoi's way of unifying is to liquidate the other side. File that McGovern statement for reference two years from now. Hanoi liquidated over half a million after hostilities ceased in 1954. File also the seditious declaration he made in Hanover, New Hampshire, at the end of June, 1970: "If there is any one dominant threat to our foreign policy it is the negative ideology of anti-communism."

While courting some 1,000 Berkeley students on May 6, 1971, the South Dakota demagogue reached the absurd. A Reuter press report of May 7 quoted him as saying, "If the military draft law was extended he would demand an amendment 'requiring the President, the joint chiefs of staff and other leaders to spend a reasonable amount of time in the front lines.'" On May 23, 1971, McGovern and six other senators (including Harold Hughes, Charles Goodell and Stephen M. Young), who had fought tooth and nail to deliver the rest of Vietnam to the diggers of the mass graves at Hue, on the argument that to do otherwise might involve us in conflict with Russia, displayed a cynical sense of realism. On May 23 they demanded the sale of Phantom jets to Tel Aviv and "firmness against the ominous and provocative Soviet thrust against Israel." Standing before a gathering of potential contributors in Beverly Hills on December 13, 1971, McGovern called for an end to American bombing in Indo-China. "Except for Adolph Hitler's extermination of the Jewish people," proclaimed McGovern, "the American bombardment of defenseless peasants in Indo-China is the most barbaric act of modern times." Hanoi had just issued another call for her partisans to force America to call off the dogs.

WHEN GIAP'S TANKS WERE STALLED IN THEIR SOUTHWARD DRIVE, McGovern again came through. The London TIMES, of April 19, 1972, described his rush to the rescue: "Loosing off denunciations like a barrage of Sam missiles during a 14-hour stump around the state (Massachusetts) yesterday, he (McGovern) kept hammering at his twin themes. Nixon was recklessly risking Armageddon, and the war was 'the political, economic and moral cancer in American life,' responsible alike for inflation and unemployment....Mr. McGovern would have none of the justification that American bombings were in retaliation for a Vietnamese invasion. He retorted that the North Vietnamese offensive might, in fact, be retaliation for previous American bombings - but dismissed this whole argument as pointless. He reiterated his own solution: announcement on the day of his inauguration of 'lock, stock and barrel' withdrawal of all kinds of American forces to be effected within 90 days. He strongly believed that Hanoi would, in turn, release American prisoners of war and guarantee the safe withdrawal of American forces. But, and here he went further than his previous provisions, even if Hanoi refused the deal, he would still withdraw, leaving the prisoners behind." Read: Hanoi, help me get elected and America can ransom such POWs as are still alive later. Not an encouraging platform for the wives and families of men rotting in Giap's prison camps. The American press, on the whole, was no more patriotic than McGovern.

HANOI'S HUCKSTERS. Part of the phenomena of this war has been the fact that in buying newspapers and news magazines the American at home has paid for a pro-Hanoi campaign to brainwash himself. Name writers and TV bureau chiefs became public relations men, supported by the audience they were duping. As the April-May offensive got under way an example was provided of Hanoi's long-range planning, even to keeping such men on tap, to be brought out like a new weapon when the occasion warranted. It was the London TIMES, of May 19, 1972, which disclosed that two years ago Mr. Anthony Lewis, London bureau chief for the New York Times, had applied for a visa for North Vietnam. Hanoi kept him dangling until they needed him. Lewis had never been to Vietnam, knew nothing of the dark side of the cause he had taken up. His heroes were the deserters in Sweden and anti-American demonstrators in London. Hanoi leaders knew they could trust him; all that was needed was the occasion. It came when America replied to Giap's southward drive with bombers, mines and the navy. Through Lewis the enemy psy-war offensive had a line into the most powerful newspaper in America and papers around the world which use the New York Times News Service. The visa to North Vietnam was delivered and Lewis was on his way.

He had given ample guarantees of his worth. TIME, of July 19, 1971, rightfully called him "the vehicle" which "Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member who calls the shots at the Paris peace talks," chose for his message. "It made front page news everywhere," said TIME, and "was merely the latest in a long string of journalistic coups that have made him one of the most respected reporters of his time." Since when did being chosen as a propaganda vehicle by the enemy make a reporter respected?

ANTHONY LEWIS' WAR. Senator McGovern will never call him a Benedict Arnold who sold out to America. Still in London but showing what he could offer, Lewis wrote on April 8: "More B-52s, more destroyers, more carriers, more close air support, more bombing of the north, more U. S. involvement," as thousands of refugees fled southward to escape the tanks Tony Lewis was trying to save. Still in London and writing with the certainty of ignorance, on April 11 he worked the frantic wives and families of POWs with the argument that in trying to halt the enemy drive, President Nixon was "defaulting on a pledge to get the POWs out," that, "in all likelihood, that means no end to the captivity of their husbands, sons, brothers and fathers." Lewis' column of April 18, in the Paris edition of the International Herald Tribune, was seized on by Red student organizations in Europe as admission of American guilt. In London, New York and wherever the N. Y. Times News Service stretches, Anthony Lewis' hate-inspired statement that "the United States is the most dangerous and destructive power in the world" provided ammunition for mobs in the streets.

There were some repercussions. "When is Anthony Lewis going to creep out from behind his journalistic camouflage and openly declare that he looks forward to a communist victory?" wrote Mr. Curtis Cate, of Paris, to the Herald-Trib on April 21. Mr. Cate pointed out that North Vietnamese drivers of T-54 tanks had been found dead, chained to their seats. Even in Sweden we had a defender. A man from Taby, Sweden, on April 28 compared Lewis' writings on the Hanoi invasion to the observations by Fulbright and Kennedy on Swedish protest marches. "It displayed a lot of imagination," wrote the Herald-Trib reader from Sweden, "when he (Lewis) labeled his own country as 'the world's most dangerous,' though its neighbors - Canada and Mexico - don't seem to feel the need to erect defensive fortifications along thousands of miles of frontier." He added, "it also takes fantastic creativity to say of the North Vietnamese: 'They are killing human beings, but in a genuine cause.' The drawback to such an exhibition of imagination and creativity is that it could be misconstrued as sedition or insanity."

In his column which appeared on May 13, written from London, Lewis called the mining of Haiphong "contempt for the concept of law," and ranted, "This war can never end as long as Nixon is President. Nixon could have ended it all three years ago, with decency for himself and his country." Of course he could - by winning, but what Anthony Lewis had in mind was surrender. Lewis' May 15 column was datelined Hanoi. Chambermaids and waitresses in the Thong Nhat hotel were brave women grabbing helmets and rifles and taking up positions in the garden to watch for American planes when air raid sirens go off. If one is killed while blazing away at an American plane she will be "an innocent civilian." A man named Fisher wrote the Herald-Trib from Antwerp on May 19, "I see Anthony Lewis is home at last, reporting from Hanoi." On May 22 Mr. Lewis wrote, "Any of us can wander around the city without guides or controls," and editors using the New York Times News service printed it with a straight face. The Lewis column of May 30 was used by the Foreign Minister of North Vietnam as a recruiting appeal. Vietnamese living abroad were told that if they would join the struggle now there was no reason why they should not sit in the coalition government to be formed in Saigon. It will have to be an awfully big government to provide a place for all those being offered the bait. Certain Americans dangled the same lure before Vietnamese malcontents in 1955 to get them to depose their Emperor. It was not only in the cunning with which Hanoi held Anthony Lewis' visa application and requests from Gus Hall's delegation, and NSA's Marjorie Tabankin and her leftist comrades for a visit to Hanoi in reserve for the hour of need that the North's long-range planning was evident. As an example, take just one phase of the Hanoi-inspired drive within America: the manner in which professors, scientists, students, editors, TV commentators and starry-eyes do-gooders were drawn into the drive to outlaw the use of defoliation. Giap was preparing for the day when invaders from the north would need trees.

THE JUNGLE: GIAP'S INDISPENSABLE SHELTER. "Long war, short campaign" was Giap's formula for final victory. It was never concealed. During the long war America watched television; Hanoi planned every detail of the short campaign. Ground transport is slow. Final success depended on forcing America to cease bombing. That accomplished, one other must remained: Use of defoliants had to be renounced. The first move bound our hands, the second blindfolded us. The ease with which supposedly intelligent Americans succumbed to a transparent campaign which never had any other objective than to make us sacrifice lives in order to save leaves must someday stupify historians. It started slowly and gathered momentum as more and more professors with impressive degrees and no experience joined the fight to save Hanoi's most precious ally. The professors in turn sent waves of howling students out to harass manufacturers of chemicals, defoliants and anything else hurting Hanoi. America's every move was in contradiction to Napoleon's injunction: "Never do anything the enemy wants you to, for the simple reason that he wants it." Every argument was used. On August 10, 1969, the London SUNDAY TIMES featured a report on a hurried, 15-day tour by two American "scientists" to areas where Giap was being deprived of hiding places. Egbert Pfeiffer, of Montana University - Mike Mansfield country - and his friend Gordon Orians - experience in Southeast Asia's lush jungles, nil - had written an article for SCIENTIFIC

RESEARCH describing defoliation as "a tale of blind destruction carried out with an appalling lack of scientific information about the consequences." The destruction was not blind, it was a case of two diploma-bearing theorists working to keep their countrymen blind while guerrillas massed beneath tropical foliage which nothing on earth could harm permanently. It was treason, but the university left and the press took them up. On April 26, 1971 - a whole year before the present open invasion - VALEURS ACTUELLES, the reliable Paris economic weekly, reported that Red forces were grouping under the protection of trees "in the forest of U-Minh, south of Saigon." On December 4, 1971, with all the fan-fare the press could give it, a conference was opened in Paris to permit scientists from 15 countries, including delegations from North Vietnam and the Vietcong, to assail America's use of bombs and defoliants on the jungle they needed for terrorism. Enjoying every moment of his few days of importance was Dr. Arthur H. Westing, of Windham College, Putney, Vermont. Blissfully ignorant of the fact that he was being used, he gathered up all the information the Red delegations gave him and took it back to America to support his complaint that bombs were "being exploded in the U-Minh forest area of the South, against enemy troop concentrations." Never has an American professor worked as hard to save Saigon from a blood-letting as Dr. Westing did to bring it about. Dr. Richard Feinbloom, of Boston, found nothing wrong with the enemy's use of terrorists to force the cooperation of whole areas but he lamented that American doctors were used in "work with civilians as public relations to win the hearts and the minds of the people," according to an A.P. report of December 5, 1971. At that moment North Vietnamese troops with Russian tanks, artillery, and new anti-aircraft missiles were moving into position under jungle cover for the invasion that was to start two months later. It is significant that this time was chosen for the 15-nation "International Conference of Scientists on the Indochina War," of which A.P. named only two American delegates and only North Vietnam and the Vietcong among the communist powers represented. So well did the clamor against the one arm that would have spoiled everything for Giap work, the Los Angeles Times, on February 9, 1972, on the very eve of what was to be the enemy's final drive, announced that the airforce was faced with the problem of getting rid of 2.3 million gallons of defoliant. On May 9, 1972, the enemy stalled on all fronts and their last hope lay in preserving the jungle cover. Anthony Lewis' column of that date came to the rescue. The "authorities" he trotted out to quote on the evils of defoliation were Professors Arthur R. Westing and E. W. Pfeiffer. It would be interesting to know if Lewis had kept them up his sleeve for the occasion, or if the Hanoi propaganda machine passed them on to him as column material when the situation became critical. On his own, Lewis added, "Informed people in London and Washington are deeply fearful that an insecure President, facing defeat, may strike some terrible and perilous new blow - not to prevent defeat but to salve his pride with revenge." No "informed people in London and Washington" had any such idea. Lewis and Giap were afraid the U. S. Airforce would keep on hitting while Giap was hanging on the ropes. The conservative London DAILY TELEGRAPH reported on May 12 that the enemy's latest attempt to take An Loc, 62 miles north of Saigon, had failed despite the arrival of 15 Russian-made T-54 tanks. "They are known to have been massing in the area for several days," wrote the Telegraph's veteran correspondent, Ian Ward, "but were hidden from air strikes by dense foliage of nearby rubber plantations and jungles." Though American professors protected the tanks and newspapers served as amplifiers for the professors, Giap lost. The consequences cannot be ignored. He lost because of one factor: the civilian population in the South refused to rally to him. In losing, he not only lost the cities but he reinforced the Thieu government. It was a bitter blow for Anthony Lewis and Senator McGovern.

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EGYPTIANS SAY "RUSSIANS GO HOME"

Sadat and Moscow

July and August used to be the slack months of politics and diplomacy. Parliamentarians and government dignitaries went to the seashore or to country homes. Affairs ground to a stop. Leaders of smaller nations perceived that the summer months are ideal for springing surprises. Most important one to break the stagnant period of 1972 was Egypt's expelling of the Russians. Principal character in the story is Egypt's President Anwar al Sadat.

THE SETTING: Egypt, a million men under arms, 250,000 of them calling for war with Israel. Without Russian arms and pilots war with Israel was out of the question. Existence of a state of war had been accepted by Egypt's masses as the cause of their misery. Russian betrayal - refusal to provide offensive arms, missiles and planes - deprived the army of any hope for victory. On July 2 Syrian President, Hafez Assad, arrived in Cairo from Moscow with promises of more arms but no specific date. On July 8 Russia signed a contract with Washington for some \$750 million worth of wheat and corn, the largest cereal purchase ever made in the West. Six days later Moscow gave Occidental Petroleum Company rights to prospect for oil for five years. Three billion dollars were said to be involved. The Beirut weekly, "Al-Nahar Arab Report", warned that Egypt's armed forces were on the point of rebellion. Suddenly Sadat acted. His way of solving the crisis was to do something spectacular. Saudi Arabia's Defense Minister, Sultan Ben Abdul Azziz, had been in Washington in June. He asked Nixon why he kept giving Phantom planes to Israel. Nixon replied, "Because Russia keeps arming Egypt, Iraq and Syria." "What would you do, Mr. President, if Russian aid to Egypt were halted?" "We would not need to keep arming Israel, because the balance of forces would no longer be threatened." On July 7 the Arabian Defense Minister stopped in Cairo and told Sadat what Nixon had said. He begged Sadat to make a gesture to placate the Americans. Libya's Colonel Khadafi at the time was offering him money if he would get rid of the Russians. Sadat thought it over. He made sure that the Sudan would support him also. By July 17 his plans were made. He asked the Russians to go home. Between July 18 and July 23 as many as 20,000 Russians, including 400 MIG-23 pilots, left Egypt. In throwing them out Sadat pleased his disgruntled army, his students, the Arab Socialist Union (the country's only political party), Egyptian public opinion and himself, but he made war with Israel impossible.

THE LINE-UP AS OF TODAY: Sadat's about-face, as long as it lasts, leaves Egypt, the Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Jordan, North Yemen, Kuwait and the Gulf Emirates theoretically against Russia, but likely to accept Russian aid against Israel, if it is offered. Solidly aligned with Moscow are Algeria, South Yemen and Iraq. Syria is in the balance: the Baath Party would like to get rid of the 3,000 Soviet advisers providing the framework for Syria's 110,000-man army, but without the Russians both the Syrian army and the Syrian state would collapse. General Oukunev, head of the Russian "advisers" in Egypt, did not go home. He simply moved his headquarters to Algiers where, Colonel Houari Boumedienne has announced that by grace of their oil the Arabs will be ready to wage war on America by 1980. KGB officers who had covered Egypt like ants swarming over a carcass were dispersed to Beirut, Damascus, and Baghdad, axis points for the subversive war the Kremlin is recommending against the Gulf Emirates, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as a substitute for military action against Israel now.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS LEFT BEHIND. Battalion instructors, trainers of parachutists, formers of commandos, transmission and camouflage specialists, pontoon builders, chief

pilots, mechanics, specialists in missile-launching and flame-throwing -- in sum, the men sent to weld the Egyptian army into an effective combat arm -- went home. An Algerian expeditionary force began coming in to replace them. Russian defensive materiel was left behind in Egyptian hands, but Russia will control the supply of replacements and spare parts. Russian civilian technicians remained, and a number of military advisers whose contracts went back to 1967 and the 6-day war. Also still in Egypt are those who were sent there not for Egypt's strategic aims but for Russia's. They are in bases which amount to extra-territorial enclaves. There is Mersa Matruh, midway between Alexandria and the Libyan border. Here pens for nuclear submarines have been constructed. President Sadat and his guest, Colonel Moammer Khadafi, were refused entrance to Mersa Matruh for two hours earlier this year, until permission was obtained from Moscow's commander in Cairo. In Alexandria four basins remain exclusively reserved for the Russian fleet. Around them Moscow has constructed an arsenal, docks, a shipyard, workshops, depots stocked with materiel and munitions. Then there is the airbase, Cairo-West, off the desert road between Alexandria and Cairo, to which Egyptians are refused entry. Here the MIG-23s are stationed, and the long-range TU 16s which follow the American Sixth Fleet. How much did the bases cost Russia? Roughly \$7 billion loaned for military aid, plus \$2 billion in civilian projects. The Aswan Dam cost over a billion. But the fact that Russian aid was not an outright gift but in low-interest loans makes it more difficult for Sadat to shake off Moscow's grip, unless Russia wants to cut her losses and pull out completely.

WHAT DID THE EGYPTIANS RECEIVE, in return for the \$9 billion mortgage on their country? President Sadat says that he was given 90% of the military materiel he wanted, but the 10% he did not get were the arms he needed. The showpiece of Russian aid is the Aswan Dam. Vera Dean Micheles, Moscow's propagandist sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association in America, came back from a visit to Aswan full of praise when the ten-year construction job was getting under way. Russia planned, financed and built the dam, which was to give Egypt electricity and irrigation. Already the dream has faded. Sour lime used to fertilize the Nile valley piled up in the headwaters of the dam. It silts up the tunnels carrying water to the electric turbines. Water in the lake created by the dam dissolved layers of subterranean salt which are eating into the concrete. The surface is slowly crumbling. Built to nourish Egypt, the immense dam constructed at such expense and to so much ballyhoo is likely to ruin her. Sadat's only consolation is that it was Nasser's dream, not his.

How did Sadat get in this mess in the first place? It was part luck and part intrigue. The son of an unimportant family, he went into the signal corps of the army. During World War II he was Germany's man. The British imprisoned him. Sadat escaped and went underground until Egypt declared war on Germany and Japan. Then he surfaced as head of a secret civilian terrorist force which drew up a blacklist of officers and politicians marked for assassination. Caught in a black market deal to sell military equipment, and expelled again from the army, he made his living for a time driving a taxi. In 1949 he married his attractive wife, who is half English, half Egyptian. Then he joined Nasser's Free Officers group and became a member of the Revolution Command Council which plotted the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952. Sadat is probably no more nor less corrupt than other Egyptians. On one of Nasser's trips to Moscow he seized the property of a general whose garden adjoined his own. Egyptians spoke of him as "the orderly". Nasser called him a pack-donkey. Khrushchev said, "He is anything but a statesman." Dr. Evgeni Tchazov, the Russian Vice Minister of Health and Nasser's personal physician, told Kosygin and Brezhnev in the summer of 1969 to get ready for Nasser's succession. Nasser had picked Zakaria Mohieddin, his one-time prime minister and former head of Egypt's secret service, but Moscow suspected Mohieddin, rightly or wrongly, of being pro-American. Russia wanted Aly Sabry, a member of the Supreme Executive of the Arab Socialist Union and liaison man between Egyptian forces and the Russians. Egyptians had long distrusted him as being too close to Moscow. Sadat was picked as the man acceptable to the Egyptians and manageable by Russia, with the approval of Sabry and Interior Minister Sharawy Gomaa. From December

9 to 12, 1969, Sadat was in Moscow, and Brezhnev and Kosygin chose him to be the transition leader, under whom Moscow could tighten her grip. He was never meant to be permanent. In September 1970 Palestinian guerrillas hijacked a British, an American and a Swiss plane to Jordan and blew them up. The crisis that followed brought on the heart attack which caused Nasser's death on September 28. In reality, Nasser was killed by the smirking hijackers who were still being feted while Egypt wallowed in grief.

MOSCOW WAS READY. Seventeen minutes after Nasser expired, word reached the Kremlin, via the Russian command in Egypt. Less than an hour later, Mr. M. Y. Poliakov, Moscow's Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo, informed the hastily-appointed provisional President, Anwar el Sadat, that a delegation headed by Prime Minister Alexis Kosygin would arrive the following day, Tuesday, September 29. The rest of the world was not told that Nasser was dead until 9:50 P.M. Cairo time, on the 28th. The manner in which Russia's contingency plan was put into effect should be a warning to the aging rulers of Yugoslavia and Ethiopia. Like clockwork, members of the funeral delegation moved into place. The only two civilians were Kosygin and Vladimir Vinogradov, the latter representing the nine vice ministers of the USSR. The other three were soldiers: Marshal Matvei Zakharov, First Vice Minister of Defense, and Generals Vassili Okounev and Piotr Lachtchenko. On arrival the three military leaders fanned out. Zakharov is the missile specialist who commands defense of the Moscow area, the most important in Russia. His first act was to join Defense Minister Mohammed Fawzi and Aly Sabry. General Okounev took over the air force and all anti-air raid installations between the Suez Canal and the Nile. Lachtchenko assumed command of Egypt's ground forces. From the evening of September 29 until they left, three Russians were the sole masters of Egypt's military and police machinery. Moscow's operational headquarters in Alexandria ran lines to Russian officers commanding Egyptian forces down to battalion level. No orders were to be obeyed without their approval. 250 Russian pilots were put on alert in 28 airbases, five of them exclusively Russian. Other Russians moved into the Ministry of the Interior and the offices of intelligence and counter-espionage. Under their supervision a manhunt, prepared long in advance, moved into high gear. It started on the night of September 28. By midnight on the 29th over a thousand Egyptians had been rounded up---members of the nationalist Moslem Brotherhood, anti-communists, officers who had talked too freely about their Russian advisers, even communists whom the Russians did not trust. Helping the Russians were Sadat's Defense Minister, General Fawzi, and Minister of the Interior, Sharawy Gomaa. Events were underway which were to prove the truth of the words Sadat himself had written after the 1952 coup against King Farouk, in a book called "Revolt on the Nile." "In every revolution," he observed, "there are two phases. First, men lead the revolution; then the revolution leads the men." His first attempt to break out of the Russian net came seven and a half months later, in the early hours of May 12, 1971.

PLOTTERS IN THE PALACE. Events started their inexorable march toward a showdown on May 2. Aly Sabry was Vice President. Sadat had negotiated a federation among Libya, Syria and Egypt. He needed Libya's money, and the weight of the three against Israel. He also needed Arab allies against subversion from Algeria and Iraq, in the east. Aly Sabry whipped up opposition to the new union as an excuse to seize power. Sadat, whose informers were everywhere, had no trouble arresting him. What Sadat did not know was that his Minister of the Interior, Sharawy Gomaa, who detested Sabry, was using Sabry to advance a plot of his own. Men holding most of the levers of power were in it with him: heads of the police, intelligence, security, parliament; even the Arab Socialist Union with its cells in villages, factories and offices. With Ministers of the Interior, War, Electricity, Housing, Information and Governmental Affairs against him, Sadat did not seem to have a chance. But there was a slip-up. On the night of May 11, 1971, a major in Gomaa's wire-tap department was filing recordings, some marked for regular archives and others for a secret depository to which only Gomaa had access. One tape was illegibly marked, so the officer played it, to see where it should go. To his surprise, he heard his own chiefs plotting a coup against the President. He awakened Sadat at 1 A.M. on Wednesday, May 12, with the incriminating tape. Sadat played it

cool. Slated to address the officers of the Second Army that day, he rode to the meeting in a helicopter beside his War Minister, General Fawzi, one of the key conspirators. As he did so, his 1,500-man Republican Guard was closing in on the Minister of the Interior. Their loyalty saved him. Gomaa was arrested. The plotters had planned to assassinate Sadat on May 14. When word was broadcast that Gomaa had resigned, they had to do something at once. Fawzi, the War Minister, called on the army, navy and air force to join him. When they refused the game was up. Later it was found that East German advisers, who were all but running the Ministry of the Interior, had helped engineer the plot. They had trained Gomaa's police in bugging. All of the devices used had been made in East Germany. Mohammed Sadek, formerly chief of intelligence and unpopular with the army, became Egypt's new Minister of War. Sabry and his leading followers were given life sentences, but Sadat did not dare carry the purge too far. Threatened with revolt in his navy, and faced with an army which did not like its new Minister of War, he could not uproot all the subversive elements. Sadat's position was and is far from secure.

THE BIG LOSER WAS RUSSIA. Notice had been given that she could not do completely as she wished in Egypt. A Czechoslovakia-type invasion was out of the question, but as long as Russia remained Egypt's principal supplier of arms she could not be ruled out entirely. What Russia wanted was the reopening of Suez. And after that, continuation of no-war, no-peace. Should Egypt reach a settlement with Israel, Russia would lose her privileged position. A policy of obstructionism started. Sadat had bought time, but behind him was a disgruntled army threatening to move if he did not get results. There is no indication that CIA's long-time man in Egypt, Miles Copeland, ever realized how adroit Sadat really was.

ENTER EGYPT'S STUDENTS. By January 1972 both the Egyptian Left and Right were in revolt. Students took to the streets. Demonstrations, strikes, sit-ins succeeded each other. The students complained that Sadat had made neither war nor peace, that he threatened Israel but the threats were never carried out. They demanded a new prime minister. Sadat obligingly dropped his old ally, Fawzi, and installed Mr. Aziz Sidky in his place, with orders to put Egypt's economy on a war footing. The students were not satisfied. If America was Israel's ally, why had nothing been done against U. S. interests in the Middle East? If Russia was Egypt's friend, why didn't she do more? If Egypt was in federation with Libya and Syria why didn't they do something? Sadat took a desperate risk: Few rulers would have left at a moment of such unrest, but Sadat went to Moscow to tell the Russians the country would revolt if they did not give him the arms he needed. His commando units had been doubled. Broken up into smaller units for swift action, and supplied with fast patrol boats, they felt they could make landings in Sinai from the Mediterranean or the Gulf of Suez. Those in America who might have come to Israel's support had compromised themselves as opponents of war in Vietnam. Egypt's military leaders thought Israel would hesitate before launching massive reprisals. The country was in a mood where Sadat had to give it war or peace. From across the canal the Israelis made matters worse by firing weapons and trying to provoke the Egyptians. Russia made a basic mistake in not believing what Sadat told them. It was to cost her the base for her whole Middle East position. Egypt had lost 80% of her equipment in the 1967 Six-Day War with Israel and Russia had replaced it, but that was not enough to make Sadat's army accept vassal status. Egypt's Intelligence chief, Ahmed Ismail, layed the groundwork for sending the Russians home. In choosing the merger with Libya and ousting the Russians, Sadat weakened his position vis-à-vis Israel but strengthened it in the country. Now it is on the army that Sadat's power depends. Wily as always, he kept an option open with which to bargain with the Russians: He left them their naval bases in Mersa Matruh, Port Said and Alexandria. Now he has to listen respectively to Libya's Colonel Khadafi, the fiery young zealot who preaches anti-communism but finances communist revolutionaries, whom Algeria trains. Khadafi is the banker for the movement of "revolution first, war against Israel afterwards."

HOW THE WEST WAS DUPED. During the Algerian revolt against France, communist-inspired intellectuals hid behind nationalism while adopting a new theory of revolutionary war: The only way to achieve Arab unity was through revolution in the conservative Arab states. Algeria would be the base, therefore Algerian liberation must come first. The man who disseminated this idea was a black West Indian francophobe named Franz Fanon. American professors, writers, editors and TV cameramen assisted, passing on to the American public any propaganda lie the terrorists gave them. It was a precursor to America in Vietnam. Every move made by French generals to halt the Algerian revolutionaries was presented as a lost opportunity to make peace. Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco provided sanctuaries and aid. Once Algeria was independent, a call for revolution in all Arab countries was only a matter of time. King Hassan of Morocco gained a respite by having Mehdi ben Barka, the man selected to replace him, assassinated while on his way to Cuba. (Ben Barka was America's find.) The big breakthrough was in Libya. Moammer al-Khadafi deposed his king on September 1, 1969, ran the Americans and British out of their Libyan bases and put Libya's oil revenues at the disposal of those implementing the doctrine developed in Algeria.

THE SITUATION AS OF AUGUST 1972: The ailing Bourguiba, of Tunisia, is on his way out. Tunisia will be in the revolutionary lineup when Sadat and Khadafi are ready. Algeria's Colonel Boumedienne hopes to ultimately seize power for himself. Directing the KGB's war of subversion against Iran, Jordan, the Gulf Emirates and Saudi Arabia is Russian ambassador to Syria, Nur-ud-din Mohiedinev. Syria's president, General Hafez el Assad, is his prisoner. Mohiedinov brought him into power. The three kings given top priority for assassination are Hassan of Morocco, Hussein of Jordan and Faisal of Saudi Arabia. (U. S. News & World Report of February 9, 1970, recommended Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia as areas "still friendly to the U. S." Businessmen would be unwise to bank on them.) In mid-June 1972 Khadafi offered military training to any Arab who would join the war against Israel. Present were President Amin of Uganda, President Boumedienne of Algeria, President Nimeiry of the Sudan and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. Sidky. The Iranian people, Khadafi added, will have Libyan aid when they want to rid themselves of the shackles of the Teheran regime.

THE UNION OF LIBYA AND EGYPT was announced on August 2, 1972. Khadafi had been trying to sell the idea to Sadat since February. Having sent the Russians home, Sadat had no choice, but he has until September 1, 1973, when a plebiscite is supposed to be held, to find himself an out. Sadat will be President of the united countries. Khadafi, divorced once and now married to two, alternating between periods of intense energy and days of depression, will head the merged Arab Socialist Unions, the bases of political power. Egypt has some 34 million inhabitants, Libya a little over two million. The merger gives nationals of each country the right to acquire property and establish holdings in the other. A massive migration of Egyptians into oil-rich Libya would amount to colonization. Some 200,000 Egyptians are already installed there as military technicians, advisers and civil servants. Binding the two countries in a single package could facilitate a later union with Algeria, which Boumedienne would head. If he is to be ready to fight America by 1980 he must control the taps of Arabia's oil. That could be brought about through assassinations and revolutions.

At present there are an estimated 150 million inhabitants in North Africa. By 1987 there will be 250 million, all looking toward Europe and, in spite of increasing oil revenues, with a steadily lowering standard of living. Algeria extracted 47 million tons of oil in 1970. In 15 years it is estimated that her reserves will be depleted. The answer is for Algeria to gain leadership before that happens.

SHADOW OF THINGS TO COME. On August 5, five out of twenty-four reservoir tanks blew up in Trieste, Italy. In a few minutes, 200,000 tons of oil went up in flames. Libyan oil is carried over the Transalpine pipeline to Austria and Bavaria. In 1971 it carried 26 million tons. Plans are being made to step it up to 54 million tons a year.

The August 5 explosion was planned in Algiers and carried out by experienced Europeans. The Palestinian "Black September" organization claimed credit for it, because they needed publicity. The real reason for the job was to show Europe - and America - that the West can be cut off from Arab oil. Revolutionaries assure Boumedienne that they can do the same thing in America.

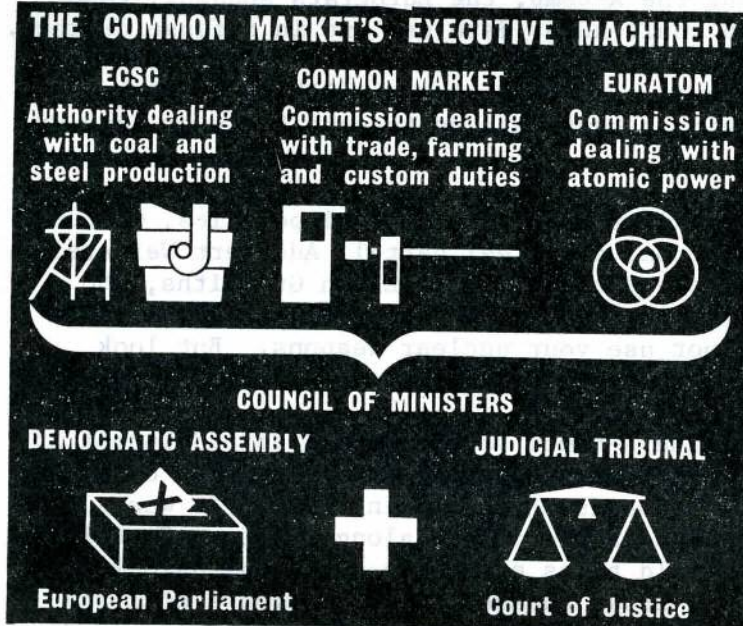
Such is North Africa as the Russians pull out of Egypt and set up a new headquarters in Algiers. It was a dirty trick on Nixon for Sadat to kick the Russians out and turn to America on the eve of a presidential election.

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The story of the COMMON MARKET

PART THREE

On August 10, 1952, the newly-formed European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), with Jean Monnet as its President, was presented to the public. The first meeting of the ECSC's Council of Ministers followed. There the Foreign Ministers of the Coal and Steel Community (France, Belgium,

Holland, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany) presided over a Community Assembly composed of parliamentarians of the six countries, and announced that they would "guarantee democratic control of all activities of the High Authority and the Court of Justice."

The first move of the ECSC, even before the Economic Community itself got off the drawing boards, was to set up its own Court of Justice, composed of seven judges and two Advocates General. The regional one-worlders were taking no chances: No member state was going to show "disrespect for law" as laid down by the ECSC treaty, which held that all decisions made by its own Assembly were binding.

Not until the following year, 1953, when the policing mechanism was in place, did the Coal and Steel Commission open operations as a limited Common Market and lower customs duties on coal, iron ore, steel and scrap iron among themselves.

With its power to raise funds through investments and the taxing of each ton of coal, steel and iron ore produced or sold within the group, one would think that the next move would be to set up the general economic community which its founders had in mind. Not at all, and here is one of the most disturbing pages in Common Market history. With nothing but a monopolistic control of the raw materials which assured command of the heavy industries of the countries concerned, Monnet and his Eurocrats tried in 1954 to set up their own army. When politically powerful men, whose countries are under no threat, start talking about an army the assumption is that they are about to threaten someone. Monnet and Schuman countered this by calling their project the European Defense Community (EDC).

THE PLAY FOR MILITARY POWER. Again Monnet stayed in the background and let Schuman float the trial balloon. It was 1954 - an eventful year - a decade after the defeat of Germany and two years after UN's introduction of no-winism in Korea. The French and American associates of Monnet and Spaak had just imposed defeat on the French

army in Indo-China. Algeria, the next step in the plan to change pieces in the mosaic of maps from colonies of nations to colonies of a world order, was in the works. The men pushing it were socialists, loyal to no nation.

When their own countries had been threatened by Hitler, to a man they opposed arming on the shoddiest of arguments - the cost. They had taken a holier-than-thou attitude toward America for developing and using the A-bomb; now they wanted nuclear weapons for a regional raw materials monopoly, and an unthreatened one at that. After having ranted at America for developing and using the A-bomb, the Eurocrats suddenly gone militarist started screaming that America would never dare use one in defense of them. Instead of being a monster likely to bring destruction down on her allies, America was - and probably quite correctly - pictured as a weak giant, unlikely to risk attack on New York or Washington by pressing a bomb-release to save Paris or Rome or Brussels.

To explain why the Eurocrats, who were for disarmament in national politics, wanted a nuclear arsenal for their supra-national coal and steel cartel, Adelbert Weinstein, the German military strategist, speaking as a Eurocrat, told Eldon Griffiths, who was using the Saturday Evening Post to sell Americans the Common Market, "You had a million men in Korea and still you dared not use your nuclear weapons. But look what happened to the Koreans. Hundreds of thousands were killed."

While Monnet and Spaak called for an army and A-bombs so they could defend Europe if America refused to, others on their team described the project as "creation of a federal European State with control over the means of preventing war." It was a farce. They knew that against the forces Russia had massed along the Iron Curtain borders their European Defense Community would be as effective as mosquitos. In the end the French National Assembly, in August 1954, quashed the plans for a coal and steel (ECSC) army. TIME disposed of the matter in two lines on September 13, 1963, nine years later: "In 1954 Schuman lost his only major battle - a drive for an all-out European Army (EDC)."

Joseph Retinger did not show his hand when the Internationalists - pacifists in national politics - were out to arm themselves. He was in the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland, with Prince Bernhard, through the last days of May, 1954, conducting the first of the secret meetings which have periodically punctuated internationalist activities ever since.

The role of these meetings can be put simply. They are congresses composed of delegates without mandates from their countries. To most of the top Bilderberg conspirators kings and royalty are anathema - Spaak, Monnet, Schuman, John J. McCloy, David Rockefeller, Pierre Uri - but they have no compunction about using Holland's Prince Consort as a front. Prince Bernhard sends out the invitations. Delegates' expenses are paid. They are not brought together to make decisions but to discuss decisions they will go home and sell through institutions set up for that purpose.

In England, as we have said, the implementing agency is the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), in America it is the CFR. (John J. McCloy, of Chase Manhattan Bank, is a leading figure in the CFR and also head of the steering committee of the Bilderbergers.) The directoral core of what is called the Synarchie in France is a semi-clandestine leftist association called Club Jean Moulin, named after a leftist resistance leader killed by the Germans. Club Jean Moulin was founded in 1958 as a "national committee for the success of peace talks with the Algerian FLN." Members of the American university left signed petitions and wrote letters calling for victory for the Algerians. A decade later Jean Moulin Club members reciprocated by supporting American academe in its calls for surrender in Vietnam.

It is estimated that Club Jean Moulin has about 550 members. Civil servants, members of government, engineers, journalists, editors, professors, lawyers and labor leaders. It has a book-publishing house, monthly newsletter and a bulletin issued by its Center for Information and Documentation, at 20 Rue Geoffroy-St. Hilaire, Paris 5. All of the foreign relations organizations used by the internationalists in Western Europe are associated. Had Retinger persuaded Prince Bernhard to start his Bilderberg meetings sooner, the private army for the coal and steel authority might have been approved by Anthony Eden and the French National Assembly.

Sixteen years passed before Western Europe was given an indication of why the Eurocrats wanted an army. The West had been softened. Russia was no longer pictured as a monster, and from the men who had wanted arms because they could not trust America came a new line. In Germany, the nation most threatened from the East, it ran through the Bundeswehr: Germany has no external enemies, the socialist colleagues of Willy Brandt announced; military forces are unnecessary save for suppressing internal disorder. This means: suppressing revolt against socialization or a movement within an EEC state to get out. That this was in the minds of Monnet and Schuman when the EDC idea was launched there is no doubt. EEC planners, like communist leaders, intended that once a nation is in, the door will clang shut behind it. Since Russia's 1968 occupation of Czechoslovakia this is known as the Brezhnev doctrine, but it did not originate with Brezhnev nor does he have a monopoly on it. It is also a cornerstone of Common Market thinking.

Edouard Goldstucker wrote in "Moscow and Prague - A Bitter Lesson in Socialism," "Moscow holds that the fate of socialism in any single country must be considered of concern not of that country alone but of all socialist countries who, should they see the socialist system threatened in any one of them, are obligated to extend to that people their brotherly help."

When Monnet's plan for an armed force collapsed, he resigned from the presidency of the ECSC and was succeeded by René Mayer, a cousin of the Rothschilds with huge holdings in nickel mines and oil. The Eurocrats had learned their lesson: The superstate must come before an army, and not the other way around.

A COMMITTEE OF ACTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE was set up next. Monnet headed it. It was like old days in the League of Nations as he labored over his blueprint and timetable for political union. From June 1st to 3rd, 1955, the foreign ministers of the Six met in Messina, Italy, to discuss how they would sell their countries Monnet's program. Spaak dominated the meeting like a bulldog. In the end they agreed to meet in Brussels on July 26, 1956, and draw up a treaty. They had a year in which to convince their respective countries that Common Market meant common prosperity and that surrender of sovereignty would represent a gain.

COME MAY, 1956: The same foreign ministers were in Venice at the feet of Spaak, who, it must be remembered, became a master at this sort of thing in the years when he served as First President of the UN General Assembly. Offstage, Eurocrat bankers, financiers and economists were laying plans for a common currency. But first they had to have a common government. Their foreign ministers agreed to meet in Rome on March 25, 1957, for formal signing of the treaty which would supersede national laws and constitutions and throw immigration barriers open to a floating laborforce, at home in any country and loyal to none. Thus the true "European" was to be formed.

The Treaty of Rome also provided for creation of an energy empire: EURATOM, which would control atomic energy and the production and purchase of fissionable material within the Six. It would have a Euratom Supply Agency (ESA) to handle "the procuring of nuclear raw materials for EEC reactors and other activities (emphasis added), or get and approve all contracts of Euratom members for such materials." Through the ESA every gram of fissionable material in the EEC would be known to Euratom inspectors.

There was one hitch. France was willing to let Euratom inspectors check up on facilities using fuels obtained from outside countries, notably the U.S., but not on facilities using fuels produced in France, which is to say plants working on France's atomic and hydrogen weapons.

THE TREATY OF ROME was signed on March 25, 1957, and the way was paved for political union to follow the economic. Euratom clashed with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which had been set up in Vienna the year before and which provided an observation post for the Russians, but came out triumphant. Euratom rejected IAEA inspection, and by 1967 was operating 216 nuclear establishments using some ten tons of enriched uranium imported from America. Not a word of solid information on Spaak and his power base appeared in the American press in 1957 when, having gotten the Common Market on its feet, he became Secretary General of NATO, the body charged with the West's defense.

ON JANUARY 1, 1958, the Treaty of Rome went into effect. Governing power reposed in an Executive Commission in Brussels which would be headed by Germany's Professor Walter Hallstein and would be independent of individual governments. Citizens being carried into this federation were told that democratic control would be exercised by an EEC parliamentary assembly in Strasbourg. Its court of justice would be in Luxembourg. The head of the government in the country holding the presidency of the Common Market (it rotates every six months) would speak for the EEC as a whole in negotiations with the super-powers or UN.

In the spring of 1958 General de Gaulle became France's Chief of State and the EEC became an organ of an aging megalomaniac's ambitions. But 1958 was important for other reasons. Visitors poured into Brussels that summer for the International Exposition. Moscow, operating through second parties, mainly Polish and Czechoslovakian embassies and missions, used the exposition as a cover for the greatest spy convention ever held. Lost among the crowds attending the Fair, Red agents recruited, contacted, moved about at will and used moving picture theaters for letter drops and meeting places.

BRUSSELS WAS IDEAL. Moscow was Communism's capital. Brussels is Socialism's. As World War II approached, a Russian operative named Leiba Doum went to Brussels in 1938 and under the name of Leopold Trepper, mounted the most famous communist spy ring of the war. This was the famous "Red Orchestra," the lines of which ran into highest levels in Berlin. Spaak's sister-in-law was the most important woman in the network. After the war the "Red Orchestra" was reactivated with a beautiful woman named Sophie Fare in charge of liaison and communications. The ring's new job was to infiltrate American missions, flood Europe with inflammatory stories on American intrusion into European political and economic affairs, paralyze the allied nations with strikes and smuggle revolutionaries into Spain to undermine the Franco regime.

Brussels, where Spaak was whipping up emotions against King Leopold, became more than the capital of Belgium and socialism. It became a "Labor" capital, from which a sprawling International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) regimented the labor unions of 107 countries for political action. The Communist war cry was, "Proletariat of the world, unite!" The ICFTU slogan, which America's AFL-CIO ratified in Atlantic City in May 1962 was, "World labor solidarity is a trade union obligation." It was a call for bottom-level loyalty to international labor kingpins rather than vertical loyalty mounting upward to government and nation.

Principal financier and string-puller of the labor empire with Brussels as its capital was Walter Reuther's wing of the AFL-CIO, then backing a group of terrorists working to make Algeria revolution capital of the world. While inciting French unions against the war in Algeria, ICFTU news releases reported money transfers and encouragement for movements working to unseat the governments of Spain and Portugal.

In sum, ICFTU was doing everything it could, with the support of American labor, to rekindle civil war on the Iberian Peninsula. It was no coincidence that the marxist Spanish Republican Government in Exile also had its capital in Brussels, supported by Mr. Spaak's socialists and the ICFTU. Some 600 Spanish Reds provided street demonstrators on demand. In UN the ICFTU was represented by Jay Lovestone, former secretary-general of the Communist Party USA. Liaison man between American unions contributing monthly to the terrorists in Algeria and the ICFTU which served as a go-between was "roving ambassador" Irving Brown.

This is the Brussels, filled with intrigue, Russian agents and revolutionary agitation, in which Monnet, Schuman, Spaak and those constituting the inner circle of the European movement set up headquarters for the EEC, on the seventh floor of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE "OUTER SEVEN" OPENS FOR BUSINESS. The British Government had refused to come in when it could, and the EEC turned it down when it wanted to, so on November 20, 1959, Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal formed their own group, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), referred to as the "outer seven." Favorable to the socialists in Brussels, the press ignored the fact that the EFTA was an economic union, not a movement for political union under an economic label. Finland joined Britain's bloc as an associate and Iceland went in two years later.

1960 BROUGHT A SPEED-UP. Walter Hallstein, the head of the Executive Commission, dominated his eight associates as completely as he had the fellow German prisoners to whom he taught law when the Americans held him in a POW camp in Mississippi during the war. Hallstein wanted tariff cuts set for 1963 to be instituted at once, and a common tariff wall against countries on the outside. It was protectionism, but trade was not on Hallstein's mind. "We are not in business," he declared, "We are in politics."

Public relations stories, palmed off on the public as news, reported increases in trade and production in the countries in the EEC. The truth is, in commodity-starved Europe, still recovering from the war years, the increases would have taken place no matter what happened. The object of the campaign was to promise prosperity if British voters would oust the Macmillan Government and come into the Common Market. When Macmillan made an anti-market speech in the British Embassy on his visit to Washington, Henry Brandon wrote in the SUNDAY TIMES, of London, on April 3, 1960, "American officials feel that Britain missed the boat by not joining a unified Europe, and Prime Minister Macmillan is now trying to rock it." The officials Brandon quoted as speaking for America were Christian Herter and the tightly-knit group in the CFR who formed a solid phalanx behind Monnet, Spaak and Schuman.

There were other events worth noting in that spring of 1960 which had their place in the drama that was unfolding. At the end of May, six years to a day after Joseph Retinger opened the first Bilderberg parliament in Oosterbeek behind the respectability-providing figure of the Dutch Prince Consort, this writer was in Brussels watching a performance that, had it been carried into homes by television, would have shocked the West. The occasion was the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Belgian Socialist Party. Hour after hour sullen marchers streamed down Brussels streets, mean-faced, appearing to be calling for blood as they waved red flags and shook clenched fists in salute. Neither their appearance nor their goals distinguished them from out-and-out Leninist revolutionaries, yet these were the people who gave the civilian head of NATO, the man who helped create the Common Market, his political power.

Policemen wearing the Belgian crown on buttons and uniforms watched impassively as the floats, defying authority, picturing workers smashing monarchy, management and church, went by, carried by representatives of the provinces and cities of Belgium.

Twice in 1960 Paul Henri Spaak was called upon to resign from NATO and come home to lead his party. Both times he refused, on grounds that he had important work to do elsewhere. What Belgians with anything to lose were seeing the day Spaak's party machine paraded is what old files of the almost universally-ignored synarchistes called revolution at the bottom. During the German occupation, French authorities discovered a truckload of secret documents which had been moved from Paris to Lyon. Among them was an elaborately-bound volume outlining the aims and principles of "The Revolutionary Synarchiste Pact for the French Empire." It was the synarchiste's "Mein Kampf." Goal of the planners was "to install a regime in which all powers would be concentrated in the hands of a High Power and representatives duly mandated by banking groups especially designated for each country." The inference that a connection existed between the group in France and those in other countries was clear.

Study of the seized files disclosed that the secret French wing of this international movement was formed in 1922, at the time Monnet and Col. House, and those with them, were on the crest of the post-World War I wave of internationalism. "Invisible revolution" was the term given to the period leading up to final seizure of power. "Our method of invisible revolution and the tactics that have been elaborated are designed to reduce to the lowest degree possible the mob violence and insurrection which are inevitable when an idea reaches the masses directly and inflames their passions.....Revolution in the streets is an anarchistic accident; it is revolution at the bottom. We intend to avoid that.....Ours is a revolution at the top," the French blueprint explained.

To the casual reader a contradiction is apparent. If revolution in the streets is an anarchistic accident and to be avoided, why was Spaak, the internationalist insider dedicated to the creation of a supra-nationalist regime of bankers and industrialists, sending his socialist foot soldiers through Brussels, threatening revolution at the bottom? The answer is simple: the marchers were dupes, used to frighten the "haves" into accepting the only alternative they were offered: the revolution at the top which Spaak and the Eurocrats were out to sell.

This is part three of a series on the Common Market. Extra copies of parts one and two may be obtained on order.

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The Common Market...

PART FOUR

1960 was a watershed year for those out to destroy what Lord Gladwyn calls the "ancient nationalistic principles regarding sovereignty." The twisting of meanings which made patriotism progress from what they saw as a minor evil called nationalism to a heinous one called chauvinism passed unnoticed. Other advances were more spectacular.

European Intel services estimated that Russia spent millions to acquire a U2 spy plane intact with its seven cameras so Khrushchev could froth at the mouth in a rage of righteous indignation at the Big-4 Conference in Paris. K's performance supported the Eurocrat line that only by banding together could Europe avoid being dragged into war by the mad-dog Americans. Behind the Eurocrats were the socialists who marched through Brussels on May 29, down streets lined with vendors of communist literature, proclaiming, "Yesterday the struggle. Today victory. Tomorrow new conquests!" Nothing that transpired in 1960 tended to prove them wrong.

After the U2 affair, Allen Dulles asked Foreign Office Under-Secretary Sir Frederick Hoyer-Miller for permission to study Britain's intelligence files and recruiting directives. "What is wrong with our organization?" Dulles asked. "Inflation," was the answer. "Too many men, too low quality."

On June 30, 1960, a stream of coded messages began pouring in on Khrushchev in Vienna. Two days later the American RB47 was shot down 125 miles off the Russian coast. Warned of its mission, the Soviets had tracked it from Brize Norton, in Oxfordshire, England, to an area where they were stalking a George Washington-type submarine (non-nuclear). K. himself ordered the shooting down of the RB47, then waited until July 11 to announce it. Bernard Mitchell and William Martin, homosexual coding experts in the National Security Agency who knew our codes and the Russian ones we had broken, took off for Moscow while their Washington coterie scurried for cover. One went as far as London, where men of similar tastes vied for his favors because of his boast that he had been loved by a man who almost became head of his country.

A STORM WAS SHAKING BELGIUM. The Congo had been promised independence in thirty years. Pressure, internal and external, moved it up to four as America and Russia raced each other for the honor of championing decolonization. American embassies in Ethiopia and Ghana flooded Africa with native translations of a book called "Racial Tensions of the Union of South Africa and International Trends," an incitement to revolution written by a California university professor named Frank L. Schoell. Eleanor Roosevelt and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., headed a group calling for all-African independence, completely and at once. The trouble was, many of the torch-bearers were looking beyond the Africans.

THE PLAN OF THE EUROCRATS. The way to bring a nation to accept - even ask for - province status in a federation, in place of the nationhood that is its heritage, is to frighten the population into thinking the crisis-wracked country is no longer viable and that only by sacrificing sovereignty can their homes and savings be protected. The shock of loss of the Congo could not fail to have devastating effects in Belgium. Jobs, markets, outlets for venture capital and pride of flag were swept away. Austerity measures became a must. When they came, the men who led the fight for decolonization whipped the mob into violence against its results. Ethnic minorities were prodded into demanding autonomy and liberated colonies were encouraged to clamor for money,

as waves of stripped colonials came home with no place to go. Nothing was left undone to splinter the State. Since it was the Social Christian Prime Minister, Gaston Eyskens, who turned the Congo loose when American, Russian and native leftist forces made it unmanageable, Mr. Eyskens and his party were holding the bag. Wild Congolese were already drawing lots for the foreigners' wives and homes as Washington announced that Mr. Robert Murphy would represent the United States at independence ceremonies on June 30, 1960. It was the realization of an American dream. In 1956 George Allen told an African mob in Dakar that President Eisenhower had sent him to "sound the will of independence of the native population, a strong, free and friendly Africa being important to the security of the United States."

An independent Congo was also important to a mining corporation which Dag Hammarskjold's brother headed, and an American firm which had its eyes on the Kasai diamond fields with Adlai Stevenson as its lawyer. Everywhere through the tapestry of 1960 ran the threads of the one-worlders, the CFR, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Henry Cabot Lodge's balancing act in UN as he strove to appear to be France's NATO ally in Europe while supporting the Algerians in North Africa.

Fidel Castro had thrown off the mask, but on October 4, 1960, Herbert Matthews of the New York Times, the man who hoodwinked America while Russia was using Castro to acquire a base off the American coast, was in London, addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs as an authority on "The United States and Latin America." Two days later Chatham House, as the Royal Institute which Rockefeller Foundation helps finance is called, had Herbert Rosinski speak on the benefits to be derived from membership in the Common Market.

Then came November and the election of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States.

A NEW ERA OF DIPLOMACY. Henry Brandon, Washington correspondent of the London Sunday Times, wrote on June 1, 1969, that the first time he met the new President's brother, Bobby, immediately after the election, he was told by way of starting the conversation that if England wanted to get along with America they would appoint David Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech) ambassador to Washington. Someday a conscientious researcher will perhaps write a book on the hundreds of little ways in which JFK and the men around him made it clear to Britishers that if they wanted anything out of America they would oust Macmillan the conservative and bring in a Labor Government, and to Germany that the man the American President wanted there was Willy Brandt.

ADLAI STEVENSON WAS ABOUT TO REPLACE CABOT LODGE IN UN. UN started 1960 with 82 votes: Western Europe and neutrals made up 17, the U. S. had 1, the communist bloc 9, and the British Commonwealth 4 at the time. Latin Americans and Afro-Asiatics had the remaining 51, which they cast against America. America tried to woo them by supporting them against our allies; this created an inflationary spiral of their demands and bitterness in NATO. Under these conditions U. S. labor bosses sent the former secretary-general of the American Communist Party, Mr. Jay Lovestone, to represent the AFL-CIO in UN. On December 1, 1960, Lovestone sent a letter to Communist Mali's ambassador to UN which should be preserved for posterity:

"Mr. Ambassador," he wrote, "The year 1960 will go down in history as the year of Africa, for in this year sixteen African States have been admitted to the United Nations as independent countries." (For the West to support in perpetuity, because they had been colonies, while they would vote according to the orders of whatever dictator happened at the moment to be murdering the leaders of tribes other than his own, lest they try to supplant him.) Lovestone continued, "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.." (Pretending to fight communism, Lovestone was clearing the way for it.)

"The Federation of American Labor supports the people in their fight for independence. In this spirit the President of the 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 questionWe 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"

How many letters Lovestone knocked out, purporting to speak for America's unionized workmen and telling anti-white revolutionaries how to increase their strength - all in the name of peace - we will never know. What Lovestone, who in 1946 had been America's key Intelligence man in Paris, was doing was advance the short-term aims of Retinger, Monnet and Spaak and the long-term aims of Red China and Russia. No letter was necessary as regards the Congolese. Belgium was already headed for disaster.

THE BRUSSELS BLOW-UP WAS INEVITABLE. Belgium's big mistake, after World War II, had been in pouring her capital into imposing buildings and modern plants in Africa, in a vain effort to offset the anti-colonialist campaign of the Americans and the Russians. What she should have done was modernize the mother country and introduce new industries at home. Now she was left with nothing, and the sacrifices made for the Congo only whetted the appetites of the looters. The setback to her morale was shattering. Still, Belgium remained potentially rich and prosperous. The powerful Societé Générale de Belgique (later Societé Générale de Banque), though it appeared to be amputating its own right arm in hastening independence, came out ahead in the end. It was the small business man and worker who were hardest hit. \$110 million had to be raised in taxes. A new 52.5% tax bite hit dividends on stocks. An additional 10% was added to the tax on production profits and another 10% to inheritance taxes, which were already high. The age at which workers could retire on social security was raised, and unemployment benefits were readjusted on a basis of family resources.

It was all André Renard, the Walloon labor leader, was waiting for. He called a strike and led his extreme left General Workers Federation into the streets in a mob action that left \$200 million worth of destruction in its wake. Alternately he mixed declarations of anti-communist sentiment with incitements to violence which out-did the Reds. Eyskens was "the enemy of the people." Renard did not want money for his workers, he wanted power. A temporary labor coalition would be formed, then elections would be held to legalize the mandate seized by riot and Spaak would come home and take over, with clean hands, though he had known and approved of every move from the start. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), through which Irving Brown and Lovestone had pushed the colonial revolts, stood ready to exploit a Renard victory, or disavow him if he lost. Belgium hovered on the brink. At the very edge of the precipice the conservative Flemish drew back and the power play collapsed. It was a devastating defeat for the socialists. Spaak resigned from NATO and rushed home to save the pieces, counting on his prestige as ex-leader of NATO and key figure in UN to see him through.

Such was the state of affairs as 1961 dawned over Europe. In Belgium Walloon and Flemish were being pitted against each other. Bretons were incited to demand autonomy from France. Basques on each side of the French-Spanish border were being conditioned to demand ethnic autonomy, then statehood within a European Community. The war against patriotism was in full swing. The road to multi-national federation led through national fragmentation.

THE BIG BREAK-THROUGH TOOK PLACE IN AMERICA. In January 1961 JFK entered the White House, Pierre Salinger (referred to in Paris as the slob), Walt Rostow ("The age of nation and nationality is dead") and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who served in France as an OSS officer during the post-war period when French Reds were liquidating their enemies, often on false charges of collaboration, rose with the new President. Schlesinger's chief in OSS during the post-war period of Red terror in France was Philip Horton, who, as editor of Reporter Magazine, was later to continue to mislead America. In dispatching two other associates, John Seigenthaler and Ed Guthman, to Alabama to encourage the "Freedom Riders," the new President and his brother Bobby were exporting violence. Instead of helping the Blacks make themselves, by their deportment, acceptable to society, demonstrations were sponsored, to frighten society. Racial conflict was deliberately fanned. It was the Retinger-Monnet-Spaak program for hastening federation by splitting a nation into groups in conflict with each other until submergence in a super-state would be the alternative to permanent terror.

Michael Padev wrote in the Indianapolis Star, "President Kennedy and the leaders of the New Frontier in Washington favor the so-called 'Federalists' in Europe....They are mainly the socialists and the parties of the left, but not the communists who, on the orders of Moscow, oppose any kind of European unity." A day later Padev wrote, "The Kennedy administration supports the 'federalist' plan for European unification. I think this is due mainly to the fact that President Kennedy's chief advisers are people of 'liberal' political views, who naturally and inevitably gravitate towards the European Socialist - but non-Communist - left-wing parties." The myth that the non-Communist Left should lead the fight against communism was about to become national policy. State Department, academe, CIA and labor leaders preached and practiced it. The truth is, every operation the non-Communist left has ever run remained non-Communist only as long as the hard core doing the directing needed dupes. Communism's avowed strategy has always been to help into power weak, left-of-center governments, and from their falling hands seize complete control.

JFK and the "liberal advisers" whom Mr. Padev treated so kindly began yapping about "peaceful revolution." There is no such thing: revolution, no matter how it starts, becomes violent. If it is peaceful, it is evolution, and evolution would never frighten people into a stampede to throw national sovereignty to the winds and seek protection in a super-state. Evolution is too slow for politicians courting the extreme Left vote. Kennedy was hailed in the magazine of the London SUNDAY TIMES as a man of vision calling for "inter-dependence - an equal partnership of the two great powers: America and a United Europe." The hack-written piece continued, "The White House has done all it can to help the cause of European integration and encourage British membership in the Community. Once Britain is in, the stage will be set, in the view of the U. S. Administration, for the creation of an Atlantic partnership - a bigger and better free trade area embracing the U. S. and Europe." The term "Atlantic partnership" should have touched off an alarm in the minds of Americans, for partnership, when one-worlders talk about it, really means surrender to the group of one-worlders at the top. Americans did not give this a thought, nor did they pay any attention to where Cabot Lodge went when Adlai Stevenson replaced him in UN.

MR. LODGE GOES TO PARIS. There was none of the publicity given to Freedom Riders or Ivy League professors signing petitions against the war in Algeria when Henry Cabot Lodge went to Europe to take over the Paris headquarters of Atlantic Institute. In one of the few mentions of his new position readers were told that he was not on a salary but was being paid expenses. "What is the Atlantic Institute?" one might ask, "and what was Cabot Lodge supposed to be doing behind its screen?" The Atlantic Institute developed out of a movement started by a supporter of the League of Nations named Clarence Streit, in 1939. Streit wanted to form a federal union of fifteen "democracies" as a seed group to which other nations would be added, until a single federal government had been attained for the world. It would have one money, one

postal system, and control of all the colonies in the world. Streit played a role in the 1941 move for "Union Now with Britain," later to become a movement for a "World United States" in which all people would have a common citizenship. His World United States would impose taxes, make and enforce laws, coin and borrow money and have its own armed forces. Its slogan was "Union Now." Put simply, Streit's movement was an American wing for what Retinger, Monnet, Schuman and Spaak were advocating in Europe. After the EEC came into being the American wing helped clear the way for future member states by throwing the weight of America behind the crusade for decolonization, while conditioning America herself for membership at a later date. With America brought in, the term "European Community" would be outgrown. Accordingly, the "International Movement for Atlantic Union" was born, with a host of senators, congressmen, and bankers behind it, as well as John Foster Dulles and Christian Herter.

"Union Now" became "Atlantic Union Now" and to promote it the Atlantic Institute (A.I.) was born, with offices in Washington, Rome and Paris, and a list of directors and committee members which included the elite of the EEC, UN, the Bilderbergers, Chatham House, the CFR and the whole internationalist keyboard. Lodge set up headquarters at 24 Quai du 4 Septembre, in Boulogne-Billancourt, across the Seine from Paris, but he could be found at noon in Paris' exclusive Cercle Interallié in deep conversation with Lord Gladwyn, who by then had become Vice President of the policy committee of A.I. In a way, Lodge and Gladwyn were their nations' counterparts of Prince Bernhard. Lodge was America's "aristocrat" in Atlantic Institute, as his son George was in the International Labor Organization in Geneva, and Lord Gladwyn in a score of organizations that interlocked with the Lodges'. They were façades, compensated by the pretense that they were leaders, while other hands pulled the strings.

CABOT LODGE was at home in Paris. He had been a liaison officer with the French during the war. His interest in Indo-China started when France was fighting the Vietminh. He wanted to go out there. General E. A. de Souza said, "We blocked that. We had doubts as to which side he would be on." Thwarted, Lodge became a senator, voted six times against the Taft-Hartley bill, then once for it and finally against it. He called right-to-work a "sanctimonious ambush." Ousted from the Senate in '52, he turned to UN. On February 11, 1959, Lodge sat beside Willy Brandt in the Hotel Astor in New York, at a luncheon given by Leo Cherne's Research Institute of America, the International Rescue Committee (in which Angier Biddle Duke was the façade-provider) and the Foreign Policy Association. "Angie" Duke, Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. John J. McCloy and an assortment of State Department liberals were there to help Willy Brandt in his climb toward leadership at home, a goal which included a foothold in the EEC from which Willy would in turn help Lodge and Gladwyn. A further word on Lord Gladwyn, the British provider of respectability in return for the illusion of leadership, is in order.

LORD GLADWYN describes himself in his memoirs as a member of the "outside left - color-blind where blue and red were concerned." He was Richard Gladwyn Jebb when he left Eton to start the long climb upward with the small group of friends who were to become first Sir So-and-So and then Lord This-and-That together. His judgment was never good. As young diplomat in Rome he jumped to become an apologist for Mussolini. Germany and Russia would never make an alliance, he told Whitehall. As Germany prepared for war, he explained that a fat Germany was less dangerous than a lean Germany. His admiration for the English leftist, Sir Stafford Cripps, is indicative. When the Yalta Accord was drawn up, Gladwyn Jebb represented Britain, Andrei Gromyko negotiated for Russia and Gladwyn's fellow one-worlder, Alger Hiss, spoke for America.

Like Hiss, Gladwyn Jebb felt that the day of the nation state is past. He assisted at the birth of the United Nations he had worked to create. By September 1944 he was Chairman of England's Post-Hostilities Planning Committee and later became the first executive secretary of UN. His big opportunity came with the Korean War. Never before had TV carried the performances of statesmen into parlors, bedrooms and kitchens. Yakow Malik was abusive in UN in his support for the Russian-backed North Koreans.

Compared with him, the elegant, precise Englishman appeared to be the West's defender in shining armor. Americans saw him as fighting for America's boys against savages who killed their prisoners. The truth is, he was fighting for UN. The year the Algerian War started he was made ambassador to France, where he remained until 1960, while Cabot Lodge protected the Algerians in UN. In October 1959 Lodge handed the Algerians who were fighting our NATO ally another check for \$150,000, labeled aid from America for "Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia," which is to say Algerians who had gone to Morocco and Tunisia to work for the FLN. By the time Lodge arrived in Paris in 1961 as head of the Atlantic Institute, his colleague from UN had become Lord Gladwyn and was commuting between London and the Paris-based "Action Committee for a United States of Europe" which Monnet had set up. Gladwyn, the titled salesman, and Richard Mayne, in the EEC Information Office in Brussels, were determined to bring Britain into the Common Market. Meanwhile, Gladwyn was Vice President of the Policy Committee of the Atlantic Institute in which Spaak and big wheels of EEC and CFR were prominent. The Washington HQ for that Atlantic Institute was at 1616 H Street, N. W.

Harvard's Professor Milton Katz, who had been Deputy Chief of American Intelligence in Caserta, near Naples, when plans were made to depose the king in Italy and back Tito in Yugoslavia, attended the conference Lodge and Gladwyn set up in Paris to disclose the Atlantic Institute's policies. Support for the Algerians, decolonization everywhere and at once, and a common currency were in the cards. Lodge hailed independent Algeria as the realization of a new social order, more just and more humane. It was as intelligent as Gladwyn's backing of Mussolini. There was a great deal more behind the overlapping of EEC and Atlantic Institute than met the eye. In the EEC Spaak and his team - Gladwyn, Monnet, Paul van Zeeland and Jacques Rueff, the French Bilderberger - were following what they called a "European policy." In the Atlantic Institute they were pushing a policy they called Atlanticiste. It was wide enough to include America. Europeanism would be outgrown, Atlanticism would follow. What it was was nothing less than a plan to widen NATO - the Atlantic military alliance - into an economic and political body.

Having failed to get their own army in 1954 the EEC promoters and Atlantic Unionists were trying another angle. By superimposing political union on the NATO military alliance they would have their army ready-made. It was a frightening thought to those who remembered the World Parliament Association plan to garrison Irish and Congolese troops in America and alien troops in other countries, as a means of ensuring order (read: inability to revolt) and world peace. The American men on the Atlantic Institute membership list put out by Lodge's Paris office in 1962 were members of the CFR as well. The Europeans were Bilderbergers and members of organizations linked to the CFR. George Meany was there, presumably to unionize the political union and implement Jay Lovestone's foreign policies. Dirk Stikker, the Secretary-General of NATO, was on the list, and, of course, Lord Gladwyn. Understandably, Gladwyn expresses disappointment in his memoirs that he was never made head of his country's Foreign Office or Secretary-General of NATO.

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The COMMON MARKET

PART FIVE

Britain's founding of her own economic group, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), on November 20, 1959, divided Europe into three economic areas: The "Inner Six", as the Common Market was called, the "Outer Seven" (Britain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Austria), and COMECON, the Moscow-dominated bloc in which Cuba is a member.

It was a strange lineup. The seven continental nations in EFTA provided Britain with cards to play against the Common Market and a new role to replace her loss of Empire. Sweden was alternately, and sometimes simultaneously, the EEC's and Russia's fifth column in the British camp. Though the Common Market countries were Portugal's allies in NATO, and Britain was allied with Portugal in NATO and

the EFTA, neither the EFTA group nor the Common Market bloc ever raised a voice to defend her in UN or ceased encouraging the rebels in her overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique.

Britain did not appear to know what she wanted. One group favored a serious attempt to remain a world power by assuming leadership of EFTA in Europe and her Commonwealth of former colonies. Another group, composed of one-worlders such as Lords Gladwyn and Boothby, was determined to throw sovereignty to the winds and take Britain into the EEC, after which the nations she had talked into joining EFTA would be cut loose with a few platitudinous words of continued interest, and the Australians and Canadians who had fought for her in two wars would yield precedence to the floating labor force of Europe.

IN APRIL, 1962 negotiations for Britain's entry started. Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister made the decision. Edward Heath as Lord Privy Seal did the negotiating - the man who, as Conservative Prime Minister, was to lead Britain into the cave of one-way footsteps ten years later.

Joseph Luns, the Dutch Prime Minister and Prince Bernard's right-hand man at Bilderberg meetings, favored British entry. Luns saw the EEC as political, with power over member nations. De Gaulle wanted a union of nations with no loss of French sovereignty. Also, he was suspicious of Britain's "special relationship" with America, seeing it as a possible Anglo-American gangup that would ultimately dominate the Common Market parliament and commission.

Spaak wanted what he had always wanted, a supra-national government which would become socialist and help socialists into power in all the states of the European Community.

PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT at the time was a Frenchman named René Mayer, who supported Spaak and wanted Britain in. Mayer was related to the Rothschilds on his mother's side and owed his rise in France to his friendship with Pierre Laval, later

executed as a traitor, and Mr. Jean Monnet. Mayer was thirty when Laval took him into a ministry in 1925. Ten years later Laval took him to Moscow. By this time he was a director of the Rothschild bank, where he remained until 1940 when he headed a purchasing mission to England for France's Ministry of Armaments. After France fell Laval had enough influence with the Germans to protect Mayer until 1942, a year after the Resistance Movement got underway. By that time Laval was having his ups and downs and Mayer fled to Algiers.

Luck was with him. Harry Hopkins' representative, Jean Monnet, had arrived in Algiers and was telling General Giraud that he had to do something to prove to the Americans that he was not a fascist, racist anti-Semite. Consequently, instead of being shot for having stayed so long with Laval, Mayer was made Commissaire for Communications and Merchant Marine in the Algiers Committee of Liberation. From then on he was Monnet's man. At the time of Laval's execution Mayer was a socialist deputy in the National Assembly, on his way upwards to, successively, the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Finance, National Defense and finally the premiership of France, before leaving French politics in 1955 to become President of the High Authority of Monnet's European Coal and Steel Community.

It was logical that Mayer should become President of the European Movement, entrusted with the job of selling, solidifying and enlarging the Common Market; but in 1962, while ostensibly working for Britain's entry, he was engaged, on his own, in a number of vast oil and zinc enterprises where Britain was a much more dangerous competitor outside of the Common Market than she would be within. These were the actors on the stage as Edward Heath's preliminary talks unfolded.

THE AMERICAN HAND WAS ALSO APPARENT. TIME of March 23, 1962, gave its readers a sales job that might have been written by René Mayer or Monnet himself. "So formidable is the economic success of the Common Market that most of Europe's out nations are queuing up to get in. Last week three neutrals - Austria, Switzerland and Sweden - met in the Swedish ski resort of Rattvik to discuss ways of becoming associated with the Common Market without sacrificing their neutrality," ran the TIME story.

The way decided upon by the three neutrals was not openly admitted for another eight years. Put simply, they intended to make the Common Market government neutralist, then the Swedes and Austrians, in league with Marxists in Belgium, Germany and the other member states, intended to make it socialist. That TIME did not mention this was not because Monnet and Spaak were not ready for it but because TIME readers were not.

The negotiations for Britain's entry were to start in July. What Macmillan and Heath were leading their country into was demonstrated on the last day of March, when leaders of the two most powerful labor unions in the Common Market, the Communist-led Confederation of General Workers (CGT) in France and the Deutscher Gewerkschafts Bund (DGB) in West Germany, met in the shadow of the Common Market Parliament in Strasbourg to discuss how the DGB (6,383,000 members) might take over distribution of East German labor pamphlets in West Germany, since normal channels were cut off by the Wall.

All the international organizations were beating drums for the EEC and British entry as July 1962 approached. Ford Foundation funded a Center for European Studies which was nothing but an indoctrination cell. Harlan Cleveland, America's Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, went on the air to extol "Europe" and proclaim that "everywhere Communism is in retreat." While he was speaking, French Communist Party leaders and Larbi Bouali, head of the Algerian C.P., were holding a victory celebration and planning Red takeovers elsewhere.

TIME of July 13, 1962, reported, "The U. S. is backing Britain's initiative with unalloyed enthusiasm - and, at times, pushing it with so much vigor that the more discreet Britishers are at times downright embarrassed." By "The U. S." TIME meant

John F. Kennedy and a group of friends which included Sir David Ormsby-Gore who was ambassador to Washington because JFK and his brother Bobby let it be known that if England wanted to get along with America they would make the President's friend from London School of Economics days the ambassador. (Ormsby-Gore is now Lord Harlech.)

Good Englishmen are as unlikely to learn how many moves harmful to Britain were made by Kennedy on the advice of the ambassador (now running pop festivals and, when necessary, protecting his hippy daughter from the law) as Americans are of ever learning how many decisions which infuriated our muzzled military were dictated by the same man. One such decision was JFK's terms for the limited test ban treaty with Russia, according to TIME of May 17, 1968, and another was the order to the U. S. Navy not to intercept a single Russian ship during the Cuban missile crisis.

THERE WAS OPPOSITION IN BRITAIN TO ENTRY INTO THE EEC. Mr. John Paul, Chairman of the Anti-Common Market League, did not criticize the Six for wishing union, nor America for wanting Britain in it, but he charged his own government with deliberately deceiving the public, by leading the electorate to think of the Common Market simply as a market, "whereas in reality it was an irrevocable political commitment involving nothing less than direction by foreigners of Britain's national destiny." Constituents' destinies, said he, would be shaped by faceless ones in Brussels, where Britain would be confronted by a bloc of 17 continental votes against her own four.

Not through Mr. Paul's efforts but over the question of the right of entry of agricultural products from nations attached to Britain by the Commonwealth, on August 5, 1962, after three weeks of talks, the negotiations broke down. France and Britain blamed each other. From Washington the correspondent for the London SUNDAY TIMES and friend of the Kennedys, Henry Brandon, floated a trial balloon on October 14, 1962. He asked if Britain "would find a new base from which to exert her influence by entering the Common Market or by becoming part of an American Commonwealth." More conservatives than socialists want to join Europe, he pointed out; then went on to lift the curtain, perhaps to prepare the public for an argument for American entry, which the Eurocrats had had in mind from the start. "Labor Party officials feel more sympathetic politically to Kennedy than to Europe and cannot understand why America wants to promote a United Europe which might unite against her," wrote Brandon.

De Gaulle put his final veto to Prime Minister Macmillan's application on January 14, 1963. Eldon Griffiths wrote of the occasion in the Saturday Evening Post, "Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, who has given twenty years of his life to the cause of European unity, was close to tears when he said that de Gaulle was wrecking the work of a generation." Undaunted, the Eurocrats turned to the strengthening of their super-government from within. They knew that with the proliferating propaganda and indoctrination organs they were setting in motion, time was working for them.

THE DISCREET CURTAIN OF FOG. The Western conservative, or patriot, may usually be counted upon to take a position against threats which fall within his range of knowledge. With a press which cloaks each ceding of ground as a move toward peace and a better world, the danger is usually insurmountable before he awakes to it. By 1963 vast numbers of citizens were disillusioned with UN. Few, if any, perceived that a government over governments was taking shape in Europe and preparing to package six nations in an escape-proof binding to which more would be added, the whole eventually to be swept collectively leftward.

On October 3, 1963, Spaak, addressing an Economic Club of Detroit luncheon, declared that prospects of prosperity and peace had increased. The partial nuclear test ban treaty with Russia, he said, "was a decisive step toward peace" which should lead to "a new understanding with the Communists." Russia, at that moment, was engaged in the greatest crash naval program in history, in her race to out-man and out-gun the West. Spaak told the club, "Soviet policy has lost a great deal of dynamic force."

Instead of intervening in political affairs all over the world, the Soviets, in step by step actions, have become increasingly cautious. Apparently the Soviets want to come to terms with the Western world." This, when Russian embassies and trade missions were bursting at the seams with KGB spies, makes a study of the Common Market government which the Eurocrats saw as a link between East and West more than ever imperative.

THE COMMON MARKET GOVERNMENT as originally constituted was divided into four main institutions. To try to keep everybody happy and counter charges that citizens of any country were ruled by faceless foreigners too far away to be influenced, the institutions were scattered through member states. The ideal, of course, would be to give a branch of the Common Market government to each, and this is what the Eurocrats appear to be trying to achieve.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS is based in Brussels and meets throughout the year, except during April, June and October, when it packs up and moves en masse to Luxembourg. It is responsible for all policy decisions. In dealing with the super-powers (Russia or the U. S.) or negotiating with UN, the head of government of whichever country holds the presidency speaks for the European Community as a whole. The presidency rotates at six-months intervals. Walter Farr stated in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH on May 6, 1969, that the Council of Ministers, which makes the decisions for applying policies, was strong enough to start fulfilling the vision of its founders: "An economic community - the Common Market - leading on to a political and eventually a defense community embracing most of Western Europe and in the very long term, Eastern Europe." (Emphasis ours.)

Though each country appoints a minister to the Council, Germany, France and Italy each had four votes, Belgium and Holland two and Luxembourg one. The Council acts in some cases by a simple majority and in other cases by a specified majority.

THE COMMON MARKET COMMISSION is in Brussels, in a 13-story building in the center of what has been named Schuman Square. As Europe's future capital it is large enough to house a full-scale federal government. It has its own underground railway station, and a helicopter platform on the roof. Electrically controlled movable walls shrink the negotiating chamber to an intimate room for twenty or expand it to a hall capable of accommodating 200. Behind the star-shaped Common Market Commission building is an office complex where thousands of Eurocrats -- there will be over 10,000 by the end of 1973 -- sit behind desks and planning tables in the Market Ministerial Council and other agencies. A European Foreign Office with Economic, Finance and Defense Ministries is taking shape. The Commission recommends new policies for the Council of Ministers to discuss, and handles the day-to-day administration of the Community. Its civil servants are required to be loyal to "Europe", not their respective countries.

Members of the Commission are named by governments of the member states and serve for a four-year term, renewable at the end of that time. They are present at parliamentary debates and have the power of veto over proposals made by the Council of Ministers. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH of May 6, 1969, called them "the Commission of Eurocrats which spurs the member states into action by moulding new supra-national policies." The President and Vice President of the Commission are named by their fellow members and serve for two years with the possibility of renewal. The present President, Mr. Sicco Mansholt, the Dutch socialist was elected in March 1972. He has never concealed his aims: A socialist government over the countries of the Common Market, which will in turn help socialist governments to power elsewhere, that these, once in power, may bring more nations into the Common Market. At the end of his present term he intends to take over the leadership of a single European Socialist Party.

In the spring of 1972 Mansholt declared, "The United Nations crawl from one crisis

to another, leaving an impression of chaos and powerlessness....The United States is on the downward path. Conclusion: Europe has a mission to accomplish in the world." That mission is to take over "the problems of pollution, over-industrialization, threats to true democracy and the needs of the world's poorer countries." Mansholt intends to make industrialists and the national leaders he does not approve of jump.

THE COMMON MARKET PARLIAMENT SITS IN STRASBOURG. It also has offices in Brussels and Luxembourg. At present members of the European Parliament are nominated by the Parliaments of their home countries, though a plan for direct elections is under study. Before Britain, Denmark and Ireland came in there were 142 members. After January 1973 there will be 198. Britain will have 36 Common Market MP's, of which 18 will be Conservatives, 16 Laborites and 2 Liberals. Six of Britain's members will come from the House of Lords. Ireland and Denmark will each send 10. The role of Europe's MP's is political and parties are represented in accordance with their parliamentary strength at home. Thus the Italian group has 7 Communists and 7 Left-wing Socialists sitting with the other 38 Socialists, 24 Liberals and 18 Gaullists which make up the Left wing of Europe's Parliament. Should the Conservative Government fall in Britain, leftist representation in the enlarged Community would increase accordingly. As the Common Market government slides leftward its power to hasten the accession of leftists in other states increases, for already the Common Market has its own press.

The European Parliament cuts across national lines by grouping parties according to their position in the political spectrum rather than by nation. This has the effect of creating one big Liberal, Socialist or Communist Party for Western Europe, with parties forming so many ideological battering rams rather than national delegations. The result in a crisis could be disastrous, since Parliament has the power to bring the Community technically to a halt by dismissing the Commission on a vote of no confidence by a two-thirds vote.

An eight-story building is nearing completion in Strasbourg to house the Council of Europe and the Common Market Assemblies. Its circular assembly chamber which can accommodate 400 parliamentarians and its 14 committee rooms are equipped for simultaneous translation in English, French, German and Italian. Three of the new building's floors are used for car parks and general services.

THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE sits in a recently-completed steel and marble atrocity in Luxembourg, and is empowered to hear proceedings against member states or firms which have branches under the Common Market flag. Its decisions are binding on judges in member states, and a judgment against an individual or firm in one state will be enforced by courts in all the others.

As of this writing, 41 volumes running to 9,000 pages are devoted to the "Community Law," to uphold which each member state appoints a judge.

INSTITUTIONS and publications extolling them already abound. Near the European Parliament Administrative Center is a European Statistics Building. Further on is Euro-control, the body which will control all air traffic over Europe and, it is said, levy a special tax on each traveler for every European kilometer he flies.

Willy Brandt wants an economic and monetary-decision-making center in Brussels, and President Pompidou wants to add a Common Market political secretariat in Paris. It is Parkinson's Law gone mad.

Looking at all this it is hard to imagine that the American taxpayer made it possible. Joseph Retinger's secretary, John Pomian, tells in the book he compiled from Retinger's notes that in 1947 there was no European interest in the Retinger-Spaak-Monnet scheme. So Retinger decided to take a leaf from Lenin's book and eradicate love of country from the heads of the young. What Adlai Stevenson called "The Hard Kind of Patriotism,"

in Harper's of July 1963, would take its place: Loyalty to UN and expanding regional communities like the EEC, instead of to flag and nation.

Retinger and his friends had no money with which to indoctrinate a generation, so Retinger and Duncan Sandys, the British Eurocrat, went to see John J. McCloy, who in 1947 was American High Commissioner to Germany. McCloy, we learn from Retinger's diary, embraced the idea at once. Sheppard Stone, who was on McCloy's staff, and Robert Murphy, the U. S. ambassador to Belgium, whom Retinger called one of the European Movement's best supporters, joined McCloy in raiding the huge reserve of European currencies called "counterpart funds" which had piled up as a result of Marshall Plan aid. Instead of investing this money, both to speed European post-war expansion and establish a bulwark against future runs on the dollar, McCloy, Stone and Murphy "promptly and unhesitatingly put ample funds at the disposal of Paul Henri Spaak," Retinger recorded. "Mr. Socialist" again, at that time President of the European Movement.

"Spaak then set out to organize in all European countries a vast youth campaign in favor of European unity." For six years, long enough to carry a young student through University and into government, press or teaching, the youth indoctrination drive was financed by America. When McCloy, Stone and Murphy ceased providing money, study centers funded by Ford Foundation took over. Something to remember when Americans are told they must give up sovereignty and join the Eurocrats-become-Atlanticists if they want to save the dollar, their markets and, of course, world peace.

-To be continued-

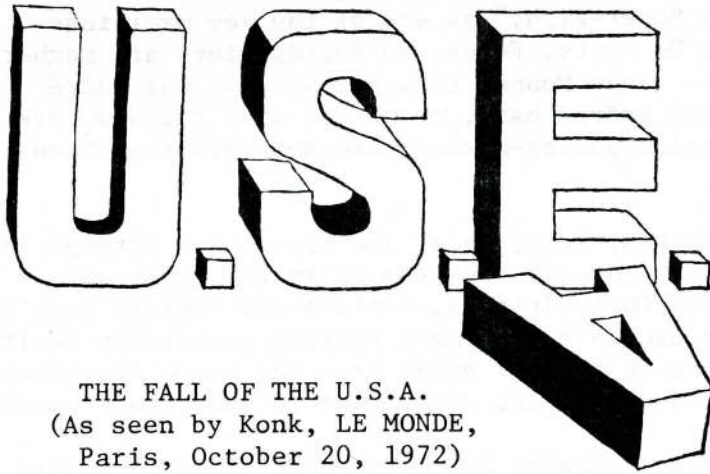
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Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



THE FALL OF THE U.S.A.
(As seen by Konk, LE MONDE,
Paris, October 20, 1972)

The story of the COMMON MARKET

The Socialist Super-State designed by the One-Worlders to replace America as the World Power of the Future.

PART SIX (The End)

The maintenance of world peace no longer depends on the nuclear balance of terror between Russia and the United States but rather on the inter-relation of five main power centers. These are America, Russia, the enlarged Common Market including Britain, Japan and China," the London Daily Telegraph of December 10, 1971, quoted President Nixon as saying.

Almost four years had elapsed since the United Press International (UPI) reported on February 6, 1968, "The U. S. Government has decided to accord the Common Market Commission's President the full honors of a visiting head of government in what seems to be a deliberate political gesture." The changes since the visit of Jean Rey, the Belgian who succeeded Walter Hallstein, the German, in the post Hallstein had held from 1958 to 1966, had been tremendous and far from happy ones for America, but this the American media never made clear to the man in the street. Mr. Rey was in Washington as President Johnson's guest, for talks with Adrian Fisher of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, a body that should have been of little concern to Mr. Rey unless his "economic union" was courting Russia by negotiating to disarm the West.

"In terms of protocol Mr. Rey's trip to Washington is rated as a working visit by a head of government," the guileless UPI story continued. Yet, the pretense that the EEC was only an economic union dedicated to the removal of tariff barriers and obstructions to the flow of trade and labor was still maintained by a pro-Common Market press. Among themselves the Eurocrats never denied that their goal was a supra-national government over a seed-group of states to which more states would be added. One of the stupidest arguments for sacrificing national sovereignty and putting Britain at the mercy of foreign socialists perched on a leftward-slanting slope in Brussels came from Lord Gladwyn, who, without batting an eye, blamed "the whole vicious system of totally independent European national-states" for World War II. What Gladwyn was suggesting was that Europeans should let a monster bureaucracy regulate their lives and then, like the Georgians, Ukrainians, Poles and Czechs, they would have peace because no neighboring vassal state could attack them. It was a Gladwynism for the Russian theme that when all the world is Red there will be no more war.

The claim that adhesion to the Common Market is a step toward peace is based on nothing

but the plan of a few to make the Common Market a socialist federation in which member states will be deprived of the power of resistance and deluded with the line that the result is net servitude but peace.

From Europe the lines of Robert Marjolin, the Yale-educated protégé of Jean Monnet and Ford Foundation who had been the first Vice President of the EEC, ran into the most important of the seven great clubs in New York, the Links, which Charles Curran described in his book, "The Rich and the Super-Rich," as one of the key decision-making places in the United States. The Du Ponts, Fords and Rockefellers are members. Eisenhower and Henry Luce belonged to it. Jean Monnet is a member. So was André Mayer when, as head of the powerful Lazard Frères bank, he worked with the New York group of international insiders who exercise policy-making powers so disproportionate to their numbers.

For a year before Jean Rey's visit to Johnson, Cabot Lodge and Pierre Uri through their Atlantic Institute connections and Marjolin through his cohorts in the Links were working for the application for membership which Britain, Ireland and Denmark were to make on May 10, 1967. Harold Wilson and George Brown found British membership desirable because they hoped to be the ones bringing it about. Aside from the peace line there were two other baits to the trap into which they were attempting to lead their country.

THE CARROTS: Lord Gladwyn and his Eurocrats dangled two attractive promises before their countrymen: 1. Customs duties would be abolished, the Common Market bloc would be able to stand up to America and Russia, everything would be cheaper and everyone would be prosperous. 2. The prospect of traveling without having to carry a passport.

Both lures were dishonest. Instead of getting more goods for their money, those who walked into the Common Market trap found themselves saddled with the Value-Added-Tax (V.A.T.), a super sales tax which, added to products and services at every step of the way from raw material to consumer, caused soaring prices and a load of bookwork that touched off merchant strikes in Belgium, riots in Holland, and bankruptcies among small firms in every country under EEC law. Those who had thought they were escaping passport formalities found that the identity card which supplanted passports was as great a nuisance as the document it replaced.

Any backward glance at the creeping progression of the Common Market, whose faceless bureaucrats reached into the lives and homes of citizens drawn further and further into the tightening Brussels net, should start with the tax which spread inflation.

VALUE ADDED TAX. In October 1972 the press began preparing Britons for life as "Europeans." Six thousand tax-men would be working in the field with greatly increased enforcement powers to handle VAT, they were told. The Sunday Telegraph of October 1, 1972, estimated that hotel rates in Britain, already exorbitant, would go up 25%. Others set the increase at 40%. Trade associations advised service businesses to raise prices 33% at once in order to pay VAT and meet the new work load in bookkeeping. "Firms will virtually become tax collectors and they are going to have to keep exhaustive records," the Daily Telegraph had warned on September 5, 1972. Half-page ads began appearing in London papers, warning firms to register for VAT before January 31, 1973, or face legal penalties.

In their determination to bring Britain and, ultimately, the communist bloc, into a conglomerate of "colonies," under the EEC flag of gold stars (eventually one for each country) on a blue background, Britain's insiders were aided every step of the way by their counterparts across the Atlantic. Council on Foreign Relations members had long been preparing through inspired articles and "leaks" to obliging name-writers to introduce the same system in America. Joe Alsop told readers of his column on January 28, 1971, "The country has not heard the end of the enormous innovations President Nixon wants to make." Alsop called the recent State of the Union message "the most radical proposal for restructuring our government that any President has

offered in a very long time." He added, "The White House was giving serious thought to mentioning the so-called value-added tax, but it was impractical to do so because of the enormous complexity of this particular tax problem." He should have said "explosiveness." Americans had to be sold the doctrine of Common Market prosperity and the efficacy of bondage as a guarantor of peace before details of the tax system which has caused riots in Belgium and discontent all over Western Europe could be divulged. "Two things can now be stated on unchallengeable authority," wrote Alsop. "The President is now an enthusiastic convert to the idea of a value-added tax.... The value-added tax will be one of the new system's centerpieces."

Someone had told Alsop to sell V.A.T. and he was selling it as a money-raiser which, in the future, our government will adopt. What he failed to mention was that a pyramid of paper-work piles up as it passes through successive hands in the process of being levied, and the cost of this, plus the tax at every tollgate, can only be passed on to the public in the form of higher prices, which mean inflation.

Sicco Mansholt, the Dutch President of the Common Market Commission, resigned his EEC post on December 31, 1972, to become head of the Socialist International, the world-wide coordinator of Socialist parties - over fifty in all - which works to bring socialists to power and plans to erect a socialist Commonwealth on the EEC foundation. Frances Cairncross of the leftist London OBSERVER asked Mr. Mansholt, in an interview published on his last day as President of the EEC Commission, if joining the Common Market would not mean higher food prices for Britain. "My God, those food prices! They are such an utterly minor question," exclaimed Mansholt. "But they aren't if you are a family having to pay more for its food," Miss Cairncross protested. "Give them higher salaries. Give them better social security," Mansholt snorted.

Such is the economic reasoning of the leaders who formed the government of the European Economic Community to which President Eisenhower, influenced by the C.F.R., sent an observer delegation headed by an official of ambassadorial rank, as soon as it was set up. Mr. George Ball, the London Times of October 22, 1971, reported, "... believes that the Common Market was the best thing to happen to the U. S. since Cornwallis."

THE C.F.R. UNDER THE SPOTLIGHT. That the C.F.R. has pushed its own men into positions of power in elective offices and agencies of American government, and then used them for the advancement of C.F.R. policies has long been known, but the secrecy of such operations and the complexity of moves involving great numbers of men has made it possible for both the organization concerned and a biased press to scoff at charges that conspiracy exists. In the Common Market the hand of the C.F.R. was more exposed and threads that an investigator could follow were there, if one cared to trace them from source to objective.

The C.F.R. saw the Common Market from the first as a regional government to which more and more nations would be added until the world government which UN had failed to bring about would be realized. At a favorable point in the Common Market's development America would be brought in. But the American public had to be softened first and leaders groomed for the change-over. On March 28, 1966, James Reston wrote in his column circulated by the New York Times News Service, "The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been holding hearings this week on a resolution which would make an Atlantic Federation the aim of American policy in Europe." Reston praised the "thoughtful article in the current issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS," by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Atlantic Affairs, Robert Schaetzel, which, said Mr. Reston, "seems to be suggesting that Washington should be working toward an equal partnership with a unified Western Europe." This while Western Europe was being sold federation as the only means of ganging up on America.

One would not have to be very bright to know that Mr. Schaetzel's "thoughtful article"

had been timed to support the resolution C.F.R's men had brought up in the Foreign Relations Committee, or that Mr. Schaetzel was being pushed for the post of ambassador to the Common Market. Less than two months later French and Belgian officials were arguing over whether Robert Schaetzel should present his credentials in striped trousers and frock coat.

TIME Magazine of May 12, 1967, reported that Britain's economy was marking time while the Common Market had raced ahead and was "working out a common business tax system and single laws covering monopolies, capital movements, wage scales, social benefits and even foods and drugs." Furthermore, "The Common Market already has in force association agreements with Greece, Turkey, Nigeria, the Dutch Antilles, plus eighteen former French colonies in Africa.....It has trade agreements with Iran, Israel and Lebanon and is also negotiating with Austria; Spain and the North African countries are next in line." At last it was out, why men like Henry Cabot Lodge and Jean Monnet wanted to put the West's colonies up for grabs.

By May 29, 1972, plans had gone far enough that the Common Market correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph was able to report, "The 10-nation Common Market with Britain as a member should, it is agreed, try to speak with one voice in negotiating new trading, investment, technological and other links with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and with Russia. Communist delegations from Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Rumania, Sweden and Yugoslavia had been negotiating in the wings since December 1971. Theirs was an infiltration project which French political analyst, Paul Dehème, explained as stemming from Moscow's desire to bring about, at any price, the disappearance of American influence in Europe and the weakening of West Germany's ties with the West. Moscow's plan, wrote Dehème, is to replace the economic groupings of the EEC and COMECON with an over-all commercial treaty for Europe and to replace NATO and the Warsaw Pact by bilateral accords between Western and Eastern Europe which will isolate the United States.

The first known secret meeting to discuss outright socialist takeover of the Common Market was held in Akriva, Sweden, on August 24, 1970. Olof Palme (cousin of the British communist theoretician, Palme-Dutt), Austrian Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky, Willy Brandt and Brandt's righthand man, Herbert Wehner, who served two years in a Swedish prison under the name of Kurt Funk as a Russian Spy, met to devise a plan for turning the Common Market into a neutralist bloc which Sweden and Austria could join, and from within which they would work to make it and the rest of Europe socialist. The great all-Europe Socialist Party which the Dutch Socialist Sicco Mansholt would lead, was to be the "holding company" of the Socialist International in which François Mitterand of France and Golda Meir of Israel are Vice Presidents. To socialists there is no inconsistency in the fact that Mitterand is backed by Russia in France while Russia for different reasons backs the Arabs against Golda Meir.

THE GREAT DECEPTION. Certainly the direction in which America was being carried by men and forces, who were simultaneously organizing protests around the world only against America's actions in Vietnam, was never brought into the open by the press which makes so much over "freedom of expression." The TIMES of London, reported on April 5, 1972, that a conference on "the new partnership of the United States and Europe" would be held in Amsterdam in March, 1973, under the sponsorship of the European Movement. A study of the organizers of the coming conference should have dispelled any illusions.

Father of the scheme was Joe Godson, a Polish-born former labor attaché from the U.S. embassy in London, who had held posts in Belgrade and Zagreb before retiring from Foreign Service. On the British side were Douglas Houghton, European Chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party; Sir Frank Roberts, President of the British Atlantic Committee, and Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Deputy Chairman of the European Movement. On April 6, 1972, twenty-four hours after the TIMES' announcement of Joe Godson's plans for the Amsterdam conference, the London Daily Telegraph carried a tribute by Major-

General R. M. Wootten on the Eurocrat's debt to America for "the Marshall Plan - that contributed the necessary cash to create the Common Market" - a fact it would be well for historians to bear in mind.

THE CREEPING BUREAUCRACY IN BRUSSELS had by this time reached far into private and national life. On January 15, 1965, the New York Times announced, "On the first day of the New Year, France joined Germany and Switzerland in an international ZIP Code, and Europe took another step towards unity....Month by month, statesmen plot great policies and postmen devise joint ZIP codes that bring the nations closer together." Seven years later, on February 9, 1972, British Member of Parliament Mr. Huckfield rose in the House of Commons to protest: "The post office wants to give us all a number and has also been advertising to direct mail organizations that they can know us, identify us, code us and grade us by that number." Computerization was reaching down to the individual. Standardization extended to the sizes of envelopes that paper firms and individuals could buy. While publications and organizations proliferated to flood the West with Common Market propaganda, schools and colleges mushroomed across Europe to indoctrinate the young. The College of Europe in Bruges, the European University Institute for post-graduate studies in Florence, lower schools in Luxembourg, Brussels and Mol in Belgium, Bergen in Holland, Karlsruhe in Germany and Varese in Italy. Awaiting their graduates were the United World College of the Atlantic, in Wales, and a similar college in the Vale of the Aosta, in Italy.

An idea of what their students are taught may be gleaned from what James Reston wrote in the New York Times of November 13, 1968, after his meeting with Jean Monnet. Russia's crash naval program was in full swing and the policy of fueling brush-fires and flooding the West with KGB agents was on the increase. Without batting an eye, Monnet told Reston, and the New York Times told the world, "Moscow really wants an understanding and an accommodation with WashingtonSoviet leaders invaded Czechoslovakia in order to protect their western flank, not to threaten Europe. They are not acting out of ideology but for their own security.....They are raising the threat of Soviet power, not to endanger Western Europe but to force serious conversations with Europe and the United States, to protect their western frontier. The present trend of Soviet policy is not a menace to the security of the West but rather an opportunity to negotiate new security arrangements between Russia and the Western Allies."

This is the sort of reasoning on which Jean Monnet has based his actions for years. It is the thought process of the Common Market, and one-worlders on both sides of the Atlantic. Common Market Youth Exchanges, labor movements, study groups, information centers, publishing houses, magazines and newspapers appear to have materialized to support it.

FURTHER DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITIONS PRECEDED Britain's entry. Mr. William Eberle, a member of the C.F.R., was appointed President Nixon's special trade envoy in the spring of '72 to join Robert Schaetzel, the City College of New York Eurocrat who had had graduate work at the University of Mexico on a grant from Ford Foundation.

In September 1972 Mr. Schaetzel resigned and was succeeded by C.F.R. member Joseph Arthur Greenwald. A month later Archbishop Eugene Cardinale, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, was accredited to the EEC to represent the Vatican. Mr. Greenwald's appointment was received with enthusiasm by the left. His daughter works in a radical institution in England known as the "Open School." Ambassador Schaetzel, who played tennis four hours a day in Brussels - eight hours on vacations - would return to America to write a book on what America's policy should be toward the enlarged EEC, the London TIMES reported on August 14, 1972. "The book has been commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations (similar to Chatham House)," the writer on the TIMES noted. A more honest parenthetical observation would be "the Council on Foreign Relations is Chatham House in America."

Paris' Le Monde, London's TIMES, Italy's La Stampa and West Germany's Die Welt combined to put out a Common Market edition while the European Movement's Deputy Chairman, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, predicted that the communications industry would be further stimulated by an integrating Europe. T.V. companies in England, France and Germany formed a pool to put a worldwide Common Market program on the air. Ralf Dahrendorf, the German sociologist in charge of Common Market foreign relations, called on President Nixon for a "round table talk" with the EEC on his next visit to heads of State in Europe. Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei prepared to send an ambassador to the EEC after Britain's entry. Emissaries traveled between Brussels and the capitals of African nations wanting links with the nine-nation package in Europe. Ground-preparing began for cooperation with the Reds. On January 3, 1973, the London TIMES urged the West "to accept that the Communist regimes cannot be overthrown directly or indirectly, and to work on the assumption that they do contain the potential to develop gradually into representative governments."

There were Britons who balked to the bitter end. Towering head and shoulders above them was Enoch Powell, the courageous Member of Parliament. It seemed strange at the time that Britain appeared to have no patriotic press. Christopher Frère-Smith, the lawyer, and his friends in the House of Commons, Mr. Neil Marten, and Mr. Richard Body put up a fight for Britain's sovereignty but they were no match for Michael Palliser, England's pre-entry representative in the EEC, who was married to Spaak's daughter, and Sir Christopher Soames, married to Churchill's daughter, who had his eye on the Common Market's Foreign Office. The Queen had little to do with it. Her speeches were prepared by Ministers. In 1966, on a State visit to Belgium, she repeated what Harold Wilson had put before her: "I join with you in hoping that a way may be found before long to enable us and all other European countries who wish to do so to cooperate in building that wider European unity which is in the interests of us all." Emphasis ours. The "Fanfare" marking England's entry was not yet over when the book "Diplomacy and Persuasion," by Uwe Kitzinger, the pro-marketeer, appeared. In it Mr. Kitzinger told of the secret "mass media" breakfasts in the Connaught Hotel, at which civil servants and TV and radio commentators conspired together on how to make the Common Market more palatable to British opinion. Itemized were the staggering subsidies big business contributed toward the propaganda campaign.

JEAN MONNET, THE MAN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MISSIONS FOR HARRY HOPKINS AND THE EUROPEAN ACTION COMMITTEE, was working for the step ahead. On December 12, 1972, he had a secret meeting with Henry Kissinger in Paris. Whatever Mr. Kissinger said brought no let-up in the condemnation of America for opposing the aggressor doing the invading in Vietnam. Jean Monnet talked about the United States of Europe, which a falling America must join if she wishes to save herself.

Sets of the six issues on the Common Market may be obtained for \$1.50

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Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



OSS

The **SECRET** History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency

R. Harris Smith

"The 'great victory' of the CIA liberal faction," declares R. Harris Smith in his 458-page book which the University of California at Berkeley financed and published, was the brainchild of a 32-year-old OSS veteran named Thomas Braden. "At Braden's suggestion and with the support of Allen Dulles and Frank Wisener, the CIA began its covert support of the non communist political left around the world."---Precisely the people, often communist fronts, whom OSS and CIA have always supported, which is why we are where we are.

Mr. Braden in turn recommended Mr. Smith's book as "unquestionably the best history of OSS ever written." By the time the book appeared, CIA's "non-communist political left around the world" did not have to go on with the farce. Communists posing as non-communist leftists had won in Cuba, Algeria, Black Africa and numerous states in Asia.

No book published by University of California Press or Frederick Praeger (or Praeger's London "front," Pall Mall Press) is likely to tell its readers that Frank Wisener, who also wanted to throw the weight of CIA behind socialists around the world, was moved from OSS into State Department by Harry Dexter White, who died of a "heart attack" on the eve of his impending arrest as a Russian agent, and that Mr. Wisener suffered a nervous breakdown in 1958 when a congressional committee was about to investigate him.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., is in the mutual admiration society also. Smith praises Arthur and Arthur recommends Mr. Smith's book as a "lively and objective account." And objective it is in that it admits everything anti-communists have been called kooks for saying since World War II. The lesson it leaves is: When intelligence services use leftists, intelligence services end up by being used.

WHO IS R. HARRIS SMITH? He is too young to know anything about the kings he denounces as weak and moronic, or the anti-communists he writes off as "fascists." All we are told is that he is a former research analyst for CIA, a member of the campaign staff for Senator George McGovern and a lecturer in political science at the University of California Extension. His praise for OSS' "brilliant amateurs who dared to establish 'unofficial' emotional rapport with such revolutionary leaders as Ho chi Minh, Tito and Mao Tse-tung" should therefore come as no surprise. His book is more than a defiant admission; it is also an example of what research analysts in Langley have been, and still are, feeding into computers as a basis on which policies are decided. It is likewise an example of what students must subscribe to if they want diplomas, and travel grants from the Institute for International Studies.

To many Greeks, Italians and Yugoslavs monarchy was tradition's bulwark against communism. Smith saw it as something OSS had the holy mission of destroying. Senator Joe McCarthy's hatred of communists, which Mr. Smith does not fail to stomp on, was not a whit more intense than Smith's loathing for anti-communists. Every bit as important as its biased theme is his book's index. Most of the men for whom Otto Otepka was "framed," for denying them security clearance, are there. Others who will emerge as anti-Americanism becomes more safe, may be found here as OSS lieutenants

and captains. Equally significant are those to whom the author expresses gratitude.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The University of California and the Institute for International Studies at Berkeley we have mentioned. Then comes U. of C. political science professor Paul Seabury, for "his unflagging moral support." British conservatives who oppose the Common Market are concerned over the conspiratorial plan to form an ever-enlarging socialist super-state from which there will be no exit and in which the restrictions common to marxism will be applied. The front organization in London for bringing America into a socialist federation erected on the European Community, with its name changed to "Atlantic Community," is the "American-European Conference Movement," situated in Benjamin House, 36 Craven Street, London EC 4. Two of its leading American motivators are Professor Paul Seabury and Joseph Godson, a Polish-born leftist, naturalized American, who before retirement collaborated with ex-OSS man Arthur Goldberg as a labor attaché in American posts abroad. Their leading British colleague is Sir Frank Roberts, of the British Atlantic Community organization. Working with them is the "Mouvement Gauche Européenne" (Movement of the European Left). Through the summer of 1972 the above groups and the London office of the U. of C. Press (2-4 Brook Street, London W. 1) pushed the book which Professor Seabury's "unflagging moral support" made possible, for all that Britain's colonies were the ones Mr. Smith's heroes were praised for "liberating."

John Stewart Service gets "special thanks." So do some 200 OSS and State Department "alumni," for assistance which made the book possible. It would be interesting to know how many of the people with whom Smith corresponded were omitted from his given list, either because their replies did not support his thesis or because their names would have embarrassed even U. of C. and the New York Times.

ENTER MR. SMITH. September 9, 1970, brought a letter signed R. H. Smith. The return address was "Institute of Government Studies, University of California, 109 Moses Hall, Berkeley, California." It was on ordinary paper without a printed heading and, strange for man who had reached university level, it had no date.

Mr. Smith explained: He was doing a book on OSS, he had read my book "Background to Betrayal" and he wondered if I could clear up some points for him. He was interested in my account of the OSS mission to Hanoi after VJ-Day and wrote, "I have had extensive discussions with the 'Professor Knapp' mentioned on page 8. For that reason, I am fascinated by your description of the LeXuan report. Could you tell me where I could find a complete copy of this report? Has it been published in any journal such as American Opinion?" It was obvious what he was after. He and Professor Knapp were anxious to know if LeXuan's autobiography had been published or was likely to be. If it had not appeared in America and was not obtainable they could breathe easier. The stamp cancellation on Mr. Smith's envelope was dated September 1, 1970. The impression the writer was attempting to give was that he was a student asking help. Still - not dating letters is a precaution taken by experienced agents to avoid being confronted by specific dates should their correspondence be brought up later.

LE XUAN AND HIS "BEAN-SPILLING" could be of vital importance to the man who got R. H. Smith to ask about Le Xuan's explosive report. Le Xuan was as shifty an Asiatic as any leftist using an intelligence organization to advance other leftists could have found. It never occurred to those who were conned by Le Xuan in 1945 that a native boy in a French colony who spoke excellent English could only have been planted there to dupe Americans. Le Xuan became the OSS team's advisor, indicator and interpreter. When General Philip Gallagher (and the Shanghai Russian assigned to him as a political advisor) wanted to harangue the natives or make a speech over Ho Chi Minh's radio, Le Xuan did the interpreting. Dressed in GI uniform, he passed himself off as an American soldier, and the Americans employing him hadn't a way in the world of knowing what he was telling his compatriots or whether what he told the general and OSS was what the native standing before them had really said.

In January 1946 Le Xuan was flown to Shanghai in the general's plane to stir up a revolt in the French garrison and recruit the Annamite soldiers and police of the French Concession into Ho chi Minh's OSS-trained army, along with the some 700 who had deserted to the Japanese and their comrades who had joined the Chinese puppet forces in Nanking. While he was in Shanghai Le Xuan, on the instructions of the OSS men using him, got Fred Hamson, of Associated Press, to take him on as a stringer. As soon as Le Xuan left Hamson's office OSS got him war correspondent's shoulder patches and he had a cover. By the time Hamson got wise there was no way of reaching Le Xuan or those he was hoaxing. In Bangkok he posed as an AP man to get in with Siam Rath News Agency and, with his new press card, he survived the transitions from OSS to SSU (Strategic Services Unit) to CIA at the American taxpayer's expense, in Geneva, Hamburg and Spain. It was the period when CIA was undermining Franco.

In the spring of 1956 Le Xuan showed up in Paris, asking asylum of the people he had worked against in Asia and trying to sell his book, "A Spy in Spite of Myself" ("Espion Malgré Moi"). In it he claimed that Major Archimedes Patti and Professor Knapp of OSS had tricked him into doing what he did, had led him in deeper and deeper and gotten him to go to Bangkok with them by telling him the French would kill him if he stayed in Hanoi. He could not have appeared at a worse time for Franco-American relations, for by then CIA was backing a new red-dominated revolt against the French in Algeria. Dr. Clayton Williams, of the American Church at 65 Quai d'Orsay, was a friend of the Dulles brothers, whose agents used the pastor's home for meetings in Paris. The pastor shut Le Xuan up by getting him a job giving aptitude tests for the American army, but not before various intelligence organizations and Vietnamese factions in Paris had made photocopies of his story.

VIETNAM IS THE MOST EXPLOSIVE SUBJECT IN AMERICA TODAY. It is going to become more so as it dawns on Americans that the men who got us involved in Vietnam were the ones who worked against us when it came to win or lose. No-winism equals defeat. Defeat tears countries apart and touches off revolt. Le Xuan's memoirs named the man who hired him and told what he did and said. It is easy to understand why Mr. Smith signed himself R. H. instead of R. Haris, and refrained from dating the letter he wrote for Professor Knapp.

MY REPLY TO THE UNKNOWN MR. SMITH covered two typewritten pages and contained the facts stated above. The leftists in OSS had a clear field in Indo-China, I pointed out. Whether they were communists or not is a moot question; they advanced the communist game. Those who went overboard on anti-colonialism and saw every country that had colonies as an enemy must have known that they were unleashing violence in areas not ready for self rule, that they were opening vast sections of the globe for a worse colonization by America's enemies and estranging our natural allies in the process. "What did Knapp have to say for himself?" I asked. "I would enjoy seeing Knapp questioned by someone acquainted with the true facts of those days, to see how he would try to ease out of his responsibility." I expressed interest in Mr. Smith's book and offered to give it a review. Needless to say, no review copy was sent to me and no mention was made of my letter in the page and a half which listed Mr. Smith's "correspondence received." A footnote stated that "Le Xuan appeared in Shanghai in 1946 as an Associated Press correspondent." Of the reason for the Shanghai trip and Le Xuan's acquiring AP stringer status after he got there, or of the above information, nothing.

MR. SMITH'S PAGES ON LE XUAN'S EMPLOY BY OSS are possibly the most significant in his book, in which known communists and veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of the Spanish Civil War are freely named and their areas now communist-dominated or likely soon to be - are given. No attempt is made to conceal the identity of agents who used their positions in OSS to destroy the monarchy in Italy, help Tito take over Yugoslavia and launch a civil war in Greece. The only agent whom Mr. Smith writes of, but does not name, is the one who hired Le Xuan.

Smith says of him, "One member of Patti's group took a particular interest in Ho's arrival (in Hanoi). A 30-year-old civilian we shall call 'Roberts' had joined the team some days after their arrival." But there is no "Roberts" in the index, and after his first mention on page 350 no quotation marks are used. "Roberts" is described as a product of Harvard, where he received a graduate degree in psychology. In the course of his academic studies he developed an interest in propaganda, and this led to his recruitment by OSS as a psychological warfare expert. Roberts, however, was too much of an activist to tolerate the daily routine of Washington committee meetings, and he persuaded OSS to send him to Cairo." This is to say, "Roberts" dug in, then got himself sent where he could advance the cause. Smith continues, "Before long he was leading an OSS sabotage team behind the German lines in Greece. He formed close friendships with Greek leftist guerrillas, who welcomed his open sympathies for their socialist and anti-monarchist aims. His mission completed, Roberts returned to Washington headquarters for a time, then was sent on to China. At Kunming he became another stalwart member of the anti-Kuomintang faction of OSS. (Read: Pro-Mao Tse-tung.) After the surrender the SI Branch (Secret Intelligence) sent him to Hanoi to join the Patti group, ostensibly as 'political advisor' to the mission."

Mr. Smith then tells how Roberts recruited a Vietnamese named Le Xuan as his personal agent, "to supplement the political intelligence he received from Ho." (Emphasis ours.) When Le Xuan reported that Chandra Bose, the anti-British Indian who had been fighting alongside the Japanese, was hiding in Hanoi, Roberts did not pass it on to British intelligence. It turned out that Bose was already dead, but Roberts, using OSS to protect and advance revolutionaries, did not hesitate to shield the collaborator who had helped kill Americans. Once the Japs were defeated, the war for which leftists had been consolidating began. Smith tells how Roberts helped Ho form a "Vietnamese-American Import-Export Company" to get the revolution on its feet economically. "Roberts had long since concluded that Ho was a great and charismatic leader, a nationalist who was above communism," Mr. Smith writes on page 357, of the Moscow-trained revolutionary who burned villages and killed everyone in them in his march on Hanoi, to frighten the countryside into joining him. Roberts was still calling for all-out support for Ho and assuring Washington that Ho's movement was nationalist when, in October 1945, shortly after General Philip Gallagher sang over Ho's radio, a team of FBI agents appeared in Hanoi and Mr. Smith's unidentified hero was ordered home.

It would be interesting to know how many readers wondered why only one man's identity was concealed in the book which boasts openly that Herbert Marcuse was on the OSS team, and why the man the author protects was the one most active in setting in motion the communist movement in Indo-China which has cost the lives of thousands of Frenchmen, Americans and Vietnamese and torn the heart out of America. The explanation is simple: "Roberts" is Professor Robert Knapp, Mr. Smith's correspondent who was apprehensive over Le Xuan's memoirs and who, though not to be found in the index, anymore than "Roberts," is said, in a footnote on page 350, to be now working as a professor of psychology in a New England university. Identifying him would endanger the job where he is in position to indoctrinate students. To make it more embarrassing, Le Xuan has been in Hanoi, these past years, putting his experience with OSS and CIA to use in the war against America. How much harm he has caused our prisoners and our forces we shall never know because of the number of names under which he has operated.

The above story is only one reason why Americans should buy R. Harris Smith's book and go through it as carefully as the intelligence services of nations whose interests were harmed by the men Smith names and praises. In fact, the West's enemies have here an excellent list of American officials, labor leaders, professors and others whom they can trust.

OTHER GEMS ABOUND as mute testimony to the author's integrity in CIA and academe. Mr. Smith "tracked down virtually all the available documents and other sources pertaining to still secret OSS operations in Europe and Asia," the reader is told. After

this tremendous research the non-communist resistance movement in France during the war is compared to the Ku Klux Klan. Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, known as the "Red Baron," and one of the most insidious reds in France, is described as "leftist in his politics." On page 218 the reader is told that Allen Dulles knew there were several small and effective Soviet espionage networks functioning in Germany and Switzerland, but that these were formed by professional spies, not political agitators. The truth is, the master holding company for Stalin's spy rings was the famous "Red Orchestra," run by the Polish communist Lieba Domb, alias Leopold Trepper. Its objective was the takeover of Europe. Until Hitler invaded Russia it ignored Germany and continued to draw a ring around England's ports. When Russia was attacked it worked for Hitler's defeat as the first phase of the struggle for red takeover of the continent. The moment the war was over it returned to communist subversion and espionage in France, Belgium, West Germany and Italy, under a team of red agitators which included the beautiful Sophie Fare.

In China the OSS men Mr. Smith praises are the ones who worked to topple the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek, to save the communists the trouble. A communist veteran of the Spanish Civil War who set out to destroy the monarchy in Italy is described as "a young liberal recruited by Arthur Goldberg." In Yugoslavia the same story. Tito was sent a former member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, who was decorated by Tito and then sent to an OSS unit in China where "he eagerly sought contact with the Chinese communists." From Morocco OSS sent communist agents into Spain. All part of what Mr. Smith calls "a tremendously close personal feeling" for the communist cause. When FBI placed evidence of red complicity before OSS chief, "Wild Bill" Donovan, he replied, "I know they are communists, that's why I hired them." In October 1941 OSS Special Operations chief Robert Solberg wrote Donovan that work to encourage resistance against the Axis "must be accompanied by efforts to promote revolution." Through the Algerian war Robert Solberg was living in Paris.

The stupidity of Donovan's statement that "any man or woman who can hurt the hun is okay with me" should have been apparent. For the socialists, pro-communists and outright communists whom CIA-trained R. Harris Smith praises saw defeating the hun as only a ground-clearing operation for leftist drives to power. Senator William Knowland gets a sneer for declining to meet Paul Henri Spaak because he was a socialist. Allen Dulles replied, "You don't know Europe the way I do, Bill. In many European countries a socialist is roughly equivalent to a Republican." This of Spaak who paved the way for every communist advance and sacrifice of sovereignty in Western Europe, the man whose party-aims were destruction of the monarchy, the church and free enterprise in Belgium. (Whittaker Chambers called socialism "communism with the claws retracted.") Patriots will find Mr. Smith's book priceless as a "Who's Who" of traitors and subversives in the years ahead. On page 228 we learn that OSS agent Philip Horton, for years editor of REPORTER magazine, one of the most dishonest propaganda organs of the left in America, was in 1947 CIA's first operations chief in Paris, with Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., as his political analyst. Among the "finest analysts in the research office" in OSS, Smith tells us, was Herbert Marcuse, who only remained in the organization "in the hope of fostering the first genuine intelligence effort in the State Department history." (!) Mr. Lyle Munson and Edward Hunter, the latter publisher of an anti-communist review called TACTICS, are ridiculed for charging that CIA was recruiting known Soviet agents. But on page 382 we are told that "the agency was a repository for anti-war sentiment in Washington throughout the Vietnam build-up" - a sentiment which every security service in Western Europe recognizes as communist-fostered and for American defeat. "The braver CIA analysts strolled through Agency headquarters wearing black arm-bands" during the National Vietnam Moratorium demonstrations in October 1969, writes Mr. Smith. Aside from the light it throws on individuals, Mr. Smith's "Security History" is also valuable for the clues it gives future researchers into the origins of organizations.

THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE. On page 404 Mr. Smith tells how a notorious German conspirator named Karl Frank was taken into an OSS front which later became

the "CIA-supported International Rescue Committee." This could open a treasure chest for an honest researcher. Angier Biddle Duke became head of the IRC, as we shall call it. Leo Cherne was chairman and Cherne's friend, Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist, naturalized American, was vice-chairman. Cherne was chairman of Freedom House, "a collection of liberals, socialist do-gooders, communist fronters and an occasional innocent," and director of the Research Institute of America with its own newsletter for selling political policies to business clients. John Richardson, Jr., an Allen Dulles law firm man who headed CIA's Radio Free Europe in 1961 and pushed racial agitation through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was also a director of the IRC, whose protégés have never been put under scrutiny. In September 1954 the IRC, front for CIA, sent Leo Cherne to Saigon. A month later Cherne sent his vice-chairman, Joseph Buttinger, alias Gustav Richter the socialist, to Saigon to open an office. The same men under another letter-heading set up a new front, The American Friends of Vietnam, which had nothing to do with friendship but was to turn American opinion against the anti-communist groups and leaders, including Vietnam's Emperor, whom CIA agent Edward Lansdale and his friends (many from OSS) were preparing to destroy. Cherne also used his influence with business men to keep money flowing into Vietnam. Considering that economic research was his supposed field, the meeting he held in the Ambassador Hotel in New York in February 1958 to get Americans to invest in Vietnam was criminal. Any investor in Vietnam who got his money back would be getting it from the American taxpayer.

Frederick Praeger, the publisher of CIA-funded books, brought out "The Smaller Dragon" by Cherne's associate, Joseph Buttinger, and later his two volumes of "A Dragon Embattled," which are interesting as an example of Buttinger's integrity. In footnotes in both volumes of the latter, Mr. Buttinger denounced your correspondent's book on Vietnam - "Background to Betrayal, the Tragedy of Vietnam" - as representative of the "lunatic fringe," a far-out book in which the author had accused Mr. Buttinger of breaking the anti-communist front in Hungary. He knew he was lying; I had made no such statement but had quoted Monsignor Bela Varga, the priest who headed the last free government of Hungary, as saying just that. These are a few of the names and organizations in R. Harris Smith's book which would yield stories if they were followed up.

AT THE TIME THE SMITH BOOK APPEARED, vice presidents of the Socialist International were negotiating with communist leaders in Europe to form a socialist-communist coalition. There is no non-communist left. Socialists may be communism's rivals when their interests clash but they are communism's way-clearers in any confrontation with free enterprise or our way of life. The first duty of the non-communist left is to get socialists into power, and the prime strategy of communists is to help weak, left-of-center governments into power and from their falling hands seize complete control. What we have when we finish this book is confirmation of what those whom Mr. Smith sneers at have always said.

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Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



Vietnam

WHAT EVERY RETURNING POW SHOULD KNOW

"Ho chi Minh praised by U. S. Intelligence in 1945 as non-communist patriot" ran the heading of a story out of Washington in the TIMES of London on February 26, 1973. It was as impudent a piece of pro-communist psy-war propaganda as Pravda ever fed a Russian. London TIMES correspondent Ian McDonald wrote, "The documents which describe the training and joint military operations of the American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) were made public yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee." The story of the newly-released government documents continued with an account of Major Allison Thomas' OSS mission to Ho chi Minh's headquarters in the jungle in July 1945 and Major Thomas' report to his superiors: "Forget the communist bogey. VML (Vietminh League) is not communist, stands for freedom and reform from French harshness."

Further reports, now released as official documents, told how Ho loved and respected America and how eager his boys were for military training. The last was certainly true, but what none of the duped or outright pro-communist OSS officers doing the reporting told Washington was that Ho chi Minh had changed the name of the Communist Party he founded in Hong Kong in 1930 for the sole reason of conning the Americans. Thus the Vietnam Doc Lap Dong Minh Hoi (League for the Independence of Vietnam) was formed, later becoming known as the Vietminh.

REPEATED AD NAUSEAM. There was nothing new about the report that Ho and his followers told our babes in the woods that they loved America. Just about every OSS officer we sent into Indo-China had written the same thing, as an argument that Ho would not have joined the communist camp if we had supported him, which is ridiculous, or as a belated admission that he fooled our agents and government alike. LOOK Magazine of August 9, 1966, carried James Flowers' account of a purported interview with former OSS officer René J. Defourneaux. It was the usual story: Ho loved America; Ho was aware of the communist efforts in China but was only using the communists to achieve independence. He provided the Americans with beautiful girls to keep them happy, and Mr. Flowers quoted Mr. Defourneaux as saying, "I hate to sound like a Monday-morning quarterback. But if only someone in official Washington had listened to Ho's plea that we relayed from his headquarters deep in the jungles of North Vietnam 21 years ago, there's a chance that things might have been different in that part of the world today. Since we did not listen, Ho accepted communist help, gave the French a massive hotfoot and drove them out of Indo-China."

"René," your correspondent said to Mr. Defourneaux, "You know as well as I that Ho was always a communist and that he was playing Americans for suckers - those who were not Reds. How did you ever happen to make such a statement?" "I never said that," Mr. Defourneaux replied in complete honesty, "The LOOK man put it in. He had promised to let me read his article before they published it and he never did." "You knew LOOK would slant anything you told them. Why did you ever talk to them in the first place?" "They paid me \$4,000 and I needed the money." Read: It was worth \$4,000 to LOOK to whitewash Ho chi Minh in August 1966, when the campaign to incite America against the war in Vietnam was getting underway.

Ho chi Minh's old friend David Schoenbrun, who headed the Columbia Broadcasting System office in Paris while compiling a dishonest biography glorifying de Gaulle, wrote in

"VIETNAM - How We Got In, How to Get Out," "The Vietminh was a true nationalist, indigenous force fighting entirely on its own, even though Ho personally and some 10% of his followers were communists.....The only effective opposition to his rule over the entire nation was foreign, not Vietnamese." The reason there was no effective resistance Mr. Defourneaux explained to James Flowers: "On the way (to Hanoi) I got my first glimpse of Ho's ruthlessness. His troops would range ahead of us, and often we would come into a burned village. He told us the villagers had burned their own homes to prevent the Japanese from using them, but we did not believe him. We knew that this was his way of getting 'cooperation' from an area. A couple of matches, a few bullets and the people were on his side."

Almost all of the contented-looking Americans who stood at attention with Major Archimedes Patti and Vo nguyen Giap on September 2, 1945, while the Internationale was played, have stated in interviews or written in articles everything the newly released intelligence papers tell us about Ho's professions of love for America when he needed military instructors and arms. The big question is: Why is Washington releasing accounts of Ho's 1945 statements now as intelligence reports, with no warning that he was lying when he made them, just as he lied about the burned villages on the way to Hanoi? The answer is: The discredited 1945 papers are being hauled out because men in high places are hurrying to nip resurgent patriotism in the bud before all the boys, particularly the heroic POW's, get home. Proving that Ho chi Minh was a good nationalist who wanted to be our friend is a must if the draft-dodgers, deserters and "Hanoi partisans" are to be proven right. This is one prong of the offensive. The other is the drive to prove that the returning POW's are not heroes after all.

THE POW IMAGE MUST BE DESTROYED. Either the erect POW's saluting the flag or the Americans who went to Hanoi are due to be ruined. Captured Hanoi documents refer to the "brotherly support of legislators in the United States." If patriotism gains momentum, those legislators, travelers to Hanoi, editors, name writers, TV commentators, organizers of demonstrations and no few professors are in for trouble. Seymour Hersh's Dispatch News Service, financed by the Stern Family Fund for the purpose of getting Lieutenant Calley, took the lead. Hersh's drive to tarnish the returning heroes opened in the New York Times on February 24. (A British writer observed that Hersh's news service is an example of a new form of journalism which specializes in publishing anti-institution material leaked to it by the aggrieved.) Hersh's tack was to down-play loyalty and claim that prisoners who opposed the war were cowed by their hawkish officers but that nevertheless bitter quarrels and divisions took place among the "heroes." The implication was that many more would have spoken out in favor of Hanoi had they not been forced to conform by the 40% who were hard-line military men and who therefore became more "hawkish." Hersh was reaching way out. Yet, on February 27, Patrick Brogan, New York correspondent for the TIMES of London, took up Hersh's theme in a dispatch headed "Unshakable POW's are not typical Americans."

Columnist Shana Alexander, in NEWSWEEK of March 5, sneered at the stirring pictures of still-loyal men returning from years of captivity. "The smart salutes, the recruiting-poster grins," she said, made her feel she was "watching a carefully prepared TV commercial on behalf of the Administration." TIME of March 5 quoted Hersh in a report headed "And Now a Darker Story." No such downgrading took place when war-weary France brought her POW's home from Indo-China, because a conspiracy of silence prevented the hero spectre from rising. No attack on patriotism, the first refuge of a traitor, was necessary.

1954 COMPARED TO 1973. After Dien Bien Phu fell, Simone de Beauvoir, the mistress of Jean-Paul Sartre, told a Japanese journalist, "When the French army was defeated, we (Reds) rejoiced as though it were our own victory." Approximately one man in four returned alive from captivity following the peace which Pierre Mendès-France made with Hanoi. It was common knowledge that many had been held behind, but so

powerful was the French Left there was no fear of a resuscitation of patriotism. How the communists got their stranglehold in France before the prisoners returned is worth studying. Let us turn again to CBS' star foreign bureau chief, David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN'S BOOK, which we have mentioned, states on page 18 (soft cover edition), "The French Communists were preoccupied with their struggle against de Gaulle and were trying to impress fellow Frenchmen with their own national patriotism, so they supported the French Empire in the first two years after the war." What Schoenbrun is saying is, it took two years for French Reds to become strong enough to throw off the mask. For two years they posed as patriots, until they could knife French soldiers in the back. A similar time lag took place between America's entry into military operations in Vietnam and the date when it became safe for legislators, editors and professors to bolster Hanoi's will to fight. What thoughts must have run through Mr. Schoenbrun's head as he looked back at French communists pretending to be fighting for their country while awaiting the day when they could come into the open and champion the other side, for Mr. Schoenbrun himself went through a similar period of pretended anti-communism.

In 1955 the man the communists wanted to get rid of in South Vietnam was the Emperor Bao Dai, who was the only unifying force in the country. To assassinate him would be to make him a martyr. There was only one thing to do: Americans who later were to come out against the war must call for the ousting of His Majesty Bao Dai as a move against communism. COLLIER'S Magazine of September 30, 1955, a little over a month before the plebiscite which deposed the Emperor, carried a vitriolic attack by David Schoenbrun on "the playboy king who amuses himself on the French Riviera, while half a world away the Reds wait to grab his vitally important nation." It sounded like great, pro-Western stuff. The catch was that thirteen years later, when it was safe to do so, Schoenbrun wrote a book on his years of friendship with Ho chi Minh, his trip to Hanoi with his wife as guests of Ho chi Minh, and why America should get out of Vietnam and let the communists have it.

The David Schoenbrun of September 30, 1955, wrote in COLLIER'S, "With Ho chi Minh courting Bao Dai - and the Emperor admitted to me that he had been contacted recently by Ho's emissaries - the importance of destroying him (Bao Dai) as a possible useful turncoat to the Reds is quite evident." The Schoenbrun of 1967, when it was no longer necessary to go on with the pretense of his or CBS' national patriotism, told how escort teams arrived, mud-stained but smiling and laden down with flowers, to greet him and his wife on their arrival in Hanoi. Why shouldn't they be smiling? He was Hanoi's heavy artillery in America. Dave's heart was touched. "To receive an exotic bouquet in Hanoi, when the planes of my country had been bombing the city, was so incredible that I began to laugh, and then my wife laughed, and then both of us lost control." It is no wonder we received the sort of news we did over CBS. Apparently it never occurred to Schoenbrun that if American planes had really been bombing Hanoi there would have been no Hanoi when he got there.

All the time, while bolstering the will of the aggressors, Schoenbrun went to pains to insist that he would be a patriot "in the case of a just war." He wrote, "Like many Americans, I fought for my country as a soldier in a just war and would do it again." Nonsense! Schoenbrun had a cushy job as an analyst and broadcaster at Eisenhower's headquarters in Algiers and when France was invaded tagged along as a war correspondent. It was a "just war" because America was fighting Schoenbrun's war against Hitler. Through 1968 and '69 Schoenbrun toured American campuses, inciting anti-war students and professors to greater efforts for Hanoi.

His Majesty Bao Dai, whom Schoenbrun called on American anti-communists to get rid of in 1955, lest he become a turncoat for the communists (whose cause Schoenbrun openly espoused twelve years later) is in Hong Kong as this is written, negotiating

a possible return to try to unify the southern half of his country. Other comparisons with that other war in Vietnam attest to the unchanging efficiency of Hanoi's methods. Let us take a look at "L'Union des Femmes Françaises," which miraculously sprang up when French Reds had consolidated their position.

THE UNION OF FRENCH WOMEN, launched an enormous propaganda campaign against the war in Indo-China early in 1949. Universities, labor unions, factories and the army were flooded with tracts. Subversive literature in French, Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian was smuggled to Indo-China on French boats to incite desertion, insubordination and rallying to the Reds. Young women sent by this group joined Vietminh units in the jungle to distribute funds and medicines collected by the women's Union at home, and to work on prisoners taken by the Viets. A French commando group sent into Annam from Laos in 1949 managed to capture a woman political commissar known as Keo Ou Don, but found her completely intractable. She boasted that she received at least three letters a week bearing encouragement, intelligence and money from women supporters of her cause in Paris. Asked why she was certain of final victory, she screamed, "Because the women of France are with us! Haven't you ever heard of the Union of French Women?" She added, "They send us money, lots of money. Thousands of French women support and approve of our struggle and because of them we cannot lose." As this sort of thing boosted Viet morale it correspondingly destroyed the morale of French soldiers. On December 5, 1948, six Foreign Legionnaires under Sergeant Céliier were sent into the jungle near Mong Duc, on the railway line to the north. Three soldiers and the sergeant stumbled into a trap and were impaled on spikes. Before they knew what was happening they were surrounded by Viets whose leader offered to spare them if they would change sides.

The sergeant replied with an obscenity but a German corporal named Speck said he would join them if they would remove the spike from his foot and get him medical attention. The two soldiers agreed to go with the German. A Vietminh medic opened a bag filled with morphine, penicillin and everything he needed, and proceeded to operate on the wounded. Turning toward the sergeant the chief Viet announced proudly, "These medicines come from your country. They are gifts from the Union of French Women who in their way are fighting in our ranks." The sergeant spat in his direction; then, bleeding badly where the spike had been pulled out of his foot, swore that he would kill the German when he got his hands on him. "I am sorry to destroy your illusions," the chief Viet cut in, "but unless you decide to accept my proposition I cannot leave you here alive." With that he started pulling out his pistol. "Just a minute," said Speck. "If you kill him the deal is off. You will have to kill me too. I am a former non-commissioned instructor from the German army and from now on I am setting the conditions. You need me, but you will have to spare the sergeant." The chief Viet put his gun in its holster while he thought it over. Meanwhile, the four wounded men were given injections of the antibiotics and morphine sent by French women while French soldiers were dying for lack of those very medicines. In the end the sergeant was not killed but both kneecaps were blown off to prevent his continuing the fight. A patrol picked him up that evening. The story of the ample supply of antibiotics supplied by their own countrywomen tore the heart out of Céliier's unit and, as it was meant to do, spread through the army.

On August 9, 1950, a commando group protecting a railway section near Phan-Ri, where the line runs along the coast of the China sea, came up against another example of Women's Union treason at home. Captain Raphanaud sent 10 men, commanded by an adjutant named Parsiani, to attack a Viet group unloading supplies on the coast. Parsiani set up an ambush and when the column approached exposed himself long enough to land two hand grenades among the guards carrying automatic weapons. His aim was perfect, but nothing happened. Caught in the open, he was cut down by a short burst of fire. His legionnaires attacked, wiped out the guards and took the bearers prisoner before French reinforcements arrived, attracted by the shooting. They discovered with stupor that the grenades had been filled with small tracts the size of a matchbox. In red,

white and blue letters were the words, "Peace in Indo-China, Gift of the Union of French Women." Some carried a crudely printed picture of a dying French soldier with a smiling Vietminh standing over him. It was always "Peace in Indo-China," though what was meant was victory for the enemy. Fifteen years later the tactic was still the same.

THE AMERICAN COUNTERPART. The condensed news files which the Pentagon prepared, to bring returning POW's up to date should be thrown in trash cans as totally irrelevant. What the returning heroes should be given first is bound volumes of LA WISP, the official organ of "Women Strike for Peace" (WSP). LA WISP was the monthly news bulletin which the WSP put out in Southern California from an office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles (Telephone WE 7-0236). The editorial staff changed frequently but the names of those who served were defiantly printed, the dates of the peace marches they organized, the restaurants which donated to WSP, the WSP-sponsored raids in which draft records were burned, the speeches by Harvard professors and fronts which meshed gears with WSP in the drive for American defeat under the label of peace.

The WSP was organized in 1961 by Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, of Washington, D. C., but behind her was expert guidance by people who knew where they were going and what they wanted. By 1962 Mrs. Wilson could boast that half a million women were in her organization and that in a movement that big there were bound to be communists. LA WISP of December, 1968, praised Madame Nguyen Thi Binh and her interpreter, Madame Nguyen Thanh Binh, as old friends whom WSP leaders had met in Djakarta in July 1965 at a "5-day meeting of women from Vietnam." Mrs. Wilson's WSP representatives met Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, the Vietcong Minister of Foreign Affairs, and her interpreter again at a WSP-Vietcong sponsored "Women's Congress to End the War," in Paris in April 1968. The same issue of LA WISP recommended that everyone have Margaret Hofmann's "VIETNAM VIEWPOINTS" in their library, obtainable from Margaret Hofmann, 610 Cardinal Lane, Austin, Texas 78704. Ex-POW's should have it also. At the 7th annual conference of WSP in Winnetka, Illinois, November 8-11, 1968, WISP editor Mary Clarke represented WSP while Congresswoman Bella Abzug of New York, urged that they run candidates for office. When 26-year-old Sam Brown was granted leave from the Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard in 1969 to launch his Vietnam Moratorium movement, he boasted that all he had to do was pick up a telephone and his contacts across the country would know what to do. The same could be said for Women Strike for Peace when they telephoned across the Atlantic.

BRITAIN AGAINST AMERICA. Thirty-six organizations sprang up in England with peace in Vietnam as their stated objective but American defeat their goal. Moscow-type Reds, maoists, trotskyists, revolutionaries of the New Left and a host of fringe groups were behind them. Though the government and people of South Vietnam were the ones whose existence was at stake, no pressure was put on Hanoi to let the South live in peace. Vanessa Redgrave was Hanoi's name-value charm girl at the head of marches in England; the power plant was a fat, unattractive woman with a cigarette hanging from her lip, named Peggy Duff. Mrs. Duff had campaigned for years to force America and Britain to "ban the bomb," while Russia produced warheads for a 6-ocean navy. When Hanoi was in distress she turned her "International Conference for Disarmament and Peace," 6 Endsleigh Street, London W.C.1, into a movement for American defeat.

In the United States Mrs. Duff's counterpart, Mrs. Cora Weiss, organized a "Committee of Liaison" with herself as chairman, to be used as a blackmail lever on desperate wives and families of POW's. Writing of courageous Audrey Craner's efforts to get mail to her POW husband, Bernard Levin told readers of the TIMES of London (March 15, 1973) that trying to get help from Mrs. Duff and Mrs. Weiss "involved Audrey Craner in some fairly repulsive encounters. She was met by some of the fellow travelers with hints that if she were willing to attack American involvement in the

war, or even the South Vietnamese regime, something might be arranged." As Bernard Levin put it, "Audrey Craner refused to truck with swine." Mrs. Weiss and another "anti-war movement woman," Madeline Duckles of Berkeley, were given Mary McCarthy treatment in Hanoi in December 1969 and came back with a propaganda photo of themselves talking to POW's over a table loaded with food and bottles of beer. From then on she was the woman wives and mothers were advised to go to, if they wanted letters to get through. That wasn't good enough for Audrey Craner. In 1971 she went to Paris and London. It was the same story. If she wanted mail to reach her husband or his letters to reach her she would have to talk terms with Cora Weiss' English counterpart, Peggy Duff. When Hanoi decided to let a few innocuous lines from Major Robert Craner get through, instead of sending the letter directly to his wife it was sent to Cora Weiss for maximum publicity. Mrs. Weiss telephoned Audrey Craner in London and asked that she hold a press conference to announce that a letter which she had not yet seen, which she was not sure was from her husband but which Mrs. Weiss had opened, was on the way. Simultaneously, Mrs. Weiss phoned Peggy Duff and told her to announce to the world, through the press, that a letter for Mrs. Craner had come from Hanoi. Despite all the pressure the two women put on her, Audrey Craner refused to swell the chorus that stiffened Hanoi's resistance. She never stumped America for McGovern, and consequently never made the cover of LIFE magazine. Mrs. Duff's London office, while serving as the English link between the POW's and the outside world, was also the fund-raising center for Joel Gladstone and Harry Pincus, the draft-dodgers working openly in England for the Vietcong. In December 1972 Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden were met at the airport by Mrs. Duff when they came to give a helping hand. It is worth noting that the knife in the backs of America's fighting men had the same effect on Hanoi during our war in Vietnam as the previous back-stabbing of the French by Hanoi's partisans in France. It was this, never the bombing, that strengthened Hanoi's will.

AN EXAMPLE: The Pentagon Papers study which the New York Times released in June 1971 stated that before and after the Tonkin bombings of 1964 President Johnson sent a Canadian emissary to North Vietnam Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. To his surprise Pham Van Dong was not interested in talking negotiated peace. He was completely convinced that America would surrender. It was the same arrogant certainty Keo Ou Don flaunted in 1949, and for the same reason. Why should he negotiate when he had seen Dagmar Wilson lead Ruth Gage-Colby, Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, Coretta King and some fifty other WSP women to Geneva on an anti-American mission with impunity in April 1962? General Vo nguyen Giap explained in an interview over Swedish TV on March 6, 1973, that he had been able to defeat America because "the people" were with him. "It is a victory for all peace-loving forces all over the world," he declared.

These are the things our returning POW's should be brought up to date on, so they won't think they are dreaming when the drive to picture them as war criminals and the deserters as the real heroes gets under way. Or when the "peace women" call for a cut-off of defense matériel for Saigon, accompanied by "reconstruction aid" for the people who could have brought peace any time they chose simply by staying home.

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