

THE YEAR OF EUROPE

1973

This issue begins the sixteenth year of H. DU B. REPORTS. President Nixon has stated that 1973 will be the year of Europe, so toward Europe the opening report of our sixteenth year will turn.

A March 26 Associated Press story out of Washington announced, "A procedural step toward possible federation of North America and Europe under a single Atlantic Union passed the Senate without dissent." With the President's support, consideration of such a federation "as a goal and concept" was approved by the Senate by voice vote, and sent to the House. Stripped of double-talk, what the AP dispatch meant was that surrender of American sovereignty and the placing of America in a minority position under a regional one-world government of foreigners with branches in Brussels, Luxembourg and France, had been approved by the upper house of America's elected representatives. The day the "Resolution for American-European consideration of federation" was passed in the Senate, Prince Bernhard of Holland opened a three-day Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam. What it was was a Bilderberg planning session under another name for the purpose of bringing about the federation American senators had approved on the other side of the Atlantic. From then on it would be up to the House and a few brave men like Congressman Rarick.

THE EUROPE-AMERICA CONFERENCE of March 26-28 in Amsterdam was sponsored by The International European Movement (IEM) which Joseph Retinger founded in London in September 1946 as a propaganda arm for Jean Monnet's "Council for a United Europe." The IEM then formed European Movement councils in each country marked for assimilation into the European Community, just as Atlantic Councils were set up to work toward an Atlantic Community which will include America. The Atlantic Council of the United States has had Presidents Truman and Johnson as honorary chairmen, and its active directors include all of America's NATO commanders. Those working to bring America under the European super-state are called Atlanticists; those determined to use it as a bloc to outweigh America are referred to as "Europeans."

AMONG THE ATLANTICISTS GREETED BY PRINCE BERNHARD on March 26 were: George Ball, there to urge more speed in the move toward "political unity"; Eugene Rostow, calling for a new "Monnet Committee," and Governor Nelson Rockefeller with a speech which had been approved by Mr. Kissinger, and so was hailed as a message from the White House. Walter Hallstein, former President of the Common Market, now head of what the London Times (March 27, 1973) calls "a new pressure group to organize public opinion and persuade governments to act before it is too late," was there, with Britain's Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor Government who, on May 13, 1972, endeared himself to strident leftists around the world by calling on America to get out of Vietnam. John J. McCloy of the Council on Foreign Relations and Atlantic Institute was there. So was Lord Gladwyn, Britain's leftist one-worlder peer. Former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler made a speech on monetary reform and return to convertibility of the dollar in which he declared, "The United States has no reluctance to accept international decision-making." Walter J. Levy spoke on oil. Monsieur André Fontaine, editor-in-chief of the Paris political daily, LE MONDE, called for a new pattern of European civilization. (LE MONDE has been anti-American in Vietnam and on March 2 it called on Frenchmen to vote for the Socialist-Communist coalition in the impending election because "change today comes from the left and justice only seldom sits on the right.")

Pierre Uri, formerly European manager for Lehman Brothers of New York and a leading figure in the Atlantic Institute since its founding (he collaborated with Henry Cabot Lodge and John J. McCloy toward bringing about the Europe-American federation which the Senate has approved), was one of the top French Atlanticists present. He also, in Le Monde of March 2, called for a union of the left government in France, made up of Communists, Socialists and Radicals, a clear indication that the regional government under which he and his friends had been working to bind their countries and America would be composed of Reds and Socialists. The leader of the French Communist-Socialist coalition which participants in the Europe-America Conference were supporting is François Mitterand who, while the Amsterdam Atlanticists were boosting him, was mustering leftist support to get political asylum in France for Eldridge Cleaver, the man who called on colored soldiers in Vietnam to "shoot the white pigs who are over there giving you orders."

In November 1967 Robert Kennedy and Nelson Rockefeller were photographed with Mitterand in America. McGeorge Bundy asked his advice. On December 5, 1967, the Foreign Policy Association assembled "200 of the most important financial and political figures in America" to hear Mr. Mitterand - the man who on October 16, 1959, organized a fake machine gun attack on himself in Paris, in order to spur arrests of his political enemies. No one should be surprised that the American delegation in Amsterdam showed no disapproval of the union of Communists and Socialists their French colleagues were pushing. Most of the Americans present were among the VIP's the Foreign Policy Association and the CFR got together to honor Mr. Mitterand on December 5, 1967. Though the Amsterdam meeting was sponsored by the International European Movement, it was organized long in advance by the Europe-America Conference Movement, in Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London, E. C. 2.

THE EUROPE-AMERICA CONFERENCE MOVEMENT'S principal motivator is one Joe Godson. Godson was born in Poland, January 15, 1913, studied in City College of New York, worked as a public relations man for labor unions for a time, entered the Foreign Service, served in Ottawa, Zagreb and London, studied French and German and took Serbo-Croatian language training. The London OBSERVER (leftist) of April 8, 1973, lists him as "a former State Department official." Actually, Godson was a labor attaché. Through the international labor movement he got into the movement to form what the ECONOMIST called "Euro-Atlantis" - a unified, integrated Western Europe "linked indissolubly to the United States and Canada under the umbrella of an Atlantic Alliance and Community." When Godson retired as U. S. labor attaché in London, he remained to work with the Labor M. P., Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Michael Stewart, John Peel and others. The International Herald Tribune (Paris) referred to the Europe-America Conference Movement they set up as "a self-proclaimed pressure group of prestigious Americans and West Europeans." Mustering the intellectual Left in America for them was the professor of political science, Paul Seabury, at U. of California at Berkeley.

On April 5, 1972, the Times of London reported that Douglas Houghton, "the devoutly European chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Body," was "leaving for America to prepare the way for the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam next March." It was no spur of the moment affair. The idea was launched at a supper party at Joe Godson's. Sir Frank Roberts, President of the British Atlantic Committee, and Alan Lee Williams, director of the British Atlantic Committee and a former Labor M. P., took it up. Alan Lee Williams arranged Douglas Houghton's two-week visit to America in April 1972 which brought Governor Rockefeller, George Ball, Eugene Rostow, John J. McCloy and others to join the twelve delegations of "parliamentarians, industrialists, academics and trade unionists" in Amsterdam. Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, in the meantime, set up a "British Committee for Europe Day," with offices near Godson's Europe-America Conference movement. Eighty-two prominent Americans and Canadians took part in the Amsterdam meeting, presumably flattered at being received by Holland's Prince Consort.

THE TIMING. What is particularly interesting is the part that coincidence played, unless there was synchronization so startling it boggles the imagination. For how could this group of Atlanticists working a year in advance to bring over 150 delegates, plus some 150 people from the media, to a meeting in Amsterdam, know that:

1. A financial crisis which would shake Europe and topple confidence in the dollar would take place on the eve of their conference.
2. A monetary conference would take place in Brussels to discuss the dollar's fate at the moment delegates were converging on Amsterdam with America in a position of weakness. And that America would propose that "responsibility for changes in currency rates be taken away from the individual governments (including our own) and entrusted to a new automatic process," in which a particular country's currency would be automatically revalued or devalued if its reserves rose or fell substantially over a period of time. (What a marvelous opportunity for speculation for insiders in the graft-ridden EEC!)
3. The American Senate, while the Amsterdam conference was going on, should approve American federation with Europe.
4. Most inexplicably of all, Cord Meyer, Jr., founder and former president of the United World Federalists, the aim of which is surrender of American sovereignty to a world government, would be assigned to London as CIA's station chief in the American embassy, in charge of American Intelligence in Eastern Europe, Communist defections and plans operations, at the very moment Joe Godson's Europe-America movement was meeting in Amsterdam. (Cord Meyer, a longtime friend of Charles Bolte, Vice President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was recruited into CIA by Thomas Braden, the leftist responsible for CIA's policy of covertly supporting the "non-communist political Left" - leftists who say they are not communists - and it only, around the world. An attempt was made to get Meyer out of the agency in the early 50's, but Meyer was defended by Abe Fortas, one of the most disreputable, albeit powerful lawyers in Washington, and remained to become head of the agency's Plans Division (dirty tricks department) around the world.) Such was the overall picture as March neared its end in the year of Europe. Now for the pieces.

GERMANY IS CONSIDERED THE WEST'S BASTION. But again coincidence plays a part. The left wing of Willy Brandt's Socialist Party was showing its strength as the Atlanticists met in Amsterdam. Brandt's enemies on the right are normally America's staunchest friends. But they were reeling from the shock waves touched off by the collapse of dollars. To many Germans, the devaluation of thousands of millions of dollars pumped speculatively into Germany amounted to what might be considered sharp practice. The rate of inflation was close to 7%, the highest in twenty years. The threat of nationwide strikes hung over the country. In the University of Berlin the Socialist youth movement, known as "Jusos," were in complete control, in alliance with West Germany's maoists, trotskyites and communists. To the left of the Jusos are the "Stamokaps," so close to the out-and-out Communist Party there is little difference.

West German factories are inundated with communist propaganda beamed at foreign workers and Germans. Factory managers report that the cost of the flood of marxist propaganda inciting German workers is greater than the West German Communist Party (DKP) could possibly afford. On September 22, 1972, Wilhelm Gronau, an official of the DGB, West Germany's labor federation, was arrested as a spy while delivering microfilms to one of the agents of Alexandre Chelepine, the former head of the KGB who now handles the activities of communist cells in the labor unions of the West. As Willy Brandt's West Germany moves leftward and marxists take over higher and higher posts in teaching, the army and civil service, it is well to bear in mind that America's CIA worked to bring Willy Brandt into power. The liberal press is up in arms because the head of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT) considered the possibility of CIA action to prevent Salvador Allende's marxist government from rising to power in Chile.

In April 1961 Chancellor Conrad Adenauer, the West's friend in Germany, planned to visit America. Brandt, his socialist opponent, rushed to take the wind out of his sails by getting VIP treatment in America first. Walter Reuther gave Brandt an Americans for Democratic Action dinner on March 13, 1961. The International Rescue Committee, headed by Angier Biddle Duke, Austrian socialist leader Joseph Buttinger and Research Institute of America director Leo Cherne, gave him a banquet three days later and bestowed on him a gimmick they had made up, called the Admiral Byrd award, as a "free nation leader." To show Germans that Brandt was the man who could get the most out of America, no such respect was shown Adenauer, the conservative and anti-communist. Not until 1967 did it come out that the International Rescue Committee was a CIA front. Thus we have the anomaly of CIA working to elect a marxist in Germany and the head of ITT put on the griddle for proposing that CIA try to block communist advances in Chile. As this is written, Russia is replacing America as the furnisher of enriched uranium for Germany.

IN FRANCE A FUSE IS SMOLDERING: An alliance of students and communist workmen. French describe the climate as one of "pre-terrorism." Pretext for the student revolt is a change in the draft law which abolished deferment for students. Leader of the young revolutionaries is a 19-year-old red with an Afro haircut whose family name is Feldschuh. You will be told that his name is Michel Field. He has the same background as "Red Danny" Cohn-Bendit, who led the riots of May 1968 which all but brought the French Government to its knees. Feldschuh, alias Field, is no poor man's son. His father is a highly-paid specialist on aid for development in the "emerging nations." The Feldschuhs live on rue Ribera, in Paris' fashionable 16th arrondissement. Young Feldschuh got his start as a burner of automobiles in May 1968, when he was 15. When the movement collapsed, he began writing for a communist publication called "Rouge," under the pen name of Beauchamps. From "Rouge" he moved into the Communist League, led by Alain Krivine, of Russian descent, who came to the fore during the May 1968 period of vandalism. Krivine's father-in-law is an editor on Le Nouvel Observateur, the extreme-left weekly. "Draft deferment is only an excuse," Feldschuh declared in a recent interview where he was introduced as Field. "The important thing is agitation. Agitation will enable us to politicize the young, to indoctrinate them, to organize them and use them for the destruction of this bourgeois society."

There is expert direction behind Feldschuh. His youth faction is regimented, armed and fanaticized by experienced agitators, some Arab, some from communist countries such as Albania and Cuba. MINUTE, the Paris weekly, reports that they are getting Chinese direction in their mobilization for civil war. The entire keyboard of incitement is played. The long-range strategy is to open a breach and then throw into it a mob that has been kept non-political but which is officered, manipulated and agitated by seasoned reds. Schools and universities have become permanent bases. There the wreckers enjoy extra-territoriality and plan their raids with impunity.

Shock commando groups are composed mainly of Arabs and colored students and used for rapid, violent attacks seldom reported in the French press. By the time the police arrive the Communist Leaguers have disappeared down a subway opening, to regroup at a pre-arranged spot.

They possess files on citizens reported to be anti-communist, though they react violently at the mention of files compiled on themselves. At all hours of the night phones ring and a Communist Leaguer at the other end of the line says, "(Obscenity), we'll get you." One of the leaders of the League stated during an interview, "We're not going to make the mistake Giap did. Outside of the big demonstrations for prestige purposes, as during the American war in Vietnam, we will appear and strike only where the police are not expecting us." Feldschuh confided, in an interview on television, that though the students are protesting against military service he is for it, "because it is important to know how to use arms. It may stand us in good stead."

Matters were able to reach this "pre-terrorist" state, making an outbreak likely within the next weeks or months, because a painstaking sapping operation has been at work, without a pause, since the spring of 1968, when Herbert Marcuse was in Paris for a UNESCO Congress and collaborated with Jean-Paul Sartre who was inciting revolutionaries in the Sorbonne while running the Paris office of an organization encouraging American desertion and insubordination. America is unlikely to read the full story of all this in NEWSWEEK when the storm breaks. NEWSWEEK's new contributing editor on French affairs is Sartre's long-haired protégé, Olivier Todd (real name Oblatt), who works with Alain Krivine's father-in-law as senior editor of Le Nouvel Observateur.

Todd wrote in Le Nouvel Observateur of January 19, 1966, that General Wheeler had established a second front in Vietnam "to force the Chinese to intervene." It was the "dastardly war-monger" period of anti-American propaganda. On November 29, 1967, Todd wrote in the same periodical, "American soldiers are dying because candidate Johnson needs the American flag over Hill 875." At the end of Todd's article was a program for "Che Guevara Week:" From December 1 to 9, 1967, organized by the Vietnam National Committee for Victory in Vietnam. (North Vietnam, understood.) On Friday, December 1, Che Guevara Week offered an "action" film: "Latin America in Combat." Wednesday, December 6: A mass meeting in the Hall of the Mutualité: "Six Hours for Victory in Vietnam." Saturday, December 9, at 4:30 P. M., in the Palais de Chaillot, a film première: "Far from Vietnam."

ASIDE FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY FERMENT IN FRANCE, there is the matter of encirclement without. Germany, in the East, we have mentioned. Russia's Murmansk fleet on Europe's northern flank, at the time of World War II, was non-existent. It now has more submarines than any single NATO nation. To the south the last link of the ring of steel around Europe is being forged in Morocco.

King Hassan II survived a third attempt to topple the Moroccan monarchy on March 2. Thirteen years ago, on Monday, March 21, 1960, the daily Paris "letter" of Mr. Paul Dehème, devoted half of page 2 to Washington's official policy of friendship while, in practice, through Ambassador Charles Yost in Rabat, working to eradicate the last vestige of French influence from Morocco.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of January 3, 1972, carried a heading, "AN ARAB FRIEND OF U. S. FIGHTS TO STAY IN POWER." Unmentioned was the fact that Russia did not launch and foster the force plotting to topple King Hassan. America's labor emissaries did, under the "Braden doctrine" of CIA support for the "non-communist political left around the world." Now, caught between his internal enemies and plots financed and agitated by Libya, King Hassan has taken a desperate gamble. He has brought the Russians in, in hopes Moscow will keep the leftist Union of Popular Forces in check, and he is about to send an expeditionary corps to Syria in an attempt to channel violence into the fight against Israel. Russian technicians are in Rabat and Russia's General Bolchok is leading a team of mappers and base-planners across the country.

IN ENGLAND: So concerned is the Heath Government over Russia's feelings, two Soviet spies, Colonel Yuri Chelpanov, Russia's military attaché in London, and Captain Gennady, Assistant Naval Attaché, were not expelled when intelligence services found they had set up a spy ring of Cuban diplomats. They were sent to another post on April 8 on a polite "suggestion" from the Foreign Office. Simultaneously, Harold Wilson's Labor Party lifted its ban on members joining friendship societies linking Britons with communist countries.

NORWAY increased the African threat on April 8, the day the UN Human Rights Commission (32 national delegations) blocked the discussion of torture. Norway voted to boost aid and support for African "liberation movements," most of which are run by nations guilty of torture.

PORTUGAL was the European country on which Norwegian Foreign Minister Dagfin Vaarvik was levelling his sights. Europe's "Peace in Vietnam" organizations are being reconverted into anti-Portuguese and anti-Greek bodies, while Communist Leaguers, maoists, Young Socialists, etc., mount drives against military service in all the countries of the West.

When the UN Human Rights Commission moved in Geneva, however, on April 3, 1973, to secure universal recognition for the rights of conscientious objectors, Soviet delegate Mr. N. Evdokeyev blocked it, declaring, "Under the Soviet constitution it is a sacred duty for every Soviet citizen to protect the nation."

These are vignettes of the political and military situation in Europe as students, radical teachers and the media work to subvert their countries' armed forces. Russia's six-ocean fleet and merchant marine - the two are interchangeable - are directed from one central office in Moscow. Their presence in every sea is a permanent form of blackmail designed to undermine the West's will to resist.

The Common Market is shaken by corruption, strikes and rising prices. The solution offered is the marxist one: to make it bigger. America is reproached for staying out. So the Europe-America movement met in Amsterdam to propose bringing America in. While they were discussing it, the Senate gave its approval in advance.

With a founder of the World Federation Movement in the U. S. Embassy in London as CIA station chief for Western Europe, the Atlanticists should have clear sailing.

On April 11, 1973, President Nixon told Congress, "The preferential trading arrangements enjoyed by the European Community discriminate against America. Such artificial barriers cost America several thousand million dollars each year, and even an economy such as ours can ill afford such losses." The answer is ready: We can save our currency and our skins by entrusting both to rulers who look good because they are on the other side of an ocean.

It took no-winism in Vietnam to soften America to a point where a senator would dare vote that we throw sovereignty to the winds and join a European federation hawked by a Polish-born labor attaché retired in London. A drive for just that is what America faces in the "Year of Europe."

To our subscribers: Address domestic business to H. du B. REPORTS, P. O. Box 786, St. George, Utah 84770. Address foreign correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, Principality of MONACO.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



WATERGATE AND THE AGENCY WHICH COULD NOT MEDDLE IN CHILE
BUT WHICH DEPOSED AN EMPEROR IN VIETNAM



"In conclusion I would like to invite applications for the following vacancies on my staff . . ."

The Daily Telegraph,

A few observations on Europe's reaction to the current scandals in America are in order. The international Left is wallowing with joy over the victory of the Washington Post and the New York Times. The non-Left is philosophical.

The Post and Times have always been slanted. The White House thought it could denounce them and get away with it. The Post dug up a good thing and is settling scores with usurious interest. The pay dirt was given more value by awarding its finders the Pulitzer Prize. Press and TV went along. Any attack on a paper for dishonest reporting is interpreted as an attack on freedom of expression. Besides, sensationalism sells newspapers and hikes ratings. Let us look at some of

of the nuggets buried in the ocean of newsprint, as they are seen abroad.

CONTRADICTIONS. The Times of London of April 28 carried a front-page story on Patrick Gray's resignation as acting director of the FBI. It emphasized the fact that Howard Hunt had "conducted a special investigation into Senator Edward Kennedy's car accident which killed Miss Jo Kopechne at Chappaquiddick." The implication was that an investigation should never have been made, that it was an intrusion in the same class as the attempt to gather information on the Democrats at the Watergate. This from a newspaper that went all-out over the public's right to know when the Pentagon papers were stolen. A Washington Post story, reprinted in Europe on April 28, charged that Charles W. Colson had attempted to get the Republican Committee to publish "an altered photograph designed to make it appear that the Democratic presidential candidate, Senator George McGovern, was supported by 'long-haired freaks' and Viet Cong sympathizers." Long-haired freaks and Viet Cong sympathizers headed the campaign for McGovern in Europe from the moment the convention opened. And the television shots of the campaign at home could not have been faked, since the networks were pro-McGovern.

Henry Brandon, the Washington correspondent of the London Sunday Times, stated on April 29, "For the first time in twenty-three years, I sense a fear that the government may be rotten to the core." Mr. Brandon saw no sign of rotteness in Otto Otepka being hounded out of a top State Department security job for refusing to give clearance to security risks. Or when Iron Curtain bloc specialist John D. Hemenway was purged from State Department and the Pentagon for being anti-communist. More than a few Europeans reflected that had the Watergate break-in been staged by McGovern's leftists nothing would have been said about it. All European papers made much of the fact that former CIA men planned and conducted the break-in, then sang like canaries when the Washington Post and the New York Times moved in for the kill. No one asked what kind of an intelligence agency personnel chief hired the bunch of bunglers who, if they had been caught by the Russians, would presumably have been just as talkative. How did men like Liddy, Hunt, Kogh and James McCord get into CIA? How much sympathy does a President deserve who would take into the White House men like Dean, Ehrlichman and Haldeman?

STRIKING WHILE THE IRON WAS HOT, every leftist with an ax to grind sought to capitalize on Watergate while "the enemy" was on the run. Daniel Ellsberg's lawyers asked that their case be dismissed because the prosecution attempted to get Ellsberg's psychiatric

file. The London Sunday Times called it an "attempt to smear Ellsberg." Intelligence specialists were unanimous: When a man handling classified documents steals whole volumes of secret papers and publishes them, it is the duty of an Intelligence Service to obtain and examine his psychiatric record and confront those who hired him with it. That he had to consult a psychiatrist should have made him unfit for clearance in Rand Corporation or in the Pentagon. Because an attempt was made to examine Ellsberg's psychiatric file there was no reason why the case against him for stealing and publishing classified government records should be dropped. Only a reading public that was sick could have failed to spot the false reasoning and double standards.

On May 6 the feature story in all London papers was that Egil Krogh, John Ehrlichman's principal assistant who planned the attempt to get Ellsberg's mental file, had written a full report for the judge in the case and sent two copies by different routes, to make sure the judge received it. Europeans asked what was up? Had Krogh planned the file search so the Left could raise a howl of indignation? Was he sending the judge a story which biased newspapers and defense attorneys could link to Watergate, or a psychiatric file which the public surely had more right to know about than classified documents? Whose side was Krogh on? For one must bear in mind, the myth of an anti-marxist CIA is unassailable in many quarters.

THE BY-PRODUCTS OF WATERGATE ARE COUNTLESS. Even Dr. Salvador Allende's supporters got into it. Mr. Harold S. Geneen of International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT) was accused of offering a million dollar fund in 1964 and 1970 for political action by CIA to thwart Allende's election in Chile. CIA, committed to the support of the "non-Communist Left" around the world, refused, though it was known that, once in office, Allende intended to make the red slide irreversible. ITT's Chilean holdings were insured for \$92.6 million with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the U. S. Agency which insures companies against confiscation by foreign governments. The hullabaloo over Mr. Geneen's discussing the possibility of action with CIA chief John A. McCone and his successor, Richard Helms, was because the candidate in question was a leftist and for that reason only. What Mr. Geneen proposed was what every country does if it can when its interests are involved to the extent America's were in Chile. By not taking him up, CIA committed Chile to communism. What it did to Latin America was worse.

By 1960 a quarter of OPIC's world-wide insurance exposure was tied up in Chile. (OPIC was then known as The Office of Private Resources.) When Allende was elected on November 3, 1970, he expropriated American holdings insured by OPIC for \$440 million. OPIC had \$85 million in reserves. What Intelligence Service under similar circumstances would not have tried to protect national interests and save Chile as well? There was nothing but approval when America helped Ho chi Minh to power in North Vietnam, Bourguiba in Tunisia and a marxist government in Algeria, or destroyed the sensible Tshombe in Katanga and ousted every religious, regional and military leader in Vietnam who wanted to go out for victory. When Harold Geneen only discussed the possibility of preventing an outside-supported Red takeover at the polls in Chile, CIA turned him down, the press screamed to high heaven and OPIC tried to renege on its insurance by claiming ITT had "provoked" the takeover.

SEYMOUR HERSH GOT INTO THE ACT. His May 3 story in the New York Times, duly reprinted abroad, unabashedly reported that government investigators have evidence that "Republican sabotage and espionage efforts in the election campaign last year....were designed to help Sen. George S. McGovern win the Democratic nomination for president." This when the McGovern machine had worked since 1968 to stack the democratic convention with what French Minister of Culture Maurice Druon calls "revolutionaries with a beggin bowl in one hand and a Molotov cocktail in the other."

State Department Press Officer Charles W. Bray - Heaven only knows why! - jumped in with the irrelevancy that Watergate figure E. Howard Hunt had access to cables dealing

with Vietnam in September 1971. While Bray was speaking pro-Hanoi propagandist Mary McCarthy, whose diplomat husband - James West - has never had his access to cables questioned, was writing in France's leading diplomatic daily, "Nixon is camouflaging under an olive branch his desire to prolong the conflict." On the side she was pushing the French edition of her book accusing Captain Medina of killing civilians at My Lai.

FOR FOREIGN DEMAGOGY THE LONDON OBSERVER WON HANDS DOWN. Clive James, on May 6, described a harassed Nixon on TV as "still selling himself." He wrote, "Impossible not to sympathize: Guilty or not, a hunted man is a hunted man. But so was Alger Hiss, and if Nixon has forgotten Hiss during the long anabasis to power, many ordinary people have not. The forces that destroyed Hiss were canting demagogy, witch-hunting hysteria, unprincipled legalism, and a brain-chilling lack of compassion. Nixon led them. Now, more than a quarter of a century later, the chickens were winging home to roost." The world Left as well as the Washington Post and the New York Times were settling scores!

THE MOST OBJECTIVE FOREIGN WRITING ON THE AFFAIR came from the pen of French political analyst Paul Dehème, in the Paris weekly, VALEURS ACTUELLES, of May 7. "The Watergate affair is a scandal which, like all scandals, has no real dimension save that given to it by those exploiting it for their own ends," he wrote. "Emotion is now at its highest. Eleven months after the Watergate break-in the President's adversaries are on top. They are convinced that by throwing doubt on those around him they can destroy the reputation of the President and compromise, which is to say ruin, his political authority. All this indignation is not without calculation and above all hypocrisy among the avengers of public morality. Last year they were campaigning for the opposition. No holds were barred. Nevertheless they lost. Today they are taking their revenge on his policies as well. All this in the name of truth and honesty, their love of which, it remains to be proved, has anything to do with their actions. Would the scandal have been nearly so great had it not been to their advantage to magnify it?"

Mr. Dehème observed that an American broadcaster he had heard left no doubt as to the Left's immediate aims, when he announced with unconcealed joy that the former team around the President was composed of men of the right, and it could be hoped that the new team would be composed of liberals. One of the greatest successes of the Left has been the imposition of the myth that Nixon, CIA and the presidential team are rightists. America's friends abroad cling to this. To deny it, in their eyes, is an attack on America. As a man who has been consistently pro-American through the years when French officials banked on a Hanoi victory and took visiting Congressmen in tow to sell them on a unilateral pull-out, Mr. Dehème fervently hoped that the opposition would not profit from Watergate by coming back with greater audacity and hammering a breach in the President's authority at a time when the settling of the conflict in Vietnam is again in question.

The Watergate affair was at its height - and headlines on every other affair that could conceivably be linked to it or used to give America a police state image - when the President's May 3rd foreign policy report to Congress was published. This was an appeal to Europe for better treatment; to Americans the message was: We have been badly done by. But there was something more important. When the President reproached the one-worlders in Brussels, his words, if read carefully, carried an admission that America had encouraged the formation of the super-state he was reproaching. "We expected that unity would not be limited to economic integration, but would include a significant political integration. We assumed, perhaps too uncritically, that our basic interests would be assured," the President declared. In other words, political union, which is to say the sacrifice of national sovereignty, was what America wanted in Europe. But how could Americans pushing such a solution think for a minute that "our basic interests would be assured" when the argument for surrendering sovereignty was to form a European state that would be big enough to stand up

against America? Everyone around the President knows this. Surely the President must have known it also.

George Ball, John J. McCloy, Henry Cabot Lodge, David Rockefeller and the leaders of the Council on Foreign Relations knew that Europeans were conned into joining the European Economic Community with the promise that by so doing they could defy the giant across the Atlantic. It was intended from the start that the new super-state would take action against our currency, our exports and our firms operating abroad, once it was firmly established, and that Americans would be told to join up or suffer the consequences. By that time the promised prosperity would not have arrived and soaring taxes would have softened the dubs who signed up to escape "American domination," the planners reasoned. So the countries already in the corral would be told, there is nothing to worry about: Together you can outvote America and America's coming in will bring prosperity. Everyone knows this has been the plan from the first. The President's complaint that Europeans are not assuring our interests, after all we did to help them attain economic and political unity, is the prelude to a demand that we join Europe if we want our interests to be "assured."

Let us leave Watergate, Ellsberg's psychiatric record, CIA men who should have been department store floor-walkers, and the reproaches for Europe which should be read as confessions of America's role in undermining national governments while expressing shock at the thought of thwarting a communist in Chile. Let us turn to Vietnam, where it is no longer a question of what but of when.

BACK IN THE NEWS: HIS MAJESTY BAO DAI. The press was still yelping at Harold Geneen's heels for suggesting that CIA help the opponents of a marxist candidate in Chile when the Wall Street Journal of April 12 carried a two-column story on the anti-communist Emperor whom CIA, with the blessing of Mike Mansfield and the American press, went all-out to depose in Vietnam, in 1954. It was a slanted story by staff reporter Barry Kramer. Kramer wrote that the Emperor abdicated in 1945 and "the monarchy just hasn't existed since then." More explicitly, "he abdicated and turned the government over to Ho chi Minh almost 30 years ago." Actually, America's OSS turned the then government over to Ho chi Minh. The Emperor is reproached for not writing to his mother (he is in constant touch with her), then a slur is cast on the Empress-mother as only a one-time concubine who happened to bear a male child.

"Bao Dai," according to the Wall Street Journal, "rents out a hunting area he owns near Strasbourg, France." His Majesty owns no property in France. His villa in Cannes was sold years ago. Count de Beaumont, who used to hunt tigers with Bao Dai in Annam, puts a hunting lodge in Alsace at the Emperor's disposal. The reason for writing about the former Emperor was that he had visited Tokyo in February and was, at the date of Kramer's writing, in Hong Kong, reportedly negotiating a possible return. "Flitting about Asia," the Wall Street Journal put it. There are likely to be more stories on His Majesty Bao Dai and how he happened to go to Tokyo and Hong Kong in February 1973. Therefore the reader should have an honest biographical record to refer to.

HIS MAJESTY BAO DAI: Ascended the throne in 1925 at the age of twelve. His first big test came with World War II. France had fallen. Admiral Decoux was Governor-General of Indo-China but could count on no one for support. Japan put pressure on Bao Dai to oust the admiral and join her new Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Bao Dai took a look at Japanese brutality and courageously elected to stick with the West. He adopted Admiral Decoux into the imperial family with the title of prince, and made him his head of government. On March 11, 1945, two days after the massacre of French outposts (the American airforce, less than an hour's flight away, listened to their calls for help as they were cut down), Jap troops surrounded the Emperor in the forest as he was hunting tigers. He was given his choice: Sign a declaration of independence from the French or be shot. He signed. An Emperor's duty is to stay

alive and try to save his country. After V-J Day Ho chi Minh made him prisoner, on August 25, 1945, and told him to abdicate or be shot. He signed. But Ho had to backtrack: The throne was still too important to Vietnam's little people. The Emperor image had to be destroyed gradually. Meanwhile Bao Dai was carted about with Ho, forced to appear at Ho's side so that Ho's acts would appear to be the will of His Majesty.

In 1946 there was a chance to escape. The Chinese general, Lu Han, flew Bao Dai to Nanking. General George C. Marshall told him America would help him if he would cede his northern province of Tonkin to China. Bao Dai refused. The French were bitter because he had signed the March 11, 1945 declaration of independence, but there was talk of bringing him back. Marshall, still angry over Bao Dai's refusal to sign away Tonkin, sent the French a 1,159-page paper to try to block it. By 1948 France needed Bao Dai as a unifying agent in the war against Ho chi Minh. A treaty was signed aboard a French warship in the Bay of Along on June 5, 1948, granting independence but giving France commercial rights and political and military direction of the war. A further treaty was signed on March 8, 1948: The Emperor agreed to return to his country and continue the war, with French aid, as ruler of an independent country enjoying the status of an "associated state." On April 27, 1949, he returned to his palace in Dalat.

French communists, Vietnamese communists and American agitators who were pro-communists, starry-eyed anti-monarchists or agents out to knife the French stirred up the country under his feet. One of the nuisances he had to put up with was a visit from Adlai Stevenson to tell him how to run the country. CIA formed a political party in Thailand to oppose both colonialism and the throne. Only the Vietminh profited by it. Every American agent had some Vietnamese whom he was promising to help become Head of State if he would depose the Emperor and install "democracy." The Emperor once said to me, "If your country had given me one-thousandth of the sum they spent to depose me, I could have won that war." Asia specialist Colonel Nicholas Thorn (USMC, Retired), in the American Embassy in Bangkok, agreed in November 1969 that even up to 1960 the Emperor's statement was valid.

In desperation Bao Dai sent his counselor, Dr. Nguyen manh Don, to Washington to tell the American government Ho chi Minh was a communist and must be stopped. A State Department official named O'Shaughnessy laughed in Dr. Don's face. An incident of that period when, no matter which direction the harassed Emperor turned, the coalition of French, Asian and American Reds would stir up some new trouble behind his back, is worth telling. Sick of it all, Bao Dai walked into Dr. Don's office and said, "Bring me that monk you have been talking about." Hué was abuzz with stories about the predictions of a blind monk with second sight whom the people called "The Divine." "Don't bring him to the place," Bao Dai added. "If he climbs thirty-two steps he will know he cannot be any place else. Bring him to the guard-house and I will come down there." When the Emperor entered the blind monk in saffron robes was sitting on a bench with his hands in his lap. He took Bao Dai's hand for a moment and fell to his knees. "It is my king," he said.

He was led to a bench against the wall to meditate for a few minutes. Then he started speaking. "You have been away for a long time, Sire. Many thought you would not come back. I knew you would return. Now you are here, but it is not to stay. The destiny of Your Majesty is to go away again, for many years. There will be much unhappiness. You will bear it in silence, in a far country. After many years Your Majesty will return to the land of his ancestors to put things once more in order. But Your Majesty will not profit from it." Through the years His Majesty never forgot this prophecy. Through 1951, the year of the temperamental General de Lattre de Tassigny, Bao Dai's troubles multiplied. As demands of the war increased, French encroachment on the promised independence grew. Norodom Palace in Saigon, a symbol of that independence, was not turned over to the Emperor. In 1952 Bao Dai went to France for talks with President Vincent Auriol. Unable to get satisfaction, he

attempted to force Paris' hand by refusing to return to Vietnam until his demands were met. He was in France when Dien Bien Phu fell on May 7, 1954.

American agents had been pressuring him since 1952 to appoint Ngo dinh Diem, Prime Minister, undermining him the while by charging that he was a French puppet. Against his better judgment and because he was shown a letter from Mike Mansfield promising American support only under that condition, on June 16, 1954, the Emperor made Ngo dinh Diem head of government. When things began to go wrong he was forced to declare that the appointment was his own idea, in order to escape charges of being a puppet of the Americans. CIA, represented in Saigon by Colonel Edward Lansdale, directed the drive to depose the Emperor. Only the Prime Minister whom he had appointed was offered by the plebiscite as his successor. David Schoenbrun, the Paris bureau chief of CBS, wrote in Collier's of September 30, 1955, shortly before the voting, that Bao Dai must be removed "in such a way that he no longer has any usefulness as a symbol of Vietnamese unity." Thirteen years later Schoenbrun wrote a book on his years of friendship with Ho chi Minh and why America should pull out and let the Reds have Vietnam. In Harper's of January 1956, Mike Mansfield pictured the deposing of His Majesty Bao Dai as a move against the Reds.

C. L. Sulzberger, on November 3, 1972, wrote that Peking's man, Norodom Sihanouk, was "by far the most important exile from Southeast Asia and the one most likely to return." There was a thinly disguised slur in his description of the Emperor as a "well-heeled refugee in Southern France." Sulzberger must have known that His Majesty was not "well-heeled," that he had not lived in the South of France for eight years and that emissaries were discussing his return as an intermediary between southern factions at the time the column was written. Even American conservatives calling for victory in Vietnam fell for the leftist line. In a film narrated by John Wayne, Bao Dai was shown descending from a plane. He had to go, the author of the conservative script declared, because he was a puppet of the French.

It is possible that nothing will come of the Tokyo and Hong Kong trip which led to the Wall Street Journal article of April 12, 1973. On the other hand, it is interesting to reflect that the trip was made on the invitation of the most powerful industrialists in Japan. After studying the situation they are willing to invest in South Vietnam if there is stability. They reason that no matter what general or politician heads Vietnam, every regional, racial, religious and political group but his own will be against him. Stability is only possible under the traditional ruler, above races and groups and parties.

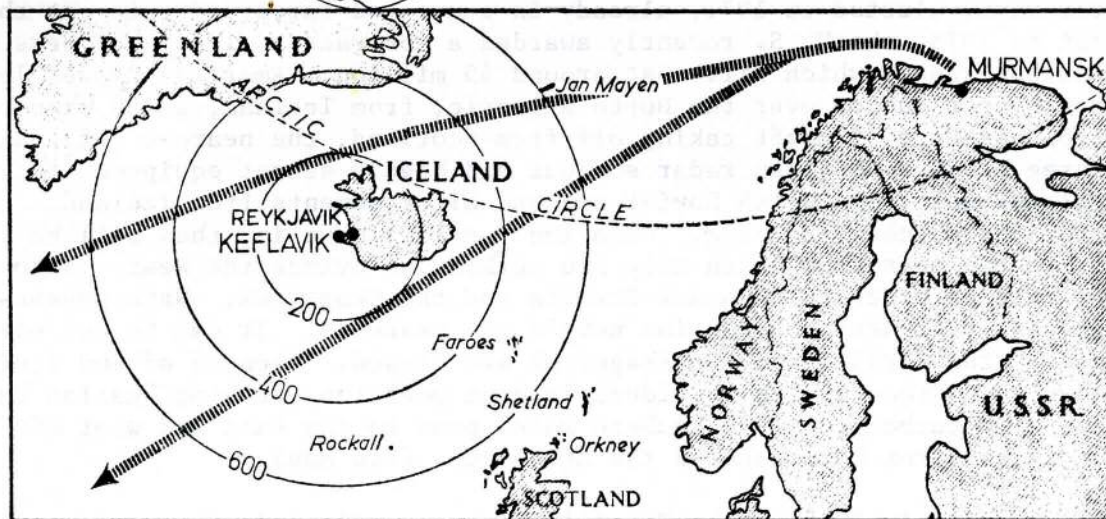
If the Bao Dai solution is not given a chance it will be because the Americans who support Sihanouk are as much against it as Vietnamese who fear Hanoi less than they do a rival.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



The routes from Murmansk to the Atlantic used by Soviet aircraft and nuclear submarines.

NATO'S WIDENING CRACKS

As a politically beleaguered President Nixon conferred from a position of weakness - onslaughts from a howling press in America and defeat in Vietnam - with a physically ailing President Pompidou in Iceland from May 31 to June 1, Nato's northern flank was crumbling. On the southern flank, clouds of a crisis more divisive than Vietnam were already discernible. Why Iceland had been picked as "neutral ground" for the meeting of the two presidents is hard to understand unless it was another move to undermine the West. Determining factors in Iceland's slide to the Left were Russia's mounting seapower and America's decline, which made alignment with the West a liability. The trend had been plain since support of a communist-inspired revolt in Algeria against a Nato ally led to the expulsion of American forces from France. Yet, in early July 1970, Senator George McGovern declared in Hanover, New Hampshire, "If there is any one dominant threat to our foreign policy, it is the negative ideology of anti-communism."

ICELAND'S POSITION, by all logic, should have been with the West if the West had meant business. Since the 22-year-old defense agreement with America was signed, Iceland has not spent a krona on defense. She has never had to raise and support an army, navy or airforce. American forces came in in 1941, before America entered the war, to forestall German occupation. Churchill said at the time, "the power that holds Iceland holds a dagger pointed at the heart of England." Russia had no Murmansk fleet. After the war Russia's crash armament program started. An alarmed West formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on April 4, 1949. Those working for a supra-national Atlantic government on the framework of the Common Market they had in mind saw Nato as an intermediary body on the road to political federation, which accounts for the series of socialist marxists, including the worst anti-patriot of all, Paul-Henry Spaak, who became Secretary-General of Nato. "The Annals," of July, 1953, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in Philadelphia, carried as its lead story on "NATO and World Peace" an article by Clarence Streit, the President of Federal Union, Inc. Having realized the Common Market, those who helped to set it up proceeded to dismantle Nato.

In 1951 America took over the defense of Iceland in return for the use of Keflavik Airbase, which is also Iceland's principal civil airport. American forces at Keflavik provide jobs for some 800 Icelanders and 8% of Iceland's foreign exchange. Iceland profits from landing fees as well as the needs of the military community of 6,000, including families. The base buys all its dairy products and fish locally. With a leftist government, elected in 1971, already in power and threatening to get the Americans out by 1975, the U. S. recently awarded a contract to local builders to construct another runway which will cost around \$5 million. American planes loaded with electronic gear can be over the North Atlantic, from Iceland, in 30 minutes. Orion P3 reconnaissance aircraft taking off from Scotland, the nearest alternative, will take three hours. American radar screens and highly secret equipment on land and aboard planes and ships watch Soviet sea and air movements from Iceland. If they are thrown out the watch will cease. When the Russians move in, they will be 1500 miles closer to the seas from which they are working to evince the West. Nato will no longer be able to block the Denmark Straits and the Skagerrak. Nato possession of those straits is at present the Russian navy's one weakness. It can be cut off from its home base if the straits and the Skagerrak are closed. Because of the iceflow, Iceland rather than Greenland is the ideal lookout post for watching Russian submarines and the long, slim turbo-prop TU95 bombers which pass to the east and west of Iceland on their way to and from Murmansk and the Atlantic. (See map)

Starting from nothing in 1945, today Russia's six-ocean fleet is the most serious threat Anglo-American naval forces have faced in 150 years of supremacy. Soviet Delta-type submarines carrying 4,500-mile range missiles are capable of hitting any Nato base in Europe from Murmansk waters. Meanwhile, Russian cells work within communist parties in every nation in Nato to get the Americans expelled. In 1920 Lenin declared at a meeting of the Comintern that Iceland would play a strategic role in any future war, particularly in the use of submarines and airpower. Having made their big breakthrough in France in 1966, when America alienated the French by backing the West's enemies in Algeria, the next objective is Iceland. The agent employed is Iceland's leftist government, the detonator: a fishing-rights war with England over Iceland's proclamation of a new 50-mile limit last September. It was timed for the eve of President Nixon's meeting in Reykjavik to discuss defense, monetary matters and "America's relations with Europe" - Read: the Common Market nine - with President Pompidou. The question many ask is: Were fishing rights inside the new 50-mile limit important enough to either side to warrant Iceland's firing on British trawlers or Britain's use of force, or were Common Marketeers and Icelandic Reds working together to sabotage Nato's 15-nation defense bloc and replace it by a socialist-neutralist Common Market? Such was the climate as the Reykjavik meeting approached and delegates from 34 nations indulged in fruitless talks in Helsinki.

HELSINKI. For twenty-two weeks the 34 nations' representatives had been at cross-purposes in their "preliminary meeting," to set up a conference on European security and cooperation. Russia played foreign communist parties against their governments and conceded nothing. She did not have to. Stories planted in Europe warned that Nixon was meeting Pompidou in Iceland to try to make a deal over the Nato allies' heads. The preliminary talks ended with Russia getting everything she wanted. The status quo of post-war Europe was recognized. Agreements on cultural exchanges and security were vague enough to permit a translation favorable to either side. Nato yielded to Moscow's demand that Hungary be admitted as an observer instead of part of the Red camp, for all that 40,000 Soviet troops are based there. The Common Market was in on it also, represented by Mr. Klaus Meyer, who naively observed that since the Eastern block showed no unfavorable reaction to the European Economic Community this could be construed as recognition.

AMERICA'S POSITION WAS DISHEARTENING. Troop reductions are a must for America. Press campaigns against all things military, including expenditures, have poisoned the American public. While communists in Nato countries shout "Americans go home,"

Russia projects an impression of false detente to create the same demand within America, at the same time expanding her growing forces and acquiring more friendly havens for her fleet. While the program of encirclement continued, Russian delegates in Helsinki demanded numerically equal troop reductions. Given the numerical superiority of Warsaw Pact forces, only a proportionally bigger withdrawal by the Russians would leave Western Europe any chances of survival. The Russians replied, "You must be joking." They could afford to wait. America was being torn to pieces by her eastern press over Watergate and the seizure of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatric files. Abroad the dollar hovered on the brink. Italy was on the verge of revolution and Scandinavia was increasingly anti-American.

On June 10 socialists from ten West European countries met in London to launch a new marxist pressure group called EUCORG - for European Cooperation Research Group - to "increase contacts between Eastern and Western Europe and assure that the July 3 meeting in Helsinki achieves progress," a euphemism for American ground-yieldings. Heading the British organizers was Hanoi supporter, Roy Jenkins, the Labor M.P.

THE ROLE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES in the campaign to destroy the last vestige of government authority in America, and American prestige abroad, was discussed by Mr. Jacques Soustelle, of the French National Assembly, in his Paris office on the morning of June 8. He was speaking to a retired Marine Corps general, now president of Copley News Service, of California. What the Times is doing in its handling of the Watergate and Ellsberg affairs is use two banal incidents in a deck-clearing operation for an enemy boarding party. Mr. Soustelle found in his 1971 visit to America that a similar operation had been run from the TIMES building in New York to give victory to Hanoi. On that visit, Mr. Soustelle was invited to lunch with THE TIMES' top echelon: Reston, Wicker, Sulzberger and two others, as he recalled.

Conversation was calm until Vietnam came up. "Then they went amok." This is the expression Mr. Soustelle used. "They went into a frenzy. We are going to get America out," they shouted. "We are going to make America pull out and let them (Hanoi) have it!" "But what about afterwards?" Mr. Soustelle asked. "They laughed in my face," he said. "Where did you get your mandate to sacrifice all those people?" he asked. "They laughed at me. They said they didn't need a mandate; they had decided." Undoubtedly, rule by leftist editors in America also had much to do with the slide of Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland towards what Moscow calls "a zone of peace." Read: They decided that bloodless communization is preferable to sell-out by the West. With Nato forces outnumbered four to one in ground troops, six to one in the air and six to one at sea on the northern flank, Denmark and Norway refused to admit foreign troops, to partially rectify the imbalance.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, if anything, the situation is worse. Victory in World War II was possible because of the depth of land base provided by North Africa. The story of how this strategic area was handed to a new enemy on a platter while a Nato ally tried to hold it involves among others the same press and congressmen which imposed defeat on the American Army in Vietnam. As a result, an iron chain has been forged on the southern bank of the Mediterranean in preparation for an Arab "Holy War" against Israel which will divide the West, and in 1966 the most vital European link in Nato - France - was removed. When the test comes, the newspapers, congressmen and professors who backed the Arabs against France in Algeria and destroyed American military might in Vietnam will be "war-mongers" against the coalition they made possible. The army, the American public and our allies will not respond.

Some of the highlights of the years which undermined Nato and brought about the situation we face are worth studying. One of the principal factors was CIA's policy of supporting the "non-communist left" at home and abroad. The trouble was, the left which calls itself non-communist has always been communism's ally in the fight against

free enterprise, capitalism and foreign tutelage in countries not ready for independence. Instead of providing information on which congress and the Executive could make decisions, CIA threw the weight of America behind every cause that was harmful, in the long term, to the West. The media prepared the public and protected CIA's rear.

SOME EXAMPLES: When the New York Times sent Joe Kraft "to live with the Algerians in the field," in 1959, the result was propaganda, not news. The Overseas Press Club of New York Award for Foreign Reporting, which Kraft received, was a bonus. The New York Times man who warned what was ahead, Michael Clark, author of "Algeria in Turmoil," was fired. On October 12, 1959, a sob story by "crack correspondents" of NEWSWEEK (names not given) attacked the French for their actions against the "traditional gun-making families around Liege and Charleroi" and arms merchants supplying the Algerians. Eleven years later a Chicago mob threatened the French President and his wife because France was selling arms to the Arabs, but Newsweek had forgotten. Hero of the Oct. 12, 1959, story was "Si Mustapha, official spokesman in Germany for the Algerian nationalists," who told one of Newsweek's "crack correspondents," "I have been told by the Hamburg police that they have seen a copy of the Red Hand's liquidation list. I should know. My name now heads all the rest." It must have been a bright, truth-seeking correspondent who couldn't tell the difference between an Algerian and a German in the course of an interview, for "Si Mustapha" was a German communist named Winfried Muller who had set up Red networks through both Germanys and France. He no more resembled an Algerian than he did a Watusi.

Newsweek of November 16, 1959, praised him again as "the rebel leader" who had smuggled 2,000 deserters from the Foreign Legion back to Germany. His principal student cell in France was the "Jeanson ring," after Francis Jeanson, its leader. When the ring was trapped in 1961 it was discovered that CIA had planted a Los Angeles "art student" named Gloria de Herrera in it to act as a courier and provide shelter for Algerian terrorists. Unlike their treatment of CIA men who entered the Watergate and the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist, there wasn't a peep from the American press when the American embassy spirited Gloria out of France. Certainly, CIA and Newsweek's correspondents knew who and what Si Mustapha was. They were working with him, but Newsweek editor Malcolm Muir stuck to his story. Backed to the wall, Newsweek eventually admitted, privately, that the story was dishonest but no rectification ever appeared in print. Today Algeria, Libya and Egypt declare their intentions to start a war against Israel which cannot fail to become Russia's war-through-a-third-party against the West. There are a lot of factors a congressional committee investigating the roots of such a war would rather not discuss.

LABOR'S INVOLVEMENT. One of the first tasks of such a committee would be to ask U. S. labor's "roving ambassador," Irving Brown, under oath, how much money he handed over to Algerian revolutionaries between 1954 and 1963, where it came from and why he was financing a communist-inspired Moslem enemy against a Nato ally, when the coalition against Israel was in the making. From March 3 to 17, 1961, the executive committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), comprising 141 labor organizations in 109 countries, was sitting in Brussels under Secretary-General Omar Becu, the Belgian transport union boss. It was a labor gang-up formed by Walter Reuther and his team to exert political pressure in foreign countries, in UN and in America. By toppling governments and financing revolts it worked to hoist labor leaders to political power and give America's labor attaches abroad the role of Reuther ambassadors. The March 1961 ICFTU meeting was to discuss "International Relations in the International Movement," and coordinate actions for the implementation of policies. The matter at hand was French defeat in Algeria. the ICFTU was to handle it as a Reuther "front" and install a government obedient to the ICFTU and Reuther. Until victory was achieved, French unions conducted the fight in France. So powerful was the international labor gang-up, the French government never dared expel Irving Brown, though every transfer of funds he made was on record.

Without batting an eye, the ICFTU "Press and Radio Service" report on the March meeting

announced that the AFL-CIO had advanced \$3,250,000 to finance "international activity" for the second trimester of 1961 and approved another check for \$220,000 to clear up the preceding month's backlog. It was a donation of \$3,470,000 out of the dues of unionized American workmen to finance the creation of a force in North Africa which never had any other aim than war against Israel and the sowing of revolutions as diversionary movements in the West! After voting the two payments, the official press and radio service of the ICFTU announced that AFL-CIO would "impose an additional 3 cents-per-month contribution on each AFL-CIO member for the next six months, with the understanding that the total contribution is not to exceed 18 cents per person." A lot of money from an organization that claimed six million members and had its own affiliated union (Force Ouvrière) with an office and monthly newspaper in the country the Algerian recipients of this cash were fighting. It is little wonder that five years later American forces were kicked out of France.

The same ICFTU report announced that a Union of Angolan Workers would be set up in mid-May 1961, with approximately a million dollars from American labor to start the fight against Portugal, the next Nato ally marked for trouble. Two months later, on May 29, 1961, Reuther's unions held their 4th national congress at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, to tell African leaders about American labor's plans for the future. G. Mennon (Soapy) Williams got up and told those present, "Until now, Africans have asked if we are going to follow our revolutionary traditions, or if we are going to let ourselves be guided by our alliances with the colonialist countries. The declarations of our President and of our representative in U.N., Mr. Adlai Stevenson, provide an eloquent testimony to our attachment to liberty. Our votes in U.N. have supported our words....Our own unions have provided both moral and material support to the struggle of the young African nations, both directly and indirectly through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions." He promised that such support would continue and increase. What military alliance could survive a speech like that from a Deputy Secretary of State when Africa was headed for savagery? To make matters worse, Soapy's tirade was translated into French by the U. S. Information Agency and distributed through North Africa, stapled between green covers, the color sacred to Islam, from the U. S. Information Service office in Rabat, Morocco.

LIFE of February 3, 1959, hailed Irving Brown as labor's warrior against communism and papers were still parroting it. Duped workers were told that the ICFTU was using their money to fight communism at workers level. Not an American paper printed the ICFTU press release of April 19, 1962, on Secretary-General Omar Becu's speech to prored Mexican Trade Union Federation members in Mexico City on April 15. "The ICFTU does not serve any particular ideology or military bloc," he told them, "nor does it favor the policies of any particular group of trade unions. We have in the ICFTU movements from countries which are active in the East-West power struggle and movements from other countries such as India and Sweden, which follow a policy of neutralism in international affairs." No one should have been surprised that on January 8, 1973, the ICFTU told Nixon to cease fighting in Vietnam. The New York Times headed its January 16, 1973, story on the leftist politization of our universities: "Organized Labor Helps Teachers Abandon Docility for Resurgent Militancy."

CIA USE OF LEFTIST STUDENTS. The Algerian War was in full swing on July 26, 1959, when the European edition of the New York Times hit Paris newsstands with Thomas F. Brady's story on 29 Algerian students leaving for American universities on Moroccan and Tunisian passports aboard planes specially routed by State Department, so they would not touch French soil, where the General Union of Algerian Students (which selected them) is outlawed as a communist organization. Seventeen of the young Algerians were being wafted to seep poison into American colleges and universities on State Department scholarships and the other twelve on money provided by the National Students' Association. Not until the big expose of CIA use of students and the February 19, 1967 publication of the testimony of a former international affairs vice-president of the NSA (who was by that time teaching government) did Americans learn that the NSA money which brought Algerians and revolutionaries from Black Africa to

America came from the CIA. Between 1958 and '62 some 20 Algerians a year were placed in American universities. Other enemies of our allies were brought from Angola, Mozambique and South Africa. CIA provided funds for the Algerians and Portuguese Africans to hold congresses, travel across the country to confer with each other, and turn American campuses into radical camps. In a short time the campuses were in revolt against America. Through the NSA, CIA financed international meetings and student congresses abroad and then sent their own Algerians and Africans as delegates. Thus CIA and a deliberately indoctrinated NSA gave leadership status to the Algerians who a few years later were using their American educations to aid and advance 26 revolutionary and terrorist movements being subsidized in Algiers, just as they themselves had been subsidized in America. Others were working with groups supported by Libya's Colonel Khadafi, against Israel, Bissau-Guinea, Angola and Mozambique. No one looking at Africa today can say that the CIA action was justified.

IT WAS INEVITABLE THAT A REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT SHOULD RISE TO POWER IN LIBYA. After the war, American labor organizers flocked into Africa as missionaries had into China, in the generations before. The unions they formed were labor foot soldiers, to drive out the colonialists and make native labor leaders heads of countries. Opposition to that program was branded "fascism," and both the ICFTU, in Brussels, and the communist Federation of World Unions, in Prague, were ready to help stamp it out. President Fulbert Youlou, of the Brazzaville Congo, many of whose speeches your correspondent helped prepare, supported Tshombe's stable government in Katanga and refused to let his country be used as a training camp for Algerian-paid terrorists. Accordingly, in 1963, the Abbé Fulbert Youlou was toppled by two Prague-controlled unions and one directed by the ICFTU, in Brussels. Things have gone from bad to worse in the Brazzaville Congo ever since. The campaign to stir up a revolt against King Idriss' government within Libya and prepare foreign opinion for a move to topple it was already underway. On June 14, 1962, the ICFTU Press and Radio Service declared war on the Libyan Government favorable to America and called for support from the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva. King Idriss I was refusing to go along with the revolutionaries. Worse, his government was "violating trade union rights" by keeping the ICFTU's trouble-maker, Libyan union boss Salem Shita, under police surveillance. It took until 1969 to depose the King. The ICFTU pulled strings to weaken the regime, then the inevitable colonel jumped the gun and seized power. Out went the Americans and British from their bases. Western oil companies were gradually despoiled and the oil money used to finance more terrorist movements while preparing for a general war.

When it comes the newspapers and TV chains which stabbed our allies, cut the West off from its sources of oil with which to fight a war, and tore the heart out of the American Army in Vietnam, will be all for fighting. The petition-signing professors and rioting students will cease clamoring for amnesty for deserters and demand victory against the Arabs we put in power. These are a few of the highlights of the story of Nato, from rise to crack-up at northern and southern ends, as 1973 passes the half-way point.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor

WEST GERMANY AND THE BRADEN DOCTRINE

‘Herr Brandt, with his untainted past,’

Is how the London TIMES, of January 1, 1972, described Germany's communist-become-socialist Chancellor whose closest associate, Herbert Wehner, was trained in Moscow and served two years in prison at hard labor as a Soviet spy, under the name of Kurt Funk. The London TIMES was praising Chancellor Brandt for

leading his country eastward. Willy Brandt's opponents were asking: "How red should a professor be permitted to be? Should a government employee be permitted to agitate in a radical group? Should taxpayers be forced to support radical groups?" By "radical," Germans who remember the patriotism of Conrad Adenauer mean the entire extreme left which under Willy Brandt is in the ascendancy. Young revolutionaries form the spearhead, along with old socialists who posed as anti-communists when communism was a dirty word.

THE HARD-CORE REVOLUTIONARIES IN GERMANY TODAY are more international than German. They adhere to the doctrine of the Socialist International, that there are no national interests, but Mao and Che Guevara are their heroes and Herbert Marcuse is their prophet. Marxist-Leninists, Tupamaros, Palestinian terrorists, Japanese "Red Army" factions, the Baader-Meinhof gang and its allies of the Communist League in France, under Alain Krivine, are allies when occasion warrants. Germany's "Jusos" are the force to watch. Their president is Wolfgang Roth. Eleven of their members sit on the directing committee of Willy Brandt's Social Democratic Party (SPD). Over 50 SPD deputies and one cabinet minister, Dr. Erhard Eppler, the minister of Economic cooperation, are behind them. In France Roth is supported by the Alsacian Unified Socialist Party (PSU) across the border. His communist sympathies are un concealed and his aim is to make Germany's Jusos the center of an integrated European left. "The leftward tide," declares Roth, "is irreversible."

The Jusos have some 400,000 members on paper. They are the revolutionary larvae in the party Brandt led to power. More and more marxists are filling teaching posts and the civil service and every socialist party member under 35 counted as a "Young Socialist." The defense policy advocated by Roth and his Jusos is anti-Nato. They want a collective "East-West Security pact" between Germany and the East. Such a pact has been approved by Herr Bahr, the architect and builder of Brandt's "Ostpolitik." Roth's Jusos demand the exclusion of all American troops from Germany. The traditional picture of the "enemy in the east" no longer exists. Germany has no external enemies, the army is told. The inference is that Germany's only enemies are within -- those who may rise against what the left is doing.

To accelerate Nato's breakdown, Herr Alfred Hempel, the Dusseldorf general agent of the Moscow organization, Licensintorg, has negotiated the purchase of \$10,750,000 worth of enriched uranium from Soviet Russia. Similar deals for Britain, Belgium and Holland are under way. The aim is to break America's monopoly as provider of Western Europe's uranium. The story of how Wolfgang Roth and his Jusos, with Brandt's permission, brought such deals about and made Germany's slide to the left inevitable, merits a separate study.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY (KPD) was formed in 1970 under the name of the party Adenauer banned when Germany was staunchly anti-red. It drew up plans for its own kind of terrorism. By the spring of 1973 when thousands of Trotskyists converged on

Essen from all over the world for an "International Assembly of Revolutionary Youth for a United States of Europe," unbridled leftist propaganda had turned German universities into hotbeds of subversion. "Intellectual terrorism" was the KPD's arm: If professors believed to be anti-leftist could not be expelled they were to be terrified into quitting. Strikes shut down universities. Student extremists were installed, with the complicity of professors, in university councils when Willy Brandt accorded them a role in running Germany's centers of learning. Aided by the Maoists and communists Jusos took over the University of Berlin. At the above-mentioned assembly in Essen they took the lead. France was represented by the "Alliance of the Young for Socialism." Delegates from Britain, America and the Common Market met French revolutionaries who in 1969, hid Andreas Baader from French and German police in a Paris apartment rented in the name of Regis Debray, who was serving a 30-year prison sentence in Bolivia.

ROTH'S JUSOS SPELLED OUT THEIR INTERNAL PLANS: Nationalization of all industries, starting with the large and leading down to the small. "Democratic reform," meaning the right of workers to have a voice in running all enterprises. The German Army would be disbanded. Total disarming would accompany Willy Brandt's treaty-signing with the East. The Americans must go home. The Nato nations would be united under a neutralist, socialist government erected on the foundation of the Common Market.

A small army of Americans had worked with the KPD and Roth's Jusos during the drive for American defeat in Vietnam. "STOP IT!" RITA, (Resistance inside the Army) American Deserters' Committees and scores of others were formed by international red leaders around American civilians and soldiers in Germany. The "Underground Railway" passed deserters from country to country and arranged their havens. It was not because the Americans involved had campaigned for McGovern that the U. S. army compiled files on them but because they were the traitors of tomorrow. The Germans with whom our anti-war activists formed bonds of friendship were already enemies of the West. Yet, Senator Lowell P. Weicker, of Connecticut denounced the surveillance of Americans in Germany and on July 31, 1973, Senator Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) announced that 33 senators were joining him in introducing a bill to ban all monitoring of civilian political activities by military agents. Despite the web of lines between street-battle hardened organizations and foreign leftists during the years of coordinated mob action around the world, Senator Ervin pontificated: "It is more than a footnote to history that no evidence has been found supporting the theory that protests and demonstrations in America were linked with international conspiracy."

It is because international conspiracy was so all-pervasive and furthered by men and organizations charged with America's security that the story of Willy Brandt's rise to power should be placed before the American public.

GERMANY UNDER CONRAD ADENAUER was a bulwark on the West's front line of defense. Aided by Dr. Ludwig Erhard and Franz-Josef Strauss, President of the Union of Social Christians (CSU), Adenauer fathered reconciliation with the West and the economic miracle of post-war Germany. In 1956 Adenauer dissolved the German Communist Party (DKP) which Brandt has permitted to be resurrected.

WILLY BRANDT was hoisted into the limelight as mayor of West Berlin by a combination of outside pressures and German leftist maneuvers. A fatuous press gave him heroic stature because of the precarious position of his city. From the first it was a false picture created by the media. He had been a communist but communism had become a dirty word and the German Left needed a new face. His record was far from "untainted" but he had not yet become the bloated beer-drinker he is today. The old socialists looked like ogres or had records as Russian spies, so Brandt became West Berlin's Lindsay - elected because of his face. His unprepossessing son was still too young to use the iron cross as a toy and chant "Ho...Ho...Ho-Chi-Minh!" with anti-American rioters in the streets.

Brandt became "anti-communist," but the liberal press never explained that his opposition to communism was confined to areas where socialist and communist interests clashed. A deliberately false impression was planted that anti-communist meant pro-Right, the force on which real German opposition to the East reposed. Oceans of journalistic drivel contributed to the myth, but leftist editors were not the only ones using West Berlin as a springboard to catapult Brandt into the chancellorship of West Germany.

TURN THE CAMERA TO THE KING-MAKERS IN THE WEST. America was at her peak. John Foster Dulles was Adenauer's friend, but Dulles' brother was the head of CIA. It was the period when Europe's leftist labor unions were considered valid conduits for intelligence and the shaping of policies. With the aid of Allen Dulles and a man named Frank Wisener, one Thomas Braden established the left's stranglehold on CIA, as former CIA analyst, R. Harris Smith, admits in his book, "OSS - The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency." It became CIA policy to support "the non-communist left around the world" and it only. Naturally, admission to CIA and its think-tanks was reserved for men who agreed with said policy. With the adoption of what became known as the "Braden doctrine," CIA placed the wealth and power of America behind communists who were climbing to power as socialists and socialists due to become communists. The first duty of the marxist in office is to make the trend which brought him there irreversible. Since no trend is stationary, the so-called non-communist left had only one way to move.

This was the trend which CIA advanced and long before Germany saw Willy Brandt as chancellor timber, CIA with its Braden-oriented agents, fronts, editors, publishers and America's CIA-controlled newsreel company was working to push socialist-laborites into power in Germany and Britain. Kennedy-type politicians were pushed upward in America, labor union proteges were egged into spreading revolutionary movements in Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Black Africa. Vietnam was turned into a political vacuum under CIA guidance, so that "Americanization" would follow. Those who brought the vacuum about called for "Vietnamization," when strong native leadership had been destroyed. How policies were implemented by CIA and the Council on Foreign Relations working hand in hand is best illustrated by examples.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BRADEN DOCTRINE: By 1957 CIA had placed its man in power in Vietnam and destroyed every traditional and anti-communist native force. Colonel Edward Lansdale handled CIA action on the spot. Senator Mike Mansfield protected the agency's rear, in the senate. (Researchers should study Mansfield's feature article in Harper's Magazine of January 1956). Kenneth Todd Young was "the insider in the State Department." The Council on Foreign Relations permeated America, from local World Affairs councils upward. Its policies and CIA's as fixed by Braden never deviated.

A decision had to be made - whether CIA and the CFR should cut their losses and drop their "losing horse" in Vietnam, or go on with "Americanization." On May 11, 1957 CFR leaders met at John D. Rockefeller's home in the country to size up President Diem and his aide, Mr. Vu van Thai, the Ho chi Minh lieutenant to whom David Ellsberg later gave a copy of the Pentagon Papers. David Rockefeller and John J. McCloy were there. With them were: Dr. Henry T. Heald of Ford Foundation; Joseph E. Johnson of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Ogden R. Reid, owner of the New York Herald Tribune, and Dean Rusk as President of Rockefeller Foundation. At that four-hour meeting CFR leaders decided to drag America deeper into Vietnam, though they had no mandate from the American people.

The following day, on May 12, 1957, the CFR gave a reception for the Vietnamese President. It was followed by a dinner in the Ambassador Hotel sponsored by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), to present President Diem with the "Admiral Byrd Award for leadership among Free Nations." The award had been created for that occasion. No one asked what the International Rescue Committee was. That it sounded good was

sufficient. Heading it was a socialite named Angier Biddle Duke, who signed papers and had his picture taken. Running the IRC were Joseph Buttinger, an Austrian socialist naturalized American, and Leo Cherne who also headed the Research Institute of America and under its wing had his own newsletter. Not until February 1967 did Americans learn that the IRC was a CIA front. By that time the phoney award bestowed to sell the public on CIA's meddling in the affairs of other nations had been forgotten. A year after the CIA boys used their "award" to advance their game in Vietnam, Chancellor Adenauer announced that he would visit America. CIA and the German left made his visit an anti-climax by sending Willy Brandt before Adenauer could get there. The CFR acclaimed him and again the IRC, fronting for CIA, trotted out its "Admiral Byrd Award for leadership among free nations." It was pointedly not given to Adenauer when he arrived two weeks later. Thus the Germans were given to understand that Brandt was the man "America" wanted, and Americans, had they been perceptive, would have realized that, come hell or high water, the Germans were going to have CIA's man of the "non-communist left" as chancellor.

THE STORY OF HOW THE PUBLIC WAS MISLED WOULD FILL A BOOK. On Page 10 of Section E, of the Los Angeles Times of February 26, 1967, Betty Beale gushed over the "extraordinary reaction to the news that the CIA had used the National Student Association to prevent foreign student festivals from being dominated by communists." Of all the dishonest themes put over on America, the claim that CIA's funding of student congresses and festivals abroad and sending Algerians, Black Africans and American leftists to them as delegates was to prevent their being "dominated by communists" was one of the worst. The inference was that rightist domination was what CIA was after. What the U.S. taxpayer was being stuck for was the cost of assuring socialist domination.

How many millions were spent at home to keep befuddled Americans supporting a left that would make the West pro-communist is hard to say. Frederick Praeger, of New York, published leftist books selected by CIA which Americans bought, unaware that they were paying for leftist propaganda to brainwash themselves. Backed by CIA, Praeger bought Pall Mall Press, in London, and the editor of Pall Mall Press, Mr. Jerry Mindlin, ran the English branch of a CIA front called the Congress of Cultural Freedom. A clue to our no-winism policy in Vietnam may be found in "Fabian Essays," written by R.H.S. Crossman, a leading theoretician of the Labor Party CIA was backing in England. "If freedom is to survive," wrote Crossman, "it is essential that neither the U. S. nor the Soviet Union win." (In 1968 Henry Kissinger was quoted by CFR member, Joseph C. Harsch, as saying, "Military victory in Vietnam is neither possible nor desirable." A way of saying that Kissinger desired American defeat.) The tragedy of it is, the Socialist International, with CIA support, was able to prevent American victory in Vietnam. Its ability to prevent Soviet Russia from going all-out for victory would be nil.

THE WEST'S MOST ADVANCED POSITION WAS IN GERMANY as the drive to advance socialism under the pretense of fighting communism was carried on. The International to which Mr. Crossman and his British party belong is the 2nd. JFK and his friend, David Ormsby-Gore, now Lord Harlich, were influenced by the teachings of the 2nd International at London School of Economics. Ormsby-Gore was made ambassador to Washington. He influenced the President when terms for the limited test ban treaty with Russia was decided and it was Ormsby-Gore who, over the objections of the U. S. Navy persuaded JFK not to intercept a single Russian freighter during the 1962 missile crisis with Cuba. (TIME, May 17, 1968) The 3rd International was the Comintern and the 4th was founded by Leon Trotsky in exile for the furthering of perpetual revolution. A violent wing of the latter was gathering strength in Germany at the moment America - through CIA - decided to encourage enemies against herself around the world.

IN 1968 GENERAL SEJNA, THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CZECH COMMUNITY PARTY, defected to the West. Until 1963, Sejna stated, the military planning of the communist bloc was defensive because America's policy was massive retaliation. In 1963 Kennedy and his team dropped massive retaliation for "flexible response" and declared that no matter

what happened, America would never strike the first blow. The era of "limited war" and no-winism was in. Overnight Russia changed her plans. The first victims of America's softening were the Germans facing Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky's new special attack command of strategic units. With America informing the enemy that she would never strike the first blow and that her reply to an attack on Western Europe would be "flexible" rather than a smashing offensive for victory, initiative passed to Moscow. Nine interlocking spy rings spread over France and plans for a blitz that would knock out West Germany in three days and France in two were drawn up for the Kremlin, according to Sejna. It was a kidney-blow to the morale of the German Army.

ENTER JEAN MONNET. While this was going on, Monsieur Jean Monnet, the father of the Common Market, to whom JFK awarded the Freedom Medal on July 4, 1963, told James Reston (New York Times, Nov. 13, 1968): "Moscow really wants an understanding and accomodation with Washington. Soviet leaders invaded Czechoslovakia in order to protect their western flank, not to threaten Western 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...." - a frontier which every sensible man on earth knew the left-sliding West would never attack. "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," Monnet told Reston in an interview which to anyone else would have been an indication where the Common Market leaders were taking Europe. Threatened by Common Market socialists and mushrooming peace fronts, the West Germans knew what was going on.

FORMER GERMAN DEFENSE MINISTER FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS warned in April 1971: "The Russians have achieved superiority rather than parity in nuclear weapons and are moving toward a first-strike capability. There is clearest evidence that the Soviet Union is extending its influence in continual conflict with the United States. The growth of Soviet naval power is a revolutionary change with sinister implications east of Suez." At the same time Strauss issued his warning, German military morale was being sapped from within by Willy Brandt and the "non-communist left" which America supported. The "Bundeswehr," the Federal German Army, numbered some 455,000 men at the time, including ground troops, airforce, navy, special services and territorial defense units. Gone was the General Staff noted for its efficiency. An inspector-general was placed over the three arms. Peacetime command was in the hands of the Federal Minister of Defense, a Brandt man. In time of war, Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, a vice-president of the Socialist International, will take over under the over-all strategic command of Nato, now headed by Prince Bernhard's Bilderberg associate, Joseph M. A. Luns.

The new military doctrine forced on the German Army is called internal command (Innere Führung). Its architect is General Count Wolf von Baudissin, son of a Prussian civil servant. American labor made von Baudissin's dismanteling of the German military machine possible in the post-war years when roving labor "ambassadors" were organizing European unions and dispensing Marshal Plan aid. They harped on the evils of militarism, so in 1951, to please them, Conrad Adenauer gave a German labor leader named Theodor Blank the job of forming a framework for the German Army which Americans hawking the virtues of the non-communist left would consider democratic. Blank formed a "cell" composed of leftists. As his program advanced Blank's men were promoted and good generals resigned. Von Baudissin, born May 8, 1907, ended World War II as a commandant. Backed by the Public Services and Transport Union, which he joined, he climbed to command of the European Allied Staff in Nato. From Nato he was sent to teach strategy in Hambourg University. Count von Kielmansegg, with labor support, had become general in command of Nato Forces, Central Europe, by the time he retired in 1968. Blank's third morale-saboteur in uniform was a French huguenot descendant named Ulrich de Mazière whose interest in life was music. A graduate of the Hanover conservatory, he was a concert pianist when he joined the army in 1930. After V-E Day he tried music

publishing and left it in 1951 to join the Blank cell with von Baudissin. Nine years later he was running the school of Internal Command in Coblenz. He later took over the Military Academy in Hanover and rose to become Director-General of the Bundeswehr. "Internal command" which Blank and his three leftist generals made the basis of army doctrine is, roughly, a theory that every soldier should remain first and foremost a citizen. His responsibilities are those of a citizen and he must think for himself under any circumstance. He is told that the Prussian Army formed automats, and this is contrary to democracy. In peacetime the soldier must retain his rights as a citizen and be treated as such, the new line continues. In combat the soldier must decide for himself what tactic to follow. For this reason he must be taught why he is fighting, what he can and cannot do, and how to plan his own strategy to coincide with a general strategy. A sure prescription for confusion. At 4 P.M. the soldier ceases to be a soldier and is free to follow the red flag of the communists or the black flag of the anarchists. Given a system where each soldier makes his own decisions, on the basis of what leftist professors, editors and demonstration-organizers have taught him, the army has lost its underpinnings. In 1966 Chancellor Ludwig Erhard stepped down and the socialist drive to deprive the army of funds began. A year later the opportunity the left was waiting for arrived. A recruit named Schneiss reported for duty with hair down to his shoulders and refused to cut it. The test case which followed lasted 45 days and ended in a compromise which suited the left. Schneiss and his hair carried the fight into the universities. Soon any excuse touched off a strike or a demonstration. Germany's twelve divisions and large reserves were the West's front line of defense. General Grashey, the inspector-general of ground forces, demanded that discipline be restored and that the army act like an army. Brandt's socialists got him out as mobs led by "Red" Rudy Dutschke, the "refugee" from East Berlin, took to the streets shouting "Ho...Ho...Ho Chi Minh!" Von Baudissin demanded that the army abolish all ranks and be run like a private business. He said that when officers complained it was because they were dreaming of a return to Prussian methods. General Johannes Steinhoff, the 57-year-old inspector-general of the airforce and an ace of World War II retaliated in 1969 with his book, "The Road to Messina." Steinhoff warned that the army would be finished if it permitted a philosophy of "good enough." He was drowned out by a socialist campaign against America over accidents involving the Starfighter F-104. Steinhoff said the crashes were due to lack of discipline and insufficient training of pilots and mechanics. He was still fighting when in October 1969 Brandt became chancellor and replaced Gerhard Schroeder, the Christian Democrat minister of defense, with Helmut Schmidt, his fellow socialist. Forty-year-old General Albert Schnez demanded on December 3, 1969, that political action cease in the army, that the press, radio and TV no longer be used to deform the ideas of young soldiers. "Make conscientious objection constitutional," he warned, "and you destroy all discipline."

Most of Germany's discouraged officers agree today that national armies will be a thing of the past by 1980, the year set for the phasing out of national currencies and the adoption of an international currency for Western Europe and, if possible, America. Probably more important than communist subversion in bringing about the collapse of the West's first line of defense from within was the decision taken by powerful men in Washington to advance Willy Brandt and Germany's non-communist left over its anti-communist right, at a time when Russian expansion was rising.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



The Socialist International

"A main message of the monthly magazine Rank and File for Teachers is the need to demoralize our schools," writes Mr. Ian Greig, one of Britain's leading authorities on the conspiratorial role of the Socialist International. When 200 Scotland Yard detectives in a dawn raid swooped down on the homes of four Socialist International members, Mr. Greig produced facts and figures on the "People's Democracy" movement conducting terrorism in Ireland under the socialist banner and in the name of religion.

Over a leftist call-in program on radio station WRNG, in Atlanta, in mid-August, a guest professor of psychiatry pooh-poohed the idea that a leftist conspiracy exists. James Reston, in his column of January 18, 1973, pitied those who disbelieve the charges brought about by Watergate or minimize them as normal political dirty tricks. "There is something more than that in this conspiracy," he wrote. In sum, leftist columnists and professors hold that national conspiracy against "progressives" exists, but that the idea of an international conspiracy of the left is ridiculous "because the left is too inept and lacking in singleness of purpose to carry out such a program," as the psychiatrist in Atlanta put it.

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, which has offices in London and Luxembourg, is an example of how far from inept and lacking in purpose are the conspirators whom WRNG's guest psychiatrist wrote off as inconsequential. Fifty-four socialist parties in thirty-five countries serve as arms of the Socialist International, which we shall refer to as S.I. The main office is above a grocery store on St. John's Wood High Street in London N. W. From this shabby office 114 branches are directed in Britain, 33 of them in greater London and the home counties alone. Lines to other branches span the world.

One must bear in mind that Labor and Socialist are interchangeable, and each labor member of Parliament is a delegate to the S.I. It is the duty of every socialist to help socialists into power and to implement in all countries the policies of the S.I., which holds that national boundaries are non-existent. One of the first tenets of socialism, as of communism, is that once a socialist marxist is installed in office the trend which placed him there must be made irreversible. Neither socialists nor communists admit that a socialist state can backtrack or that voters who have placed a marxist in office can change their minds. Any opposition to socialism is called fascism or neo-fascism, for the picture the charge evokes.

Among the vice presidents of the S.I. are Harold Wilson of Great Britain, François Mitterand of France, Golda Meir of Israel, and Willy Brandt of West Germany. In the S.I. hierarchy are Sicco Mansholt of Holland, Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky of Austria, Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, and Prime Minister Joop van der Uyl of Holland, appointed by Queen Juliana at the urging of Bilderberg leader, Prince Bernhard. In early 1973 Mr. Sicco Mansholt left his post as head of the Common Market Commission in Brussels to take over the infinitely more important leadership of the S.I. The two are interrelated, since the Common Market, or EEC (European Economic Community), is regarded as a "seed group" around which other nations, including eventually the United States, will be gathered as part of an ever-expanding mosaic of socialist states which the S.I. declares is its objective.

Non-marxists complain that NATO, as it has been constituted, has been more an organ for socialist advancement than defense against communism. Through socialist intrigues and CIA's policy of supporting and advancing what it calls "the non-communist left," socialists have had a monopoly on civilian command. Paul-Henri Spaak, known as "Mr. Socialist," was secretary-general of NATO. Today the post is held by Joseph M. A. Luns, Prince Bernhard's longtime associate in the secret Bilderberg conferences and a close friend of Sicco Mansholt. In both cases the West placed its defense against Russia in the hands of men who were anti-communist only in areas where communism and socialism clashed, but who through allegiance to the S.I. were communism's allies in the struggle against nationalism (read patriotism), free enterprise and the capitalistic system. Through an unceasing conspiracy in which socialists and communists presented a common front, governments described as socialist are in power in fourteen countries today. There were fifteen before the fall of Allende in Chile. Nine socialist governments are in power in Europe, the latest being the Joop van der Uyl government in Holland. It, like the Labor Party in Great Britain, belongs to what is known as the Second International.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL was born in London in 1847, when Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels launched their call to arms: "Workers of the World, Unite!" Following a visit of French workers to the London Exposition in 1862 the Workers' International, as it was then called, was formally organized and introduced into France. In 1866 it appeared in Geneva.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL, or "Second Workers' International," emerged from a congress in Paris in 1889. More than workers' unity was necessary for the conquest of power. Programs were needed for particular circumstances. A final doctrine was formulated at a later congress in Paris in September 1900, which held, "In a modern democratic state the conquest of power by the proletariat cannot be realized by sudden action but only through long and careful organizing of the proletariat economically and politically, by the physical and moral regeneration of the working class and the gradual taking over of municipalities and legislative assemblies. But in countries where governing power is centralized, it cannot be taken in fragments. The election of an isolated socialist in a bourgeois body cannot be considered the beginning of normal political conquest but only a forced expedient, transitory and exceptional." In other words, where power is entrenched violent revolution is necessary.

Out of this congress and the ones which followed came the Second International we have today. A reorganization took place in 1923 and another at the congress of Frankfurt in 1951, at the height of the French war in Indo-China. French socialists and communists supported the war for a time as part of an image-building program to present themselves as patriots at home. By '51 the mask could be taken off and orders went out to sabotage the French war effort at home and regiment world pressure abroad. In France the party of the Second International is known as the French Section of the Workers' International (SFIO). It works closely with CIA, the U. S. Information Agency, American cultural attachés and labor representatives.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL, known as the Communist International, was founded by Lenin in March 1919. A year later, in Tours, France, at a congress attended by Ho chi Minh (under the name Nguyen ai Quoc), the majority of the French Socialist Party joined the communists. It was a story that was to repeat itself elsewhere in the years ahead. A leftist slide, once started, progresses to the left. Out of "KOMMunist INTERNAtional" came the Comintern which Stalin dissolved in 1943, to reassure countries skeptical of the alliance with Moscow. It was a change in name only. In 1947 Stalin quietly replaced the Comintern with the Cominform.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL was formed by Leon Trotsky in exile, in 1938. Its aim is permanent revolution through its own international left around the world. It has offspring movements in the U. S., Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Latin America and the Far East.

PEKING'S INTERNATIONAL was born in June 1963 with the publication of Mao Tse-tung's "Twenty-five Points." Its first European party appeared in Switzerland three months later and Berne became Peking's center for espionage, financial transactions and political activity in Western Europe. China and Albania are the only countries where the Peking International is in power. Of the world's 89 communist parties grouping 47 million party members, it is estimated that 17 million party members are in China, 14 million in Russia and 3 million in the 75 communist parties which are not in power. In terms of strength the figures are deceptive. Ian Greig in his book Subversion writes, "There are many strands in the web of subversion. Its basic principles have not changed. Their methods and targets remain constant. Both socialists and communists draw their strength from non-marxists who are tricked into seeing each movement as a champion of their cause. But the cause is always related to a general one: revolution." (Subversion, \$7.50, obtainable through Ian Greig, 30 Innismore Gardens, London, S. W. 7)

HOW GOVERNMENTS MARKED FOR THE KILL ARE IMMOBILIZED. Mr. Greig lays his own government's inability to cope with the conspiracy he analyzes to a phobia about "repression" - sedulously fostered by a great deal of propaganda about the regimes of Spain, Portugal, Greece, Rhodesia and so on. "Sooner than plead guilty to repression," writes Greig, "we prefer to offer the revolutionary open house and the run of the kitchen." He laments that Britons have not changed, only their penchant for ignoring portents. Laughing about Hitler's Mein Kampf and hanging out washing on the Siegfried line has been translated into turning blind eyes and bland tongues on what is skeptically called "reds under the bed." Meanwhile, socialists and communists alike follow Lenin's doctrine that "revolutionaries must be in advance of everyone else in taking up matters of social discontent and in exposing every possible example of government brutality, corruption or inefficiency." The American media and Watergate come to mind. Since we are studying the Second, or Socialist International, its definitions, aims, methods, organizations and operators deserve a glance.

SOCIALISM, according to Whittaker Chambers, is communism with the claws retracted. Paul Dehème, the French political analyst, wrote that socialists exploit the disorders which communists create. Henry Coston, the author of High Finance and Revolutions, states that the aim of socialism is the creation of a mosaic of socialist nations. Winston Churchill said of socialism, "It is the time-tried strategy of communism to help into power weak, left-of-center governments and from their falling hands seize complete control." Mr. Wedgewood Benn, a leading theoretician of the British socialists, declared at his party's conference in early 1973, "Labor's first and prime objective is to bring about a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power and wealth in favor of working people and their families." This is communism's program, only under Mr. Benn's team. Members of the Second International, which includes Harold Wilson's British Labor Party, regard workers, whatever their nation, as citizens of a world-wide socialist state. Their loyalty must be not to national government but to the S.I. Lenin's battle cry, "Workers of the World, Unite!" was a command. Walter Reuther's "International labor solidarity is a trade union obligation" is an argument toward the same end.

Under the doctrine of loyalty to class rather than country, any idea of national interest is rejected. But there are exceptions. Golda Meir is a vice president of the S.I., but it would be foolish to think that Israel's interests ever leave her mind. When Mrs. Meir attended the S. I. congress in Paris on January 13 and 14 on the eve of a French election, it was to encourage France's some 600,000 Jewish voters to support her fellow S.I. vice president, François Mitterand, the President of the French Socialist Party. A socialist victory, Mrs. Meir stated, would tip the scales in France toward a boycott of the Arab states. Mr. Mitterand's program was anti-American. Besides Mrs. Meir, other socialist heads of state in Paris on his invitation were Anker Jorgenson of Denmark, Bruno Kreisky of Austria, Olof Palme of Sweden, Kaleva Sorsa of Finland and Trygve Bratteli of Norway. Willy Brandt eased out of coming by

announcing that he was due to make a state visit a short time later. Palme and the Dutch Labor Party delegate called for socialist condemnation of America for using the threat of renewed bombing to get Hanoi back to the negotiating table. Aside from regimenting votes behind Mitterand in the French elections, socialist objectives were the neutralization of Europe, the dismantlement of NATO, support for Hanoi and expulsion of American forces from Europe. Similar objectives had been adopted by Sicco Mansholt, Bruno Kreisky, Olof Palme and his socialist compatriot, Gunnar Myrdal, at the socialist conference in Helsinki in 1971 and in Stockholm in 1972. At both meetings Russian-type revolution was approved against the West, and a program adopted to make the European Economic Community (EEC) a socialist bloc capable of mediating security accords between the Warsaw Pact countries and the West.

What should give Americans pause is the fact that in November 1967 François Mitterand, the anti-American whose victory in France would tip the power balance of Europe toward the S.I., was given V.I.P. treatment in America by Robert Kennedy and Nelson Rockefeller. McGeorge Bundy conferred with him. Professors and editors hailed him as the man who ran second to de Gaulle in 1965 and called him the pro-American of the French Left. This, though Mitterand and his followers were marching with communist mobs against American presence in Vietnam. On December 5, 1967, the Foreign Policy Association assembled "200 of the most important financial and political figures in America" to hear him, according to the New York Times. It would be simpler to say the most important members of the Foreign Policy Association and the Council on Foreign Relations. As they had done for Willy Brandt in 1957 (H. du B. Reports, August 1973), they were showing that the most important financial and political figures in America - which is to say, the CFR - were behind the French Vice President of the S.I. This brings up the CFR and its links with the Socialist International.

THE CFR OBJECTIVE, as its 1959 study No. 7 on "Basic Aims of U. S. Foreign Policy" makes clear, is a new international order under a one-world dictatorship. Such an order would be socialist, on the theory that if the West goes pink the East will become less red.

On December 9, 1963, Mr. John J. McCloy told the Pilgrims' Society, in London, "European nationalism is endangering unity." The unity he had in mind was surrender to the Common Market, or EEC, into which Europeans were being urged to place their destinies on the argument that only by uniting in a regional super-state would they be strong enough to defy America. It was Mr. McCloy who, as U. S. High Commissioner in Germany in 1947, with the approval of Robert Murphy, provided Joseph Retinger, the Pole, and Duncan Sandys, the British one-worlder, with "ample funds to organize in all European countries a vast youth campaign in favor of the Common Market movement." (Joseph Retinger, Memoirs of an Eminence Grise, edited by Retinger's secretary, John Pomian.)

Mr. McCloy, formerly head of Chase Manhattan Bank and Ford Foundation, was disarmament adviser to JFK. He is a member of the steering committee of the Bilderbergers and chairman of the board of directors of the CFR and Atlantic Institute. The aim of the latter is to bring America into an Atlantic Union based on the Common Market. The Washington Post of September 14, 1973, reported that "a secret but intense lobbying campaign is being waged" for "counter measures" against the Arabs, in an "Oil company offensive (which) is being directed by John J. McCloy, the elder statesman and New York lawyer." The counter measures contemplated, according to the London leftwing OBSERVER, of August 26, 1973, could entail a military invasion of one of the Arab oil-producing states.

Mention of a man of Mr. McCloy's importance in any lineup against rulers of the Arab oil-producing states could not fail to build up tensions capable of leading to a world crisis, yet in 1950 Mr. McCloy was one of the founders of what is now known as the "Council on World Tensions." In 1956 organizations he controlled sided with Russia when France and Britain went into Suez, and brought the wrath of the world Left down

on America when Cambodia was invaded to save the lives of American soldiers. Nowhere has S.I. conspiracy been more apparent, nor the complicity of men belonging to what has been called "America's invisible government," than in the elevating of no-winism in Vietnam to the dignity of national policy.

THE POLICY OF NO-WINISM, which is to say a deliberate rejection of the victory which was in America's national interest was patently treasonable. A nation which forces soldiers to go into battle without trying to end the conflict as soon as possible through victory is guilty of demanding loyalty from the bottom up, without giving loyalty from the top down.

R. H. S. Crossman, of the leading British strategists of the S.I., admitted that it was socialism's aim to prevent American victory in Vietnam. In his "Fabian Essays," Crossman declared, "If freedom is to survive, it is essential that neither the U. S. nor the Soviet Union should win. We must realize that a victory for either side would be a defeat for socialism." (H. du B. Report, July-August, 1973)

It was in socialism's interest, with communist cooperation, that the same international web used Pierre Mendès-France, the French socialist, to bring about French defeat and surrender in 1954, and through its agents prevented the one-hour air strike which would have saved Dien Bien Phu and ended the communist war in Indo-China.

It is interesting to study at random a few of the professors, student leaders and editors who called for American surrender in Vietnam, with no thought of the consequences.

THOSE WHO IMPLEMENTED THE FABIAN POLICY IN AMERICA did so in the name of peace, of which Lenin wrote in his treatise on "The Tasks of the Youth League" in the '20's: "As an ultimate objective 'Peace' simply means communist world control."

Kenneth Galbraith on April 17, 1966, urged the U. S. to begin a "defensive holding in Vietnam and cease bombing." (N. Y. Times, April 19, 1966). On May 7, 1967, Arthur Goldberg declared on national TV that victory was not our goal in Vietnam. February 13, 1968: Edwin O. Reischauer over nation-wide TV: "The U. S. has lost the war." October 27, 1968: Richard M. Nixon, campaigning for the presidency, stated on "Face the Nation": "America must end the war in Vietnam by negotiation." (How do you negotiate with an enemy who has been promised victory?)

October 30, 1968: Robert Kowalski broadcast over NBC: "No responsible U. S. official has mentioned military victory, and this would be impossible anyway." December 5, 1968, on the President's selecting Dr. Kissinger as Security Council chief, J. C. Harsch wrote in his syndicated column: "Kissinger was one of the first among top experts to conclude that military victory in Vietnam is neither possible nor desirable." November 17, 1969, David Lawrence in U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: "Ever since we went to the aid of South Vietnam there have been pressures inside the United States. These have been called 'political!' Basically they were influences which catered to pacifist elements and sought to sway the uninformed citizens who never really know how or why the war was being lost."

March 6, 1970: Indiana University Professor Keith A. Winsell wrote in the Indianapolis News: "Virtually every intelligent observer has agreed that a policy of victory in Vietnam is a fantasy that must be abandoned." (The line of the S.I. was what Indiana University students were being taught.) May 1, 1970, London Daily Telegraph: "Mr. Lindsay, Mayor of New York, told a cheering crowd of 2,000 students at the University of Philadelphia that he regards the young men who refuse army service because of the Vietnam war as heroes."

UPI, New York, June 4, 1970: "43 Nobel Winners urge U. S. Leave Indochina War."

Newsweek, December 21, 1970: "Richard Nixon was elected on a pledge not to seek a military solution to the war."

On January 24, 1971, David Ifshin, President of the National Student Association, announced that mass actions would take place to muster support for a "peace treaty" which American student leaders had negotiated in Hanoi. March 30, 1971: Leftist radio woman reporter "Mickey," over station WRNG, Atlanta, told her listeners to "flood the President with letters and telegrams demanding that we pull out of Vietnam."

THE NEXT PHASE. Pending a Middle East outbreak which could catapult Mr. John J. McCloy's anti-Arab lobby into the news, the new S.I. objective is defeat for Portugal, Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, in Africa, and strengthening of the Common Market in Europe. Though its inciters in academe deny it, the conspiracy advances.

In Germany Willy Brandt's socialist government is compiling files on members of 129 organizations described as "nationalist."

"Such is the arrogance of the left," Mr. Nicholas Scott, the British Conservative M.P., has observed, "to challenge their thinking is attacked as divisive. Nothing short of a revolution followed by some phoenix-like Maoist paradise will ever satisfy them."

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



Europe-US relations

The Year of the Grand Disillusion was what TIME of September 3, 1973, called it. President Nixon had said it was going to be the year of Europe and declared, "We have paved the way for substantial progress in Atlantic relations in the coming months." The truth was, the way had been paved for a blowup and 1973 might more adequately be called the year of the end of the road. Now, with the Middle East aflame, the President's power destroyed, America shaken by a vicious press, our army demoralized by leftist agitators and a no-winism war and Mr. Kissinger awarded a peace prize for negotiating surrender, the question Americans might ask is: How did it happen? The answer is a long story that started in the forties, when men who rose under Roosevelt launched America on the road that led leftward and downward, and called it progress.

THE POST-WAR ERA FOUND AMERICAN PRESTIGE AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH. The Marshall Plan made war-ruined Europe's comeback possible. The catch was, Marshall Plan aid was dispensed by leftists, from Paul Hoffman downward. Scurrying labor organizers used the money to form socialist armies and called them unions. Then the unions were regimented under American command -- like the allies under Eisenhower during the war.

The new political coalition in labor union form was called the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and finally based in Brussels. Americans who financed it were told they were fighting communism at labor level. The public was conned into thinking that "non-communist left" was synonymous with anti-communist, and the socialist force that would be communism's way-clearer was formed. With the AFL-CIO in America behind it and a lobby amassing votes in UN, labor unions in 107 nations became more powerful than their governments. The monarchy was toppled in Italy and the way cleared for Fiat-driving Reds. Read "OSS - The Secret History of America's first CIA," by R. Harris Smith, for an idea how it was done. Read Churchill's account of King Victor Emmanuel's withdrawal from the war for an account of how Roosevelt wanted to do it sooner.

John J. McCloy, of Council on Foreign Relations and Bilderberg meetings fame, was U. S. High Commissioner in Germany when Germany's Reds were being groomed to take over as socialists. A Polish political and social parasite named Joseph Retinger was looking for money to promote a scheme to package Western Europe in a single community with its own government. McCloy made the funds available, and Robert Murphy, then U. S. ambassador to Belgium, joined in. Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian socialist, was the movement's chairman and Averell Harriman one of its leading American supporters.

RUSSIA WATCHED AS AMERICANS UNDERMINED THE WEST. France was bogged down in a war in Indochina which men who rose under Roosevelt had worked to set in motion. French socialist leaders who in time were to help the communists make it a no-win war and then take responsibility for surrender were being pushed upward by a former head of the American Communist Party named Jay Lovestone, who the SUNDAY TIMES of London later admitted was "handling the more hectic work" of U. S. State Department Intelligence in Paris at the time. (London SUNDAY TIMES, April 28, 1968)

Indians were being urged to move faster in kicking out the British. In the Dutch East

Indies a revolutionary named Sukarno was being backed against the Dutch. A labor union find named Habib Bourguiba was being inflated for leadership in Tunisia and a coffee-house conspirator named Mehdi ben Barka had been selected by "labor ambassador" Irving Brown and his bosses to become the future leader of Morocco. Leftists were being urged to launch another civil war in Spain and African revolts against Portugal, France and England were in the works. This, while Americans were told that friendship with Europe was being cemented.

ON MARCH 7, 1948, A TREATY OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY AGAINST RUSSIA was signed by France, Britain, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. America was asked to come in and make it an Atlantic Accord. At the same time a European Organization for Economic Development was being set up in The Hague as a framework for a political united Europe.

ON APRIL 4, 1949, THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON WAS SIGNED. NATO was born and the nation whose leftists were clearing the way for Moscow in every colony of her allies became the military leader of the West. By paying 75% of the Atlantic Alliance's budget, the small group running America purchased the right to plant leftist information officers, cultural attachés, aid administrators, labor agitators and CIA operators in the countries concerned. All Americans were told was that they were paying for Europe's defense. If Europeans complained, they were a bunch of ingrates. From 1946 to 1955 our burden was bearable because our trade balance was some \$38 billion in our favor. 96% of the excess, from 1946 to '49, was due to exports. But by 1950 Europe was on its way to recovery and the favorable balance began to fall. Still the necessity of American leadership was never questioned. We had nuclear supremacy and John Foster Dulles said that any aggression would meet massive retaliation. The non-Left in Europe swallowed its resentment in return for that assurance.

FROM 1958 ONWARD THE BALANCE TURNED IN EUROPE'S FAVOR. Yet Washington continued to throw away treasure on foreign aid, the UN, and uncollectible loans. Gold reserves plummeted and short term notes piled up. By the time Kennedy was elected in 1960 the national debt had tripled from what it was in 1948, to roughly the total of our gold reserves in Fort Knox. Labor was pricing American exports off the foreign market, but politicians continued appropriating money to enrich the leaders of ex-colonies we had "liberated" from countries that made them viable. An English wag called it "money paid by poor people in a rich country to rich people in poor countries."

A chill wind was beginning to blow from Europe. On January 11, 1958, the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune mentioned, but barely, that "Irving Brown, the European representative of the AFL-CIO, provided the funds for the Union of Civil Aviation which is paralyzing French airports." A month later LIFE, of February 3, 1958, devoted two pages to Irving Brown as America's "Envoy for Labor - Fighting Reds in European Unions." It was drivel. He and the ICFTU were using union money and power to back Algerians who intended to make Algeria the revolution capital of the world and leader of the Holy War against Israel. Everywhere they were advancing leftists. Paul-Henri Spaak had been secretary-general of NATO since 1956, but Spaak's goal was not to keep the West anti-Red but to make it pink. He was using NATO to make socialists the arbiters between East and West. His fellow socialists - the Foot brothers in England, ICFTU leaders in Brussels, Mendès-France in France and Irving Brown all over the map - were knifing the French army in Algeria while pretending to be their allies against Russia.

Socialist planners surely knew they were destroying the western alliance, but apparently they thought the European Economic Community (EEC) would become political and take its place. French defeat in Algeria, they figured, would bring a leftist government into power in France. The French Right, in a death spasm, brought in de Gaulle, who in the end gave the international Left what it wanted in Algeria, and placated his frustrated army by kicking American forces out of France.

ALGERIA WAS NATO'S CANCER. From the moment the revolt started on November 1, 1954, the AFL-CIO and its "empire," the ICFTU in Brussels, were behind the Algerians. Reports on American interference piled up in French offices. In June 1955 the special bulletin of the AFL-CIO, published in French for circulation among French and African unions, carried an article by Lieut. Col. Robert Esmet Rhodes, who had headed the North African section of OSS during the war. Rhodes called on French workers and free nations to intervene in North Africa "against the colonial despotism of France which is threatening the Western Alliance in North Africa as it did in Indochina." A little over a year later, on October 22, 1956, a DC-3 carrying the terrorist leader, Ben Bella, was diverted to Algiers by the French army. In his briefcase were papers compromising CIA. CIA anger against the French knew no bounds. It was as though agents in the highest levels in Washington were working to destroy European cooperation with America.

Britain and France landed in Suez and Washington sided with Moscow in demanding their withdrawal. On March 26, 1958, the Los Angeles Times carried a column by E. H. Hutchison calling for complete Arab unification as a move beneficial to the Middle East and "in the best interests of the United States." The truth was, Arab unity against Israel, and against America for being friendly to her, was a long-term objective of the Algerian war. Yet America, from government to mass media and labor unions, was helping it along. American professors signed letters urging French professors and students to hamper the war effort. A few years later America was fighting in Vietnam and French professors and students returned the favor. While Mr. Hutchison called in the Los Angeles Times for a cutoff of NATO weapons for French troops, Marguerite Higgins was La Passionaria of the Algerians in the New York Herald Tribune.

ON JULY 16, 1959, DE GAULLE MET PRIVATELY WITH SPAAK and told him that French forces would never be integrated in NATO under American command. Irving Brown was still assuring unionized Americans that their fears for Israel were unfounded. His efforts to direct North African nationalism into "channels of democracy," he told the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "would destroy the totalitarian forces of the Arab world and make for unity between the Arab countries and Israel." (Algeria in Turmoil, by Michael K. Clark, p. 333, soft-cover edition) Ten days after de Gaulle's meeting with Spaak, on July 26, 1959, the Paris edition of the New York Times carried a story by Thomas F. Brady announcing that 29 Algerian students were being flown to America on planes routed by State Department so that they would not touch French soil, where the General Union of Algerian Students which selected them was outlawed as a communist organization. Traveling on Tunisian passports, with 17 scholarships from State Department and 12 from the National Students Association, which was acting as a CIA front, the men who twelve years later would be sheltering twenty-seven international revolutionary organizations in Algiers were headed for America to get their training. What politician was going to throw away the labor vote by telling America where we were heading?

ON JULY 6, 1960, SPAAK APPEALED TO CHRISTIAN HERTER. De Gaulle was ending colonialism; why not help him get the nuclear weapon he was determined to have? Herter refused to come through. The AFL-CIO had put Jay Lovestone in UN to regiment the votes of the so-called emerging nations and Walter Reuther was courting the Africans. It was no time to give Europeans an A-bomb. On December 1, 1960, after Kennedy's election, Jay Lovestone wrote to African Reds in UN, telling them 1960 would go down in history as the "Year of Africa" but they must still "serve the cause of world peace" by uniting in the drive to run the French out of Algeria, just as they had run the Belgians out of the Congo. Lovestone should have known it would be only a matter of time before a hard-pressed President would be calling for an American "Year of Europe," with no takers.

KENNEDY'S ELECTION HAD BEEN DREADED BY THE PRINCIPAL NATO POWER IN EUROPE. On July 3, 1957, Paris-Press gave front-page space to his attack on French policy from the Senate floor. The paper said Kennedy was using the Algerian war to gain the democratic nomination for the presidential elections ahead. On May 29, 1959, the same

paper carried Kennedy's demand that the U. S. force France to grant Algeria independence. He said the war was depriving NATO of weapons, weakening the allies and threatening the West's bases in North Africa. (Ambassador Charles Yost had just given away the French airfield in Morocco, which did not even belong to us, and Algerian independence doomed the NATO bases in Libya as well as the government that was friendly to us.) On May 29, 1961, G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams addressed the African labor leaders Brown and Lovestone had mobilized, and our allies were told in no uncertain terms that when their interests clashed with the Africans' NATO's interests would be sacrificed. "You need not ask yourselves whether America will be guided by her alliance with colonialists or her revolutionary traditions," Williams told the Africans. "We will continue to give the young African unions our moral and material support, as we have in the past, either directly or indirectly through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels." U. S. Information Service's eager-beavers printed "Soapy's" speech in French for distribution in Europe and North Africa. It was on U.S.I.S. bookshelves in December, 1961, when Irving Brown gave the Algerians another labor union check for \$10,000 (La Nation Française, December 6, 1961) to join the millions in Swiss banks over which Algerians were still killing each other ten years later.

BY THAT TIME SECRETARY OF STATE HERTER knew cooperation with France had ended. Spaak resigned from NATO and Henry Cabot Lodge, in Paris as Director-General of the Atlantic Institute, was talking nonsense about turning the NATO military alliance into a political "Atlantic Community." (America's Future, February 2, 1962) "The Institute's objectives have been attained in ending colonialism," Lodge told the Atlanticists on May 24, 1962. "Now is the time to put its principles into practice."

BY MID-1962 THE ALGERIANS WERE FREE AND ABLE TO START TEARING UP TREATIES. Irving Brown's crusade was won. The cutthroats Joe Kraft had praised in the New York Times and Ben Bradlee (now with the Washington Post) had almost been expelled from France for glorifying in 1956, were able to seize property, murder Europeans and kidnap French women into brothels in strict legality. A month later Ben Bella, whose 1956 arrest sent CIA into tantrums, offered 200,000 Algerian soldiers for a holy war against Israel. Irving Brown, his job in Algeria accomplished, was appointed on March 29, 1962, to represent the ICFTU in UN and the AFL-CIO in the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels. He declared he would "seek to make the ICFTU the real voice of the workers of the world in the councils of UN." (N. Y. Times, March 30, 1962)

LESS THAN A MONTH LATER THE PRETENSE OF ANTI-COMMUNISM ENDED. ICFTU Secretary-General Omar Becu went to Mexico City and told Mexican unions, "The ICFTU does not serve any particular ideology or military bloc." (ICFTU press and radio release, April 19, 1962) Two months after Becu's admission that the ICFTU was not anti-communist George Meany went to Paris to form a Common Market Joint Trade Union Advisory Committee, and promised that 25% of AFL-CIO's income would be available to impose labor's policies. SPECTACLE DU MONDE of July 1962 carried a terse announcement: "American labor leaders - who have already played an important role in the Algerian affair - have just made a trip to Paris to contact Spanish refugees. The AFL-CIO will accord the latter their financial and moral support." Spain and Portugal were next in line for trouble. Of immediate concern, however, was the election in France. HUMAN EVENTS of December 15, 1962, reported that de Gaulle "had evidence that the U. S. intervened in the recent French elections in an effort to defeat Gaullist party candidates.....American trade unions sent no less than \$3 million to the French socialists who made common cause with the communists."

Yet, Irving Brown, through whose hands the money flowed, boasted in the Rockford (Illinois) Register-Republic of January 6, 1963, of communism's enmity toward him and the ICFTU. If anyone had cause to hate Brown and the government which tolerated his operations it was Europe's non-marxist leaders who were being harassed by political strikes. The Wall Street Journal of February 4, 1963, reported that American unions

had pumped \$2 million into foreign labor organizations in 1962, "to support strikes, organize drives, train leaders and propagandize for pro-union legislation." Every force America organized and financed on the technicality that it was "non-communist leftist" was working against the West. Even so, on October 3, 1966, the Bridgeport Sunday Post proclaimed, "The Red Star is Setting...For years Communism has been sliding downhill in organized labor around the world."

1966 WAS THE YEAR DE GAULLE KICKED AMERICAN FORCES OUT OF FRANCE. It was the culmination of a long train of events. In April 1958 President Eisenhower sent Robert Murphy to Europe with a letter which caused the fall of the Fourth Republic by its peremptory order that the French government accede to Algerian demands. It cleared the way for de Gaulle's return to power. Thinking that de Gaulle might elect to win the Algerian war, Murphy played the socialists, who were making common cause with the communists, against him. On Wednesday afternoon, April 16, 1958, Murphy had summoned Pierre Commin, assistant secretary-general of the French Socialist Party, to the American embassy to offer American support in the fight to block de Gaulle. No one at that time had any way of knowing that de Gaulle was going to don the pink costume Omar Becu wore in Mexico. The Algerians could have been defeated but with Washington and the labor unions of 107 countries behind them the fire would have been rekindled. Instead of trying to win, de Gaulle elected to join the Arab camp and play it against the West. America had replaced the French in Indochina so de Gaulle played the Hanoi card when our own turn came to fight there.

ON JANUARY 8, 1973, THE ICFTU, into which American workers poured millions because Brown told them it was fighting communism, called on Nixon to cease military activity in Vietnam. It was tantamount to telling Hanoi to stand firm. On October 5, with his influence destroyed at home and America in retreat abroad, President Nixon called for "a ringing declaration of common principles and a new union with Western Europe." It made no sense. George Schultz had declared in Moscow two days before that 1973 would see the U. S. in the role of "Russia's leading partner."

BOMBERS FOR BAGHDAD. While they were talking, the first supersonic TU-22 Russian bombers were being unloaded in Iraq. Known to NATO under the code-name "Backfin," the TU-22 had never been delivered to a foreign power before. Amidst ringing speeches about a new Atlantic union, one news item was completely ignored:

THE WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, the great pro-Red labor confederation which the ICFTU had been expressly formed to oppose, held its 38th congress on September 30, 1973, in Evian, the city where the short-lived Algerian treaty with France was signed. Western papers for the most part neglected to print the communiqué stating the World Confederation was "moving towards a unionism capable of coordinating its struggle on the international scale and therefore forming a rapprochement with the ICFTU in Brussels." The ICFTU, into which American captives of the closed shop had poured so many millions, had become, as the French press put it, "dominated by the powerful labor organizations of Germany, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries" - socialist-neutralist every one.

The Common Market countries had enough oil for approximately two months the day the labor congress in Evian broke up.

ONE WEEK LATER, ON OCTOBER 7, 1973, the fourth war between Israel and the Arabs began. The London TIMES of October 11, 1973, soberly observed that what could become a major conflict had started because Israel "overestimated the political risk in giving back territory to her defeated enemies and underestimated the military risk involved in holding on to it." By that time America and Russia were waging war by proxy again.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH observed that overnight "in some ideological quarters the rapacious military-industrial complex, directed from the Pentagon" became the "Arsenal

of Democracy. And such items as Phantom strike aircraft are, for the time being, no longer characteristically-murderous-fruits-of-American-corporate-capitalism-bringing-death-and-destruction-to-Third-World-peoples-when-what-is-really-needed-is-the-death-and-destruction-of-the-true-enemy-which-is-poverty."

In France the government was pro-Arab and the Left torn between Moscow and Tel Aviv. Britain was officially neutral, the UN impotent and the Common Market determined to stay on safe ground: peace. The North Africans for whom Irving Brown had lobbied, raised money, and conned dues-paying workers, were sending expeditionary forces to Syria and Egypt and cutting America off from oil. The Algerians whom State Department and CIA brought to America on Tunisian passports and in planes routed to bypass France were in government offices and intelligence cells working against the West.

So died the year of Europe.

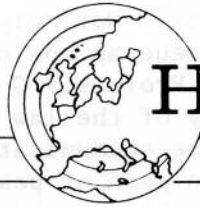
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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



FOREIGN POLICY OF TV

"We are," says NBC News Vice President Reuven Frank, "the most nervous and guilty industry in the country."

TIME, APRIL 26, 1968

caused Americans to do some overdue thinking on their media.

Other Americans in position to know have said as much as Mr. Frank. On October 21, 1969, Joseph Alsop wrote, "Consider for example the situation in New York, where the liberals have by now obtained an all but complete monopoly of the so-called media." Now Watergate has

caused Americans to do some overdue thinking on their media. What do Europeans say of the honesty of television in general and ours in particular? Mr. Robert Conquest wrote in the London Daily Telegraph of November 3, 1973, "The 1972 election was fought on the issues. The present campaign is designed to reverse that verdict by switching public attention to a single and exaggerated point - even if the cost is the virtual destruction of the American political system." Mr. Conquest's was one of the most objective articles on the offensive to bring down the government and replace it with men acceptable to the left. Similar observations by Peregrine Worsthorne on the "assault by press" as viewed from London are worth quoting: "So the immaculate Cox, the pillar of righteousness, has himself been caught out in a breach of confidence, a leak to his own party chiefs. When 'progressives' start praising each other's integrity, count your spoons."

He continued, "That the Nixon Administration is imperfect is obvious. So are all the others in the real world. That he has mishandled the problem is undeniable: his ineptness in making belated concessions to an unappeasable host and in meeting his critics on their own ground, is quite extraordinary. That his selection of second and third rank subordinates was dreadful is also clear enough." Then Mr. Worsthorne asks, "But who introduced into American life the notion that intense political conviction excuses breaches of the law? One seems to remember that the defense of the frightful Ellsberg and his accomplices was on precisely these lines.

"No attack on Nixon need be accepted (here or in the United States) from any of those who branded the bombing of Hanoi, less than year ago, as 'indiscriminate bombing,' 'worse than Hiroshima,' and have not yet retracted and apologized for what was even then plainly a lie. Most of Nixon's shriller critics are eliminated at this single stroke against both their sincerity and their credibility."

Mr. Worsthorne, writing with the perspective of distance, recognized that "under present arrangements there is no current method of obtaining justice for those involved in Watergate.....The Democratic Presidents, liberal heroes and all, have depended on local machines which were corrupt and which they knew very well to be corrupt..... Nixon, whatever his faults, has long shown a general wish to preserve the essential powers of the Presidency. In refusing to contest the legality of the 1960 election, won by the absence of the Republican votes thrown into Lake Michigan, his motive was to avoid dividing the nation on the Presidential legitimacy. In pressing the prosecution of Ellsberg, who had leaked the confidences of not his but the previous Democratic administration, he showed the same concern for the past, present and future status of the Presidency."

"His persecutors take the opposite line. They are prepared to ruin America's institutions - in some cases ruin America herself.....The sole obstacle to settlement was the

absurd and now rather frayed high-mindedness of Cox. Not only American partisans, but the BBC's own reporter have represented the issue as one of whether President Nixon is above the law. This is gross stuff. As Professor Goodhart has pointed out, there are certain privileged areas - the inability of the law to force a wife to witness against her husband, a lawyer to reveal the communications of his client, a priest to violate the confessional -- in which the gain of possible evidence is thought to be more than offset by the social harm which would arise. The President's privilege is one of these. Reform is needed, but not through one-sided and destructive panics. Meanwhile, let us suggest that every time Congress sets up a committee to investigate the President each of its members should himself be vetted by a Presidential committee. The first stone might then be long in coming."

Robert Conquest of the Daily Telegraph wrote of his own profession: "How wicked of Nixon to accuse the press of hysteria! We can judge by our own Washington men. One of them has told us, and in a serious tone, that there is talk of the danger of a military coup d'etat in Washington. Perhaps, in the circles he moves in. Others have spoken of 'Gestapo' tactics. But actually the Gestapo's method of coping with a German citizen who visited an enemy capital in time of war and sneered at German prisoners there would quite likely have not been to cause trouble with her income tax."

Mr. Conquest was expressing the thoughts of millions of intelligent Europeans. The host he described as "unappeasable," no matter how many concessions are made to it, is as unappeasable in Europe as it is in America, for it is international. What we have been witnessing in America through 1973 is the left's "second chance" - a tactic for removing after elections men who were not defeated at the polls. It is a process that can be repeated over and over, given the cooperation of a biased media, and, as Mr. Conquest points out, those commanding the agitating will not be satisfied until they have the whole.

OPERATION SALAMI was the name given to red takeovers in Central Europe when a communist minority in the government, supported by labor unions in the streets, was able to remove the left's enemies one at a time and block government measures to protect itself. A harassed government bought peace by sacrificing one man after another. Singly each ground-yielding seemed unimportant. But each was a thin slice of the salami and the knife moved upward. In the end power was in the hands of the "unappeasable host." Television changed the mechanics but the tactic is still "Operation Salami." When young revolutionaries passing as youthful idealists taunted law officers and took over universities, Peregrine Worsthorne described them in the London Sunday Telegraph, as hordes of students mobilized in front of cameras for leftist causes.

"The protest industry has done what war and the slump failed to do.....Let there be no illusions on that score. The protest industry is the modern equivalent of the mobThe rule of the mob is never right, since it rests on force rather than law. The protest industry has toppled governments in France and America, forced de Gaulle and Johnson into retirement. But here (in England) it has done something more important. It has not forced this government to abdicate power; it has forced it to abdicate responsibility.....The principle has been conceded that if a minority threatens violence on a large enough scale the government will give way; not go away as did de Gaulle and Johnson, but give way."

THE MODERN MOB - INCITED BY MODERN PROFESSORS. Taking up the theme that the protest industry is the modern equivalent of the mob, Mr. Tibor Szamuely wrote in the Daily Telegraph of June 6, 1970, "The new mob is the mob of the left-wing intelligentsia - contemptuous of the opinions and interests of the mass of the people, advocating violence in order to force their views upon the majority.....What we are faced with today is a deliberate attempt by the extreme left to impose their will upon the nationWe are dealing with a small subversive nucleus, surrounded by a much larger group of mindless 'intellectual' hoodlums and enjoying the support of a body of respectable middle-class individuals.....But however reprehensible the behaviour of

students, the ultimate responsibility rests with those of their teachers who slyly encourage them and infect them with their own spirit of intolerance.....Cases of professorial incitement to student rioting are too numerous to list. What else can one call it when the Principal of Dundee University announces in advance that no student would be disciplined for disrupting a speech of Enoch Powell?....

"What we are beginning to experience is not mob rule in the old-fashioned sense of the word, but the tyranny of the left: The rule of a self-appointed, intolerant minority consumed by hatred of British traditions." "British" might be replaced by "American," "French," "German," or any nation in the West.

WESTERN DEFEATS. Senator Sam Ervin stated that there was no sign of international direction in the protest industry's actions in America during the war in Vietnam. On the contrary, the smooth manner in which the West's interlocking protesters, journalists and cameramen moved as a single body from one destructive operation to another has proven Senator Ervin wrong. Mr. Evelyn King wrote in the Daily Telegraph of October 8, 1971, "The despairing attitude of the French media to their troops fighting in Algeria brought that country to revolution. The American example is still before us and the end is not yet. American television, cross-examining soldiers and magnifying agony in close-up, not only defeated the American Army, but all but broke the American nation. Whichever view was right, the power of the media, thus exercised, and the power of the President, thus exercised, could not exist."

TV IN AMERICA. The portrayal of the riots in Chicago during the Democratic Convention of 1968, the war in Vietnam, the campus upheavals should have left no doubt of TV's slanting. Yet an AP dispatch from New York on May 18, 1971, began, "Cronkite Hits 'Conspiracy' Against Press." Mr. Cronkite declared, "Evidence buttresses the suspicion that the Nixon Administration has conceived, orchestrated and is now conducting a program to reduce the effectiveness of a free press, and its prime target is television." Though Mr. Cronkite would be the first to label "kook" and "lunatic fringer" anyone who used the term conspiracy in relation to the left's monopoly of the airwaves, he wrote, "There is a clear indication on the part of this administration of a grand conspiracy to destroy the credibility of the press."

In 1973, at the height of the drive by the American media to destroy the administration, an editorialist on the London Sunday Telegraph of July 22 declared, "Nothing about the BBC is more irritating than its arrogant assumption that broadcasters are some new form of priesthood with whom the laity has no right to interfere." The same might be said of Cronkite and his colleagues in America.

On June 3, 1973, the London Sunday Times headed a story, "Nixon loses his battle to control public TV." The President's aides were accused of showing "open hatred" of public TV's current affairs and discussion group programs which were critical of Nixon's domestic and foreign policies. "To make matters worse, private financiers of public TV are beginning to back away from the political smell," Britishers were told, "Chief among them being the Ford Foundation, which froze an \$8.5 million fund until the industry could demonstrate that the White House was no longer on its back." Of Ford Foundation's funding of leftist causes, which would explain the millions for TV, Lord Thompson's Sunday readers were not told a word.

America has no mass circulation paper as critical of the leftist bias of TV as London's Daily Telegraph is of BBC. Yet, on October 30, 1973, the Daily Telegraph gave space to a dispatch criticizing Nixon's condemnation of certain commentators as guilty of "outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting."

In Paris, on November 3, 1973, the International Herald Tribune carried Senator Lowell P. Weicker's charges of a White House plot to "tear down the institutions of broadcast journalism." It came at a time when French TV was under a worse attack than our own.

THE COGWHEELS OF TV AND THE PRESS IN FRANCE: Aside from the official organs of the Communist Party, one of the most anti-Western and anti-American weeklies in France is Le Nouvel Observateur, whose editor, a North African named Ben Said who took the name of Jean Daniel, was given a full-page in NEWSWEEK of May 14, 1973, in which to have his say on Watergate. Daniel's leading assistant is a protégé of America-hater Jean-Paul Sartre known as Olivier Todd (real name Oblatt) and NEWSWEEK's French authority. Thinly disguised as Ben Said, alias Clement Deo, Jean Daniel is the anti-Western editor of La Pensée Nouvelle in Jean Raspail's powerfully shocking book LE CAMP DES SAINTS, in which starving, savage hordes encouraged by do-gooders invade Europe.

In 1966 Mr. Daniel (who was French correspondent for The New Republic), sent a Red "Mata Hari" named Michèle Ray to Vietnam. She spent four months with the Green Berets, learning and photographing all she could, then, in January 1967 went over to the enemy. There was no excuse for our being taken in; she was accredited as a correspondent for Le Nouvel Observateur, which had supported Ho Chi Minh for years. Yet Walter Cronkite did a sob story on January 25, 1967, on the "poor girl in enemy hands." Cronkite, who in May 1971 bleated about the news media's "reputation for impartiality."

When Miss Ray returned to Paris she filled Daniel's weekly with Hanoi propaganda for a time, then went to Bolivia to sing the praises of Che Guevara and accuse the Americans of killing him. It taught neither the Americans nor the Vietnamese a thing. They welcomed Olivier Todd as her successor, despite his leftist news programs on French TV. On November 29, 1967, Todd's feature story in Nouvel Observateur was headed, "Soldiers are dead because the candidate Johnson had to have the American flag flying over Hill 875." The truth was, soldiers were dead because Todd and Jean Daniel had never missed an opportunity to encourage the enemy.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of March 11, 1968, reported from its Paris correspondent: "There is no doubt of the systematic unfriendliness of Government-controlled TV reporting on the U. S. Emphasis goes on brave North Vietnamese peasants digging in under American bombs, corrupt South Vietnamese officials. Innuendo and implication, indirect attacks are regularly critical of the U. S. Experts selected for round-table television are overwhelmingly anti-American. Only on rare occasions does the U. S. get an even break - and then only to refute charges of bias." (Emphasis theirs)

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT should have but did not single out the weekly TV news magazine, "Panorama," run by Olivier Todd, whom the New York Times of June 15, 1970, described as a "liberal" quitting his job because of government interference. What happened was, the government refused to let Todd use scenes from an old Algerian propaganda film, showing French soldiers torturing Algerians, so Mr. Todd, who had never been moved by the verified torture and mutilation of Frenchmen, claimed he could no longer "morally and journalistically assume the responsibility for PANORAMA."

MINUTE, the Paris weekly, of October 31, 1973, described the government TV from which Todd moved to NEWSWEEK as "purely and simply in the hands of a 'soviet' composed of communists and their unions."

When the ex-socialist head of French radio and TV recently quit, rather than face a showdown, NEWSWEEK ran a boxed, almost full-page report which might have been - and probably was - written by Todd, their contributing editor on France and one of French TV's most pro-red offenders. Dire financial consequences had been threatened, Americans were told, unless the general director of French TV "rooted out an alleged - but non-existent - 'communist hotbed' in the network's cultural division." The clampdown, according to NEWSWEEK, was not to prevent employees from turning French channels into agitprop networks for red causes but to make it a "more faithful diffuser of government views."

The same struggle between anti-leftist and entrenched reds, with slanted papers pro-

pecting the latter, is going on in England. It is constant and international, and the factors are no different from those found in France or in CBS, NBS and ABC.

ENGLAND AND THE BBC: The Hon. Philip Goodhart, Member of Parliament, wrote in the Daily Telegraph of November 24, 1971, "The BBC can recruit its administrative and editorial staff only from those who apply for jobs; and for understandable reasons a career at the BBC is likely to have an unusually strong appeal to people with extreme Left-wing views. After all, a bright young university graduate of moderate or Right-wing views can still choose between an enviable number of careers. There is trade and industry, there is the Civil Service, there are the learned professions and even the Church or the armed forces. For a young man of regular habits and regular views there is an enormous choice.

"But very few disciples of Che Guevara want to work for Barclays Bank or for Shell. A young woman who feels that instant revolution is the only cure for the ills of mankind is unlikely to enroll in the Ministry of Transport Industries or even the Scottish Office. The BBC can, however, offer an attractive career to those who wish to communicate ideas for the radical transformation of society and so it is hardly surprising that the BBC does attract recruits from all shades of Left-wing opinion."

Writing on our war in Vietnam, Mr. Goodhart deplored "the role of the American press and television in producing a collapse of American morale. More than five years ago after a visit to Vietnam," he continued, "I wrote a letter to the American ambassador in Saigon recommending that more attention should be paid to the impact of the media on public opinion. 'The Vietcong can never beat you,' I argued, 'but the New York Times and the Columbia Broadcasting System can.'"

Sir Robert Fraser, who retired in October 1970 as Director-General of Australian TV, states openly, "TV is a danger to democracy." One moment of TV, in particular, stabbed him like a stiletto. In 1968 during the student riots in Paris, a French girl who joined the supporting demonstration in London was asked by a TV reporter what she thought she was accomplishing. "Well, we've got the lot of you here," she replied frankly. Of America Sir Robert was almost prophetic: "Even if the rhetoric of revolution and vilification of governmental authority is never translated into deed, the constant excoriation of America's institutions and leaders may destroy their legitimacy in the eyes of other segments of society."

Mr. Evelyn King, another Conservative Member of Parliament, warns openly that the BBC has its own policies, which are conceived by men who, unlike politicians, are "irresponsible." "No one consistently listening," he says, "could doubt the intention of the BBC to bring influence to bear on the Vietnam war contrary to the wishes of Government. It is all too dangerous to argue that in this case the BBC was right and the Government wrong. Nor is the Corporation over-scrupulous in propagating its views. The selective use of sadistic photographs of soldiers who appear to suffer only in countries whose governments the BBC happens to dislike creates justifiable criticism.

"Twenty-Four Hours and the World at One are examples. Named individuals, often of known political affiliation, are allowed day after day for years on end to give their particular interpretation of events, and often their opinions as well, and the whole vast propaganda organization of broadcasting is at their disposal.

"No democratic country can long tolerate such a process. Nor has any individual, unelected and chosen behind closed doors, the moral right to a daily audience of millions upon whom to inflict his personal political thinking, however worthy that thinking may be. The BBC in its clawing after ever larger audiences, has confused drama with news. Drama has its own conventions. News--and particularly that kind of news which affects great issues of war and peace and from such a source as the BBC--should be impersonal and impartial. It is neither one nor the other."

It is easy to understand how the American public, subjected to hour after hour, day after day of the sort of television Britons and Frenchmen are condemning, became so worked up over the refusal of the President to hand over his notes and tapes on Watergate to a Senate committee.

Still, NEWSWEEK of July 5, 1971, and the American media in general had nothing but praise for CBS president Frank Stanton for refusing to give his notes, films and tapes to Representative Harley O. Staggers when the House Commerce Investigating Committee was investigating a CBS production unfavorable to the Pentagon. Mr. Stanton's notes and tapes quite likely would have divulged thefts of papers and information from the heart of America's defense set-up worse than Watergate or the raid on the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Stanton was also supported by the Washington Post and the New York Times. Some 175 American papers use the New York Times News Service (to say nothing of an unknown number abroad). When a Federal Judge limited the number of newsmen to five who would be permitted to cover the trial of eight anti-war activists in Gainesville, Florida, in July 1973, ten Florida newspapers owned by the New York Times filed suit. To swell the tide of pro-defendant "news" each wanted its own correspondent at the trial. How many other papers does the New York Times own in America's other forty-nine states, besides providing a news service which gives 175 American cities the New York Times under a local name?

On March 8, 1973, the Washington Post expressed its surprise that CBS should cancel temporarily the showing of "Sticks and Bones," - "A powerful and controversial anti-Vietnam war drama" -- "the second of fourteen plays to be produced under an \$8 million contract with Joseph Papp signed with CBS last summer."

That times have changed while TV has remained a constant can be judged by the fact that in the summer of 1972 CBS should give Joseph Papp a contract for a film play on Vietnam, of all subjects! The New York Journal-American, of June 20, 1958, carried a lead editorial on Mr. Papp's discharge from CBS after he invoked constitutional privileges twelve times while being questioned by a congressional committee about his communist connections prior to February 1955.

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"I am willing to love all mankind, except an American."

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON

The London SUNDAY TIMES of December 16 quoted Dr. Johnson following Dr. Kissinger's visit to London on December 11 and 12, on the technicality that

Henry is an American. Future historians will find the Kissingerana of November and December 1973 enlightening.



IN PEKING on November 13 Kissinger told Chou-En-lai that the U. S. would be friendly with China, "no matter what." It made the pettiness he displayed in Europe a month later all the more cutting. Fred Emery of the London TIMES wrote, "Dr. Kissinger seems an impatient man, even imperious, with his friends. Indulgences are for enemies or adversaries." On the matter of loyalty upward, Mr. Emery reported unconcern on the part of the Secretary of State whether Nixon goes or stays. He stated on December 10, "It is just becoming known that Dr. Kissinger has on occasion privately concurred with assessments that President Nixon can never recover from his Watergate afflictions."

David Adamson described Kissinger in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of November 18 as "a conservative who feels more at home in the company of liberals." If Kissinger is a conservative Harold Wilson is a right-winger. Michael Davie, in the leftist London OBSERVER of the same date - the paper that sent Hanoi "comrade" Mary McCarthy to cover the Watergate investigation - found it more important to keep Kissinger as Secretary of State than Nixon as President. Davie quoted Kissinger as saying that "Chou-En-lai has a better understanding of the general problems of Europe than any European statesman." A diplomatic remark to make on the eve of a trip to Europe.

"When Kissinger became Secretary of State," Mr. Davie wrote, "He told a former Under-Secretary of State that he proposed to see among foreign ambassadors only Dobrynin, the man from Moscow." Mr. Davie added that when Kissinger allowed the Russians to provide the interpreter for the Nixon-Brezhnev talks in Moscow this summer it was "because he thought an American State Department interpreter would leak the substance of the talks to William Rogers, the Secretary of State." Thus the stage for the December 10 meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels was set.

THERE WERE DIFFERENCES FROM THE START. Henry stormed at America's allies over their lack of support in the Middle East war. Portugal, the only ally that permitted Washington to use her territory (the Azores) as a staging point for the airlift to Israel, and came in for Arab hatred because of it, found that Henry did not know what allied solidarity meant when Portugal asked for weapons to offset hand-carried missiles the Russians are sending to Guinea.

In Brussels Kissinger harped on the "embarrassingly pro-Arab attitude of our allies," though said allies were in the position Lenin outlined in his "strategy for world revolution," with Washington mainly responsible for putting them there. Lenin wrote, "After forcing Europe to withdraw from her colonies, which are the world's reservoirs of raw materials, needed resources will suddenly be cut off. Economic crisis will follow. Then unemployed workers mobilized into armies will be able to seize power."

With Europe in a mood to topple any government that lessened the chances of getting

Arab fuel, Henry found it regrettable that "some allies do not share America's views." He said, "America knows what she is doing and her policies are as much in Europe's interests as her own." Londoners pointed out that factories were closing for want of oil, homes were cold, armed forces immobilized to save petrol and men were being thrown out of work. An economic and political crisis was in the offing while Israel was pumping six million tons of oil a year from captured Egyptian wells at Abu Rodeis in the Sinai, selling much of it to Rumania. Henry acted as though he were telling the Europeans to eat cake. America's partners should regard the energy problem as a basis for unity, not disunity, he said. "Can Europe and the United States develop political and military security arrangements," he asked, "which their populations will support in a period of diminishing international tension?" What diminishing international tension?

When Sir Alec Douglas-Home returned from Moscow in early December he told his government, "It is clear that the Soviet Union wishes to disarm the West by removing its resolve to defend itself." Equally absurd was Kissinger's determination to sell NATO military leaders the Common Market. "There is no incompatibility between Europe having its own identity and continuing trans-Atlantic unity," he told them. No editor bothered to point out that the identity of the Common Market is socialist, that in every country of the Common Market socialists and communists are uniting, and that Atlantic unity, as the men Kissinger was talking to see it, will be a Common Market with America on the inside and calling itself Atlantic.

In France the leader of the socialist-communist coalition, Mr. François Mitterand, won massive approval for the idea that "Europe must be made in order to construct socialism." Kissinger pushed Mitterand's cause by linking it to NATO. "American commitment to NATO and support for European unity is a cornerstone of American foreign policy," he said. Read: America's aim is a socialist European superstate which will defy America, thereby enabling American politicians to tell their constituents that only by entering the European political, monetary and political union on a one-vote basis can Atlantic unity be preserved. This has been the policy of the Council on Foreign Relations from the start. From Brussels Henry flew to London on December

MORE GAFFES IN LONDON. Heathrow Airport was an armed camp because of threats that an attempt would be made on his life. Thirty-one American ambassadors flew in with advisors and secretaries, for two hours with their chief, between his luncheon with Prime Minister Heath and dinner with the Pilgrims of Great Britain that evening.

He talked for an hour and forty minutes with Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home, and "made it clear that he was in no mood for compromise or concession." The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of December 16 headed its account of the meetings in London "Antipathy of Kissinger and Heath Grows." The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary were "irritated by Dr. Kissinger's blunt style of diplomacy, abrupt decisions and indiscreet pronouncements," Europe was told. Some called it arrogance. It leaked out that when Kissinger was with the thirty officials and secretaries accompanying him in the Vice Presidential jet, he referred contemptuously to the "pygmy administrations in Europe." The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH (December 16) reflected, "It is easy to see why Mr. Heath and Dr. Kissinger might not like one another. America's Middle East policy has touched off an economic disaster for the British and perhaps for the Western world generally."

In his press conference Kissinger hit the Europeans again, singling out Lord Cromer, the British ambassador to Washington. After it was over Lord Cromer gently asked him, "When you said that those consulted most were those that cooperated least, whom did you have in mind, Henry? The Russians?"

At the Pilgrims' dinner that night Kissinger said, "I am told that the British adopt their accent to impress Americans. If you wake them at four in the morning they speak

English like everyone else." It was a subject best not brought up. Most of those present found Henry's guttural English offensive enough to give a sensitive man an inferiority complex. The following day the critic of the King's English took off for Algiers, Cairo and other points while British leaders went to Copenhagen for two days of bullying by Common Market socialists.

WHAT AMERICA WAS COMMITTED TO in Algiers, Cairo, Amman, Riyadh and Damascus is unknown. Kissinger divulged details of his talks only to the Soviet ambassador to Egypt, Vladimir Vinogradov, and Vinogradov brought him Moscow's approval, instructions or what-have-you the following morning, December 16. On his arrival in Lebanon a few hours later government leaders whisked him to Rayak Airbase, 40 miles from Beirut, to protect him from Palestinians. When he reached Tel Aviv he was rushed to Jerusalem in a helicopter to prevent hostile Jews from mobbing him. Jewish Defense League posters branded him a "Jewish Bernadotte," a name best forgotten by people calling for arrest of Palestinian terrorists. Count Folke Bernadotte, the UN mediator in the Middle East in 1948, was murdered by the Stern gang and Menachem Begin's Irgun Svai Leumi because he was not sufficiently pro-Israel. A more satisfactory Ralph Bunche succeeded Bernadotte and the assassins were permitted to "escape."

The world was torn by strikes, foundering economies, political in-fighting and the threat of war as Kissinger dodged assassins abroad but was praised at home at year's end. U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT predicted on July 30, 1973, "Relations with other nations should be fairly smooth for the rest of 1973. Minor irritations, yes but probably no big confrontations." (Emphasis theirs) "There is talk today about the U. S. becoming a second-rate nation -- falling behind others in willingness to work, industrial growth, social benefits. And that's all it is -- talk without foundation." The truth is, war in the Middle East was inevitable. It could have come any day, as the chronology of the festering sore in the Middle East makes clear.

THE BACKGROUND: After World War I the League of Nations, under Zionist pressure, ordered Britain to implement Mr. Balfour's declaration and establish a home in Palestine for the Jewish people without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities there. Though the latter formed an immense majority, they were never consulted.

In 1924 Zionist efforts to increase immigration to a point of making the existing community a minority began. When Britain was given the mandate there were 80,000 Jews in Palestine. By 1939 there were 450,000. Between 1944 and '48 terrorist organizations as vicious as Black September took the field against the British and Palestinians. The Irgun Svai Leumi, led by Menachem Begin, and the Stern gang under Nathan Yalin-Mor, alias Major Friedman Yellin, enjoyed world Zionist protection and support just as Black September is shielded by Arab states today. On July 22, 1946, Begin's men dynamited the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, killing 91 innocent men and women and mutilating many others. One man was shot at when he tried to escape through a window.

In 1947 Begin's followers sent eight letter bombs through the mail to Minister without Portfolio Arthur Greenwood, Food Minister Mr. Strachey, Financial Secretary to the War Office John Freedman, President of the Board of Trade Sir Stafford Cripps, Former Minister to Syria and Lebanon General Sir Edward Spears and Sir Harold MacMichael, the former British High Commissioner in Palestine. The recipients had opposed unlimited Jewish immigration to Palestine on grounds that it would lead to conflict. The letter bombs, made of powdered gelignite with a pencil battery and detonator, were mailed in Italy, as Black September letter bombs often are today. Establishing another precedent for Black September, Begin's men trapped two British sergeants, Clifford Martin and Mervin Paice, and hanged them in cold blood because British authorities refused to release ten Irgun killers who were awaiting trial.

THE UNWORKABLE PARTITION. Seeing that she could not fulfill her obligation to the Palestinian Arabs, Britain turned her mandate over to UN. In November 1947 a UN Special Commission recommended partitioning Palestine into two independent states, one Jewish and one Arab, with Jerusalem an international city. The recommendation was passed by the Security Council on May 15, 1948, with Britain abstaining and the Arabs refusing to recognize the Jewish State. David Ben-Gurion declared that the new country would be called Israel, and the Arab League called for a jehad (holy war.)

Prince Faisal ibn Abdul Aziz al-Saud, the younger brother of King Saud of Saudi Arabia, headed the Arab delegation which was defeated in UN during the debates of 1947 and in the vote of May 15, 1948. For Faisal, whose life in New York had been made a nightmare by insulting telephone calls, it was a personal humiliation. Prince Faisal swore that he would return to pray in Jerusalem before the end of his days but he opposed friendship with Russia and remained surprisingly friendly to America.

Harry Truman, facing an election with the odds against him, recognized the new state immediately and Russia followed in three days. A reluctant Britain joined them ten months later, after Irgun terrorists blew up the British embassy in Rome because they had not done so sooner.

Following the UN vote Begin's Irgun Svai Leumi and the Stern gang launched a drive to clear land for colonization by frightening the Arabs into fleeing. The Palestinian village of Deir Yassin was selected to start the panic. Mr. Jacques de Raynier, chief delegate of the International Red Cross, reported on visiting it that "three hundred people were massacred without any military reason or provocation -- old men, women, children and newly-born savagely murdered with grenades and knives." In the fall of 1948 Menachem Begin was given a hero's welcome in New York. (Guests in the fashionable East Side hotel where he stayed found their doors locked from the outside, "for security reasons," when he went down the hall in the morning.) A short time later Count Folke Bernadotte, the UN mediator, was murdered by Begin's men and the Stern gang, and the assassins permitted to escape.

Had Ralph Bunche, Bernadotte's successor, shown any inclination to plead the cause of the 700,000 refugees made homeless, he undoubtedly would have gone the same way. In December 1949 the UN passed a resolution that 600,000 to 700,000 Arab refugees be allowed to return to their homes or accept compensation from the Israeli government. Nothing came of the UN resolution. Fighting continued with Egypt, Syria and Trans-Jordan helping the Arabs. The Israelis were outnumbered but armed, by Russian consent, with Czech arms and American war surplus materiel. In April 1949 an armistice gave Israel a new chunk of land in the north, the Arab strip along the Sinai border in the southwest and a wedge extending as far as Jerusalem in the east. Egypt retaliated by tightening her blockade of Israeli shipping.

The Israelis and their supporters showed woeful judgment in making the Egyptian king the butt of their pent up emotions against Egypt. Month after month the press ranted against King Farouk. By goading the Egyptians into revolution they were asking for a government of soldiers. ESQUIRE ran a last vicious article referring to the king as "Fatso" in mid-1952 and two weeks after it hit the newstands the monarchy was toppled. The blockade was immediately extended to all goods shipped to Israel. Israel countered by opening the port of Eilat in the Gulf of Aqaba, access to which was dominated by Sharm-el-Shiekh on the Sinai shore. In 1953 interference with Israel shipping began, and in 1955 Israeli aircraft were banned from Sinai airspace. Israel seized Sharm-el-Sheikh in November 1956. UN arranged another cease-fire and Israel withdrew from Sinai except for the Gaza Strip and the east coast down to Sharm-el-Sheikh, which she held until a UN expeditionary force took over in March 1957.

PRINCE FAISAL ON THE HORIZON. On March 24, 1958, King Saud of Saudi Arabia handed power over to his younger brother, Prince Faisal. The following morning the New York

Herald-Tribune blasted Faisal as "anti-American" and "ardently suspicious, if not downright hostile to the West."

As Arab-Israeli relations festered it was apparent that Israel would have been better off had she paid a life annuity ten years earlier to the 700,000 Palestinians who had since multiplied in numbers and were creating a hate bank in their refugee camps. Zionism's alternative was to try to buy Arab friendship by supporting Arab revolts in Europe's colonies and to gain Black African neutrality by aid handouts and military missions. Both backfired. The long range aim of the North African "liberation" movements was to forge a chain that would strangle Israel. It was always known that Black Africa would line up with the Arabs.

In May 1967 Nasser was convinced, erroneously it turned out, that Israel was about to attack Syria. He moved troops. Israel did likewise. Nasser asked UN forces to pull out of Sinai and Sharm-el-Sheikh and when U Thant complied he moved in on May 21. The following day he declared a blockade of Eilat. The Israeli airforce hit Egyptian bases on June 5 at 7:45 a.m. and the Six-Day War was on. When it was over Israel held Sinai down to the Suez Canal, Palestine up to the Jordan, all of Jerusalem and a slice of Syrian territory on the Golan Heights. The trouble was, each square mile of land gained sent more refugees to swell the hate bank.

In November 1967 the UN Security Council passed Resolution 242, emphasizing "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war." It called for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict," the "acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live at peace within secure and recognized boundaries" and a just settlement of the refugee problem. General Matityahu Peled, Quartermaster-General of Israeli forces during the Six-Day War, wrote of Israel's refusal to abide by Resolution 242, "First came the desire to hold on to the territories, then the security arguments were superimposed."

Israel began pumping her six million tons of crude oil a year from the captured Egyptian fields. The Western press which had railed against colonialism when the French were fighting to hold Algeria and Sahara oil fields, which had nothing to do with Algeria, approved of the race to establish settlements in East Jerusalem and the captured territories. At the same time powerful newspapers, TV chains, politicians, Zionist philanthropists and leftist professors leading mobs of students tore the heart out of the American army over Vietnam while taking for granted that it would come to the aid of Israel if necessary.

IN THE WINGS, THE RUSSIANS. Long before the Egyptian and Syrian offensives, on the eve of Yom Kippur, in October 1973, Russian agents were at work, urging the Arabs to use their oil against the West. The man responsible for resisting Moscow's blandishments and for Sadat's running the Russians out of Egypt was King Faisal. For at least five years Moscow had been urging the Arabs to "remove the oil weapon from alien hands, from the hands of foreign exploiters" and to "turn it against them," insisting that this would bring instant success. Plan after plan was drawn up showing how to do it. Constantly the Arabs were reminded of the West's "colossal dependence" on their oil. Kuwait and King Faisal were castigated for refusing to nationalize.

In July 1973 Soviet broadcasts told the Arabs that though they had nationalized only a tenth of their production the West was mortally afraid "of losing the keys to Arab oil." "Keep it up and the imperialists will be forced more and more to yield and retreat," the oil producers were told. Moscow's idea of an "oil weapon" was a massive wave of nationalization rolling across Arab lands, engulfing the oil states and running out Russia's enemies. Moscow pointed out that this would provide a solid base for socialism.

Faisal would have none of it. Since Faisal and the Emirs and Sheikhs of the oil states were enemies of socialism, their overthrow became a must among Russia's aims. One of the arguments used by President Sadat to get King Faisal to use the oil weapon to the extent he has was the threat of a communist revolt led by Palestinian extremists and directed by Moscow. Russia's determination to bring socialism - which is to say, Russia - into the Middle East never wavered. Constant emphasizing of the fact that America's airlifts of superior weapons thwarted the regaining of the lost territories has served Russian political ends in the Middle East more effectively than an Arab victory.

MEANWHILE ELECTION DAY APPROACHED IN TEL AVIV. Golda Meir's Labor-Socialist Party has been in power since the country was formed. It has followed a hard line with minor concessions. The "National Religious Party" called for frontiers along the lines of biblical heritage. This means that the lands seized in '67 must remain Israeli forever.

Opposing the above in the fight for the 120 seats in the Knesset was LIKUD. It is called right wing, but Israeli fascist would be more apt. Menachem Begin, the terrorist who hanged the British soldiers, bombed the King David Hotel and helped wipe out Deir Yassin is LIKUD's leader. Its stand is "not an inch of occupied territory will be surrendered." It voted against attending the preliminary peace talks in Geneva. Had LIKUD won the December 31 elections, Menachem Begin would have become Prime Minister and General "Arik" Sharon, who led Israeli forces across the canal and trapped the Third Egyptian Army, would have been Minister of Defense.

In 1949 Begin compared America to Nazi Germany because a conciliatory gesture had been made to the Arabs. On November 13, 1973, while America was airlifting millions of dollars worth of materiel to Israel, Begin accused Washington of pressuring Tel Aviv into a cease-fire. He compared it to the pre-war betrayal of Czechoslovakia and called Kissinger "a Jew who obtained high office and is doing harm to his own people under the guise of objectivity." To Begin the Israelis were Kissinger's people, not the Americans whose Secretary of State he was. No platform offered a chance of peace.

WHAT NEXT? Mrs. Meir's Labor-Socialists won the election with a weakened majority. Odds are that after a breathing spell fighting will flare up again. Though Israel is spending 25% of her gross national production on defense, no Israeli government will give up East Jerusalem, Sinai with its Egyptian oil fields and the Golan Heights. And no Arab state will settle for less. Arab agreement to recognize Israel's existence was already a vast concession.

It is doubtful that Israel's leaders are aware of the extent to which the negative policies of their militants within America, when American interests were at stake, have divided and weakened the one ally on which Tel Aviv could count for support. On December 28 General Dayan called for more settlers in Jerusalem. It was nothing less than a request for war. Beyond that, the prediction most common in Europe is that the dark cloud of assassination hangs over Kissinger, probably at the hands of extremists, in America. Likening him to Bernadotte may have been a death sentence.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



Britain and Communist unions

1974

started badly. James Reston told the world through the New York Times News Service and Theo Sommers quoted him in NEWSWEEK of January 21, 1974: "Big nations obviously will not tolerate for long policies that cripple their industries and throw their people out of work." The man who spewed incitement for weeks when American forces moved to save themselves in Cambodia was hinting that the same army should be thrown into the war in the Middle East. It was incredible. This was the man who, with his top associates, went "amok" in 1971, to use the words of Jacques Soustelle, French member of the National Assembly, when the subject of Vietnam was brought up. In a frenzy they told Mr. Soustelle they did not need any mandate, they had the power to pull America out of Vietnam and were going to do so.

While the same group threw assault waves against the President to gain dominance over the institution, Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs observed from across the ocean, "Surely there is no compulsion on the President of the United States to tape records of his confidential discussions, or if taped, not to destroy them if he wishes, or if leakages might affect the security of the United States? And how can a man be indicted on non-existent evidence, and the groundless suggestion that if the evidence existed it might have been damaging to him?"

In Britain communist labor leaders and Labour-socialist politicians grasped the energy crisis to pull down their Prime Minister and, if necessary, with him the country. Mr. H. B. Pratt, of Sunderland, wrote, "Born in the reign of Victoria, I have never before known a Prime Minister under so many forms of attack from so many quarters." Mr. Alan Tattam exhorted striking construction men: "British workers must declare war on the employer class and take militant action in support of their demands until (Prime Minister) Heath is gone, employers abolished and capitalism destroyed forever."

In France it was the same story. Socialists who for years duped those to their right by expounding against communism lined up with communists in a call for a confrontation between the forces of capitalism and the popular masses.

MEANWHILE, HENRY KISSINGER TRAVELLED. The Times of London reported that on January 13 Teddy Kollek, the mayor of Jerusalem, "urged the Americans to bear in mind emotional problems connected with the future of Jerusalem and to tackle the problem only when other issues had been settled and passions had subsided." Mr. Kollek told reporters that Dr. Kissinger had agreed that "Jerusalem had a low priority." On January 15 the London Times printed a column-long letter from Teddy Kollek stating reasons why not an inch of Jerusalem should be yielded and expressing determination to hold the city. What will happen when Arabs learn why Jerusalem was given a "low priority?" And how much support did Kissinger promise? Will James Reston call for war against Islam, "to save industries and prevent people from being thrown out of work?" Or will he step up his campaign to change the constitution so Kissinger can become President, impeachment-proof and acceptable to the Left?

AS THE OIL CRISIS SPREAD Algeria railed against America. MINUTE, the French right-wing weekly of January 16, pointed out that Algerian oil operations are in the hands of an American firm headed by General James M. Gavin, who at the peak of the French war against Algerian terrorists was President Kennedy's ambassador to Paris.

Valeurs Actuelles, the conservative Paris financial weekly of January 21, reported that Chase Manhattan Bank and First National City Bank (bulwarks of the Council on Foreign Relations) served as intermediaries for the Algerian Minister of Energy on his recent visit to America. Head of the Algerian lobby in America, the magazine stated, is Mr. Clark Clifford, President Johnson's former Secretary of Defense, who has interests in the El Paso Oil Company and is a director of Phillips Petroleum.

IN BRITAIN THE ENERGY CRISIS provided an opportunity for implantation of the communist program adopted on June 2, 1971, "to sweep Heath and his crew out of office." Leftists in politics and labor unions were ordered "to mobilize and unite the forces capable of winning changes in policy and leadership." Deprived of oil, Great Britain ground to a halt. A 3-day work week was decreed. On January 17 workers at a company near Sheffield refused to return to the 5-day week because they were making more by working three days, drawing three days' unemployment pay, getting a tax rebate and loafing. Automobile manufacturers estimated that in 1973 over 300,000 cars valued at some \$782 million had been lost in England through stoppages caused by leftists "fomenting existing grievances or instigating strikes." Mr. Gilbert Hunt, the chief executive of British Chrysler, denounced "agitation by international socialists backed by universities, to sabotage industrial relations for political ends."

Gordon McLennan, of the Communist Party, expressed hope that the crisis will lead to a General Election and a big Labor majority in Parliament, "perhaps with victory at the polls through a crippling national strike." Bill Ronksley, communist president of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), ordered his 29,000 members to tie up the railroad system which twenty-six years of nationalization had reduced to anarchy. Commuters who, as taxpayers, were milked of \$750,000 to pay railwaymen who reported for work but were blocked by ASLEF, could not get to their jobs.

The big question was: Should the country risk an election? "The Government is facing a challenge to its authority and that of Parliament unprecedented since the war," the Daily Telegraph of January 18 declared. "This conflict between trade union power and the authority of Government has been the basic underlying issue in our politics for some time. Now it has come to a head. The electorate should be invited to pronounce on it."

THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS (NUM) entered the fight when the Arab cut-off of fuel in the dead of winter put Britain at their mercy. The NUM rule book openly states that one of its objectives is "to join with other organizations for the purpose of, and with a view to, the complete abolition of capitalism." What other organizations? The Communist Party? None of the five communists running the mineworkers' union today was on the executive committee before 1971. Under Mick McGahey, the 48-year-old founder member of the British Communist Party, the mineworkers are now on the march. The mask is off and Britons are told that a coalition of the Labour left and the Communist Party is out to take over the country.

SUDDENLY ENGLISHMEN BEGAN WAKING UP. Many asked if it was too late. It had been popular to ridicule people for "seeing communists under the bed." A flood of letters-to-the-editor began heaping scorn on the ridiculers. Mr. J. E. Luyton, of Dover, wrote, "It is heartening to see the Daily Telegraph, one of the leading and most responsible newspapers, at last devoting more space to the menace of communism. We no longer have to look 'under the bed for reds.' They can now be seen, heard and counted.....It was less than a decade ago that they openly boasted of their avowed intentions, but unfortunately so few of us saw the danger, and we have allowed it to creep up upon us by sheer apathy. Now they are in control of the unions in our leading and vital industries." For about a month it appeared that British permissiveness towards Reds had reached the end of the rope. Mr. P.E.H. Pike, of Cornwall, wrote to the Daily Telegraph, "Having at one time had some responsibility for law and order in a country in which a strong clandestine communist organization existed, I find it

heartening to see that some people recognize what is happening in this country and are prepared to call a spade a spade. To refer to communists as the left-wing element, or by some other similarly equivocal phrase, is dangerous. It is safer to regard so-called left-wingers as communists whether they carry the communist party membership cards or not. Indeed it is possible that many of the most dedicated communists do not advertise their beliefs by parading their membership in the Communist Party. It is, after all, more advantageous to join the Labour Party.....Can the moderate element of the Labour Party ride the communist tiger it has spawned? As a member of the electorate I regard the odds in favor as insufficient to warrant the risk of casting my vote for Labour."

London editors who have for years pictured Senator Joseph McCarthy as a witch-hunter and members of the John Birch Society as "lunatic fringers" turned prime space over to letter-writers making statements which might have come from the John Birch Blue Book.

Mr. Gordon Creighton, of Rickmansworth, Herts, wrote the Telegraph that a certain Member of Parliament "must be mighty naive if he thinks that not one member of the Communist Party has been returned to a seat in Parliament. There are well-informed experts who estimate that in fact the last Parliament contained as many as seventy agents of Red Fascist imperialism. In all probability there are at present in this country at least one million communist supporters of a foreign power, and among them are strategically placed men who hold high ranks in the Red Army or the KGB. Clearly all these people are not in the Communist Party, which is deliberately kept small in order to lull us to sleep. The answer is that in accordance with Khrushchev's secret directive of August 1958 they are inside other parties, and it is under another label, not 'Communist', that they plan to come to power in Britain. Waiting to lend aid when called upon is the most powerful army, navy and airforce the world has ever seen."

The extent to which morale was lifted by the casting off of blinkers where communism is concerned was evidenced by Mr. D. Denniss' letter in the Telegraph of January 18: "I came from behind the Iron Curtain and have been in this country for 25 years. I have always been puzzled why there were never expressed any sort of condemnations in the papers, on the radio, etc., against the subversive activities of the communists. At long last I can now see indignant letters appearing in your paper. Is it not too late? I am afraid the communists are already in the saddle. This kind of letters and articles should have been written 20 years ago."

Mr. F. W. Ankers, of Chester, asked, "Can someone please enlighten me as to the difference between a left-wing socialist and a communist? Perhaps Mr. Wilson could differentiate between them."

One could go on for pages and the letters would fill a book. Some were scholarly and worth preservation. One such, by Lieut. Col. H. V. Rose of Revelstoke House, Noss Mayo, Near Plymouth, Devon, appeared in London's liberal Times of December 13.

"Britain's survival as a democratic sovereign power is today threatened from within as never before," he wrote. Part of the blame he placed on "party politicians who believed that the promise of material welfare was more likely to win votes than appeals for austerity. There was a total failure to appreciate that, having liquidated her Empire, Britain could no longer enjoy its vast reservoirs of cheap food and raw materials to make good her deficiencies." The rising generation, he said, should have been taught the virtues of hard work, social discipline and patriotism. Instead, society was permitted to suffer from a "false sense of post-imperial guilt which induced an unprecedented outbreak of trendy liberalism....The minority of decadent 'intellectuals,' whose power to bend public opinion to their views is in inverse proportion to their value to the community, fear that the pendulum is already swinging."

So strong was the tide against communism at year's end, even the leftist OBSERVER

printed a letter headed "Enemy Within." "To those of us on the sidelines it is very evident that Britain is at war in all but the military sense and that the Fifth Column is alive and well, sheltered and nourished by the trade unions," wrote Mr. Norman F. Bunker to the paper which sent Hanoi propagandist Mary McCarthy to Washington to cover the Watergate hearings. "Is it not time that both the government and the general public did something to cut them down to size?"

For a month it looked as though Britain was stirring. Then the Left rallied. The plea to "back moderates" was trotted out. Whether the call to take defense against communism out of the hands of anti-communists and give "Non-communists" a monopoly on it is a red strategy for immobilizing communism's enemies or a socialist strategy for conning voters into helping socialists and communists destroy capitalism, no TV commentator or mass-circulation paper is likely to ask. The game of the neutralizer is to picture anti-communism as extremism and non-communism as anti-communism. Thomas Braden, according to R. Harris Smith in his book, "OSS - The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency," successfully introduced this doctrine into CIA, and in so doing threw American support behind leftists who were allies of the communists in destroying free enterprise and capitalism around the world. At the same time CIA was emasculated as far as effectiveness against the real enemy was concerned.

The exponent of the neutralizer's doctrine in Britain, working always as the opponent of "extremism of both left and right," is Mr. Brian Crozier, who for his purpose founded the "Institute for the Study of Conflict." Mr. Crozier does not say that he votes Labour-socialist, the part which Mr. Wedgewood Benn says is committed to "bringing about a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power and wealth in favour of working people and their families." Mr. Crozier simply states that he "does not vote conservative." Neither he nor his Institute come under the fire reserved for those who fight communism as non-socialists.

In 1961 he went to America to lecture and collect material for an eight-page article published in London by ENCOUNTER magazine on March 1962, entitled "Down Among the Rightists - a Report from America." No mention was made of America's revolutionaries of the left. However, Mr. Gordon Hall, the Boston anti-anti communist, was praised by Mr. Crozier for "having conducted a courageous one-man war against extremism for the past fifteen years." The article started, "John Birch is the Horst Wessel of an American neo-Nazism. The real man must have been an intolerant busybody. The myth makes him righteous and incorruptible." It was a hatchet-job on American anti-communists and in particular Mr. Robert Welch and the John Birch Society, Crozier's example of how socialist and communist unite against the anti-communist whose actions are effective.

Nine years later, on March 1, 1971, Mr. Crozier was given four pages of favorable publicity in U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. On April 9, 1972, he took out insurance against attack from the left by declaring in the London Sunday Telegraph, "The man who did the most to discredit anti-communism was the late Senator Joe McCarthy." British readers have never been given a case by case history of the men Joe McCarthy questioned.

ENCOUNTER, the magazine in which Crozier axed the effective enemies of communism in America, is edited by Melvin J. Lasky, an American who formerly wrote for the NEW LEADER, the political organ of American labor. ENCOUNTER at the time was financed by CIA through the Congress of Cultural Freedom, which was CIA-supported and headed in London by Mr. Murray Mindlin, the editor of Pall Mall Press. Pall Mall is owned by Frederick Praeger & Co., of New York, which was exposed in 1967 as the publisher of CIA-financed books extolling the so-called "non-communist left," and sold to the public. Typical examples are Praeger's expensive volumes by Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist leader, naturalized American, whom Leo Cherne, director of the Research Institute of America, regularly heaped with praise. But Cherne and Buttinger were directors of another CIA front, the International Rescue Committee. Cherne

has his own Research Institute publication, probably CIA-financed as well, and is a member of the President's 11-man "Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board," which meets for two full days every other month to review material gathered by CIA and other government intelligence sources. The fronts and interweaving lines through which high-riding leaders of the "non-communist left" praise and advance one another, it can be seen, are endless. A constant fear was that someday there might be a crackdown on leftist professors and labor leaders. Picturing defensive action as conflict and organizing an "Institute" to prevent it was the answer.

Crozier rushed out a report on the current crisis which the London Times of January 16 called a "plea to back moderates in fighting subversion." A plea for ineffectiveness, for subversionists are never moderate. "Action by politicians" was ruled out because, said Mr. Crozier, "we do not believe that repressive legislation would be acceptable to the British public or that it would be effective." Employers and politicians were urged to support "moderate trade unionism." In plain English: Strengthen labour socialists so they can destroy employers and non-laborites. "The most valuable contribution our politicians could make to countering subversion would probably be to refrain from, or at least to reduce, party recrimination over industrial relations matters," wrote Mr. Crozier. With firms going bankrupt by the thousands because of red-directed strikes, politicians are told to keep still.

Certainly, Mr. Crozier and his Institute have made valid anti-communist statements - but always within the context of socialism's fight for power. And no article Mr. Crozier ever produced has attacked communism or communists as viciously as the piece he published in CIA-financed ENCOUNTER on anti-communists in America. After Crozier's appeal for alarmed Britons to quit writing letters and let "moderate trade unionism" take care of everything, a diversionary move was launched on January 18.

OVERNIGHT THE CALL FOR A CLAMPDOWN ON COMMUNISTS CEASED. Call it coincidence or superlative cunning by men who know British psychology thoroughly, the public's mind was diverted from Reds with a single news story. Mr. Christopher Walker of the Times interviewed a former CIA consultant named Miles Copeland and wrote a story headed "CIA men in Britain checking on subversion." He quoted Copeland as saying that 30 or 40 extra CIA agents "skilled in the use of advanced surveillance techniques" had been sent to London because "aside from superior technical competence with all forms of surveillance equipment, it is widely recognized that our agents have more freedom to operate in this country which your own intelligence services do not possess....You are restricted and squeamish on your own territory from doing the sort of things that have to be done to track down terrorists and subversives."

No line could have been better chosen to take the heat off native Reds and bring wrath down on the "meddling Americans." Nor could a trouble-maker have found a better man to quote. For some years Copeland has written letters to British papers on American intelligence and enjoyed a reputation as an authority on CIA though claiming "consultant" status when labeled as an agent. It was almost as though the whole thing had been orchestrated, the way the letting off steam against communist subversion ceased and the outpourings against America started. Three such letters were featured in the Times of January 21. The first started, "So Britain has let in Nixon's plumbers!" More followed on January 22. By the 23rd there were six. Then news stories began appearing. Lord Harlech, the friend of the Kennedys, got into it with a radio broadcast. In the hue and cry against Americans the man who started it was forgotten.

MR. COPELAND'S OCCUPATION IN BRITAIN is listed as "business consultant and government relations specialist." During World II he was with OSS before becoming a U. S. Vice Consul in Syria and serving CIA as a member of the consultant firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton. In 1955 and '56 he was in Washington on a CIA-sponsored committee charged with planning Middle East policy - a period when America lined up with the Russians at Suez and Red-selected Algerians were flying to America on

CIA scholarships. On leaving the CIA consultant job, Copeland went into business in London with Kermit Roosevelt, the OSS-CIA officer who acquired an undeserved reputation as an anti-communist when Mossadegh's attempt to take over in Iran was thwarted. The deciding factor was not anti-communism but oil. French services considered Roosevelt a high level supporter of the FLN in Algeria.

In his book "The Game of Nations," Copeland tells of turning over \$3 million to Nasser in unvouchered U. S. secret funds for his personal use. The Los Angeles Times of January 18, 1970, called him "the Egyptian leader in the State Department 'Game Center' during the Nasser period." So much for the man who provided the follow-up punch to Crozier's call for "moderation" against communist strikers and touched off the wave of fury against America.

Part of the phenomenon of labor-socialist respectability as "opponents of extremism both right and left" lies in the firmly-planted idea that while anti-communists are extremists, equally militant one-worlders out to sacrifice their country's sovereignty to a world state are not extremists at all. The closest the latter have come to criticism was when the Times of London reported on January 26 that "Mr. Cord Meyer, the (CIA) station chief in London, has received a fair amount of publicity in the United States. A brilliant student at Yale, he lost an eye in the Pacific during the Second World War and emerged from his experience a fervent idealist with a belief in world government. He joined the CIA in 1951 at a time when many liberal intellectuals did, and joined the department in charge of the secret funding of non-Communist, left-wing publications. (Emphasis ours) He ran into trouble during the period of McCarthyism because of his links with communists among world federalists. He was suspended without pay for three and a half months and then reinstated. A recent article in the New York Times suggested that he was embittered by the experience and moved to the right politically."

Trust the New York Times to make a man who wants to relinquish America's sovereignty look good to the only people likely to attack him.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor



WARSAW PACT MANPOWER



"The important thing in politics is to exist. The international scene is a theatre," France's Foreign Minister, Michel Jobert, recently declared. The statement is apt, because in the theatre referred to by the all but unknown functionary catapulted onto the world stage by President Pompidou in March 1973, all that transpires - the meetings, the oil negotiations, the nation-crippling strikes and scurrying of Ministers and Heads of State - is against a single backdrop: The lengthening shadow of Russia's ever-growing power on land and sea and in the air. Month by month the spectre on the backdrop expands. The posturing actors busy themselves with sub-plots which in relation to the setting are trivia. A press which is the enemy of government in America and the voice of government in communist countries amplifies the script. So much for the theatre. Let us look at the backdrop.

THE ARMS LIMITATION FARCE. In January Moscow's political commentator, Vikenti Matviev, wrote in *Izvestia* and *Moscow News* that a "trend is developing in the world which favors the struggle for social justice and national liberation movements which will bring about a durable peace." This, Mr. Matviev assured his readers, is also the opinion of Henry Kissinger. What Matviev meant was that western communists are developing a trend of revolutionary movements favorable to Russia in the name of "liberation." He added, "Easing of political tensions will accompany an easing of military tensions." But easing of military tensions will come only when western nations cease to dispute Russian military and naval domination and submit to rule by native communists obedient to Moscow.

In the first two months of 1974 Russia reinforced her some 400,000 troops massed with East Germany's 190,000 along the German border. Russian forces in East Germany were reported at 22 divisions of from 10,000 to 15,000 men each, backed by an airforce of some 60,000. At least 7,000 tactical nuclear warheads, as many as America has in West Germany, are pointed toward the West. Hundreds of T-10 tanks supported by 1,000 to 1,500 faster and more modern T-62 tanks designed to operate in maneuverable assault groups have been installed in permanent bases on the German border. If a reduction agreement is reached with America at the Geneva talks, the 1,500 old tanks which "disappeared" last year will be brought home, the new ones left in place.

At least 50,000 Russian tanks are deployed west of the Urals, and four new missile systems are under construction. Daily more detailed reports on Russia's staggering buildup reach Western Europe while press, TV, and radio in the West emphasize detente. By January 1974 the overall land superiority of the Warsaw Pact nations over NATO was two to one in ready effective troops, two to one in aircraft and four to one in tanks. Add to this imbalance the advantage of longer training, standardized equipment, a higher level of morale, a central position and control of the initiative. The 210,000-man American 7th Army in West Germany, backed by Willy Brandt's 460,000-man Bundeswehr, does not begin to indicate the relative strength of East-West forces.

THE AMERICAN ARMY'S MORALE. Years of constant attack by press, TV and leftist professors against all things military have brought American morale to an all-time low and lowered the quality of recruits. Allied military observers contemplate an American army that is 25% negro and estimate realistically that a high percentage of recruits, black and white, joined the army on orders for military training with an eye to revolution. RITA (Resistance Inside the Army) was not disbanded with the end

of the war in Vietnam. Many of France's top military men knew only too well what the American army was going through in Indo-China. Revolutionaries in the ranks, stabs in the back from communist women's organizations, leftist professors, politicians, editors and student movements at home - they had gone through it. Before every Vietnam operation civilians disappeared from the area marked for attack. A short time later, as mysteriously as they went, they came back. Those who returned were there to snipe, inform and plant booby-traps for the enemy.

Every Vietnamese army - the Cao Dai forces of Pope Pham cong Tac, the Hoa Hao sect which decimated the Reds in the Cantho region of the Mekong, the Binh Xuyen "pirate" army of General Le van Vien, the communists in particular - used children, women and old men. They were expendable, less likely to attract attention and sure to be underrated. Vandenberghe, the Foreign Legionaire who was General de Lattre de Tassigny's greatest commando leader, used children as spies when preparing a raid. He said, "The ravishing little urchins are full of ruses, and they look so innocent! The delta is full of them. They are so nice, even the Viets are not suspicious of them. They go everywhere and observe everything. Their gift for dissimulation is frightening. How they love the game of espionage and what pride they take in it! They know perfectly well what it is going to lead to, but they are proud of their role. These youngsters have a genius for evil! While they are playing they register everything - all the details - where the sentries are, the command post, the breaches in the bamboo barricade." When the Cao Dai army moved, old men and women were the eyes and ears on its flanks. While guerrillas were in operation, the young and the aged served as covering snipers.

When Seymour Hersh and the New York Times pilloried Lieutenant Calley for saving his unit from a classic ambush it was another blow to destroy the will of any American officer anywhere to do anything that might be effective. A leftist radio hen named Mickey, in Atlanta, exulted over Calley's conviction on the airwaves of Station WRNG, like thousands elsewhere. Before Captain Aubrey Daniel, lawyer for the prosecution, had time to quit the army and cash in on his new popularity with the left, a retired American ambassador in the south of France, ignorant of Vietnam - and the country to which he had been posted, for that matter - sent him a telegram with one word, "Bravo!"

On May 21, 1971, Mr. J. Rives Childs, American, living in Nice, France, wrote the International Herald Tribune in Paris that a letter by Captain Daniel had been "like a breath of fresh air. There emerges finally an American who puts principle above private interest. Now we can raise our heads again. Thank God for him."

By that time the hero of "principle above private interests" had left the army to enter a high-priced Washington law firm and take on the defense of Alfred Erdos, the homosexual security risk who murdered a U. S. embassy official in Equatorial Guinea. Future historians, in examining the conduct of leftist lawyers and judges in the series of trials in which anti-war activists came out with flying colors and patriots were pictured as criminals might bear two seemingly unrelated facts in mind: Back in the '30s, in Volume VII, No. 63, of the communist journal INPRECOR, Stalin's future chief prosecutor, Andrei Vishinsky, wrote, "In the Soviet Union the court is an organ of class rule." By 1969 leftist lawyers and judges had made it so in America. In mid-March 1972 Senator Sam Ervin's sub-committee was in session, listening daily to witnesses who said what Senator Ervin wanted to hear on the media and freedom of information. A Washington-based consumer group called "Accuracy in Media" (AIM) showed through monitoring the Ervin hearings that TV and the press were guilty of slanting. Senator Ervin refused to admit their findings.

These were incidents in America's moral disarming while the frantic Soviet program grew. Sam Brown boasted in 1969 that all he had to do to start an anti-war march was pick up a telephone. His lieutenants needed no instructions and the Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard gave Sam Brown time off to lead them. The examples are countless. Taken together they destroyed the morale of the men in uniform and

perfected the anti-war machine that will be standing ready when Russia's six-ocean navy and mighty land and air forces threaten the West.

NEWS-SPEAK. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in an essay called "Live not by lies" declared before leaving Russia that the lie had become a pillar of the Soviet regime, and that every day virtually every Russian is subjected to varying degrees of pressure to accept the official falsehoods as truth, or at least not to question them openly. In America, through grade school, university and the mass media, a similar deception has been put over through our own form of work distortion.

Last month this report touched again on what R. Harris Smith, in his book "OSS - The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency" called the "great victory of the CIA liberal faction" in the adoption of Thomas Braden's policy of supporting "the non-communist political left around the world." There is no non-communist political left for the simple reason that there is no area of leftist militancy in which at many points communist and non-communist leftist aims do not coincide. The result is occasional competition punctuating programs of common action against free enterprise, capitalism and management. The West's fight is against communist expansion. Communism's valid enemy is the international political right. CIA's senseless backing of leftist labor unions, political parties and international organizations of students and journalists strengthened communism's part-time allies and hurt communism not at all.

It is incredible that Allen Dulles and Thomas Braden should think that by making Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist leader naturalized American, a director of a CIA front, The International Rescue Committee, because of his lines into the Socialist International, he would be helpful to America. Instead his lines into CIA were of inestimable value to the Socialist International to which every socialist owes loyalty. Leftist professors, politicians, TV commentators and newsmen were pushed upward and protected by a sort of free masonry of the left behind which Thomas Braden, Allen Dulles and Braden's associate, Frank Wisner, threw the weight of CIA. This was the alliance that made possible the changing of the meaning of English words without readers and voters knowing it was happening. "Non-communist" was sold as meaning anti-communist. Anti-communists were pictured as "extremists." Communists became "liberals," while communist sympathizers and supporters who disclaimed membership became "moderates."

Under John F. Kennedy a call for "peaceful revolution" was launched. There is no such thing as a peaceful revolution. If it is peaceful it is political evolution. Revolution always leads to crime and violence. As the no-winism war in Vietnam progressed word-meanings were stretched to cover it. Those who wanted a Hanoi victory - meaning American defeat - were called doves. Those who wanted to fight just hard enough to keep the enemy from winning - i.e., to drag the war out - were called hawks. On the pretense of giving both sides a hearing, debates that were dishonest from the start were set up across the country between doves and hawks, with men like McGeorge Bundy representing the latter. No one who wanted military victory was given a hearing. In England Sir Basil H. Liddell Hart, the military historian, wrote that the only way to make war less costly in terms of bloodshed and treasure was to seek quick and decisive victory.

From UN Arthur Goldberg encouraged the enemy and stabbed American morale by stating that victory in Vietnam was not America's aim. On October 27, 1968, Richard Nixon stated on the TV program Face the Nation, "America must end the war in Vietnam by negotiation." This with an enemy constantly assured that he did not have to negotiate. Three days later Robert Kowalski declared on NBC that "No responsible U. S. official has mentioned military victory, and this would be impossible anyway." Had any general spoken up he would have been torn to shreds by professors, the media and rampaging students. On December 5, 1968, Henry Kissinger's fellow CFR-member Joseph C. Harsch wrote that "Kissinger was one of the first among top experts to conclude that military

victory in Vietnam is neither possible nor desirable." On December 4, 1970, C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times wrote, "Military victory, like concepts of unconditional surrender, has been recognized as obsolete since World War II." When a final disengagement was arranged by Kissinger, the habitué of Cyrus Eaton's Pugwash Conferences who thought victory was not desirable, the same professors, politicians and writers who pictured exponents of no-winism as "hawks" rushed to get into print with the theme that mighty America had been defeated by little North Vietnam. The truth was, North Vietnam's leaders knew that America had the power to win the war in a matter of weeks, and had it been made clear that America intended to win, Hanoi's first probing operation would have been the last and the South would have been left in peace. Organizations with unchallengeable names like "Freedom House" declared that "an American victory in Vietnam would be a blow to freedom." (Leo Cherne, of CIA's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, Irving Brown, the labor delegate who backed the terrorists in Algeria, and Senator Jacob Javits are stalwarts in Freedom House.)

To what extent America was responsible for the deterioration of morale in the West German army while Russian strength grew is hard to say, but it is unquestioned that Willy Brandt and those he brought into power with him are responsible for the state bordering on revolution which now exists in Germany. And CIA, with its avowed policy of supporting the non-communist left, which is to say socialists, had much to do with bringing Willy Brandt into power. In 1961 Chancellor Conrad Adenauer was about to visit Washington. Willy Brandt, member of the Socialist International and mayor of West Berlin, undercut Adenauer, who was the West's man, by rushing to Washington a month ahead of him. (H. du B. Report, March-April 1961) The socialist tenet, "It is the duty of all socialists to help into power socialist governments elsewhere" was lived up to, to the letter. On March 13, 1961, Victor Reuther gave Brandt an Americans for Democratic Action dinner in Washington. On the 16th Leo Cherne and Socialist International bigwig Joseph Buttinger gave him an International Rescue Committee dinner in New York and awarded him the phoney Admiral Byrd Award as a "free nation leader." All this was to let West Germany know that Brandt was the man America wanted. But the International Rescue Committee was a CIA front, as CIA analyst R. Harris Smith admits in his book "OSS - The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency." Smith lists it as part of the non-communist political left around the world "composed of trade unions, political parties and international organizations of students and journalists" which CIA has backed and used since the Allen Dulles era. He should have said "which have used CIA."

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN GERMANY: At the time of Brandt's 1961 trip to America, agents from East German labor unions directed by the Federation of World Unions in Prague had already infiltrated the Hamburg unions which Brandt's friend and fellow-mayor, Max Brauer, had used as a local socialist party. The communist-formed "German Association for Peace in Algeria" was serving as an espionage network against NATO, under the protection of Brauer, the Milwaukee union official who had come home to enter politics. On March 31, 1963, officials from France's communist-directed General Confederation of Workers (CGT) slipped into Strasbourg accompanied by a member of the steering committee of the French Communist Party, for talks with leaders of the Deutscher Gewerkschafts Bund (DGB) of West Germany. For two days they discussed plans for distribution of East German labor propaganda in West Germany by the DGB. (H. du B. Reports, Nov-Dec. 1962) No German paper reported the meeting and the report given by this newsletter was ignored. There was no reciprocal propaganda distribution in East Germany. Yet, the DGB was a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels, into which American workers had poured millions on Irving Brown's assurance that they were building a bulwark against communism.

The lie was given to Irving Brown's high-sounding talk less than a month later, on April 26, when Herbert Tulaz, Assistant Secretary-General of the ICFTU, declared at a 3-day DGB rally in Nuremberg that "world-wide workers' solidarity is a trade union obligation." He made no distinction between communist and non-communist. It was a call for workers everywhere to unite against capitalism, management and free enter-

prise. It was Marx's "Proletariat of the world, unite!" in Willy Brandt-Walter Reuther language. These were the boys into whose hands CIA was handing money and power in the false claim that they were using "the non-communist left to beat the communist left." (R. Harris Smith)

1974 - THE TAKEOVER. After unionized Americans had been milked of millions to build up the monster ICFTU in Brussels to which Irving Brown was the AFL-CIO delegate while serving as the ICFTU delegate to UN, American Labor pulled out and the Red "Federation of World Unions" moved in. A child should have known it would happen. Not an American workman has been able to protest that his enforced contributions were used to build up a labor empire obedient to Russia in the West. With the hurt innocence of a trusting husband George Meany recently wrote Heinz-Oskar Vetter, head of the German DGB, "The contacts maintained by the DGB with the government-controlled unions of Soviet Russia constitute a threat to the free world." By late 1973 when Meany wrote his letter it was too late. The "Chelepin Plan" was moving full speed ahead on a road-bed built by American union leaders and exponents of the Braden doctrine in CIA.

ALEXANDER CHELEPIN was key man of the KGB when in 1966 the Kremlin gave him a new job as vice-president of the Federation of World Unions, against which Irving Brown was beating his breast and talking about how much they hated him. Chelepin's team knew that the West German Communist Party (DKP) with its 40,000 members and scattering of sympathizers could count on no more than 3 or 4% of the electorate. Before the rise of Willy Brandt, the Vice-President of the Socialist International, to power, direct contact between red labor unions and the DGB was difficult. This is why, when the Berlin Wall went up, Marcel Dufriche, of the French Communist Party, and his comrades from the CGT were sent to Strasbourg in March 1962 to negotiate the handling of red labor pamphlets by the DGB in West Germany. With the rise of Willy the visible wall stayed up but the invisible labor barriers came down. Men like labor leader Vetter, who saw their futures and Germany's in terms of cooperation with the East, rode in on Brandt's coattails. Chelepin told his infiltrators to move slowly, to avoid frightening the West Germans at all costs. Don't worry about expanding the German Communist Party, he said. Concentrate on helping comrades into key positions in their unions. He was doing on communist level what Leo Cherne, Joseph Buttinger and Americans for Democratic Action did on the socialist level in America when the essential was getting Willy Brandt into power, so that Chelepin could go on from there.

The West German DGB is divided into sixteen professional branches with over seven million members. Their weight is considerable in elections. At present they have over 9,000 delegates on management boards in major German companies. Herbert Mies, the new president of the German Communist Party, has stated that from now on it is on the labor level that the decisive battle between labor and capitalism will be fought. Some of the most important firms in Germany were in the hands of labor delegates installed in joint directing committees on Chelepin's orders when the present wave of strike threats hit Germany. When it became clear that the one thing German management wants to avoid is being accused of anti-communism, red labor leaders knew they no longer needed Willy Brandt. A directive was sent out telling German workers that "a collective economy and collective property are no longer utopian dreams but goals which may be realized on a short term." While Chelepin men were being eased into West German labor unions, another team was installing Red professors in schools and universities to form street fighters and union leaders of the future.

In 1970 Heinz-Oskar Vetter began making trips to Prague and Moscow to discuss the "common interests of East and West European workers." He replied to George Meany's letter by making a broadcast from Moscow telling European unions that he supports the right of Soviet labor unions to serve as instruments of Russian policy. On January 18, the anniversary of Lenin's death, Boris Ponomarev, the boss of communist parties of the West, made a speech which the western press did not bother to print. Pierre de Villemarest, in his French-language newsletter, published in Le Haut Cierrey, 27000,

France, (U. S. airmail subscription \$16 per year) quoted Ponomarev as saying: "Thanks to the activities of communists, the organizing and consolidation of the proletariat continue to increase in the capitalist countries. Attacks on the system of exploitation never cease to spread.....The instability of the economic situation, the energy crisis, the discontent of the masses have reached a point where a situation opening the way to radical revolutionary reforms may arrive at any moment."

It was not idle talk. The labor unions of Great Britain, Belgium, West Germany, Italy and France had become unmanageable. Party action directed by himself and coordinated with union action directed by Chelepin had done the trick. Socialists cleared the way. Two days after Ponomarev's speech, on January 20, union leaders from communist and non-communist countries, many of whom owed their positions to AFL-CIO handouts and Irving Brown's organizing, assembled in Geneva to make the gang-up against everything to the right of socialism world-wide. They called it "showing a constructive spirit in planning future cooperation between East and West. A week after the big labor meeting in Geneva, in which the "non-communist" unions CIA has been supporting formed an alliance with the red unions they were supposed to fight, another meeting was held in Brussels. Leaders of 21 West European communist parties poured into the capital of Belgium and the Common Market on January 27 to gloat over the West's troubles. Messages of encouragement such as Walter Reuther and Irving Brown used to send to troublemakers in Spain, Portugal and Africa through their Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions were sent to Britain's communist-led miners. With Britain foundering like a doomed ship and reds striking everywhere while the iron was hot, the comrades in Brussels made plans for a pan-European communist conference later this year and a world conference to follow, always against the ominous background of expanding Russian might.

THERE WERE OTHER EVENTS - but a crisis-numbed public failed to tie them together. Der Spiegel of February 18 reported that Herr Brandt was in such a deep depression over being outpaced by his labor union allies that he was in a mood to resign. Opinion polls had him slipping and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel on the rise. Others maintained that Helmut Schmidt, the finance minister, would replace Brandt before Christmas. The London Times of February 19 reported, "The Chancellor feels his great work is done now that the Ostpolitik is complete and that it is really too much to expect him to concern himself with the wearisome detail of domestic policy which just will not go away and leave him in peace." Forgotten by everyone was the Americans for Democratic dinner in Washington on March 13, 1961, and the big dinner and phoney award given him by another handful of leftists in a CIA front in New York three days later.

One of the wisest predictions of 1973 was made in the London Times of June 12 by Mr. Julian Critchley, the Conservative Member of Parliament from Aldershot. It had a wistful note: "Europe may yet pay the price for defeat in Vietnam," he stated.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor