



Twenty years ago, a great idea

This issue begins the twenty-first year of H. du B. Reports, and a tribute to Doris Parks Hutton, without whose initiative H. du B. would never have had a public, is indeed in order.

H. du B. was both inquisitive and adventurous, and for years he had been where history was being made. In February 1933, Major René l'Hopital, the former aide de camp to Marshal Foch, was wounded in Place de la Concorde as French police fired on royalists marching on the Chamber of Deputies at the height of the Stavisky scandal which shook France. H. du B. was there with l'Hopital.

H. du B. entered Addis Ababa, a prisoner in the second automobile of the Italian advance column, on May 5, 1936, and he saw the civil war in Spain from the inside, until Colonel Alberto Bayo saved him from a firing squad on December 11, 1936, and got him out of the country.

In mid-April 1937 he left France for China, aboard the motor Ship Aramis, on the advice of Colonel Sweeney - old Sweeney of the Foreign Legion! - who told him there was going to be a war between China and Japan. "You go out and get all of us in," said Sweeney, who had led Allen Seegar and Joyce Kilmer and their little band of heroes over to the courtyard of Les Invalides at the outset of World War I and sworn them into the Foreign Legion, under the arcade with its pensive statue of Napoleon. Walter Duranty wrote of Sweeney as "one of the only two fearless men I have ever known," when Sweeney commanded a division of Poles against the Bolsheviks. Later Sweeney was to command an air squadron in the war against the Riff, and before America's entry into World War II he organized the American Eagle Squadron in London. On the urging of Sweeney H. du B. took off on the road that was to lead to Indo-China, and ten years of rubbing elbows with men who were to have a hand in shaping the world's destiny in Asia. December 7, 1941, found H. du B. in a top-floor apartment at 9 Sun Avenue, in a Japanese-encircled Shanghai, with a Chungking transmitter and receiver in the clothes closet. His Chinese network scattered and H. du B. went underground with the Réseau Mingant, the French Resistance network formed from Colonel (now General) Raoul Salan's special service, Renseignement Guerre Numéro 1.

The clump of boots on the stairway just before dawn on November 5, 1942, told H. du B. the game was up, and almost three years in a prison camp operated by the dread Kampetai, the torture specialists of the Imperial Japanese Army, followed. The Mingant network was saved to re-form in Indo-China, because through eighteen days in the torture center on Myburg Road H. du B. did not break. (One of the Russian informers who "sold" him to the Japanese was working with General Wedemeyer's G2 by the time H. du B. got back to Shanghai at the end of the war.)

In August 1944, before Haiphong Road Camp was moved to Feng Tai, some twenty miles from

Peking, Bishop Ralph Ward and Mr. Paul Hopkins, the man who had drilled the oil wells for Standard Oil in Yen-an after World War I, helped H. du B. arrange a proxy marriage with the beautiful Eurasian girl who had often interpreted for him and Captain Mingant. It was from her gracious Chinese mother than H. du B. learned oriental etiquette, politics and thinking. By that time he had "missed too many boats," as they said of men who could not tear themselves away from China, and he would probably have been there when the mainland fell had he not become a marked man in the eyes of the advancing reds,

Page 11 of Colonel Carroll Glines' book "Four Came Home," tells of H. du B.'s leading an OSS team to where the four surviving pilots of the Doolittle raid were being hidden in Peking, in August 1945. The Japanese High Command in North China had no intention of handing over the dying pilots, and the same story is recounted in "The Fall of Japan," by William Craig. OSS took H. du B. on as a civilian far east specialist, kept him long enough to make the advancing reds list him as a top American agent, then dropped him on orders from Washington. The excuse given was that he was a Canadian, but since he had never been in Canada in his life the real reason was probably H. du B.'s opposition to America's backing of the communist Ho chi Minh, in Indo-China. H. du B. Report of November-December 1976 dealt with the decades that ended with 7, and a long book could be filled with stories that to date have never appeared on that theme if time - and the security to write - were to permit it.

Much had changed since the eastward voyage from Marseille aboard the Aramis in 1937, and H. du B.'s return to the United States on a Navy transport in 1947 was an entry into a strange world. Sixteen years had passed since the M. S. La Fayette cast off from New York's East River for France, with H. du B. aboard. In those sixteen years he had been through wars on three continents. Officers who were his friends were to become admirals and generals, and fellow students and embassy secretaries became ministers, ambassadors and members of governments.

SWIMMING AGAINST THE CURRENT. Everything being given the public in the America to which H. du B. returned was contrary to what he had learned by experience. Time was to prove the popular press stories false, the touted policies catastrophic, but the valid articles H. du B. wrote were rejected. Despite the assistance of John Carrol and William Couch, Colliers Magazine turned down his reports on Indo-China. It was the beginning of a period when H. du B. was lucky if he sold a story a year. One solution was to ghost-write non-controversial articles for name writers who had a market. Cosmopolitan of September 1950 published "The Case of a Coward" under the name of his old friend, Clark Lee. Clark was married to the granddaughter of the last queen of Hawaii.

John David Provoo was a Japanese-speaking traitor who had the Japs shoot his captain at Corregidor, and Clark, who had been with A.P. in Shanghai and had escaped from Corregidor with General MacArthur, never got around to finishing the Provoo story, which H. du B. completed from his own notes in 1950. Provoo was tried in the U.S. District Court, in New York, and, though the court handed down a death sentence, Provoo disappeared from the news and was never mentioned again. While the traitor who had ordered the execution of Captain Burton C. Thompson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was being let off, under-nourished victims of prison camps and torture chambers were having a hard time fighting their way back to health. Newsweek Magazine of June 19, 1950, called them "War's damaged goods" and estimated that no man who had gone through such treatment would ever completely recover. It was a minor article; the feature story was on Jean Monnet, and the European Common Market.

H. du B.'s fortunes were at low ebb when Mr. Kenneth de Courcy bought his report on "The Growth of Russian Influence in China" for the December 1950 issue of Intelligence Digest, published in Britain. Still, there was nothing but rejection slips at home. H. du B. was the only American to make a special study of China's forty million Moslems, known as the Hui-Hui (Return-Return.) He compiled his own directory of Hui-Hui leaders

in communities that stretched northward from Canton, through the holy Hui-Hui city of Hangchow and on to Shanghai and the mosque at 70 Chekiang Road, where Shams-u-Din Liu was the Imam. From there they curved in a scimitar-like arc, northwest to Peking with its thousand-year-old Chang-Chen mosque on the Street of the Cow, and through Moslem pockets westward to the lands of the Turkomin. H. du B. was so naive about his own country that in May 1950 he took his articles on Indo-China, the oppressed Sulus in the southern Philippines and the anti-communist communities of China to the office of Far Eastern Survey, the publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations. There Mr. Clayton Lane and a lady named Miriam S. Farley gave him to understand that they were not interested in his work.

THE LONG DESERT. After the Intelligence Digest article of December 1950 came the most discouraging period of the post-war years. H. du B. lived in the old brownstone home of his friends on East 74th Street in New York, but he had no market. Colonel Marcel Mingant had received a report that he was dead as a result of Japanese torture, and H. du B. did not know how to reach Mingant. A number of editors agreed to buy stories from abroad if H. du B. would go there, but Louis F. Thompson, Chief of the Finance Division of State Department, refused to let him have a passport until he could pay \$416.77 for food furnished while he was in the Japanese prison camp, some of it bought on doctor's orders on his return from the torture house, where he saved the heads of the Frenchmen who later received Freedom Medals for rescuing downed American aviators. The Americans in Haiphong Road Camp in Shanghai were not internees; they were listed as prisoners of war with the rank of sergeant, under charges of espionage, but their government was more considerate of the Japanese who stripped and tortured them. All frozen Japanese assets were returned to the enemy.

Japanese ration allowances were on a cost basis, so, as the cost of rice and fish rose, rations sank below subsistence level. Mr. Ankor Henningsen and Mr. H. S. Collard, the American and British camp representatives, went into a huddle with doctors Tom Dunn and S. D. Sturton, and worked out a plan for survival. The Swiss consulate was handling allied interests and would purchase food for the camp each month. The cost would be pro-rated among the prisoners. Prisoners were forced to sign promissory notes to cover their share of the Swiss rations, but they were assured that this was only a matter of form, that their governments would collect from the Japanese. Anyone who doubted these assurances and refused to sign his food-loan notes was put in "coventry," which is to say, he was given only the Japanese-supplied rations and not allowed to eat with the other prisoners, on the argument that he was endangering the health of the camp by lowering its purchasing power as a whole.

When the war was over, the American Government was the only one that held its citizens responsible for food loans signed under duress while prisoners of the Japanese. Also, the Americans received no indemnities for loss of property and belongings. Louis F. Thompson's denial of a passport until the forcibly-signed food bills were paid took seven and a half years out of H. du B.'s life, besides the three spent in the prison camp. Newspapers and Congressmen are outdoing each other today in commiseration for dissidents prevented from leaving Russia until they pay for their educations. The same editors and politicians could not have cared less about Americans denied the right to travel because they could not pay for food furnished while prisoners of the Japanese. LIFE Magazine, in a letter dated December 22, 1947, dismissed it as "just one of life's inequalities," that ex-servicemen received benefits while civilians who had been through torture could not get passports until they repaid food notes they had been forced to sign in prison camps.

Mr. Thompson, on going through his books, discovered that on January 8, 1943, ESQUIRE Magazine had attempted to send H. du B. \$100 through the Department of State, to enable him to try to buy food while in prison. The money was never delivered. But Mr. Thompson figured that H. du B., then weighing around a hundred pounds and without the price of a vitamin tablet, might have other money due from ESQUIRE. So he wrote to them, trying to attach it. The American Red Cross was no better. The American POW

food packages piled up in Vladivostok were sold to the British. Americans, if they got any, bought them on the Shanghai black market. The Civilian Relief office set up by the Red Cross in Shanghai under Mr. Al Zisser and a man named Moody was for Chinese civilians, not for the ragged Americans. Moscow has rarely treated a Jewish savant seeking a passport any worse.

THE YEARS DRAGGED BY. American Mercury of July 1952 published a story by H. du B. on Sioux Indians and an old missionary in the North Dakota country where he had been born. It paid for a suit of clothes. Freeman Magazine of April 19, 1954, printed H. du B.'s account of "How We Helped Ho Chi Minh," and two months later H. du B. got back to the Paris he had left in 1937. There was one catch: If he wrote anything Mr. Louis Thompson disapproved of, the passport issued "on credit" could be revoked, until the \$416.77 prison camp board bill was repaid. This was the period when H. du B. began writing "inside" reports in letter form to Mrs. Doris Parks, for private circulation among her friends in the Los Angeles area. Mr. Fred Champion soon became a backer. H. du B.'s were the first honest reports on developments abroad which many readers of the Doris Parks letters had ever had.

Pierre Mendès-France, the socialist, ended the war in Indo-China which Roosevelt and those around him had launched by arming and inciting communists who did the fighting. Moscow was to use the same tactic later against the West with equal success, but by that time dishonest writers had set their own date for America's involvement in Indo-China.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF AMERICA'S FIRST DEFEAT. Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in the New York Times of April 6, 1973, that Admiral Leahy, the U. S. Ambassador to Vichy France, had transmitted the following message from President Roosevelt to the Petain government on July 19, 1941: "If Japan was the winner (in World War II) the Japanese would take over French Indo-China, and if the allies won, we would." In the same column Mr. Sulzberger disclosed: "Ideologically the United States has grown up in Vietnam and now sees that communism is not a Manichean evil automatically to be opposed." These lines should be read with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in mind today. In his column of January 11, 1967, Mr. Sulzberger conveniently forgot Roosevelt's 1941 message to General Petain and the 20,000 cartridges Major Paul Helliwell gave Ho chi Minh in early 1945 to fight our allies. Overlooked was the OSS parachute team that dropped into a jungle clearing in June 1945, to arm and train the army which was to bleed Southeast Asia, France and America over the next thirty years.

By January 11, 1967, it would have been fatal to New York Times policy to admit that the war in Indo-China was of our making, so Mr. Sulzberger wrote: "The United States first became inextricably involved in Indo-China on April 22, 1954, when we were informed by France that beleaguered Dien Bien Phu was doomed." How that involved us is hard to say, because we did not do anything. The Laniel government had asked for a one-hour carrier strike which would have saved Dien Bien Phu and left Ho chi Minh without reserves to continue the fight, but the strike was never made. That one-hour carrier strike would have frustrated those determined to replace the French and make Indo-China the proving ground of their ideas, the New York Times among them. It was these plans that H. du B.'s privately-circulated reports began exposing.

THE FIRST BIG STORY came in April 1955 when Allen Dulles' man, Colonel Edward Lansdale, and General "Iron-Mike" O'Daniel, head of the U. S. Military Aid Advisory Group, chose a moment when General Lawton Collins, the ambassador, was in Washington, to precipitate a crisis. Common sense should have told Senator Mike Mansfield and Kenneth Todd Young in State Department, Randolph Kidder in the U. S. Embassy, Leo Cherne in his CIA front, and Wesley Fishel of Michigan State University that Lansdale and O'Daniel were leading America into an adventure that could not end in anything but tragedy.

A handful of Americans had picked up Ngo dinh Diem, a man with no party behind him, save his brother's labor union, and pressured Vietnam's emperor into making him prime

minister. That they should have selected a man from Annam, in the north of South Vietnam, and foisted him on Saigon, in the south, was absurd. That they were putting a Catholic over a country that was 90% non-Catholic, if not anti-Catholic, was inexcusable. Yet anyone who tried to warn America was charged with being anti-Catholic and working against America. The only forces capable of rejecting the American-selected leader were two anti-communist religious sects, the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao, and a private army, the Binh Xuyen, which protected Saigon. Lansdale and O'Daniel egged the Prime Minister into launching a war against the three forces while the American ambassador was out of the country. This was known as the Binh Xuyen crisis. H. du B. was flown to Washington as an aide to a Vietnamese deputy ambassador whose job was to keep Mike Mansfield and Hubert Humphrey behind Edward Lansdale and "Iron Mike" O'Daniel instead of the ambassador, while the representatives of the Vietnamese people were being crushed.

It was H. du B.'s first insight into what was going on. Two months later he accompanied the Vietnamese delegation to the Big Four Conference in Geneva, and the letters to California acquired new weight. The only other American to try to warn America of where we were heading while there was yet time was Albert Colegrove, of the Washington News. A short time later Colegrove met with an automobile accident which ended his writing career.

THE HORIZON WIDENS. Meanwhile America was backing a new war against a NATO ally in Algeria. Behind it were men in Washington who saw socialism as the only valid force for opposing communism. Exposing this meant lifting the curtain on a subject neither Americans nor H. du B. had ever heard of: The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels, a monster union-of-unions through which revolts were being agitated and financed in Africa, Aden, the Iberian Peninsula - anywhere where a labor leader might be installed at the head of a newly liberated state in the name of democracy. One of the notable cases was Habib Bourguiba, who, after the AFL-CIO made him President of Tunisia, proceeded to assassinate his only rival, make himself President for life and introduce a one-party system.

In 1957 Mrs. Doris Parks decided that the days of hand-to-hand circulation were past. It was time to turn the personal letters into what would be the only private intelligence report, compiled abroad by an American, for Americans. H. du B. could never have done it on his own. Thoroughly efficient, Mrs. Parks mimeographed the first issues. She handled business details and the time-consuming work of building up circulation.

The September 16, 1957, issue of H. du B. Reports denounced Albert Pham ngoc Thao, Ho chi Minh's former intelligence chief in Cochinchina, who had infiltrated the south and become the right-hand man of Ngo dinh Nhu, the brother of America's man in Vietnam. The September 16 report quoted Ngo dinh Nhu as threatening: "We will see the communists take over before we will hand the country to the Vietnamese nationalists," which is to say, before my family will step down. Six years later he and his wife were negotiating with Hanoi behind America's back. Pham ngoc Thao, his lieutenant, was killed in 1965 in a CIA-backed attempted coup d'etat. The same September 16, 1957 Report exposed the communist background of Vu van Thai, the Hanoi agent to whom Daniel Ellsberg gave copies of the stolen Pentagon papers but who was never put in the witness box at Ellsberg's trial.

H. du B. predicted that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) through which Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone, the former secretary-general of the Communist Party-USA, were regimenting Africa against our NATO allies, would in time be communist-dominated. It is, and George Meany has pulled out after having poured into it millions of American Dollars.

The innocence of Mrs. Parks and H. du B. is something to shake a head over today, when one reads the arrogant letters they brought down on themselves from Leo Cherne, then

leading us to disaster in Vietnam through a CIA front and today top man in the three-man CIA oversight committee which in February tried to ruin King Hussein by picturing foreign aid to Jordan as pay-offs to "buy" the King.

H. du B. REACHES A NEW PUBLIC. In 1957, out of the blue, came a request for a feature article on America's policy in Vietnam for the Economic Council Letter, published by the National Economic Council of New York. The storm it stirred up was frightening. H. du B. was accused of "working against America," and those who wrongly identified their own game with America's interests made a raid on his passport. The second issue of AMERICAN OPINION magazine carried a reprint of the National Economic Council Report, and the breakthrough that had been so long in coming was at hand.

SOME OF THE REPORTS OF THOSE YEARS WERE OUTSTANDING. The issue of May 20, 1958, on the fall of the IV French Republic and the bombing of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef, the Algerian sanctuary in Tunisia, stands out today as the only valid account to reach Americans. The March 1960 report was headed AFRICA THE TURBULENT, and Doris Parks, who is now Mrs. Thomas Hutton, and living in Washington state, can be as proud of it as the day she mimeographed it. March 1961 gave Americans a report on Germany and the manner in which the Council on Foreign Relations, CIA and Leo Cherne's International Rescue Committee were working to pave the way for Willy Brandt's rise to power with spies and subversives on his coat-tail.

The Economic Council Letter began carrying a regular "From Our European Correspondent" column. In its issue of January 1, 1962, H. du B. warned of the larger future conflict the destruction of Moise Tshombe's Katanga could bring down on the world. A few weeks later Kent and Phoebe Courtney published his booklet, "LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK," exposing labor's "roving ambassador," Irving Brown. H. du B. articles began appearing in AMERICAN OPINION, and lectures and radio appearances followed. The Rockford Register-Republic of December 4, 1962, quoted him as predicting that because of American support for Algerian terrorists who in a few years will be in the enemy camp, "We will lose France, the heartland of the Western Alliance." In 1965 Western Islands brought out H. du B.'s book, "Background to Betrayal - the Tragedy of Vietnam."

As H. du B. Reports begins its twenty-first year, two pages by H. du B. appear weekly in Review of the News. AMERICAN OPINION features alternately his roundup on the world and his over-all report on Asia in its July-August issue each year. Frequently he is consulted as an authority on American affairs by French publications. HISTORIA, in its special issue No. 23, published in 1971, carried H. du B.'s account of OSS' arming and training of an army for Ho chi Minh.

Had Doris Parks not decided to launch a newsletter twenty years ago, H. du B. would still be without a public. When a security officer descended on her from State Department, she was undaunted, and when Louis F. Thompson brought up the old prison camp food loans to immobilize your correspondent, it was Doris Parks who raised the \$416.77 to buy him off. This 20th anniversary issue is dedicated to her.

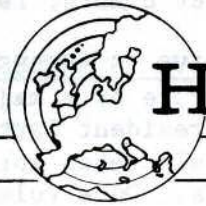
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Castro Steps into Africa

Leonid Brezhnev made a statement at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1976 which bears repetition at a time when Andrew Young sees Cuban presence in Africa as a factor for stability and President Carter is not alarmed by the prospects of communists entering the governments of Western Europe. "In helping wars of national liberation," said Mr. Brezhnev, "we are acting as our revolutionary conscience and our communist convictions permit us, for détente does not in the slightest way abolish and cannot abolish or change the laws of the class struggle." In this class struggle Cuba is as committed as Moscow to the theory that it is a Marxist duty to support the international communist movement.

ON THE MILITARY FRONT, General Sir Walter Walker, KCB, CBE, DSO, formerly NATO Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Northern Europe, listed Russia's four-pronged strategy as follows: First - to be ready to fight and survive a nuclear war if deterrents break down. Second - to hold over the West the constant threat of a blitzkrieg attack and the severing of the West's maritime jugular vein, the sea lane around South Africa, over which Europe receives 75% of its oil. Third - political blackmail, which is to say the backing of brush-fire wars fought by proxy, with the threat that Moscow will intervene if the West does not accept defeat. Fourth - subversive warfare, which is really the third world war in which we are already engaged. This is the war against communist infiltration of government, industry, law and order and the armed forces. We are led into reduction of the armed forces below the safety limit, thereby imperiling the security of the home base and the military front.

No better example of subversive warfare can be found than that waged against the United States in Vietnam, along lines perfected by the Chinese 2,476 years ago: "The greatest art of subversive warfare is to break the enemy's opposition without a fight on the battlefield.....Corrupt all that is good in the enemy country.....disturb weak governments.....Push the young against their elders (emphasis ours).....Abase his traditions and his religious faith." In other words, turn the youth of the country into howling demonstrators, draft-dodgers and deserters.

IN WORLD WAR II, a North Dakota senator named Gerald P. Nye, with one Alger Hiss as his legislative assistant, played the major role in seeing that America was militarily unprepared when it was obvious to all on the world scene that war was coming to us, not us to it. In World War III, as fought in Vietnam, the program to turn America's youth against their elders, patriotism and traditions, was pushed with missionary zeal by professors, the press and even the churches. Lenin held that the way to destroy capitalism was to debauch its currency. This also has been practiced in the West, with the cooperation of the governments concerned.

A special report prepared for NATO reveals that 16,000 Soviet agents stand by in West Germany alone, ready to participate in a surprise attack by seizing and destroying

radio and television stations, early warning systems, power plants, munition factories and key headquarters. Every labor union in the West is packed with communist infiltrators awaiting a single order. This is Russia's secret weapon. Secret because the Western press has ridiculed every warning of the presence of enemy sleeping cells. America has no such sleeping cells in Russian power plants, radar posts and factories.

NOW THE FIGHT IS FOR AFRICA, AND THE FIRST OBJECTIVE IS RHODESIA. South Africa will follow. America's commitment to majority rule - rule by a majority based on color - has led to American support for those with whom President Carter's ambassador to U.N. identifies himself. Our conception of majority rule takes into account neither preponderance of capabilities nor divisions of tribes. Once rule based on the majority of color is established, the tribal unit enjoying a majority among the blacks will push majority rule to the elimination of minority tribes and whites. Russia will control Africa and its resources, markets and manpower, as well as the vital sea lane around the Cape. It is the story of how Cuba happened to be drawn into the game of community conquest in Africa that merits study today.

DURING WORLD II Mr. Robert Murphy was President Roosevelt's personal representative in North Africa. Harry Hopkins sent Mr. Jean Monnet, the Frenchman whose life dream was a one-world government constructed on the foundation of a European super-state, to help him. Monnet's job was to convey Murphy's directives to General Nogués, the Resident General, and, later, to General Henri Giraud. The objective of the two French generals was military victory. Robert Murphy, like Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins, Averell Harriman and Jean Monnet, wanted victory, but after victory establishment of a new world order. To found this new world order, the colonial empires had to be broken up, and in such a way that no links would remain with the mother countries.

General Maxime Weygand, who had been Marshal Foch's chief of staff in World War I, was French commander-in-chief in North Africa, and was secretly building up an army against the Axis. In February 1941 he concluded an economic pact with the U.S. for the supply of cotton, sugar, tea, petroleum and other goods. The State Department appointed twelve vice consuls to North Africa to oversee the arrival and distribution of such goods and make sure that none of it fell into the hands of German or Italian agents. Actually the twelve appointees were intelligence agents under vice consul cover. Their chief was an Arab-speaking former professor named Colonel William Eddy, based in the international port of Tangier, a hot-bed of espionage during the war and after. Subversion in North Africa was in the hands of Murphy and Eddy. Murphy represented State Department in political negotiations with French officials while Eddy's twelve vice consuls recruited spies, planned sabotage and diffused propaganda. Their method was the same as Colonel Edward Lansdale's in Saigon in 1954. They ran a popularity contest against the French.

Their way of promoting native cooperation was to appear, not as the natives' ally against the Axis but an ally against the colonialists, who would be driven out once the Italians and Germans were defeated. Needless to say, most of the natives recruited by Eddy's vice consuls were rascals, and our agents were often duped, but the results were satisfactory enough that the networks multiplied. Just when Eddy's men discovered the 22-year-old grocer's son, Mehdi be Barka, and what he ever did for us that our labor union meddlers in foreign affairs should pick him as the man they intended to make president of a Moroccan republic, is hard to say. Sometime during those war years when Major Eddy was at the center of the web in Tangier and Major Robert Esmet Rhodes conducted an anti-colonialist war within the war against the Germans and Italians, Mehdi ben Barka was taken up.

He was only five feet tall, and a dedicated fire brand. His professor considered him brilliant in mathematics but a dangerous revolutionary. When Roosevelt's Flag Day, or "Four Freedoms" speech, was translated into Arabic and distributed through the French and Spanish zones, Mehdi ben Barka wrung the last ounce of propaganda value out of it

for himself. He was America's man, and Roosevelt's speech provided his platform. Without OSS support he would have remained a coffee-house politician, an insignificant little runt in Allal el Fassi's party, the Istiqlal. But OSS started him upward and after the war came the Marshall Plan, with organizers like Irving Brown, who moved into Africa and formed the 29 unions which by the late fifties were directed from Prague. A popular argument at the time was that if America did not support the demands of the unions we had created the Russians would. Thus every African victory against out allies, assured by us instead of by Moscow, became a victory of the non-communist left.

MEHDI BEN BARKA'S BASE. As leader of the left wing of the Istiqlal, and with American help, he became President of Morocco's Consultative Assembly. His real power was the Union of Moroccan Workers, which had the powerful American-supported International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), in Brussels, behind it. In March of 1957 American union leaders brought him to America. Ike received him in the White House, and TIME of September 9, 1957, sold him to the public. Just as five years earlier the AFL-CIO had wafted Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba to California to show the Tunisians whom they should support. Mehdi ben Barka was given the grand tour, shown whatever he wanted to see and briefed on the road to power. The U.S. Gave him \$100,000 worth of blankets, mess kits and army uniforms for the youth movement he later led into the Riff mountains for indoctrination and propoganda for himself. How much money he was given was not stated.

In the morning his followers worked to build a road. After lunch they had what TIME called "classes in the ABC's of civic responsibility." An honest reporter would call it communist brain-washing. Out of each group 80 militants were selected for training in a special school where lectures were on "the rights of citizens and the democratization of Morocco." In plain English: how to depose the King. The grocer's son was being groomed to challenge the throne. A powerful and shocking book could be written if some industrious researcher would wade through back numbers of American newspapers from the forties onward and study the build-up of our Moroccan "find." Files in the TIME-LIFE index would yield a gold mine of information - if they have not conveniently disappeared. Americans were never given straight news on ben Barka's moves and invitations to the White House. Every story on him was a sales plug.

THE MASK COMES OFF. TIME of September 21, 1959, lifted the veil. Ben Barka and his friend, Mahjoub ben Seddick, of the Moroccan labor union, had precipitated a crisis in January and had been expelled from the Istiqlal. It was what they wanted, and TIME reported the formation of their own leftist party, the National Union of Popular Forces. This made 39-year-old Mehdi ben Barka "the most important man in Morocco next to King Mohammed V, and the monarchy's unquestioned challenger," TIME exultantly proclaimed.

What thoughts must have gone through the head of King Mohammed as he reflected on America's praise of the man who had done everything in his power to curry royal favor, when he was climbing. American support got him into the King's presence, where fawning and professions of loyalty got him appointed tutor to the crown prince, Moulay Hassan, during his formative years. TIME of September 21, 1959, predicted: "As long as King Mohammed survives ben Barka and his National Union are unlikely to challenge the palace directly. But should Moulay Hassan succeed to the throne, or should he use the army to make trouble for ben Barka, Morocco's absolute monarchy would be pitted face to face with Morocco's most adroit and formidable organizer." Formidable he was, for he had the weight of American labor organizers and CIA behind him.

THE EXILES AT WORK. Through 1959 discontent was fomented in the interior. Agitators worked the masses, while Moroccan exiles undermined the throne from Spain. Emissaries scurried between Cairo, Beirut and Paris, whipping exile groups into cells. King Mohammed sought to placate the Istiqlal leftists by making Mehdi ben Barka's man, Abdallah Ibrahim, Prime Minister. This only encouraged the Moroccan Workers Union to

carry the political fight into the streets, knowing that if forces of law and order intervened Irving Brown and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions would scream that the King was suppressing workers' rights. The economic depression which had gripped the country for the past three years made the political battle a class struggle. Moroccans were told that the reason they were poor was because of exploitation by the bourgeoisie, at the top of which was the throne. The theme was so overplayed in the municipal elections of February, 1960, that ben Barka had to flee to Paris, and the harassed king dumped Abdallah Ibrahim. For the time being the monarchy was saved.

A year later King Mohammed died and Moulay Hassan mounted the throne. Mohammed V will be the last King of Morocco," a jubilant Abdallah Ibrahim cried, and ben Barka prepared to come home. Most European and North African leftists believed that with Mohammed's passing the dynasty would fall, and ben Barka's wanderings from Paris to Beirut to Cairo and wherever the Algerian rebels were holding conferences, would end. Abroad it became fashionable to think of the Americans as king-makers. The truth was, the American people never knew what was going on. A left-slanted press held up a man, a cause or a program, and without knowing it the American people became the makers of leftist dictatorships. Witness Tunisia. In each case they were told that democracy had prevailed. Thus it was intended to be in Morocco. One day ben Barka would be in Evian, advising Algerian negotiators, and a few days later haranguing Moroccan students in Paris, conditioning the leaders of the future who would return to Rabat and lead his fighters in the streets.

BEN BARKA BECOMES ALGERIA'S MAN. A communist North Africa, extending from the Atlantic to the border of Egypt, was what Algeria's Ben Bella had in mind. Ben Barka was to be his Moroccan puppet, nothing more. And it cannot be said that Washington did not know what was going on. The State Department was well aware of the plans to make Cuba the nerve center of the West's revolutionary movements. Cuba was ideally located: It was an island, close to South America and the United States, a base of operations for Russia's wide-ranging fleet, and a perfect seat for the establishment of "flying squads" to back revolts in Europe, Africa or the Americas.

AMERICA PICKS A NEW AMBASSADOR FOR CUBA. A picture emerges as all the pieces fall into place. In May 1961 President Kennedy removed Ambassador Charles Yost from his post in Havana and sent him to Rabat, where Mehdi ben Barka's movement was escalating. Yost, a former ambassador to Laos, already had a reputation among diplomats as a spoiler. Into the embassy in Havana Kennedy sent 58-year-old Philip Wilson Bonsal, a former political adviser to Averell Harriman. To those familiar with Harriman's political decisions, this in itself is damning. After World War II, when Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone were using Marshall Plan money for the creation of labor unions which under the ICFTU in Brussels would serve as international pressure groups, Bonsal was a special U. S. representative to the Marshall Plan office, in Paris. Two years later France's war in Vietnam was the cause of an inner struggle in Paris, between patriots and exponents of the Jean Monet-René Pleven-Robert Schuman movement for world federalism. Bonsal was recalled to Washington and a desk in the Southeast Asia office.

In September 1954, following the French defeat in Indo-China, Bonsal moved into the U.S. Delegate's Office in U.N., but from April to July 1954 he had been an adviser at the Geneva Conference "on matters dealing with Korea and Indo-China." Those disasters consummated, he did short tours in Colombia and Bolivia before being sent to Cuba. Bonsal served for 20 months in Cuba, long enough for a man with enough intelligence to be an ambassador to see what was going on. Yet he appears to have had all the blinkers of a dedicated comrade, for in his book, "CUBA, CASTRO AND THE UNITED STATES" (published in 1972), he told his readers that Castro was no communist when he came to power, and that he had no intention of ever becoming one. It was American sanctions, Bonsal wrote, which made the Soviet economic takeover inevitable. It was our acts which made Castro not only adopt the marxist philosophy of his new patrons but also stoke up the anti-American fires which kept Latin America's revolutionary spirit at boiling point. What gems his reports to State Department must have been!

ABDELKADER CHANDERLI was representing the Algerian terrorists in New York at the time Bonsal was sent to Cuba. Jay Lovestone, formerly Secretary-General of the Communist Party-USA, was regimenting support for the Algerians in U.N. as the representative of American labor unions. The other half of the Jay Lovestone-Irving Brown team was shuttling between North Africa and Europe, carrying money and drumming up support for the FLN, but beneath the table negotiations spanning three continents were going on. In early March 1960 Abdelkader Chanderli took off from New York to spend ten days in Havana, to negotiate a treaty with Castro. No one can say that Washington and Philip Bonsal did not know what was afoot, because three days before Chanderli arrived in Havana Bonsal got out of town, for talks in Washington which were to last until Chanderli returned to New York on March 20, 1960. The American embassy was not empty during this period. Bonsal was not the only man on post in Havana. If the American people were told nothing of what had taken place, it was because neither the press nor the government wanted them to know what was going on.

On March 27, 1960, Cairo announced a new program. Recruiting centers would be opened in European cities for foreign volunteers for liberation wars. El Moudjahid, the official paper of the Algerian FLN, carried a feature story on Chanderli's Mission to Havana, complete with photos of Chanderli and Castro together. Not a word on it appeared in the Washington Post or the New York Times. Less than two weeks later, on April 11, Tunis issued a call for "volunteers of any origin, particularly technicians." The international alliance of revolutionaries was taking shape, and Mehdi ben Barka was rapidly moving to the front in a new kind of warfare. What it entailed was an elite military force, ready to fly to the aid of political activists anywhere in Africa, Europe or the Americas. The preparatory conference for the formation of this alliance, where for the first time the word "Tricontinental" was used, was held in Cairo on September 2, 1965, at a congress set up by Moscow.

Mehdi ben Barka, whom Ike had entertained in the White House in 1957, dominated it from the first and was named to head a summit meeting in Havana in January 1966, at which time the formal organization would be constituted. Delegates setting up the new alliance were reminded that if King Hassan were toppled, Mehdi ben Barka would head a country. Backed by the 120-some unions in the ICFTU, which Irving Brown and Walter Reuther had set up in Brussels with American labor's money, Mehdi ben Barka was powerful enough to paralyze Morocco, and at that moment leadership of the nation seemed within his grasp.

A DANGEROUS GAME. The democracies to which the Havana conference would be a threat were too apathetic to act. The only enemies ben Barka had to guard against were at times Peking's agents, rival leftists contending for leadership, and above all, the eyes and ears of King Hassan. Three attempts had been made on his life in Cairo and another in Algiers, and Morocco had already sentenced him to death, in absentia twice, at the time the Cairo Conference of September 2 was being arranged. If the West was to escape a wave of violence something had to be done, and a few words on the full meaning of the Havana Conference set for January 1966 are in order.

THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE of April 18 to 24, 1955, was in Indonesia. 29 nations were represented, in most cases by Chiefs of State, for six days of violent diatribes against the West. Chou En-lai and Krishna Menon ran the show. Bandung was supposed to be a meeting of the non-aligned; actually it was a rabble-rousing session for the purpose of putting the West in the defendant's box and extolling China's communism. Another Bandung-type conference was scheduled to be held in Algiers in September 1955, but squabbles among the "non-aligned" leftists put it off, and eventually the idea of the Havana meeting of delegates from three continents was born. Mehdi ben Barka drew up the objectives: With Cuba as its HQ, African, European and American revolutionaries would aid one another and Russia's hands would be clean. This time, instead of Heads of State, foreign ministers and their advisers would attend. Russia would send a delegation of 19 and Peking 43. There would be some 500 in all.

OCTOBER 1965 FOUND BEN BARKA IN CAIRO, in the office of the Moroccan Anti-Monarchist Movement Nasser had furnished him. Back in Paris a group of gangsters who had tracked de Gaulle's enemies back and forth across Europe when Jacques Soustelle and Colonel Argoud had prices on their heads were watching ben Barka's every move, this time for a new master.

Suddenly the Moroccan went to Geneva, reportedly to pick up 500 million francs in Chinese aid for subversion in Morocco, and an opportunity presented itself to contact him in a non-Arab country. The idea of a film on decolonization with himself as the heroic liberator was too strong to resist. Ben Barka flew to Paris to talk it over and at 12:15, on Friday, the 29th of October, 1965, he was standing in front of the drug store on Boulevard Saint-Germain, briefcase in hand, when the car drew up that was to whisk him away.

Ben Barka was never seen again and the press, which had found nothing wrong with the kidnapping of Colonel Argoud from Munich, had a hey-day. Perhaps the big mistake of King Hassan's agents was in killing him in France instead of flying him back to Morocco. In any case, the Havana conference of three continents took place as planned. A Russian Moslem named Rachikob took ben Barka's place at the head table and President Dorticos of Cuba led the attack on Yankee Imperialism and "neo-colonialism" in Africa.

AFRICA WAS IN FERMENT. Under independence the masses were worse off than they had been before and western aid was rightly described as "money from poor people in rich countries, for rich people in poor countries." Only Portugal's overseas provinces and the two areas Russia wanted, Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, remained as diversions to keep Africans from destroying themselves.

Russia's supplying of the armor, Cuba the military command and Africa the cannon-fodder can be traced directly to the Tricontinental Conference in Havana eleven years ago. Future historians will find it ironic that the man who promoted it was discovered and built up by Americans. What happened in an Africa ruled by Africans taught our preachers, professors, editors, labor leaders and the Carter Administration nothing.

Angola is the seat of an Africa-wide Cuban intelligence service today and the the real neo-colonialists are the Cubans and Russians whom our liberals and the Tri-continental Congress brought in. It is enough to make an intelligent person wary of anything prefaced by "tri," be it a continent or a commission.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



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The London Daily Telegraph of May 25, 1977, quoted President Carter as stating at a cabinet meeting: "There is no doubt in my mind that over a period of years Andy Young will become a hero to the Third World." He was correct. Andy Young will be a hero among the Zulus, Bantus, Acholis, Shonas, Matabeles and hundreds of other tribes whose hatred of one another is second only to their envy of the white man. Andy Young's hero-worshippers, those not yet assassinated by their fellow blacks, will have become enemies of civilization and the West.

100 Rhodesian children, aged between 12 and 20, boarded an Aeroflot plane in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, in mid-May, for military and political training in Russia. They will return as commissars and killers, but Andy Young will be their hero. So far this year over 6,000 Africans have been lured from Matebeleland, in Southern Rhodesia, to join Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union), being trained by Moscow to fight Russia's war in Africa. The term "mercenary" is not applied to those fighting Moscow's wars. In February Mr. Nkomo supervised the moving of 380 African pupils from the Manama Lutheran Mission School in southwestern Rhodesia, to a staging base in Botswana from which the 100 destined to form the cadres of future units were transported to Russia. Other flights will carry more Nkomo guerrillas to the Soviet Union for training as officers and non-coms in his 10,000-man army.

THE FICTION OF THE PATRIOTIC FRONT. While one group of Russians is training and arming ZAPU for Mr. Nkomo, 40 Soviet advisors and 800 Cuban instructors are teaching Robert Mugabe's ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) fighters how to use the tanks, troop carriers, machine guns and light arms being unloaded in the Mozambique port of Nicala. The pretense is maintained that ZAPU and ZANU are united in a "Patriotic Front." Later the world will learn that Nkomo and Mugabe are rivals, each determined to eliminate the other when Andrew Young's enemy, the whites, are disposed of.

Nkomo's ZAPU is Matebele-based, Mugabe's ZANU is Shona. The tribal civil war will start when Andrew Young, the Third World's "Liberator," gets the white policemen and job-providers out of the way. For the time being, Europe wallows in a sea of sentimentality as Africa, her resources, her manpower and control of the sea-lanes, which are Europe's life-lines, become victims of the world's new form of colonialism. Let us take a look at the Europe of today.

COMMUNISM'S TIME-TRIED TACTIC has been to help into power weak, left-of-center governments and from their falling hands seize complete control. In some cases it is accomplished by force. Today communist leaders are working on the premise that an ounce of sugar attracts more flies than a pound of vinegar. The new line is "Communism with a human face," Eurocommunism, which passes as patriotic.

The new line is beamed at the nine nations of the Common Market: In the January 10, 1976 issue of the Paris-based International Herald Tribune, owned by the New York Times and the Washington Post, Mr. Bernard D. Nossiter advanced a two-pronged socialist attack. Selecting a Conservative Member of Britain's Parliament to push his socialist theme, Mr. Nossiter quoted Mr. Julian Critchley as urging the United States to give Europe its "independence" by withdrawing American troops. It would be an American act of "generosity, vision and courage," he reasoned, "for nothing else will prod the nine Common Market states into yielding the sovereignty required for integration." One-worlders and communists alike want U. S. troops out of Europe, and Europe's countries integrated into a single socialist state. "The Treaty of Rome which bound the original six Common Market members together was inspired by the fear that Soviet troops might invade Western Europe," Mr. Nossiter told his readers. "Over the years," he added, "this fear has evaporated." The truth is, the Treaty of Rome was inspired by an international group of socialist one-worlders who intended to bring America into their superstate. To mask their intentions, they told America that by binding Western Europe into a single federation they would halt the spread of communism. At the same time they told Europeans that only by banding together would they be able to escape domination by America.

Fear of a takeover by Soviet troops never evaporated; it was dispelled by dishonest media until now even America's President calls such a fear "inordinate." Still, there are European Economic Community (EEC) supporters who continue with the pretense that by surrendering sovereignty Europe's nations will make the Common Market a barrier to communism. They have forgotten the report the London Daily Telegraph of December 4, 1975, carried on the visit made to Spain by Mrs. van der Heuvel, the head of the Dutch Labor Party. "The Dutch Government will resist any attempt to bring Spain into the Common Market until full democracy is established with....freedom for political parties including the communists," she declared. Spain was in the grip of an economic depression which Spaniards were told only membership in the Common Market could cure, but freedom for communists to subvert the nation was a prerequisite to membership, and the Spanish Communist Party was duly legalized.

THE CAMPAIGN TO LULL THE WEST was successful far beyond Mr. Nossiter's ascribing the disappearance of fear as something as natural as the sun's lifting water out of a rain barrel. With Soviet forces massing against the West, President Carter declared in May 1977: "We are now free of that inordinate fear of communism which once led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear." Read: Let us now join Russia in toppling any government which opposes communism with an iron grip. Worse was to follow. "America 'Freed of Red Bogey'," went the headlines of the London Daily Telegraph of May 23, 1977, above a story out of Washington. "America is now free of the 'inordinate fear of communism' which has dominated relations with the rest of the world since 1945, and can now move forward to a new foreign policy based on decency and optimism, President Carter said yesterday," wrote the Telegraph's Washington correspondent.

In six and a half years the philosophy of America's reds had reached the White House. On December 20, 1970, THE MOLE, published at 2 Brookline Street, Cambridge, Mass., carried a picture of two grinning Hanoi soldiers in a happy embrace on its cover. Inside was a feature story by the Australian communist, Wilfred Burchett. Madame Nguyen thi Binh, hailed as "OUR SISTER MADAME BINH," contributed an article on Vietnam, from which country six years later thousands of Vietnamese who had been pro-Hanoi were to risk storms, pirates and government patrols to escape in leaky boats and beg for arms with which to fight for freedom. Madame Binh wrote in THE MOLE: "One day we will win a beautiful life, if not for ourselves then for our children." The "beautiful life" had become such a mockery that even Jane Fonda was protesting.

THE MOLE'S editorial began: "When we were young, America tried to teach us that communism was our enemy, and as we grew up the N.L.F. (National Liberation Front) became the major symbol of the fight with communism. Our lives changed when we took up the N.L.F. as our friends and as our allies." A footnote announced that THE MOLE was free to all prisoners and servicemen.

The difference between the sentiments of the boys who put out THE MOLE of December 19, 1970, and the President of the United States in May 1977 was one of nuance. The culpability of the latter was greater because he had the results of communist victory before his eyes. Editors of THE MOLE wrote as communists, brainwashed by foreign propaganda and red professors. The President who had promised never to lie and who used human rights as a domestic vote-getter held the reins of power. While he was speaking, Cambodians, Vietnamese and Laotians were facing death by the thousands to get out of countries that had become graveyards because their people had had no inordinate fear of communism while there was yet time. The question is: Has America reached a point where any fear of communism is inordinate? For an idea of the indecency of the President's proposed new foreign policy and its lack of justification for any optimism, let us look at Western Europe.

BELGIUM IS THE LEAST FEARFUL OF COMMUNISM TODAY. This is because Belgium has been conditioned by socialist thinking. Under the socialist leader, Paul-Henri Spaak, patriotism to country, loyalty to King and reverence for the church were constantly under attack. A thesis as false as President Carter's "new policy based on decency and optimism" was introduced, namely, that, if the West would become pink, Russia would become less red. To destroy patriotism and the vitality of the throne, the country had to be divided against itself. The Napoleonic concept of Belgium was a strongly centralized, unitary state, governed from Brussels. The Belgium governed by Prime Minister Leo Tindemans today is a Common Market province in which socialist politicians have played Flemish-speaking Flanders in the north against French-speaking Wallonia in the south. It is an example of divide-and-rule. Flanders comprises the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg and Brabant, and the Flemish, as they are called, outnumber the French-speaking Walloons by nearly three to two in Belgium as a whole. Brussels, the capital, lies in the Flemish-speaking territory, but here the lingual ratio is reversed. Consequently, in the early 1960s the 19 boroughs of Brussels were granted bilingual status. The language war has continued ever since, with Belgium split into Flanders, Wallonia, bilingual Brussels and a small German-speaking community along the eastern frontier.

In May 1960, on the 75th anniversary of the Belgian Socialist Party, Brussels traffic was tied up for hours by a parade with floats showing clenched fists destroying the monarchy, capitalism and the church. The predominant color was red. Neither in its visible aspects nor its aims did Belgian socialism that day differ from out-and-out communism, yet Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, the head of the Belgium Socialist Party, was appointed civilian secretary-general of NATO. Today Brussels is the capital of the Common Market which Mr. Spaak and his friends - Robert Murphy, the U. S. post-war ambassador to Belgium, and Averell Harriamn, the U. S. ambassador to Britain - set up as a regional seed-group for a constantly expanding one-world government.

Mr. Tindemans is dependent on a coalition formed by his own Social Christian Party, the Socialist Party, the Brussels-based Democratic Front of Francophone (FDF) and the Flemish Volkunie for the two-thirds majority which keeps him in power. By playing on regionalism he is able to maintain a majority. The three regions, Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels, have their own regional executives. To put it plainly, after leading the fight against colonialism to the point of dismembering their nation, Spaak's socialists sold the idea that small nations cannot exist in today's world. On that argument they helped to form the superstate to which they surrendered Belgium's sovereignty. That accomplished, they proceeded to divide Belgium further into the three smaller regions, as insurance against a return to nationhood.

IN FRANCE THE FEAR OF COMMUNISM IS GREATER. Unemployment stands at over a million. Labor union action has thrown over 235,000 men out of work in the Paris region in the past three years. The 24-hour general strike of May 24 which immobilized the nation is estimated to have cost France the equivalent of the Prime Minister's salary for 25,000 years. L'AURORE, the conservative daily, set the loss at \$7 billion. Force Ouvrière, the union financed in 1947 by CIA through Thomas Braden and organized by

America's labor agitator, Irving Brown, marched side by side with the communists in the most spectacular mobilization of force France has seen since 1968. In that year the country suffered 150 million man-days of politically-motivated strikes, strikes which brought the workers nothing.

Strikes bring bankruptcies, and the bankruptcies provide foot soldiers for street demonstrations against governments. The communist objective is to create an irreversible trend which will end in the seizure of power and justify the nationalization of the steel, automobile and oil industries.

In the municipal elections of March 1977 the communist-socialist bloc captured 52% of the vote. Polls taken in early June showed the figure had risen to 56%. L'AURORE, of May 16, 1977, estimated that at least 300,000 jobs remained unfilled because of fears the thought of a leftist victory in 1978 inspired in employers. Employers know that after the left comes into power they would be unable to dismiss unsatisfactory workers protected by what the left calls "popular control."

The London Daily Telegraph of April 4, 1977, quoted Mr. Jacques Chirac, the former Prime Minister, as predicting that next year's elections will be France's "last chance" for freedom and that, if the left wins, there will be no more presidential elections. General Marcel Bigeard, a hero of Dien Bien Phu and recent Secretary of State for Defense, told French parachutists that François Mitterand, the socialist leader, was not at ease in his debate with Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, because the eyes of the communist party were on him. "Our liberty must be defended because it is priceless," General Bigeard declared, "and if the communists win I will take to the maquis" - the term used for the wartime underground.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Cot, a close associate of Mr. Mitterand in the Socialist-Communist "common program," asked Cyrus Vance, on a trip to Washington this spring, if the Carter Administration would object to the French Left coming to power in 1978. Mr. Vance replied, "No. We merely hope to strengthen our ties with France."

THE SECRET MILITARY TREATY OF THE FRENCH LEFT. The French equivalent of the FBI - the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) - is less indifferent. Their findings show that a secret military accord has been drawn up by the whole gamut of leftist organizations. The intelligence systems of all France's leftist groups are exchanging files in a drive to uncover government agents and infiltrators. In each community where communist mayors have been installed, names and details on the left's enemies are being fed into computers. A company using the name "SOGIR" - Société de Gestion et d'Information Rationnelle" - serves as a front for this information bank in which French reds amass every available scrap of information on those they intend to deal with when they come to power.

SOGIR began operating in 1971 and, in reverse proportion to the destruction of all files on leftists in America, it has built up a dossier system out of all proportion to the needs of municipal government or social security.

Most dangerous of all is the use of SOGIR in French universities. Under the leftist politician, Edgar Faure, universities converted into great cities of communist-incited students, were granted autonomy. Under President Giscard d'Estaing the vote was given to 18-year-olds, and the uncontrollable university cities became political forces. Some say it was to insure student "gratitude." The better-informed believe it was to gain socialist-communist support for a d'Estaing presidency of Europe.

REGIONALIZATION AS PATRIOTISM'S COUP DE GRACE. In the fall of 1976 the Communist Manifesto rolled off leftist presses in Toulouse in the language of Occitania, a principality which existed in the heart of France 700 years ago. French and Spanish Basques were already demanding a country of their own, Brittany and Corsica were in

open revolt. The raising of the ghost of Occitania was the latest move in France to destroy national patriotism by fragmenting the state.

In Britain the same objective is being realized in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In Italy it is being carried out in the best manner of Machiavelli, and now there are growing signs of revolt in Martinique. Frenchmen remember an announcement published by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels in 1961. It was shortly after the French defeat in Algeria, in which American labor leaders, particularly Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone, the former Secretary-General of the Communist Party USA, played important roles, using the Brussels-based ICFTU as a front. The ICFTU announced that Martinique and the French West Indies would be their next targets. The ICFTU which American labor money erected is now in the Prague camp and "liberation" of Martinique and the French West Indies will have two immediate effects: Destruction of morale, in France, and the expansion of Castro's island empire. Both will be to the advantage of Moscow.

The situation is grave in France, but not hopeless. A miracle is still possible. Giscard d'Estaing won his victory three years ago by a narrow margin because the Soviet embassy discreetly let it be known that a socialist-communist victory was not desirable at that time. If the left fails to win in June 1978 it will again be through Russian intervention, despite the "Eurocommunism" hoax.

Meanwhile America's position is also equivocal. On April 4, 1977, Jean Kanapa, the hard-liner, the Stalinist member of the political bureau of the French Communist Party who has charge of the party's international relations, admitted that he had held talks with two high officials in the American embassy in Paris. One of these may have been the counselor of embassy who usually briefs visiting VIP's on French political affairs, and whose viewpoints are notoriously slanted. Since Kanapa's secret meeting with the two American embassy officials was held while the general strike which paralyzed France on May 24 was being planned, and since more such meetings and strikes will take place in the future, a few words on labor action as a political weapon in leftward-sliding France are in order.

WHAT TO BEAR IN MIND ABOUT FRENCH STRIKES. Napoleon III, by the law of May 25, 1864, gave Frenchmen the right to strike. By 1946 labor's power had grown so great, a preamble was added to the constitution, recognizing the right to strike but only within the limits of certain laws regulating strikes. So fearful were politicians of labor power under communist agitation, the regulating laws were never passed.

Since then, as in England, communist-inspired strikes and economic strangulation by irresponsible labor leaders have spread inflation and unemployment, the twin horses on which communism advances. Labor agitators enjoy a fairly large keyboard:

WORK STOPPAGES, the grinding to a stop of wheels for a limited time, can be political, or a protest against dismissal of an employee. It takes the form of a delay in beginning work, an arbitrary advancement of quitting time, or the worker's remaining at his post without working.

THE TURNING STRIKE moves from one plant and one sector of production to another, successively halting all productive activity in the country. The communist leader, Jacques Duclos, stated in 1947 that a succession of turning strikes could bring about a communist takeover.

THE HORIZONTAL STRIKE affects one professional category of workers at a time. It can be the mail sorters or specialists in a phase of a certain production. It serves as a threat of what can happen if all the levers are pulled at once.

THE VERTICAL STRIKE affects an entire sector of national activity, such as the railroads, the postal system or steel mills as a whole.

THE BOTTLENECK STRIKE is carried out by a small category of workers whose refusal to produce a single part, for example, can paralyze an industry and bring a string of plants to a halt. THE CHAIN STRIKE (known in France as the "Grève perlée" is a voluntary slowdown, difficult to pinpoint but effective in slowing chain production. THE ZEAL STRIKE is what its name implies: a strict observance of every regulation. Customs and immigration officials use it frequently. THE WILDCAT STRIKE, decided on the shop floor, on the slightest pretext, is a particular curse of British plants. The result has been that a nation bankrupted by uncontrollable workers now offers its sovereignty to the Common Market on a platter, hoping that a faceless government in Brussels will bring back the prosperity British labor has thrown away.

Torn by internal fragmentation and plagued by strikes though she is, Britain is joining Holland in offering a \$2 million annual budget to finance an "INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON DEVELOPMENT," which Willy Brandt, the socialist ex-German Chancellor, will head. Stated reason for this new body is to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries. The obvious solution would be for the poor countries to work as efficiently as they did when under European supervision, and for their leaders to cease stashing fortunes abroad. Mr. Brandt's proposed solution is a 12-man commission - six from the developed countries and six from those with strident demands. Henry Kissinger and Olof Palme, the Swedish socialist, have been named for the "think tank" which will produce the commission's option papers. Geneva, Washington and New York have been proposed as headquarters, and a new "Eurocrat" is expected to head its civil service. The idea for the new socialist-directed commission came from Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank. Wherever it sets up office, it will serve as an agency of the Common Market.

ITALY'S POSITION IN ALL THIS IS POLITICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL. She is Russia's secret door into NATO and the COMMON MARKET. Italy is ungovernable. A communist presides over the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and after the riots of May 12 Italian newspapers published photographs of long-haired students in blue jeans receiving orders from officers in uniform. Investigations disclosed that organizations such as the Red Brigade and Revolutionaries of the People had been armed and financed by East German agents.

Through the hoax of "Eurocommunism" - communism with loyalty to country rather than Moscow - Italy's communists, under Enrico Berlinguer, the nobleman, increased their hold on the electorate in 1976. They kept the minority Christian Democrat government in power, not by votes but by abstentions. They are the new breed of communist lauded by the western press and used by President Carter to support the doctrine - probably Brzezinskian - that America's fear of communism is inordinate. The communists could have taken over Italy two years ago, but orders from Moscow ordered the party not to frighten Spain, Portugal and France. These orders will be changed when Moscow feels that the time is ripe.

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Specters Of Assaults

During the war in Vietnam Mr. David Schoenbrun was one of the sieves through which the Columbia Broadcasting System passed its news. Thus, when not writing his fawning biography of General de Gaulle, a book that would make the most die-hard Gaullist blush today, Dave was able to use powerful radio and television networks for the diffusion of his personal ideology, which was that of TV in general. While Dave did his news-slanting and policy-selling from Paris and on frequent trips to America, he and his colleagues passed the ball among themselves, praising those they liked and helping knife those they hated, sometimes on TV and sometimes in print through openings made possible by their name-value on the air.

In Colliers of September 30, 1955, Schoenbrun told trusting readers that it would help bring victory against communism in Vietnam if Ho chi Minh's mortal enemy, the Emperor Bao Dai, were removed "in such a way that he no longer has any usefulness as a symbol of Vietnamese unity." Thirteen years later, when America had been conditioned to accept defeat, Ho chi Minh gave Dave and his wife a free trip to Hanoi and it was safe to take the mask off. Dave came home and wrote in "VIETNAM - How we got in, How to get out," that he and Ho had been friends since 1946. We should get out, he declared, the same way we got in - by walking out.

BUT HOW COULD WE WALK OUT THE SAME WAY WE WALKED IN? We walked in in early 1945 when Major Paul Helliwell, of OSS, gave Ho chi Minh 20,000 cartridges and weapons to use against our French allies, while the war was still going on. If we were to walk out the same way we walked in, we would have to parachute a team into Tonkin to train officers for the reds. We would urge the Chinese to hold Hanoi's enemies in captivity; an American professor would take Ho chi Minh's principal protégé back into CIA, an American captain would have to return to his post as adviser at Ho chi Minh's side, and then we would be walking out the same way we walked in.

Dave did not say whether we should leave the cartridges, the arms, the instructors and advisers behind us and keep Ho's protégé, Le Xuan, in CIA for nine years, when we walked out as we had entered. It must be noted that the big man in CBS who had been Ho chi Minh's friend while our boys were dying to prevent the blood baths that were to follow in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia never suggested that we restore the native institutions we destroyed for the reds, and then depart, leaving Vietnam the way we found it. After Schoenbrun helped his friend, Ho chi Minh, but doing a hatchet job on Vietnam's emperor in Colliers of September 30, 1955, CBS's Asia correspondent, Peter Kalischer, wrote a follow-up in Colliers of July 6, 1956, to sell the personal socialism of Ngo dinh Nhu, the president's labor leader brother. Kalischer lauded Nhu as "a combination Jim Farley and Harry Hopkins," as though the latter were a man anyone should foist on a helpless country.

THERE IS A REASON FOR BRINGING THIS UP. Newspapers, magazines, TV chains, educators, politicians and preachers supported every move we made when we were igniting the fire in Southeast Asia, and then came out for surrender when the anti-war demonstrations started. Each rewrote history, and set a date for our involvement that would absolve America and himself. C. L. Sulzberger wrote in the New York Times of January 11, 1967, that "The United States became inextricably involved in Indochina on April 22, 1954, when we were informed by the French that Dien Bien Phu was doomed." Why should that diplomatic note involve us? We did nothing to deny the Vietminh their victory and leave the army they had sacrificed in frontal attacks without reserves. What Sulzberger was doing was to run an eraser over the chapter on America's springing Ho chi Minh from a Chinese prison in the early '40s, Major Helliwell's gift of the 20,000 cartridges, and the parachuting of instructors into the jungle clearing in Tonkin, in June 1945, to train Ho chi Minh's army for a communist war. With the true record erased, Sulzberger set a date that suited himself. Not a voice was raised, so efficient was the leftist campaign for Hanoi victory.

Louis Heren, in the Times of London of May 11, 1972, analyzed the steps that led to U. S. intervention in Indochina and lied more blatantly than Sulzberger. He wrote that one of the beginnings of our involvement was in Vienna in 1961, "when President Kennedy met Mr. Krushchev." Heren said the Russian's belligerence persuaded the American that he had to demonstrate his ability to lead "what was then known as the free world in Vietnam as well as in Berlin." No mention was made of who armed Ho chi Minh and set the Indochina war in motion. Averell Harriman told him on more than one occasion, wrote Heren, "that prospects for peace were never more favorable than when President Nixon took office in 1969, but the talks were sabotaged by President Thieu of South Vietnam." Considering everything that followed our "peace with honor," President Thieu could not have been more right.

TIME of April 9, 1973, stated that "the date set by the Pentagon as the beginning of the American phase of the Vietnam War - January 1961 - was chosen arbitrarily for book-keeping purposes. It was ten years after U. S. financial aid began to flow to the South Vietnamese." Still no mention of who set the communist machine in motion, or the high officials in State Department who told Monsieur Jean Letourneau, Minister of the Associated States of the French Union, and the Emperor's emissary, Dr. Nguyen manh Don, that they would not conceal the fact that they hoped for a Ho chi Minh victory. TIME wrote, "With all the GI's and POW's home, Americans now seem all too willing to forget about Vietnam." So TIME thinks all the POW's are home?

NEWSWEEK of January 7, 1974, told its readers that "the Vietnamese quarrel was there when the Americans blundered into a French colonial war in 1952." Started a French colonial war in 1945 would have been a more honest statement. The principal Asia correspondent and propagandist for the reds in 1945, '46 was NEWSWEEK's pro-red Asia specialist, Harold R. Isaacs, now head of M.I.T.'s foreign affairs department, so NEWSWEEK cannot plead ignorance.

THE REASON FOR GOING BACK OVER THIS PARTICULAR HISTORY is that Americans in positions of power are still at it, stirring cauldrons of future trouble with the approval of the press and those who will lead demonstrations for betraying civilization and disclaiming responsibility when the time is ripe. One of the powder kegs our press and government are determined to ignite is southern Africa. In late November, 1943, Roosevelt met with Stalin in the Russian embassy in Teheran and suggested that they start a crusade for decolonization as soon as the war was over. In 1977 Andrew Young's efforts to incite blacks against whites in Rhodesia and South Africa is a repetition of the actions of the OSS agents, Major Patti and Professor Knapp, when they spear-headed the FDR team in Indochina in 1945. In Young's case there is the racist angle. While serving as American ambassador to U.N., Mr. Young ordered South African businessmen to "straighten out the country and take care of my people." If the power bestowed by American voters can be used with no restraints by a man who regards all black people

as his, American involvement in a black-white African massacre is inevitable.

WOULD AMERICAN TROOPS BE SENT TO AFRICA? There have been hints that they would, just as it was through sending officers and arms that America "walked into Vietnam," as Mr. Schoenbrun put it.

There is another consideration. In 1975 British Member of Parliament, the Honorable Enoch Powell, brought a storm down on his head by declaring that the colored population of Britain was larger than immigration officials had admitted, and that it would not stand idly by in the event of a black-white war in Rhodesia or South Africa. British newspapers tore him to pieces for predicting that Britain's blacks would be eager to get in on the action when the fighting starts and will plunge England into a civil war. On June 5, 1977, Andrew Young stated that a race war in Africa would start one in the United States, but there was no outcry. Unlike the Honorable Enoch Powell, Mr. Young said the racial conflict in the United States would be precipitated by a panic among the whites, which will lead them to begin attacking blacks, and that made all the difference. His comments were carried by the New York Times of June 6, 1977.

Other factors encourage blacks to attack whites in Rhodesia and South Africa. The Common Market announced on July 21 that it will levy an economic boycott and arms embargo on the two white governments if they do not hand power to the blacks. Implied is a threat to boycott South Korea, Taiwan or any other government which might aid the two countries guerrilla leaders are being invited to turn into another Uganda. This in turn weakens Taiwan and South Korea in the face of their own potential aggressors. President Carter expressed his belief that, once majority rule is established in Rhodesia and South Africa, Russian influence will diminish. The exact opposite will be the case.

While racial war was being made inevitable farther south, Djibouti, in the Territory of the Afars and Issas, which controls the entrance to the Red Sea and Ethiopia's rail outlet to the world, became Africa's 49th independent state. Fighting between Ethiopia and Somaliland for the takeover of Djibouti started at once. It may spread to other African states and the Middle East. After the brutal coup d'etat in Addis Ababa and the imprisonment of most of the imperial family under atrocious conditions, Washington went on backing Ethiopia for a time. Then America switched her support to Moslem Somaliland on the vital horn of Africa. The Russians coolly dropped Somaliland when the Ethiopia-Somali conflict for Djibouti and the Ogeden region started. The Kremlin knows that the Somalis, with their naval base and command of the sea lanes into the Indian Ocean, will have no choice but to come back when she needs them. Wars in Africa and the Middle East fit Moscow's purposes. Soviet policy is for "controlled tension" - no peace, but still no all-out fighting war.

The trouble with "controlled tension" is that it will eventually get out of hand. It could start with an oil crisis, which the recent elections in Israel have made more possible.

"CARTER WARNED OF WAR DANGER IN U. S. ENERGY CRISIS" went the headline of the London Daily Telegraph's Washington report of June 2, 1977. The thesis of Daily Telegraph correspondent Richard Beeston was the "failure by America to deal with the energy crisis could lead to depression, revolution and another world war," according to the findings of a Congressional Study Group. Depression, yes. Revolution, possibly, but was the Congressional Study Group suggesting that America occupy the Arab oil-producing states militarily, in the event of another oil hike, or even a cut-off, brought on by the West's support for Israel? Justification for such a move was seriously advanced on the occasion of the previous energy crisis. Yet there was no outcry from organizations which bought whole pages of news-space to protest against winning a war against North Vietnam, the enemy that broke all of its promises and massacred over two million people in three countries after American negotiators bought their line.

The stand taken by moderates of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.) under the leadership of Saudi Arabia is: There is no point in exporting energy inflation to the developed countries if the oil producers themselves must then re-import the same inflation in the form of higher prices for manufactured goods. Now that sensible stand is in danger. The election of Mr. Menachem Begin's hardline government and Israel's official annexation of three towns in the occupied area of the West Bank of the Jordan has exacerbated the situation. There have been four Arab-Israeli conflicts in the past thirty years. Time is working for the Arabs, but they are not yet capable of victory on their own. The outcome would be decided by Washington, Moscow, Tokyo or the Common Market.

Thomas Molnar, writing for a French publication, stated last year that the only constant in American foreign policy is support for Israel. Once President Carter was elected the constant became open to question. An "eastern front," composed of Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia could throw fourteen divisions into a showdown. Syria, with 28,000 men tied down in Lebanon, remains the best armed of the Arab states bordering Israel. Iraq has a standing army of 120,000. Jordan has 80,000. Algeria's Haouri Boumediene would be pushed in by restless opponents at home if it appeared that his co-religionists were losing. Even if the Israelis were victorious in the field they would suffer enormous casualties in the first three weeks of hostilities. Then would come the countless factors which would make the world's rival camps ask themselves if they could permit the Arabs to lose. Only the communist world could prevent it without risking trouble at home.

BRITAIN'S SYMPATHIES HAVE UNDERGONE A CHANGE. Put some of it down to the flow of Arab capital into Britain's banks, real estate and industry. The election of Menachem Begin, Britain's old-time foe and leader of the Irgun Svai Leumi, awakened bitter memories. Major J. C. Potter, an officer at the headquarters of British forces in Palestine in 1946-48, wrote in the Sunday Telegraph of June 5, 1977: "The Irgun Svai Leumi under Begin's leadership carried out some of the most horrible murders imaginable and it is nonsense to pretend that these were justified because they were 'only' directed against the military, which itself is untrue. When the Goldsmith Officers Club was blown up, most of the dead were refugee Polish civilians; there were also five army officers killed, including my closest friend. The two army sergeants were not hanged but most horribly tortured. There is blood on the hands of Begin and his terrorists that no amount of soft soap will wash away."

Two days after Major Potter's denunciation of Begin, Drew Middleton wrote in the New York Times of June 7, 1977, that both sides in the Middle East were speaking casually of war as stress shifted from a political to a military solution. It would mean one more divisive element in America. While a black-against-white war brews in Southern Africa and an Arab-versus-Israel conflict is brought closer through Arab conviction that Israel wants land, not peace, Moscow is using a potent argument on the Turks.

THE AIM IS TO SEPARATE AMERICA FROM ONE OF HER MOST IMPORTANT NATO ALLIES. In early 1975 a group of U. S. Congressmen headed by John Brademas, of Gary, Indiana, levied an arms embargo against Turkey for the sake of Greek votes in the United States. It all started when a group of Greek officers mounted a coup against the Makarios government in Cyprus, with the aim of annexing the island to Greece. Turkey responded by sending in troops to protect the Turkish minority.

The congressional arms embargo of weapons and spare parts followed. Then members of the House of Representatives with Greek constituents proclaimed a day of national observation of a massacre of Armenians that took place six decades ago, at a time when Turkey was at war, and years before Turkey became a republic. The Turks regarded the move as an attempt to weaken them.

Moscow was quick to exploit the anti-Turkish proposals of John Brademas and his Greek-courting colleagues. Moscow wanted the U. S. missile and intelligence stations out of

Karamursel, Sinop and Diyarbekir. "These listening posts have nothing to do with NATO," Russia told the Turks. "They are only of importance to the United States. We are not your enemy, so why should you bring risk on your cities by granting bases that are only there to protect the homeland of a dubious ally?"

SUCH IS THE POSITION OF POST-VIETNAM AMERICA. It is interesting to reflect that on January 10, 1971, Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in the newspaper which did the most to destroy America's will in Vietnam: "It is now clear that the West, and above all the United States, must depend increasingly upon inventive genius and decreasingly on martial willingness to defend itself." Experience has proved that most of the fruits of America's inventive genius are an open book to Russia's spies.

Other realities face today's Americans as they contemplate the flash points of a possible global war. In the present mood, and given our slanted press and TV, there is little likelihood that members of the "Lawyers' Committee on American Policy towards Vietnam" - not a Vietnam specialist among them - would protest American action against Rhodesia and South Africa, or against the Arabs on whom the West is dependent for oil, as they did our bombing of Vietnam, in the New York Times of July 6, 1966.

THE YELLOWING PAGES OF OLD NEWSPAPERS which prepared the public for sell-out to an enemy who never had any intentions of keeping his promises make interesting reading today. The Los Angeles Times of March 20, 1967, editorialized on Ellsworth Bunker, "Our New Man in Vietnam." Premier Nguyen cao Ky wanted to win the war, and Bunker's job was to get Ky out, on the pretext that it was to install a civilian government. No one observed that it was not Bunker's business to make "the not-easy transition from military to civilian rule," as the L. A. Times called it, and then, in reality, install another general he thought was manageable when the one bent on victory was out of the way. "There is still some fear, for example, that the military might try to thwart the change to civilian rule and seek to keep power for itself, a possibility certainly inimical to American policy goals," the Los Angeles Times opined. "And in the background there is the matter of how the South Vietnamese authorities might react to a possible (but for now unforeseen) negotiated settlement of the war."

It makes sad reading today that the refusal of the Vietnamese military to meekly accept the certainty of liquidation, slow death in "re-education" gulags or extermination in a hopeless resistance struggle was regarded as inimical to America's policy goals. Or that a negotiated settlement was not only foreseen but already in the works.

With over thirty communist-directed "peace organizations" working against America in Britain, the London Daily Telegraph of June 19, 1969, quoted Senator Edward Kennedy as calling the American attack on Hamburger Hill a "senseless and irresponsible waste of lives." He was demanding that President Nixon cut back on offensive operations, he declared. It was such speeches as these, made by ignorant politicians half the circumference of the globe away, that made every attack a senseless waste of lives, because they neutralized everything brave men were doing in the field.

"It is hoped that the North Vietnamese will respond by thinning out their forces, regardless of any progress towards a negotiated settlement at the Paris talks," the same report continued. Anyone who harbored that hope had no business leading America. The question eight years later is: Are the men of the Carter administration any better?

"Senator Joseph Tydings of Maryland," the Daily Telegraph continued, "declared in a university speech (where rioters and "peace" demonstrators would make maximum use of his remarks): "Whatever the terms of the peace settlement in Paris, there is no avoiding the fact that the United States has lost the war in Vietnam."

SPEECHES SUCH AS TYDINGS' led Peregrine Worsthorpe to write in the London Sunday Telegraph of February 21, 1971, less than two years later: "The critics do not any longer seek to argue with the Administration on the level of rational debate. They

fall back on blind defeatism, on mindless gloom. They simply refuse to believe in victory, almost on principle, not rationally but instinctively, not because the facts do not suggest a satisfactory outcome, but because they do not wish to study the facts.... Defeat has become a matter of faith, to be believed in in spite of all the accumulated evidence to the contrary." On November 30, 1971, a group of American lawyers and judges met behind closed doors in Algiers, the revolution capital of the world, with jurists from 37 other nations, to condemn America's efforts to prevent what was happening in Southeast Asia. Mr. M. L. Smirnov, President of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federative Republic, led the Soviet delegation and dominated the meeting, yet the spotlight was never turned on the American delegation when they came home. These are the sort of men who have seen to it that subversive files have been destroyed.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE TURN OF PUBLIC OPINION which made possible such openly treasonable betrayal of men who were doing the fighting took place in the fall of 1969. At that time Mr. Clark Clifford, the former Defense Secretary, joined the no-winism camp and called for a total bombing halt. A Washington Post story datelined Washington, September 28, 1969, reported that "Paul Warnke (Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs under Mr. Clifford) was to have perhaps more influence on Mr. Clifford's change of position than any other single person. Mr. Paul Nitze and Mr. Warnke at Defense, joined by Phil Goulding, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, whose role in the internal debate has previously been unrevealed, took a major role in providing Mr. Clifford with arguments to contest the military leaders' strategy. They were supported by Under Secretary of State Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, as was previously revealed." Such Washington Post stories are not conducive to blind confidence in Mr. Warnke today.

A few days later, Mr. Ian Ward reported in the London Daily Telegraph, from Saigon: "A senior North Vietnamese defector told an American psychological warfare specialist recently: 'There's no doubt that you are winning the war in Vietnam now. But Hanoi is confident you are losing it at a faster rate in Washington and that, given time, you'll be ready to give it away in Paris.'" In the London Times of January 25, 1973, Louis Heren still parroted the line that any intelligent and unbiased observer should have known by then was false. He wrote: "Until the very end the American leadership insisted that what was essentially a civil war was part of a communist imperialist conspiracy." He would never dare say that today to the refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, or even the Thais. One of the voices of reason as the war FDR's disciples made possible in 1945 reached its tragic end was Brigadier W.F.K. Thompson, military observer for the Daily Telegraph. "The 'domino theory' is no theory but an expression of the fact that a shift in the balance of power has far-reaching repercussions," he wrote. "To win hearts is very nice, but what matters is men's minds and nothing wins minds like success or loses them more rapidly than failure."

These are a few of the hundreds of thousands of lines that make it discouraging to look over the conflict spots waiting to blow up at any moment. One of the lines used on us in Vietnam was that it was a "lost revolution" - one that only went wrong because we did not back Ho chi Minh from the start. The sort of people who led us into Vietnam, then sent rioting students into the streets, are perfectly capable of involving us in Africa as allies of the Cubans and Russians, or in the Middle East, and this time insisting that we not walk out. This is what America must face under the Carter Administration. With Kent University students still demonstrating in favor of the supporters of Hanoi, there is no reason to believe that America has started to learn the lesson the hundreds of people fleeing Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia monthly have learned to their sorrow.

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THE WRECKERS

The nations of the West are going through what may be termed the age of the wreckers, as a glance at the international terrorist activities taking place in Europe or a frank study of the relation between cause and effect in America's experience in Vietnam makes clear. America wishes to forget Vietnam and the strident crusade to free people from colonialism which resulted in delivering them up to something worse. Such is not the case in Britain, and the London Sunday Times of August 21, 1977, reviewed another two books, one of which may never receive the attention it deserves in America. The London book reviewer, Peter Wilsher, dismissed "The Lessons of Vietnam," compiled by W. Scott Thompson and Donaldson Frizzel, as an attempt to present "the case of the unrepentant and unreconstructed hawks." But he praises to the skies "Vietnam: The Unforgettable Tragedy," by Joseph Buttinger. The standpoints of both, he wrote, are about as far apart as it is possible for people to be while talking about the same events, and "as for shared analyses, agreed facts, or mutually accepted premises, the respective authors might as well be in separate galaxies."

Politically, they were. General Westmoreland and Britain's counter-insurgency authority, Sir Robert Thompson, were among those who drew on experience for "The Lessons of Vietnam." Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian married to an American meat-packing heiress, and naturalized American, wrote "The Unforgettable Tragedy" from the standpoint of a militant of the Socialist International who worked in Washington and New York to make the tragedy in Vietnam inevitable and then became a fighter for peace when it was time to change colors. The fact that he and his tightly-knit clique were so merciless in harassing anyone who warned against their earlier stands makes it all but impossible to believe that what has happened was not what they wanted from the first.

Peter Wilsher gushed in the Sunday Times that "'Tragedy' is the work of a well-informed, well-intentioned and now very reproachful dove whose sin was to represent the late Ngo dinh Diem as a pillar of democracy, when he was in fact one of the nastiest authoritarian monsters that even CIA ever found to support." The truth is, Buttinger was neither well-informed nor well-intentioned; he followed the dictates of socialist ideology, not information, and his intention was to sell Ngo dinh Diem, the brother of Vietnam's labor union leader, in America and see that America would keep the Vietnamese people from shaking him off. The far-off Asiatic Buttinger extolled in a special issue of The New Leader, the political organ of the AFL-CIO, on June 27, 1955, was the same man Buttinger saw as a nasty authoritarian monster in 1977. The Sunday Times should know better than anyone that socialist writings are not based on knowledge -- they are dictated by aims.

Now that the harm is irreparable, Mr. Buttinger pleads for mercy as a "very self-reproachful dove." In the 50s and early 60s, when he and his team were rooting out and driving abroad or into the communists' arms every anti-communist force in Vietnam, he was a hawk. The vindictiveness of Buttinger and his associate, Leo Cherne, of CIA's foreign intelligence advisory board and a number of fronts, knew no bounds. They had

the means to make trouble for any editor or writer who exposed the hollowness of every claim they were putting over when America was on the road to campus riots and the "Weather Underground" of the 60s. Their excuse was that they were opposing communism. Now Buttinger is with the doves who opposed victory. Peter Wilsher calls Buttinger's book "a more personal account of its (Vietnam's) recent agonizing decades as a 'bastion of freedom.' As he (Buttinger) makes clear, every one of those years was a calendar of error, duplicity, corruption, arrogance and contempt for human life, let along human rights."

THE REAL TRAGEDY is that the arrogance and contempt for human life reached their high points in Joseph Buttinger's and Leo Cherne's suppression of truth and dissemination of lies through various organizations, seminars on Vietnam and pressure on editors in America. The 110-page booklet, "A Symposium on America's Stake in Vietnam," put out by the front Cherne and Buttinger were running with Angier Biddle Duke as a figurehead, should be a collector's item today. Duke and Buttinger chaired the symposium in Washington on September 1, 1957, in their qualities as officials of American Friends of Vietnam. The men running the Washington "symposium" also headed the CIA front, The International Rescue Committee. Some 250 representatives of government, the armed services, universities and national civic organizations present were told that "when the American Friends of Vietnam was officially formed in late 1955, most knowledgeable people were prepared to write free Vietnam off the books as a loss to communist expansion." (Emphasis our.) Those knowledgeable people were right, the way Buttinger and his friends were sabotaging the country. When the Dai Viet Party (nationalist and anti-communist) put out a booklet in early 1957 giving instances of the duplicity, corruption, arrogance and contempt for human life Buttinger is being so virtuous about, and saying where it was leading, Buttinger, Angier Biddle Duke and General "Iron-Mike" O'Daniel refused delivery of it through the mail. A few months later the three of them held the Washington "symposium on Vietnam." Aiding them was Leo Cherne.

WHEN THE SYMPOSIUM WAS HELD, the able chief of staff of the Vietnamese army had been run out by a combination of CIA connivance and bribery. Good officers had been purged and replaced by men loyal to the President's hated brother, Ngo dinh Nhu. The sect armies which protected their own provinces (and which are now fighting alone since we walked out on them) had been broken up. The Emperor who could have unified what was left of his country had been deposed in a rigged plebiscite, and the private army that protected Saigon and its network of converging roads and waterways had been crushed. No one lifted a voice to ask what had happened to the soldiers who had been taken prisoner. They disappeared as though the earth had swallowed them.

Honest authorities on Vietnam knew that everything Cherne, Buttinger, CIA and the serious-looking men from government and the university left were doing and advocating at that Washington symposium was making the writing-off of South Vietnam inevitable. But any writer who succeeded in getting into print a report contrary to the Cherne-Buttinger line brought the wrath of CIA, State Department and American Friends of Vietnam down on his head for "working against America." Letters from a priest were produced, denouncing him as a "communist infiltrator," and the editor who published him was given no peace until he published a refuting article written by a public relations huckster who would defend Idi Amin if there was money in it. Such articles, written to refute honest reports, repeated a litany of claims and were generally signed by General "Iron-Mike" O'Daniel, but they never touched on the actual charges. The selling of "America's showcase for democracy" was an exercise in high pressure advertising, with the added ability to harass any questioner of the commodity.

ARROGANCE AND IGNORANCE. Mr. Buttinger's admission that every one of the years when he and Leo Cherne pulled strings to silence their critics was "a calendar of error, duplicity, corruption, arrogance and contempt for human life, let alone human rights," is not enough to restore faith in his judgment or his integrity. The truth is, nothing could be more arrogant than the letter his associate, Leo Cherne, wrote on January 16, 1957. It started on a note of contemptuous condescension: "I doubt that anything that

I could tell you concerning my admiration for President Diem and the effective nature of his government and his people's resistance to communism would alter your point of view." ("Because you are too stupid," was implied.) Any chance there was of saving South Vietnam was lost because a group of intolerant conspirators, including the Austrian socialist naturalized American and his associate with a foot in CIA, were able to dictate policies and prevent the truth from reaching the American public. By 1957, when Cherne wrote his insolent letter, Vietnam was on the skids. The native bulwarks had already been torn down, and any attempt to save them was denounced by Cherne as "efforts which have been made internally to destroy the government of Free Vietnam," meaning his and Buttinger's man. Now that Vietnam is no longer free, the best Buttinger can do to escape responsibility is to tell the uninformed that someone else did worse. He describes President Thieu as "Diem's even more appalling successor." Why more appalling? The worst thing Thieu did was to become putty in the hands of Ellsworth Bunker.

THE POWER SUCH MEN EXERCISED IS EXPLICABLE ONLY IF YOU BELIEVE IN CONSPIRACY. America's first defeat and the communization of Southeast Asia were prepared by giving a 90% Buddhist country the choice of accepting a corrupt family they hated or joining a communist-led underground movement. Consider the organizations behind the principal exponents of this policy: Cherne was executive director of the Research Institute of America, which has its own newsletter. He was a lecturer at the U. S. Military Academy, member of the faculty of the School of Foreign Service, at Georgetown University. How do such men get into positions where they can seep dishonest propaganda into the blood streams of our army, foreign service and press? How did Cherne get into the New School for Social Research and chairmanship of CIA's International Rescue Committee, or on CIA's Foreign Advisory Board, considering the intelligence and integrity he brought to our Vietnam policy? Consider the hypocrisy of his importance in the Congress of Cultural Freedom.

One reason that he climbed may have been that he carried the foreign-born socialist with him. They were inseparable. If Buttinger, known in the old magazine Dissent as Gustav Richter, wrote a book, Praeger published it with CIA funds and Cherne wrote reviews to make it sell. (The review in NEW LEADER of May 12, 1958, is an example.) Under Cherne and Buttinger the International Rescue Committee set up its sub-front, American Friends of Vietnam, which had nothing to do with friendship for Vietnam or its people. Its purpose was to keep the American public behind them while they and their clique were preparing "the unforgettable tragedy." In reality theirs was an organization of enemies of Vietnam, and it was powerful enough, with CIA and the State Department behind it, to ruin anyone who got in their way.

HAROLD ORAM'S PUBLIC RELATIONS FIRM, ORAM INTERNATIONAL, was paid an imposing sum out of American aid to Vietnam, to flood the press with favorable material and swamp editors with protesting letters if they printed anything approaching what Buttinger has now put in his British-published book. Letters written by Oram and signed by General "Iron-Mike" O'Daniel would start: "Permit an old soldier----," and the dishonest list of accomplishments would follow. None of the charges the paid huckster was demanding permission to refute were answered. On February 17, 1958, the Providence (Rhode Island) Journal printed a letter warning America. The public relations mechanism swung into motion and on March 20, 1958, the Journal printed the usual scornful propaganda reply, mailed in Saigon and signed by a woman who called herself Joan Thompson and said she was working "with a private organization." During these crucial years when Vietnam might have been saved from becoming "an unforgettable tragedy," every honest report that appeared in print was turned over to Oram, while CIA and State Department went after its author. If anyone challenged the letters Oram and his team planted in magazines and papers Oram would send the protester a copy of a letter from Father Raymond de Jaegher, assuring him that cranks were trying to undo Vietnam's fine program.

Father de Jaegher was not above trying blackmail to keep embarrassing information out of the press. In a letter of November 24, 1966, Father de Jaegher threatened your correspondent: "I have some photographs of documents here on you and I do not think

it would be good for me to publish these documents, because they would prove to (sic) much against you and many of your friends would (sic) be surprised." (Probably copies of smears cooked up by Ngo dinh Nhu's press office. They would have been reproduced and circulated by H. du B. Reports if Father de Jaegher had come through with them.) In the same letter Father de Jaegher stated that he had never reported to Harold Oram because he did not need to report to him. This makes Oram a forger or puts Father de Jaegher in the position of telling an untruth. Father Daniel Lyons, now married, out of the church and working for the Hargis organization in Tulsa, was another disseminator of false information which could do great harm to an honest reporter, among devout Catholics. With the two priests on tap as back-stops, the lobby Cherne, Buttinger and Oram operated was an extremely efficient machine. A Chinese named Bernie Yoh was taken on when it became necessary to convince Americans that Diem loved the Chinese. Actually, Diem hated the Chinese and his brother seized much of their property in 1956, but Yoh was given weight by being introduced as Diem's personal advisor. Diem, who never took advice from anybody! During this period Yoh put out some of the most dishonest statements used to dupe the American public and damage the reputations of anyone telling the truth. Today Bernie Yoh is working for Accuracy in Media (AIM).

CHERNE IS STILL AT THE HEART OF POWER. As a vice president of Freedom House, member of the national committee of the Council Against Communist Aggression (run by the Upholsterers International Union in Philadelphia) and a member of the late 11-man Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board of CIA, he is in position to implement the ideas of Buttinger, the socialist, and give us more unforgettable tragedies. On March 4, 1976, he was named to the 3-man oversight committee of CIA and made chairman of its then 11-man advisory board. Cherne's friend, Buttinger, in the special issue of The New Leader, published on June 27, 1955, had, as Marxists always have, an explanation for the French war in Indo-China that would suit his purpose. On page 13, he wrote: "Anti-colonials among the left parties in France have always supported the originally correct solution of giving independence to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, headed by Ho chi Minh, after its establishment in 1945." Of course they did. Communists always support the establishment of a communist regime. It is Buttinger's calling this "the originally correct solution" that is revealing, now that, with his help, Hanoi has won. Buttinger went on to state, in the special edition published by the AFL-CIO that: "Although the government of Ho chi Minh was dominated by communists, this regime had a good chance of developing along democratic lines if French colonial policy had not driven the Vietnamese into the communist arms." Drivel! When did a government dominated by communists and headed by a Moscow-trained revolutionary ever develop along democratic lines? And when did one put in power by socialists ever fail to fall under communist control?

NOW BUTTINGER HAS A NEW EXCUSE. In his latest book he says: "The real tragedy is that if the U. S. had accepted the peace settlement of 1954 Vietnam today might well be the Yugoslavia of Southeast Asia." The truth is, he and Cherne advocated everything that was done from 1954 onward. They were hawks when every native buttress against communism was being torn down. Then the time came for the masks to come off. Somewhere among the faceless "they" a button was pressed, and Joseph Buttinger became what his biased reviewer calls "a well-intentioned but now a very self-reproachful dove." Senator Mike Mansfield, our present ambassador to Japan, is another who was high on the list of doves when Hanoi's victory was around the corner but who had been a hawk when South Vietnam was being dismantled from within. (See his article in HARPERS, of January 1956.)

If Mr. Buttinger's "VIETNAM: The Unforgettable Tragedy" is not published in America it may be obtained from Hatchard's Bookstore, 187 Piccadilly, London W1V, 9DA, for \$8.50 plus postage. This is a stiff price for a 191-page book, but as an example of how a foreign-born socialist with labor union backing and entry into CIA, through a leftist associate, gets out from under responsibility for a tragedy he worked to create, it is a must for historians and American conservatives. Buttinger's 110-page booklet, "A Symposium on America's Stake in Vietnam," published in 1957, is probably unobtainable

today, even through the International Rescue Committee, whose public relations man in 1954 was Patrick Moynihan, the present senator for New York, who used UN as a tribune for a fiery defense of Israel before running against Senator Buckley. Buttinger's 15-page special issue of The New Leader, entitled "Are We Saving South Vietnam?" should be obtainable through the magazine's editorial office at 7 East 15th St., New York 3, N.Y. At this moment our Buttingers and Chernes and our Senator Mansfields are counting on the newspaper-readers' desire to put Vietnam out of their minds, but other conflicts are taking shape.

THE PRESENT STAGE IS GERMANY. In April the public prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, and his driver were shot down. German authorities estimated that with Andreas Baader and ten other members of the Baader-Meinhof gang in Stuttgart-Stammheim prison the number of left-wing terrorists at large did not exceed 300. The number of active sympathizers willing to provide shelter was put at no more than 4,000. Then in July the chairman of the Dresden Bank, Jurgen Ponto, was murdered when he resisted a kidnap team of two girls and one man, led by Susanne Albrecht, the 26-year-old daughter of his best friend. The police and Germany's highly-publicized anti-terrorist squad, the BKA, with all their computers and technical equipment, found themselves groping in the dark. Five weeks passed and on Monday, September 5, an elegant blue baby-buggy was pushed into a Cologne Street in front of two cars occupied by Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer, President of the Employers' Federation, and his driver and three bodyguards. Brakes screeched to a halt beside a Volkswagen bus in which the machine gunners were waiting. By the time passers-by realized what was happening Dr. Schleyer had been spirited away and four bodies were lying in the street. The baby-buggy had been provided by a pretty, neatly-dressed girl with long blonde hair who had rented a sixth-floor studio above the underground garage where the terrorists' bus was abandoned. She is now referred to as Germany's Patricia Hearst. When the shooting was over she and her well-dressed fiancé were gone.

Dr. Schleyer's kidnapping led to a revision of previous estimates. Officials now agree that at least 1,200 terrorists are at large in Germany, aided and sheltered by over 6,000 sympathizers, most of whom would never be suspected of having terrorist connections. Mr. Horst Herold, head of the Federal Crime Office, now realizes that Dr. Schleyer's apartment had been under observation for days by people who had no fear of inciting suspicion. With sympathizers working this closely with active militants, there is no dividing line between the two. Mr. Burkhardt Hirsch, the Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, put it: "The terrorists have hit on a kidnap formula against which there is no sure defense, and there is every sign that this is an episode in an as yet uncompleted series." At least fifty people, many of them inconspicuous men who had left their offices for an hour and then returned to work, are believed to have participated in the Schleyer kidnapping.

THE AUTHORITIES SHOULD HAVE KNOWN THAT A BIG OPERATION WAS AFOOT. On the eve of the Peter Lorenz kidnapping two years ago, Andreas Baader and his imprisoned colleagues called off their four-week hunger strike, with no explanation and for no apparent reason. They did the same thing before Schleyer was taken. Police now realize that they knew, through the complicity of their defense lawyers, that the kidnapping was about to take place. Prisoners who are not strong enough to travel are unable to take advantage of a sudden decision to free them in return for the life of an important hostage. Baader's former defense counsel, 32-year-old Siegfried Haag, was arrested last November and a list of his followers, with code names of the operations they were planning, was found inside his car. The operations have now been identified as the Buback, Ponto and Schleyer attacks, and Haag is recognized as the master-mind, recruiting commandos and directing a veritable civil war from inside his cell.

SCHLEYER'S CAR WAS NOT BULLET-PROOF. Even if it had been, it would not have withstood the modern Swiss weapons used by the men in the Volkswagen bus. The guns are believed to have been provided by the beautiful Petra Krause, who from her headquarters in Zurich provided arms for terrorists in Germany, France and Italy. Switzerland was ideal. She capitalized on the fact that in a country with a citizen army citizens

have guns in their homes or in scattered, unprotected depots from which they can easily be stolen. When the Swiss arrested her, twenty-eight months ago, she went on a hunger strike to gain public sympathy. European papers have dwelt ever since on her beauty and how imprisonment is ruining her health, with not a word on her crimes. Previous to Siegfried Haag's arrest in November he had been carrying on the work of Klaus Croissant, the defense counsel who fled to France in July, at the time of the Ponto assassination. West Germany has repeatedly requested his extradition, but so fearful is France of terrorist retaliation, Croissant is not only free but after the Schleyer kidnapping was permitted to appear on French television. The role of lawyers in new terrorist techniques should be as important a lesson to America as the sudden ceasing of hunger strikes.

One of the most interesting parts of the Klaus Croissant file in West Germany is the number of people who took to active terrorism after having worked with him. Siegfried Haa, from his prison, has boasted that, whatever the cost, he will get all the gang members out. In the notebooks found in his possession carried a plan code-named HM, which authorities now realize referred to Hanns-Martin Schleyer. The terrorist movement in Germany is linked with others all over the world and urban guerrilla warfare, as practiced by the gang that has plagued West Germany for 17 years, is so easy to imitate that Tennyson's lines are brought to mind: "Most can raise the flowers now, for all have got the seed." One of the most inexplicable aspects of this sort of crime is the eagerness with which the press has created sympathy for the criminal and put the blame on society. In May 1973 lawyers serving as mouthpieces for imprisoned terrorists began crying that their clients were suffering inhuman treatment. Andreas Baader took his cue and started a hunger strike. Outside the prison a well-oiled organization was obtaining arms from American military bases. The mysterious "Mr. Cook," who had sheltered American deserters in Paris during the war in Vietnam, was in the thick of the movement, with his passports under such names as Thomas Schweitzer, Pancho Peterson, Max Watts, Tommy Stevens, William Roy Cook and Joseph Liebowitz. (H. du B. Report, January 1976)

German Military Intelligence passed word to Major General Harold R. Aaron, of U. S. Army Intelligence in Heidelberg, that American civilians and military were working with the Red Army Faction from the inside. It was the same sort of operation that Petra Krause was masterminding from Switzerland. When General Aaron started an investigation, Senator Lowell P. Weicker called it snooping. All efforts to weed out American supporters of German terrorists were halted. (See TIME, of August 13, 1973) America to date has had only a taste of what is in store. The justification Germany's urban guerrillas and their faceless helpers give for their activity is that it forces the bourgeois society to reveal its truly repressive nature, hitherto concealed beneath a veneer of false liberalism. This, they believe, will enlighten the people and win recruits for the revolution they and their lawyers hope to bring about.

It is the classic pattern of provocation, repression, and repression used as an excuse for greater provocation. At date of this writing Dr. Schleyer is in the hands of the terrorists. Whatever the outcome, worse is yet to come.

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Drift to tragedy

Monsignor Jouin, a noted Catholic writer in the years following World War I, wrote in the February 17, 1929, issue of the "Revue Internationale des Sociétés Secrètes" (International Review of Secret Societies) that "Nothing is spontaneous, neither order nor disorder." Three years later, in 1932, Professor Arnold Toynbee, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, discussed the one-world aims of his association and the American Council on Foreign Relations, its twin offspring of the Round Table, both of which are controlled by upper-class marxists. Said Mr. Toynbee: "We must constantly deny with our lips what we are doing with our hands." These are important statements to bear in mind as we study the honeycomb of organizations undermining the foundations of nations through international conferences under leaders whose affiliations form networks encircling the globe. Consider one of the most recent of these conferences.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND. On September 21, 1977, some 3,500 delegates, numerous Finance Ministers, 359 bankers and other officials converged on Washington for the 32nd joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The purpose of the 10-day meeting was to solve the world's financial problems, many of which Mr. Johannes Witteveen, the Dutch managing director of the IMF, and Robert S. McNamara, the head of the World Bank, had helped to bring about.

As the assembled delegates discussed solutions, pessimistic statements from Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal and President Carter's ambition "to remove poverty from the world by the end of the century" drove the dollar downward on money markets from Tokyo to Paris. And a financial crisis is necessary if membership in the Common Market is going to be sold to the American people as an alternative to losing all they have.

Let us put it as simply as we can: 84 of the world's nations are referred to as "developing." This is not to say that they are making progress. From being prosperous colonies they have become starving nations under rich dictators. Because they have no oil, and because they were once colonies, the industrial nations are expected to support them in perpetuity.

The IMF, in which Mr. Witteveen's five-year term ends next August, works with Mr. McNamara of the World Bank to keep leaders of the third-world in luxury, not to make them self-supporting. By the end of 1975 they owed the IMF, the World Bank and several U. S. banks \$173.9 billion. The U. S. Senate's latest estimate is that the 84 countries owe over \$200 billion, \$68 billion to 17 U. S. banks involved with Nelson Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, of which more later.

It is misleading to call these handouts "loans." There is nothing to show for them save a high level of inflation, lots of automobiles, luxury items and Swiss bank accounts for the families in power. In 1970 it cost \$5.3 billion to service the debt payments of the non-oil-producing countries in order to keep more handouts coming. By 1975 service costs rose to \$11.7 billion. In 1976 the borrowing spree increased by 22%. Today 80-some

private American banks have \$42 billion outstanding in worthless loans to non-oil-producing countries that are due to mature in 1978. Only 9% of these loans have external guarantees that make them worth the paper they are written on. There is no chance in the world that the developing countries will be able to pay off or have any intention to. To the third world, this is a debt owed by nations that work. The third world's heavy borrowing since the oil increases has been to permit those at the top to maintain the old consumption level. The loans have been non-productive. Yet a report out of Washington on October 6 announced that President Carter would call on Congress to double American foreign aid over the next five years.

On top of the third world's huge debt the Soviet bloc owes \$60 billion to the West, 22% of it to American banks which are now forced to oppose any American move that might offend Moscow, in order to protect their loans. With the aid of western loans, Moscow finances subversion, feeds her people and constructs a science-fiction war machine. Obviously the nations which put up the cash for Mr. Witteveen's fund and Robert McNamara's handouts face the prospect of mass defaults. The only way out is to pass part of this debt on to the Arabs. 41% of America's oil comes from the Arab producers and has led to a build-up of between \$50 billion and \$60 billion in Arab deposits and investments in the United States, half of it liquid and subject to withdrawal at any time. Since surplus payments in petrodollars continue to mount faster than the Arabs can spend them, the IMF, the World Bank and private banks, including David Rockefeller's, have not hesitated to ask the Arabs to accept some of the third-world bad paper and shoulder part of the \$1,750 million expansion loan promised to Britain in November.

This means that the IMF and the World Bank have handed a great deal of power over to the oil-producers. If Washington's Middle East policy offends the Arabs, the cutoff of oil and withdrawal of billions of petrodollars in American banks which could follow would shake America. It would also effectively cut off overnight the \$2 billion a year of American aid to Israel. That the third world would default on its obligations can be taken for granted. The Japanese solved the problems of third-world handouts and Arab oil hikes by stepping up exports and compounding the difficulties of everyone else.

While the American dollar was sliding on the world's money markets, Mr. Pierre de Villemarest, one of the leading political and economic observers in Europe, wrote that President Carter has put a small team of pacifists, one-worlders and anti-militarists in key positions where they can expose the United States to economic and military blackmail. How the French specialist sees those holding the levers of American policy is worth reprinting.

THE TEAM IN THE SHADOWS. One of the trusted lieutenants President Carter promoted this past summer is Marshall D. Shulman. The de Villemarest report of September 27 sums him up as: Pro-Moscow, CFR member and Bilderberg insider. Adviser to Cyrus Vance, top leader in the new "Inter-Governmental Committee for the Coordination of Soviet Affairs," which affects decisions through eight cabinet posts and agencies.

The job of Arthur Goldberg, roving ambassador to the East-West Conference in Belgrade, is to prevent any friction with Russia. He is on French records as having placed dozens of communists in OSS branches in Europe during World War II. Goldberg is a member of the CFR. One of his services to Hanoi was reassurance over national TV broadcasts that military victory was not America's objective in Vietnam.

Robert Bowie is a member of the CFR, the Trilateral Commission and the United World Federalists. He has been appointed director of the new center for the assignment of intelligence missions, under Admiral Stansfield Turner, the head of CIA. Mr. Bowie has been active for years in organizations working to abolish sovereign states, disarm nations and recognize America's interdependence with the USSR. As a world federalist dedicated to the surrender of U. S. sovereignty, he is anything but a patriot;

nevertheless he now occupies a top position in CIA and eight other agencies of intelligence and information. The ambassadors appointed to Bulgaria, France, Yugoslavia and Luxembourg under the Carter administration were all drawn from the CFR.

Mr. Lane Kirkland, member of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission, is the new director of AFL-CIO labor unions. His appointment, Mr. de Villemarest points out, brought the leftist Automobile Workers' unions back into American labor's monolithic organization. He also observed that Henrick Hertzberg has been editing President Carter's speeches since February 1977, though the 34-year-old Hertzberg was up to his neck in movements working for Hanoi victory during the war in Vietnam. A leader of one of the sub-fronts of the War Resisters' League and a cooperater with the Moscow-inspired World Peace Council, Hertzberg held that wars of "liberation" are just and that the enslavement drive in Vietnam was a war of liberation. He supported the networks encouraging desertion in the American army, the theft of secret documents from the Pentagon and the 1970 bombing of the Center of Military Research in Wisconsin. The de Villemarest reports are intelligence bulletins. Information equally damning to the Carter administration comes from the economic letters of France's Paul Dehème, who describes Carter as a head-in-the-clouds mystic who wants to bring about black power in western Africa and at the same time talks about leadership.

MR. DEHEME OFFERS A COMPARISON: "Suppose you owned a butcher shop," he says. "If you were going to take on a manager, would you confide your business to a fanatic vegetarian who made a profession of dissuading people from eating meat? Of course you wouldn't! But Robert McNamara, the director of the World Bank, is not of that opinion. In Washington, in the halls of the IMF and the World Bank, a committee of wise men has been appointed to study the problems of the developing nations. Their job is to inject a new political lift to the job of development in the world, to look into the problems of the developing countries, to decide on the means to be employed and to give the countries in question the political will to carry out moves which the committee recommends. A vast and admirable program, you might say. It will mean a big increase in aid from the rich countries, an opening of their markets for third world goods manufactured by cheap labor, and great changes in the political structures of the poor countries.

"The head of this committee will exercise enormous influence in both the rich countries and the poor nations whose economies he is going to direct. Well, consider then that McNamara, a former Secretary of Defense, Director of the World Bank, supposedly an advocate of the free market and an economy based on capitalism, has chosen a socialist to wield this power; the friend of France's François Mitterand and president of both the German Socialist Party and the Socialist International: Willy Brandt!" The French economist observed that McNamara's choice of Brandt is a boon to the marxists comparable to the appointment of socialist Sicco Mansholt to head the Common Market. He continued, "Willy Brandt is wasting no time. He has already announced that the secretariat of the new organization which Mr. McNamara has put in his hands will contain experts from the Eastern Bloc, particularly the USSR and China, so that the ideas of these countries can be included in solving the problems of development." The report ends with a single question: "Do they (McNamara et al) want to facilitate the penetration of marxism in Africa?"

STILL, ALL THE NEWS IS NOT BAD. European delegates returning from the International Monetary meeting are spreading the word in Europe that Michael Bleumenthal will be the next Carter appointee to be fired. Another rumor has it that it was due to the breakup of his own marriage (under circumstances still kept hush-hush) that Blumenthal excluded wives from the IMF reception held in a dingy buffet in a partitioned-off portion of the Hotel Hilton's third ballroom. The 900 guests who received invitations were angry because wives were left out, and those not invited were bitter over the selection. Mr. A. W. Clausen, of the Bank of America, is the man Europeans believe will take over Mr. Blumenthal's job.

An element of farce was provided at the IMF meeting when President Carter told some of the smartest bankers in the world that the fact that America has just chalked up its second largest balance of payments deficit in history is proof of the U. S. economy's strength. It is because the American economy is growing so strongly that other, more sluggish economies, are not able to buy enough American goods, he explained without batting an eye. To tell the truth, this year's IMF meeting was dedicated to politics more than economics. Looming in the background as though cast by mercator projection were the towering shadows of the Common Market, the Trilateral Commission and the secret negotiations for Canadian membership in the Common Market, as another link between the EEC and America. The most important things discussed at the IMF conference this year had been decided upon long before the meeting of the Atlantic Assembly opened in Paris on Monday, September 19.

THE ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY. A great deal of importance was placed on the fact that this week-long meeting was held in Paris with all the red carpet treatment that President Giscard d'Estaing could provide. Emphasis was placed on the fact that it was the first time the Atlantic Assembly had met in Paris since de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO in 1966, and the name of the organization was played up to give the impression that the Paris conference was a forerunner to France's return to NATO.

The truth is, the Atlantic Assembly is a body without power. It has no relationship to NATO and no motion passed by its 172 members commits their fifteen governments in the least. It is nothing in the world but another front headed by Britain's Sir Geoffrey de Freitas and working for the eventual transformation of the European Economic Community (EEC) into an Atlantic Community through the inclusion of Canada and the U. S. It was founded in 1955, two years before the signing of the Treaty of Rome which formalized the founding of the Common Market. The meeting in Paris on September 19 was a step towards American entry into the Common Market, not France's re-entry into NATO. Nine American senators and three congressmen were present. The senators, it might be added, went out on the town as soon as the reception offered by the French Government was over.

On January 11, 1977, Mr. Roy Jenkins, the new chief executive of the Common Market, called for American membership. There was nothing ambiguous about his words: "Across the Atlantic we have a new President who has made it clear in his public statements that he is anxious to work in partnership with Europe as a community," he declared. That the new President was a member of a Trilateral Commission set up to work for a Europe, Japan, U. S. merger as a step to one-world was common knowledge. The Paris meeting of September 19 was a follow-up of Roy Jenkins' invitation of January 11 and the last of a series of developments which every American should have at hand as reference.

THE CHRONOLOGY. In early 1946 the United European Movement was formed in England under the leadership of Churchill's son-in-law, Duncan Sandys. It was a regional form of the United World Federalists which Cord Meyer, Jr., had founded in the U.S. on the scare theme that anarchy threatened the world if nations refused to give up their national sovereignty. John Foster Dulles helped Sandys in America, and Averell Harriman pushed the cause as ambassador to England. Sandys needed money, so in late 1946 Harriman sent him and Joseph Retinger, the Polish one-worlder, to see John McCloy, the American High Commissioner to Germany. McCloy and his aid, Shepperd Stone, provided the needed cash. Robert Murphy was America's ambassador to Belgium and working closely with Belgium's socialist one-worlder, Paul Henri Spaak. Soon the full weight of the CFR was behind the United European Movement.

THE FRONTS BEGAN TO PROLIFERATE. In 1949 the Atlantic Union Committee was founded in New York with five state branches and 10,000 members, under the Hon. Owen J. Roberts. Among its publications was "We Must Trade Sovereignty for Freedom," by Will L. Clayton. Another booklet was "Atlantic Union, the Next Step." That same year, in the same city, at the same address, "The American Committee on United Europe," headed by ex-OSS chief

William J. Donovan, opened an office. The presence of intelligence officers in organizations dedicated to surrendering American sovereignty to a world government which John Foster Dulles specified should include Russia is part of the phenomena of Will Clayton's equation of sacrifice of sovereignty with attainment of freedom.

General "Wild Bill" Donovan ran the American Committee on United Europe. Other OSS and CIA insiders worked for one-worldism within the Council on Foreign Relations: Cord Meyer, Jr., though first president of the United World Federalists, rose ever upward in CIA. In early 1977 Robert Bowie, of the United World Federalists and the Trilateral Commission became head of a new CIA center for the assignment of intelligence missions, under appointment by President Carter. In Washington, D. C. the Atlantic Council of the U. S. became the head of an octopus-like body, with arms stretching to seven other anti-sovereignty organizations. The Atlantic Institute, whose Paris office was headed by Henry Cabot Lodge from the time of JFK's election until President Kennedy appointed him ambassador to Vietnam, was among them.

One of the theories of the one-worlders was that nations must rid themselves of their narrow, traditional differences, along with the differences which cause friction among religions. Throughout 1949 contact with the Vatican was made a top project.

THE DOOR TO THE VATICAN OPENS. In May 1950 Canon John Collins, Dean of St. Paul's in London, and Joseph Retinger, the Pole, journeyed to Rome for a secret meeting set up by Dr. Luigi Gedda, medical adviser to the already ill Pope Pius XII. Beside Dr. Gedda stood Monsignor Montini, the Substitute Secretary of State, who is now Pope Paul V.

The meeting surpassed even Retinger's hopes. A doctrinal ground was defined and joint action in what was called an ecumenical spirit agreed upon. From then on more front organizations continued to mushroom, and Britain's Royal Institute of International Relations, the parent body of the CFR, stepped up its drive. Henry Cabot Lodge arrived in Paris to take over the French headquarters of the Atlantic Institute in 1961, and with Lord Gladwyn's "Action Committee for a United States of Europe" proceeded to set up a meeting for which Harvard's Milton Katz crossed the ocean.

It was Katz to whom Averell Harriman turned in late 1972 before opening the Rockefeller-Brzezinski doors to Jimmy Carter. Katz had worked with Arthur Goldberg in OSS during the war. He had helped destroy the monarchy in Italy and install Tito in Yugoslavia through the power he wielded as an OSS officer at the Caserta base. During the Vietnam war Katz influenced students and helped set up the World Peace Foundation which sponsored the meeting where Henry Kissinger met France's pro-Hanoi General Paul Stehlin. Stehlin arranged the first Kissinger meetings with Hanoi representatives.

In London there was another British-American team.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS AND JOE GOODSON. The number of British fronts working to sell the Common Market is only exceeded by the organizations that worked for "peace" through victory for Hanoi during America's war in Vietnam. Often the memberships overlap. On January 19, 1973, Sir Geoffrey, who sponsored the recent Atlantic Assembly meeting in Paris, opened a 3-day conference in London for European socialists. It was organized by the MOUVEMENT GAUCHE EUROPEENNE, of which Sir Geoffrey was International President, and the purpose was to discuss "construction of a Socialist Europe."

A principal headquarters for Common Market activity in London is Benjamin Franklin House, at 32 Craven Street. Here Joe Goodson, the Polish-born former labor attaché who rose under Roosevelt, organized the American-European Conference Movement, whose meeting in Amsterdam on March 26, 1973, was opened by Prince Bernhard, on behalf of Sir Geoffrey de Freitas.

The Council of the British Atlantic Committee is also in Benjamin Franklin House, and

its representatives were there, providing more imposing names under another label, but the cover organization was the same.

Prince Bernhard called for the surrender of national sovereignty on grounds that "governments must cease to live in a fragmented world of competing Atlantic countries." Note that the term was Atlantic, not European. Like it or not, America was coming in.

Nelson Rockefeller said only the election of a central, democratic government by Western Europe could produce a European policy. The present system, he complained, required a complex system of compromises of individual national interests. Britain got an idea of what he was talking about when in late September, 1977, the number of hours British bus and truck drivers could work was decided in Brussels without any action of Britain's Parliament. It is only the beginning.

George Ball and Eugene Rostow were there at the Amsterdam meeting of the "American-European Conference Movement," and so was John McCloy who without so much as a by-your-leave turned over the American taxpayers' money to set up this monster enemy of nationhood in business.

NOW WE ARE IN THE CARTER ERA. The Common Market which all its organizations and scurrying men are working to enlarge is moving leftward at a frightening speed. "Eurocommunism" and socialist-communist common programs are being foisted on the West. Socialists are today the largest group in the European Parliament. One-eighth of the seats are held by communists, who work and vote with the socialists. The Communist Party has the largest membership of any party in the Common Market, some 15 million registered members in all, or about the same as the population of Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland put together.

Now another worry is weighing on the minds of European anti-communists and anti-Common Marketeers, fearful that America will walk into the trap that John McCloy financed.

ADMIRAL STANSFIELD TURNER, the new head of CIA, is an unknown quantity. They learn with apprehension that some 800 upper echelon officers are about to be weeded out of CIA in the housecleaning he has inaugurated. If Admiral Turner intends to follow the Thomas Braden doctrine of working only with the non-communist left - a left that denounces anti-communists as extremists - this could mean that CIA's good men are being dropped at a crucial time in history. If he is weeding out 800 highly-placed leftists who never should have been hired, the danger is even greater. The time is late and a place with the KGB is always waiting for disgruntled sympathizers likely to accept an offer. These could be the men the new chief is turning loose on the streets.

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Fog over Europe

The one bright spot on the horizon as 1978 approaches is that men are lifting their voices. Mr. John Junor, the editor of London's SUNDAY EXPRESS, recently declared before the Fleet Street Institute of Journalists: "If anyone had told me five years ago that personal freedom was in real danger in this country, I would have laughed at him as a fool. There would be few of us who would do the same today." All has changed, and with bewildering speed, he told his listeners. We are now in a world where union leaders are more important than Parliament.

Mr. James Crossbow went even further in ON TARGET, of June 4, 1977. Openly he used the word conspiracy, a term that a year ago would have made editors call him a kook and lunatic fringer. Group Research, with its Washington office packed with smear files on honest Americans while government security agencies are forced to burn files on blatant subversives, would have issued a call to disrupt his lectures, if Mr. Crossbow had dared go to America. He wrote: "Specialists in the study of One World Conspiracy differ in their view of the relationship between the American Financial Elite and the Soviet Union. Some see it as a partnership, others as a straightforward attempt to seek Soviet victory. My view is that the Financial Elite seek to advance the Soviet Union to a position where its predominance is not so great that it will demand total victory rather than a merger, yet its strength is sufficient for the American people to be bamboozled or threatened into compliance."

Mr. Crossbow continues: "One prong of the Conspiracy works on the American people, its objective being, in the words of Ford Foundation President Rowan Gaither, 'so to alter our life in the United States that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union.' Another prong seeks by the use of economic power to influence and cajole the Soviet Union to accept the degree of communist advance allotted in the master plan. This involves influencing the internationalistically-minded element in Russia as against the military types who seek victory, not merger." In Mr. Crossbow's opinion "the rocks on which One World will founder will be the unwillingness of the toughest elements in the Soviet Union to accept merger in preference to either total victory or stalemate and an empire in Europe and Africa."

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT MR. CROSSBOW MAY BE RIGHT. As 1978 approaches Somalia controls the province of Ogaden, one third of Ethiopia. Annexed Eritrea is fighting for independence on Ethiopia's eastern fringe. In Tigre, the best-run of Ethiopia's provinces, Ras Mengesha Seyoum is locked in a death struggle with the Cubans and Russians because the rebels who overthrew their Emperor have kept Ras Seyoum's wife, Haile Selassie's granddaughter, in a dungeon since their revolt - if she is still alive. After World War II Moscow hard-liners poured doctors and advisers into Ethiopia. There one man in five was a Coptic priest, whose church is similar to the Russian Orthodox. The clergy was subverted, and when the test came they deserted their Emperor. In 1975 the officers who are now exterminating one another seized power and let Haile Selassie die in a dungeon. In his desire to modernize his country, Haile Selassie sent students abroad. They returned bearing the virus of the West's university left. Now the old empire

which under Menelik defeated the Italians in the Battle of Adoa, where Mussolini's father was taken prisoner and castrated, is breaking up. Only Haile Selassie had been able to hold it together.

When Somalia became independent in 1960 Russia's expanding navy moved in, and an alliance was formed which gave Moscow a naval base at Berbera, on the Indian Ocean. Russia armed Somalia to the teeth. Theoretically, Africa's coastlines and seas are important to the Soviet dream, not the hinterlands. So Foreign Offices ask why the Kremlin has dumped President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia and launched a giant airlift of materiel into Ethiopia to turn the tide against its former protégé. Geologists answer that Ethiopia is a bottomless source of uranium. The answer of the militarists is that if the Russians and Cubans bring victory to Ethiopia they will punish Somalia, make Eritrea a satellite and gain control of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and Somalia's outlets on the Indian Ocean. Look for a desperate Ethiopian counter-attack with the Russian and Cuban backing.

FARTHER TO THE NORTHWEST ANOTHER WAR IN THE EMBRYO IS SMOLDERING. In October 1975 King Hassan II of Morocco gathered 300,000 unarmed have-nots from the four corners of his kingdom and marched them into the Spanish Sahara under the green flag of the prophet. Three-fourths of the world's reserve of phosphates, estimated at some 58,000 million tons, are in that desert. Also, waiting to be transported over a long and vulnerable railway line from Bou Craa to the Atlantic is the iron ore which provides 90% of Mauritania's revenue. A previous movement against Spanish occupation of the Sahara was launched in 1969 by an organization calling itself the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Seguiet el-Hamra and the Rio de Oro." From this came the name Polisario. Leader of the movement was a Moroccan KGB agent named Edouard Moha, with a following of young intellectuals communized by professors in Paris, Rabat and Nouakchott, the capital of Mauritania. Backed by Algeria's Boumedienne (real name Boukharouba) Moha held a rally in Algiers on May 10, 1973, and with three other rebel groups formed a National Liberation Front of the Sahara (FLNS). King Hassan's "Green March" prevented Boumedienne and his puppet front from taking over the phosphate-rich desert. The unarmed march was successful and restored King Hassan's popularity at home.

On February 18, 1976, Spain ceded two-thirds of the Western Sahara to Morocco and the other third to Mauritania, the number 3 iron producer of the world, a country which has three inhabitants to the square mile. Mauritania under President Moktar Ould Daddah, the same President she had seventeen years ago when the anti-colonialist campaign inspired by America brought her "democracy" and independence, enjoys the same voting power in U.N. as the United States. Militarily Mauritania is defenseless. If Boumedienne's mercenary Polisario army overruns Mauritania and the Moroccan Sahara, he will acquire rich mineral deposits, the port of Villa Cisneros on the Atlantic, and a coastal foothold fifty miles from the Canary Islands with their American bases. Loss of the Canaries to a communist-backed independence movement would threaten Morocco, Western Europe and NATO itself.

Boumedienne has only one sure ally in the Arab world: Libya's erratic Muammar el-Qaddafi, Algeria's fellow shelterer of terrorists. The Polisario Front consists of at most some 10,000 men, based in Tindouf on the Algerian side of the border. Groups of ten Algerian regulars with one or two Polisarios as guides make forays into Mauritania in land-rovers, armed with Russian arms, grenades and missiles. In addition to hundreds of Moroccan prisoners, they have seized five French tourists and eight technicians from the Mauritanian iron mines and railway, at date of this writing. The ransom demanded for the French hostages is France's recognition of the Popular Saharaouie Republic. Boumedienne's objective is a Greater Mauritania and the conquest of what he calls "Morocco's feudal monarchy." What he is planning is a colonial war for mastery of North Africa, known in Arabic as the Maghreb. Some 40,000 French nationals are working in Algeria, at Boumedienne's mercy. Within France is a powerful fifth column in the thousands of Algerian workmen in French factories. To date eight African states have recognized the Popular Saharaouie Republic, and France has moved two companies of

parachutists to Dakar as futile negotiations go on. Mohammed Lamine, the Polisario "Prime Minister," says the hostages will be killed if an attempt is made to liberate them; otherwise they will be tried as mercenaries and spies. Morocco, in the meantime, has massed some 35,000 troops, including tanks, on her border with Algeria. Here are all the makings of another war.

LET US LOOK AT TUNISIA. Squeezed between Algeria and Libya is impoverished Tunisia, a country of 63,379 square miles and 5,641,000 inhabitants, the vast majority of them unemployed. A cunning bazarchik named Habib Bourguiba was selected to become the leader of Tunisia at an AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in 1951. This was the period when Walter Reuther was using CIA to build up an empire ruled by labor leaders whose loyalty he thought would be to him. Victor Riesel's column of November 1, 1962, is a tear-jerking story of the lonely man wearing a tarboosh whom he called America's friend, "President of a democratic land, a land of freedom." The truth is, AFL-CIO and CIA together put Bourguiba in power in 1956 and America has spent \$900,000,000 to keep him there. In August 1961 he had his only rival, Salah ben Youssef, assassinated (H. du B. Reports, August and September 1961). Once in power he deposed the Bey of Tunisia, established a one-party system and in 1974 had himself named President for life. American papers praise him for abolishing polygamy. What he did was divorce the French wife who helped him upward and marry the young girl, Wassila, whom he had been living with. As the senile Bourguiba spent more and more time in Switzerland having rejuvenation injections, Wassila and her favorites accumulated wealth and tightened their grip on the nation. In other countries American journalists complained of censorship. In Tunisia it was condoned as "sovereignty over information."

In 1974 Bourguiba let himself be talked into signing a merger with Libya. The man behind the ridiculous idea was Wassila's friend, Mohammed Masmoudi, the 52-year-old Foreign Minister. When the merger plan fell through, Masmoudi fled to Libya, in exile. It is just possible that Bourguiba may outlive 1978, but if he does it will be only a matter of time. Wassila, Masmoudi and Muammer el-Qaddafi are ready and waiting. Neither Prime Minister Hedi Nourira nor Irving Brown's labor leader friend, Habib Achour, is likely to be strong enough to oppose them. This is the picture of Maghreb, the Arab states of North Africa, as 1977 draws to an end. Now let us look at the time bomb in the Near East which Egypt's President Sadat tried to defuse by swallowing his pride and staking both his life and his political career on a personal visit to the enemy camp.

PRESIDENT SADAT'S TRIP TO ISRAEL. Four times in the last thirty years the Arabs and Israelis have been at war: In 1948, in 1956, in 1967 and 1973. The Carter administration seeks a conference in Geneva as a way out of being forced to make a choice. The American politician needs Jewish votes and the world needs Arab oil. In Israel military leaders talked openly of a preemptive strike that would defeat the Arabs decisively and buy ten years of peace. Sadat knew that a Pearl Harbor-type attack on Iraq and Syria would drag in the Arab world and ruin the West, to say nothing of Japan. There was no time to lose. If an attack were to come, it would be between May and September, 1978, during the American election campaign when no American politician would dare lift a voice. Zbigniew Brezezinski's idea of working for peace was to try to detach Egypt from the rest of Islam. Menahem Begin was playing for time, postponing any meeting in Geneva, employing delaying tactics and occupying more land, as though enlarging the Israeli island in an Arab sea would bring more than temporary security.

Begin's delaying tactics strengthened the conviction that a blitzkrieg would take place while America was electioneering. So Sadat ignored recriminations and went to Tel Aviv. If nothing comes of Sadat's gamble to break the deadlock, his internal enemies will topple him, or Libya and Algeria will finance a Palestinian plot to assassinate him. In either case somebody worse would come to power. There is nothing to do now in the Near East but wait and see. To the south, in South Africa, another potential war is hanging fire.

ANDREW YOUNG, AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR to the organization founded to promote peace, is pushing the Africans toward a war of extermination. There are between 20,000 and 30,000 Cubans in Africa's trouble spots at present. In Black Africa Cubans provide the direction, Russia the armor. The South African war being incited by Andrew Young, who probably has more white blood than black, will start as a struggle between whites and blacks and lead inevitably to violence in Britain and America. When the white-versus-black phase is finished, the strife between unarmed pastoral blacks and warrior blacks will start. In the end Russia will be the victor.

As the fate of civilization and freedom hangs in the balance, a glance at a few of the men responsible for guiding the West through the shoals of 1978 is in order.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER leads America and theoretically the free world. As the year's end approached, out of Washington poured pronouncements, announcements of great plans, then changing of plans. Five men, born within a hundred miles of Plains, Georgia, and totally unfitted for advising a President in one of the most critical periods of history, passed the weekend with the Carters at Camp David in early November: Hamilton Jordan, Jody Powell, Stuart Eizenstat, Frank Moore and Robert Lipshutz, the new faces that Carter the candidate had promised to bring to Washington. Nine foreign governments were deep in preparations for a Presidential visit due to begin November 22. Suddenly the trip was called off. In Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, India, Iran, France, Poland and Belgium, the President's prestige slumped. Did or didn't the man know what he was going to do? Hamilton Jordan, the White House secretary, shrugged off charges of amateurishness with a carefree "Who cares about protocol?" The answer is: All educated statesmen do. Protocol is the etiquette of governments. A British editor described the President's credo as: When in doubt, grin.

BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER is a 64-year-old ex-sailor named James Callaghan. He is running England because he heads a Labour Party, the muscle of which is labor unions in politics. Labor unions have brought Britain to the brink of ruin. Each labor union election brings more communist bosses to the top and Britain closer to bankruptcy. Prime Minister Callaghan likes dealing with Americans best. His friend, Henry Kissinger, once told him: "Between the two of us we can work things out together."

While a Member of Parliament for Cardiff, some thirty years ago, the Mr. Callaghan who is now Britain's Prime Minister declared: "Never let me hear anyone say again that a Socialist State cannot provide outlets for those with initiative. The rewards given for ability in the USSR at all levels are far greater than those given to the employed in capitalist Britain. I have seen it and it works."

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, a member of the Fabian Executive Committee and editor of "The New Statesman," the organ of the British Labour Party, encapsulated the credo of British socialism in his "Fabian Essays:" "We are members of the Atlantic Alliance. But this does not mean that we are enemies of every communist revolution. We are opposed to Russian expansion but also to American victory." (In Vietnam)

Members of an alliance against Russia, but not against revolutions the enemy stirs up. Opposed to Russian expansion but not to its progress by revolutions, America's ally in parades and maneuvers but Hanoi's ally in a war that demoralized America, enslaved Southeast Asia and caused millions by death by suicide, massacres and escape attempts when America lost! Disheartened by socialist allies without, and hampered by subversion within, America is producing one tank to Russia's four, one-ninth as many cannon as Russia, while Russia's output in planes is sufficient to re-equip the entire French and British airforces every five months.

FRANCE IS PREPARING FOR A SPRING ELECTION. The choice will be between three men. President Giscard d'Estaing may have assured victory for the left by giving 18-year-olds the vote. Next, he requested that communists be referred to as "the opposition,"

not as what they are. President Giscard d'Estaing is also a candidate for the presidency of Europe.

There is little choice between the socialist candidate and the communist. In October 1959 Mr. François Mitterand, the socialist leader, gave de Gaulle an excuse to arrest his enemies and gained the sympathy of the left by setting up a fake machine-gun attack on himself. A French court recently found the communist leader, George Marchais, guilty of working as a volunteer laborer in a Messerschmidt plant in Germany while France was fighting Hitler.

Mr. Raymond Barre, France's present Prime Minister, is fighting inflation. To give him the benefit of a doubt, perhaps he did not know what he was doing when he became a member of the Trilateral Commission. While Monsieur Barre fights inflation, the Common Market increases inflation by selling a mountain of butter to Russia below market price, for Russia to sell back to the Italians four years later at a profit. Western merger with the communist bloc is intended to be through the socialist Common Market.

AS 1977 DRAWS TO A CLOSE wheels are in motion to give Turkey, the front line of Western defenses, another shove toward the communist camp by bringing her mortal enemy Greece into the Common Market. The November 20 elections in Greece kept Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis in power, but the man on the upswing was a jubilant Andreas Papandreou, leader of PASOK - the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement. Since he is likely to be Greece's next leader, a few lines are in order.

In the mid-40's young Papandreou was arrested for communist activity. The police released him on the pleas of his mother, provided she would send him out of the country. She sent him to Harvard. He took American citizenship, moved to the University of California as a teacher of economics and married an American. (See H. du B. Reports, July-August 1965)

In 1963 his father talked him into coming home and going into politics. He became joint minister of economic coordination, and won a leftist following through a give-away program which all but ruined the country. It was believed that he still had his American passport. Gradually he took over the E.D.A., the Greek Communist Party. Labor unions went into the streets. Throughout his June 1965 attempt to seize power, Papandreou's wife, Margaret, wrote letters to American senators and congressmen, begging for American support, and her husband showed their polite replies as proof that he had America behind him.

In the campaign of November 1977 Papandreou ran on an anti-American platform and came in second. His game was to harangue the mob against NATO, the Americans and multinational companies.

American bases in Greece, he charged, are for spying on Greeks, not for defending the country. Greece must enter the European Economic Community and work for a "federalist socialist Europe." Whether Margaret is still writing letters to American congressmen has not been stated.

These are a few discouraging vignettes, as one shooting war and four time-bombs tick in the coming year.

ONE OF THE THINGS WE MIGHT THINK OF ON NEW YEAR'S EVE as the whistles blow to usher in 1978 is the world's loneliest prisoner. Since Amnesty International is devoting its sympathy to German terrorists and Chilean communists, let us pause for a moment of reflection on the lone prisoner in Cell No. 7 of otherwise empty Spandau Prison.

In mid-November the British Government once more asked Moscow, in vain, to release

83-year-old Rudolf Hess. He has been a prisoner since he parachuted into England on May 10, 1941. Since October 1, 1966, he has been sitting in Cell 7, in Spandau, under petty and out-dated regulations which the entire world left would have made the subject of demonstrations had they been applied to any murderer in the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Communist militants have charged the West German government with keeping Baader and his killers in solitary confinement, though they were free to see one another and received over 500 visits from their attorneys in three months, while their collection of arms and razor blades was being built up in Stammheim's comfortable cells, in Stuttgart.

Hess has been in solitary confinement for 32 years, allowed to see one member of his family for an hour each month. All those who were sentenced with him have died or been released.

Herr Wolf Hess, Rudolf's 39-year-old son, when asked how his father was doing recently replied: "I cannot tell you. Every time I visit him I have to sign a nine-point declaration undertaking to give no details about my father or prison conditions, on pain of being denied further visits."

Spandau is run by a four-power agreement between U. S., France, Britain and Russia. Each takes the chair for a month, with each country providing its own contingent of 30 soldiers and five civilian officers. 22 permanent German cooks and maintenance men work in the grim building the year round. The cost of West Germany is around \$335,000 a year.

Only Russia resists all requests that the aged and ailing Hess be allowed to go home to die. The reason the Russians give is that a life sentence is a life sentence and must be carried out. In reality there are two factors behind Russia's intransigence. What she cannot forgive Hess is his attempt to enlist Britain in a common war against Russia. Secondly: apart from the Soviet War Memorial in West Berlin, Spandau Prison, empty except for the man in solitary confinement in Cell 7, is the only place in the Western Sector where the Russians can assert their military might by mounting an armed guard.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



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Portugal adrift

"If democracy may seem endangered in countries like France and Italy, it is flourishing in Europe's southern extremities. Within the past two years Portugal and Greece have both thrown off the shackles of military dictatorship and re-established government by majority vote," wrote Michael Landers from Brussels in a Copley News Service release of November 30, 1977. A report so counter to fact raises a number of questions: Have the Common Market's regional one-worlders brainwashed the correspondent, or was a pro-world federalist selected for the Brussels post? Has a new team from the New York Times segment of the political spectrum taken over the Copley chain since the death of its founder? Is it propagating the leftist line from conviction, or to increase circulation?

To ask these questions is not to pick on one news service or chain of papers. It is to point out that without the national media almost exclusively of the political coloration which the La Jolla, California, chain has adopted, leftist professors and all their supporting organizations would never have been able to bring America from her post-war high to her present all-time low in one-third of a century. H. G. Wells wrote of the vanity of man, which it is the duty of fiction to flatter. We are in the age of the fictional media. Powerful mass-circulation newspapers and TV chains planted a leftist slant. The same papers and services now flatter the duped reader by reassuring him he is right. This is what makes prospects for 1978 discouraging.

AS 1978 BEGINS, EUROPE'S SOUTHERN EXTREMITIES ARE ANYTHING BUT FLOURISHING. And no generalization is so false as the theme that an election won by a minority of muzjiks will bring democracy, or that government by patriotic generals automatically puts a nation in shackles. In 1873 an idealist named Emilio Catelar y Ripoll was given the job of restoring order in a Spain torn by civil war. In the end he faced the fact that he had to choose between bayonet rule in the hands of disciplined troops controlled by honest men, and pike rule in the hands of a vicious rabble led by escaped convicts. Portugal, when the impending explosion comes, will have no choice, because the enemy took the precaution of seeing that the army is no longer sure.

The chronology of Portugal's march to disorder under a "democracy" label bears study. A lifeline will be offered to her at an auspicious moment - membership in a socialist Common Market, where Portugal's presence will later facilitate the merger of the two marxist systems.

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS STARTED ON APRIL 25, 1974. A conspirator in the Lisbon radio station gave the awaited signal by playing a banned revolutionary song, "Grandola, Vila Morena"....All that the honorable 63-year-old General Antonio de Spinoza, holder of Portugal's highest order, the Grand Cordon of the Torre Espada, had intended was liberalization. The moment he had served his purpose the revolution was taken out of his hands. His plans had been made in deepest secrecy, but from the first the Kremlin

knew what was going on. In the three months between May and September of 1973, seven months before the fatal signal, Moscow transferred \$55 million to the Portuguese Communist Party through which agents of Russia's labor boss, Alexander Shelepin, had mobilized Portugal's 1,200,000 workers. Copies of the press releases of the American-founded International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels show that for years America's international labor agitator, Irving Brown, had been passing funds to Portuguese labor unions to hasten what Shelepin's agents were preparing. As he did so, he claimed he was fighting communism. Socialist elections and communist revolutions are built on the politics of envy. Throughout the conspiracy unionized bank workers kept files on every deposit, withdrawal and foreign transfer made by citizens marked for attention.

From the moment the Marcello Caetano government fell General Antonio de Spínola was only a pawn. He set up a new government of seven top officers, seven members of the Young Officers Movement and five civilians, to govern Portugal as a Council of State until democratic elections could be held. The general was naive. Mario Soares, the socialist leader, flew home from Paris, where he had made his own alliances with socialists and communists. He claimed and got the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Waiting reds had immediately taken over communications and the media. Portugal was not the Spain of 1936. The army no longer had a dependable elite. Between Spínola and his foot soldiers were Colonel Vitor Gonçalves and red officers who formed the chain of command. By July Spínola knew he had been betrayed and tried to move up the elections planned for late 1975. One by one his supporters left him, and Moscow's man, Vasco Gonçalves, became prime minister. The overseas provinces exploded in a blaze of violence, having been incited for years by men like Irving Brown, working through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the American Committee on Africa, but these were not the only areas at stake.

THE AZORES, OUT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, are made up of nine islands, inhabited by some 300,000 people. The Azores were invaluable to the free world during World War II. It was from these islands that America rushed matériel to Israel during the Yom Kippur war. NATO's refueling stations are based in the Azores, as well as underwater electronic equipment capable of following Russian submarine movements between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. France has her satellite and missile-guiding bases there. Helpless passengers aboard a sinking ship, the people of the Azores watched while the mother country erupted.

All eyes were on Lisbon as Spínola, the aristocrat, tried to save the pieces. In August 1974 he asked his No. 2 man in the junta, General Costa Gomez, head of the armed forces, to sign an order limiting the powers of the army coordinating committee, which Moscow's man, Vasco Gonçalves, and three pro-communist ministers controlled. Gomez signed the paper, then, behind Spínola's back, assured the committee that he was with them. This left Spínola with one last desperate gamble. On September 10, 1974, he went over the heads of the communists gradually making him their prisoner and appealed to the people. He called for a demonstration in Lisbon on September 28.

The red unions through which Irving Brown, the AFL-CIO delegate, had been pouring support for years through the ICFTU in Brussels tied up buses and trains. Teen-age militants with red arm-bands put up roadblocks outside the capital. For miles cars were immobilized, bumper to bumper, on the road to Lisbon, while menacing reds questioned the occupants, searched them for arms or leaflets and threatened to add their names to the list of "fascists" marked for arrest, if they did not turn around and go home. By nightfall reds controlled the Ministries of Defense, Information and Telecommunications, and had inflamed the mob with charges that the Right was planning to seize power. Overnight Lisbon became Madrid of 1936. Crude slogans and the initials of parties of every hue in the political spectrum covered every building and boarding. Crude letters sprayed in red, green or black paint screamed threats and defiance from walls not already covered by posters. Huge stencils of clenched fists and machine guns

left no doubt as to the mob's intentions. The headquarters of the Portuguese Democratic Party on Rua Castilho was painted red, with a darker red band surrounding the building near the top. On the band was a yellow star bearing a crossed hoe and wrench in place of the communist hammer and sickle. Over the crossed hoe and wrench was a machine gun, signifying the intentions of farmers and workmen if anyone thought they were going to accept defeat at the polls. In the country the politics of envy was played to the hilt. Farms, livestock and tractors were seized. It was Chile all over again. Threatening workers frightened owners off 1.5 million acres of productive land and food shortage, the first requisite of a revolution, was assured.

Spinola resigned on September 30, 1974, to avoid a civil war in which only the air force could be counted on. Moscow's man, General Costa Gomez, made himself provisional President until elections could be held, and General Vasco Gonçalves continued as prime minister with the promise that no "reactionary fascists would be permitted to vote." A pro-communist governor was sent to the Azores, accompanied by marxist teachers and army officers, hand-picked by Gomez and Gonçalves. This time there were no protesting editorials in the American press about military men in power. On November 19, 1974, the Washington Post reported that U. S. Ambassador Stuart Nash Scott felt there was no danger of Portugal going communist. Exactly ten years had passed since the Portuguese Communist Party in exile drew up plans in Algeria for the infiltration of the Portuguese army, government, universities, officers' schools and clergy. This was after America's State Department, CIA and labor unions helped Algeria gain independence on the argument that they were fighting communism.

IN THE AZORES THE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE WAS GATHERING FORCE. The first movement was MAPA, which joined other groups to form the Front for the Liberation of the Azores (FLA) under Dr. Jose de Almeida. Like President Carter and a lot of other idealists, Almeida had never paused to distinguish between governments which are authoritarian through the necessity of combating anarchy or communism, and those which are authoritarian because they are communist. Almeida had been in the opposition against Caetano when he was in power, never stopping to consider that there was no middle road between a viable country under Caetano's firm rule and the bankrupt, anarchy-torn Portugal which is the nerve center of Cuban intelligence in Europe today. In the turmoil that followed April 25, 1974, Almeida mobilized his followers and on June 6, 1975, some 15,000 farmers, workers and fishermen invaded Ponta Delgada, the largest town in the Azores. The radio station, airport, police and naval stations and government buildings were occupied, the Marxist governor was thrown out and left-wing party headquarters was burned to the ground.

Lisbon reacted by throwing the leaders in prison and tightening its grip. In the legislative elections of April 24, 1976, Mario Soares, the socialist, managed to squeeze into power on some 35% of the votes cast by Portugal's complicated four-party system. With 102 seats in a 263-member assembly he was at the mercy of both the communists and the Social Democrats. On December 8, 1977, he fell on a vote of no confidence. Already he had surrendered to the reds by agreeing to close his eyes to what their rabble had done in the southern Alentejo region where property, tractors and livestock had been seized. It brought him only a brief loan of time. Mr. Soares' first letter of sympathy after the no confidence vote was from his friend and supporter, Ambassador Frank Carlucci, described by the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of December 20, 1977, as "the controversial American ambassador."

The adjective was well chosen. The 47-year-old Mr. Carlucci had risen from rental agent, salesman and assistant hotel steward to his post in the Lisbon embassy under strange circumstances. In 1957, when the campaign of African intoxication was in full swing, Carlucci was a vice consul in Johannesburg. In 1960 he was a Lumumba supporter in Leopoldville. Portugal's Social Democrats, irate at his interference in Portuguese politics, charged that he had been an Allende supporter in Chile and an apologist for revolutionaries in Brazil. The Social Democrats form Portugal's second largest party

and were responsible for Soares' fall. While they were calling for Carlucci's head, a Washington report of December 22, 1977, announced his appointment as Deputy Director of CIA. The DAILY TELEGRAPH explanation was that his appointment "would restore CIA morale which has fallen since President Carter's Naval Academy friend, Admiral Stansfield Turner, took charge earlier this year."

SUDDENLY A NUMBER OF THINGS BECAME CLEAR. Anti-marxists fighting with their backs to the wall in Lisbon found it hard to imagine that the friend of the prime minister they regarded as an interim head of government before the red takeover should move from embassy post to number two notch in CIA unless he had been a CIA man all the time. Only the morale of CIA's leftists could have been raised by the Carlucci appointment, if the Carlucci record was anything to go by.

More important was the realization that Mr. Soares had an experienced man behind him on April 22, 1977, when he bolstered himself against attack from the right by forming his own security organization. Portugal had been without an intelligence service since the failure of a leftist plot in November 1976. When Major Otelo Saraivo de Carvalho, the Indian-Portuguese half-caste who boasted that he would become Europe's Fidel Castro, failed in his attempt to seize power, his Military Security Force was disbanded.

In forming an intelligence service of his own Soares was replacing PIDE, which the western press invariably prefaced by the word "dread" because it was against the left. At date of this writing Soares still has not been able to form a new government. He will eventually succeed. For one thing, the country needs a \$750 million loan from the International Monetary Fund, and Russia has no desire to take over a bankrupt economy. Another factor in his favor is his new intelligence service. In using it he will be employing the methods he himself denounced during his years in exile.

AMONG THOSE WHO DESERVE THE SYMPATHY OF THE FREE WORLD are the Portuguese and the people of the nine islands of the Azores, which are so many sitting ducks in the Atlantic Ocean. Here the constant increase in Russian submarine movements may be part of a routine exercise or a prelude to war. Even under normal conditions Norwegian forces alone detect four Russian submarines daily moving out of their White Sea bases.

The situation can be summed up in a few lines: Portugal is sliding leftward. Inflation, unemployment and food shortages are worse than when the country was fighting an African war. The people demanding independence on the Azores have no desire to be carried where Lisbon is heading. Their inclination is to seek support on the continent and fight for independence, even though it brings the roof down on their heads and provides Moscow with the pretext for another Prague.

In the event of an armed uprising, the government in Lisbon will throw in everything it has, because any government which might grant the Azores independence will be toppled by the communists. Once in power the communists will invoke the Brezhnev doctrine, and a massive flow of Russian matériel and advisers will pour into Portuguese airports. Portugal will provide the cannon fodder and Russia the weapons to place NATO's Azores bases under a red government.

The Brezhnev doctrine holds that the fate of socialism in any single country must be considered as a concern not of that country alone but of all socialist countries who, should they see the socialist system threatened in any one of them, are obligated to extend to that people their brotherly help.

In doing nothing the Azores independence fighters may enjoy another two or three years of relative autonomy. If they precipitate a showdown, does anyone believe for a minute that America, whose universities, students, clergymen and media were able to force acceptance of defeat in Vietnam, will come to the rescue of nine islands out in the Atlantic which, by the accession of a communist government in Lisbon, will become a

threatened part of the socialist system? As things stand, the answer is no. If it is to bring independence rather than hasten slavery, it is America which the Azores independence movement must first win over. The Azores could be the test on which credibility of America's promises sinks or swims. There are still too many professors like Rutgers' Eugene D. Genovese, who declared in 1965 that he would welcome a Vietcong victory in Vietnam, and was permitted to go on teaching students. Elsewhere 1978 looks no more encouraging.

MORE THAN BENIGN NEGLECT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FALL OF THE DOLLAR. To the ignorance of the team surrounding the President, add the fact that over \$500,000 million are held outside America by Arab and Western banks. The dollar hemorrhage was aggravated by an oil import bill of \$45 billion and a trade deficit of \$30 billion.

Foreign banks accuse the Americans of printing more dollars at home while borrowing from foreign banks to soak up dollars abroad. The Saudi-Arabians have been our best friends. In Riyadh, on President Carter's latest trip, they let the President know that they will not sit idly by and watch their American investments depreciate with the fall of the dollar. The Arabs are reconsidering their entire investment strategy with a view to investing more of their oil surpluses in other currencies. Either the dollar will rise or the price of oil will be quoted in other currencies.

IN ITALY THE MASK HAS COME OFF. Signor Lanfranco Turci, the 37-year-old leader of a coalition of communists and socialists, heads the regional administration of Emilia-Romagna. He played a leading role in making Bologna the stronghold of the communist party in Italy. Of Italy's 94 provincial administrations, Emilia-Romagna was used as communism's showcase. Turci saw the importance of convincing Catholics and land-owners they had nothing to fear. Suddenly a change has taken place. Regional identity is being reduced and the new goal is centralization. The communists have decided that the time for a role in government has come. To attain it they are ready to make Italy unmanageable. As MINUTE, the French right-wing weekly of January 11, put it: "The hunting season is open on Italy's bourgeois." Italian leftists were shooting rightists and vice versa when President Carter banqueted at Versailles. Nevertheless, the next day he gave a boost to François Mitterand, the leader of the communist-socialist common program in France, and later raised a cry of "American interference" by warning that America would disapprove of reds in government in Italy.

Free Italy may reach the end of the track in 1978. The trip started at the end of World War II, when OSS leftists helped in the plebiscite to end the monarchy. Let us leave NATO and the world situation. The New York Times of January 8, 1978, carried a story by Malcolm W. Browne on Japan's nearness to an atomic bomb during World War II. Only U. S. air raids, lack of coordination and funds and the backwardness of her atomic physics prevented its success, according to an article by Deborah Sharpley in the current issue of Science Magazine.

THE TRUE STORY OF JAPAN'S HAVING AN A-BOMB WITHIN HER GRASP was told in the H. du B.

Report of July-August 1966. It was no secret. General Seizo Arisue, the head of Japanese intelligence, had made a full report. We are re-producing the signature with which General Arisue signed his document.

有末精三

For years bleeding hearts in UN and the West have denounced the use of the A-bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the Japanese have used this as a trump card against the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. In late 1947 Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times accused America of using the A-bomb when the war was already won. His charge was ridiculous, as William Craig shows in "The Fall of Japan." The A-bomb saved the lives of countless prisoners who had already been condemned to death to free soldiers for the defense of the home islands. It saved hundreds of thousands more Japanese than it killed.

Yet C. L. Sulzberger wrote in the New York Times of May 15, 1966, that "Every American cherishes at least a kernel of guilt complex because our nation opened the door to nuclear terror." Perhaps Mr. Sulzberger the Bilderberger member does, but every man in the prison camp with your author, watching Japanese women being given bayonet drill beyond the electrified barbed wire, considered the A-bomb the best news he had ever heard.

IN SEPTEMBER 1965, TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE TWO BOMBS WERE DROPPED, General Arisue told how Admiral Tojo's stinginess, and lack of confidence in a gadget which had never been tried, prevented Japan from using the A-bomb first and killing millions of Asiatics along with the enemy. Not an American publication reprinted Arisue's admission or the account of it published by H. du B. Report.

"It was in February 1944 that Dr. Yoshio Nishina, the physicist, came to see me in my office," the general wrote. "He told me, 'General, I have solved the technical problems and now I can start assembling an atomic bomb.'" Nishina had worked in Copenhagen with Professor Niels Bohr. Bohr was a pacifist and like some of Cyrus Eaton's foolish Pugwash Conference members he held the senseless conviction that all scientists are good, that scientists have no nationality and should share their information with the world. With what he had learned from Bohr Nishina constructed Japan's first cyclotron in 1937. In 1941 he was put in charge of the development of new arms, and when he went to Arisue's office in February 1944, almost a year and a half before Hiroshima, it was to shout "Eureka!"

Arisue was desperate and listened closely to Nishina's explanation of the theory of the atom, its fission and fusion and its power of destruction through chain reaction. The nation that acquires this weapon first, Nishina told him, will become the arbiter and winner of all wars. Arisue asked, "How much will it cost?" Nishina said he would need a hundred million yen to start with, at that time about \$50 million. Nothing but reports of defeats had come in for months. Grabbing Nishina's arm Arisue hurried to see Admiral Hideki Tojo, who was Prime Minister, Minister of War and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Tojo was fighting for his political life after the series of reverses in the Pacific. Tojo fidgeted with irritation. When Arisue told him what the new bomb would cost, his face hardened. He cleared his throat and said, "Arisue, you know the situation of the budget as well as I do. We need millions to replace the ships and planes we are losing. We cannot appropriate such a staggering sum for a weapon we know nothing about and the effect of which has never been proven." In a more pleasant tone, Tojo continued, "Tell your professor to drop his idea of an atomic bomb, as you call it, and work on something sensible instead of going out for utopias."

Against everything he believed in, Nishina was forced to give up his atomic project and five months later, on July 18, 1944, Tojo fell because of Japan's defeat in the Marianas. The only sentiment discernible in Arisue's account of this incident, in which his knowledge is incontestable, is bitter regret that for a piddling 100 million yen Tojo deprived Japan of the weapon with which, with no compunction, Japan could have made a wasteland of every bit of Asia where Americans had landed. General Anami was Minister of War at the time of Hiroshima. In spite of the devastation, he and Admiral Toyoda and General Umezu were still determined to sacrifice every Japanese rather than surrender. It was touch and go for a time whether the Emperor would be able to put over his call for peace.

That is the true story of Japan's nearness to the A-bomb. Had she used it, there would be no UN today, and not a Japanese would find anything wrong with atomic bombs.

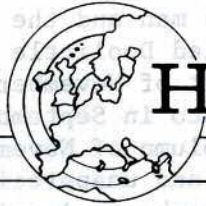
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RED EMPIRE



Today Aden, the capital of South Yemen, is Russia's stepping-off point for the new colonization threat to two continents. Aden, where American labor agitators stirred up union unrest in the fight to drive out the British, is Russia's fuel depot and staging point for wars in Africa and subversion in the Near East. From here the giant Antonovs take off, flying tanks and jets to the Cubans fighting Russia's war on the Horn of Africa.

After World War II Stalin's cunning and Roosevelt's ignorance and spite made premature decolonization a post-war aim. Today the old empires are gone, the concept of colonialism is discredited and a new white power is determined to dominate Africa. The new invader, more oppressive in every respect than the old, is Soviet Russia. That the Kremlin has the effrontery to pose as the arch-enemy of imperialism while copying all its worst

traits and none of its beneficent ones, makes what is going on in Africa today a farce, but no less menacing.

AFRICA AS THE BIG POWERS FACE 1978: Post-war American editors, labor leaders and do-gooders in general worked with the single-mindedness of missionaries to liberate colonies. Now Russia colonizes them by proxy, with Africans and Cubans fighting her wars of conquest. Our clearing of the ground for Russia started in North Africa during World War II. One of the high points was Roosevelt's stopover in Algiers on February 18, 1945, on his way back from Yalta, when the tired president promised an Algerian drugstore proprietor named Ferhat Abbas that America would be behind him if he would start a revolution.

The Algerian Communist Party, founded in 1935, spread its lines through the coastal countries of North Africa and then to the south. An American rabble-rouser named Irving Brown was Walter Reuther's roving ambassador when the war was over, and organized 29 African labor unions at the expense of unionized Americans. African communists then seeped into the unions. In Tunisia Mr. Brown picked up a man named Habib Bourguiba to wear the mantle of leadership when the French were run out. That accomplished, Tunisia would fill a space in the new global map of liberated states headed by labor leaders loyal to Walter Reuther, if all went according to plan. Irving Brown must have known that his Tunisian find had been on the roster of O.V.R.A., the Italian Intelligence Service, as agent number 13120 since 1927, keeping Mussolini informed on Italians fleeing from fascism until the French locked him up in a prison in Marseille. When the Germans invaded unoccupied France in November 1942 one of their first acts was to free Bourguiba and send him to Rome for a training period. From Rome he went to Bari, to broadcast appeals for Tunisian cooperation with the axis. On February 28, 1943, a German plane flew him and five of his lieutenants to Tunis. Flags proclaiming Bourguiba the "supreme fighter" lined the streets in preparation for his call for a general

uprising, and Bourguiba never forgave the Bey of Tunis for remaining loyal to the allies.

When the Germans and Italians were driven out, one of Robert Murphy's American "consuls" named Hooker Doolittle took up Bourguiba as his man and the anti-French campaign continued on a lower key until General Mast expelled Doolittle and arrested Bourguiba again. The French held him until 1946. H. du B. Report of November-December tells how union leaders at an AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in September 1951 picked Bourguiba to be Tunisia's future leader. Victor Riesel's column of November 1, 1962, was still spouting drivel about Bourguiba as the forlorn and unappreciated "President of a democratic land, a land of freedom," like ours. Thanks to American pressure and the aid of a French socialist named Pierre Mendès-France, Tunisia became independent in 1956, with Bourguiba as prime minister. On July 25, 1957, he deposed the Bey and made himself President, a month after Senator John F. Kennedy made a strong speech in support of the Algerians. Bourguiba hoped that American labor leaders would use the weight of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels, to make him ruler of the Maghreb, an Arabic word for the area including Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, but Bourguiba would first have to get out of his agreements with the French.

In March 1958 Robert Murphy was dispatched on a "good offices mission" to help abrogate the independence treaty by which France was granted use of the naval base of Bizerta, the supervision of Tunisian airbases and right to maintain a certain number of troops. On June 19, 1958, Bourguiba told a screaming mob in Mahdia: "Our struggle must not depend on diplomacy. At certain times blood must flow. There must be sacrifices and a man-to-man struggle." The previous year he had whipped up fanatics at Thala on August 13 with the words: "When affairs are in a state of stagnation one must apply pressure. If blood flows in the process one must understand that it is necessary." At the time Bourguiba took his unemployed countrymen's minds off their troubles by telling them it was necessary to have some blood-letting when things got too calm--the United States, East Germany and Czechoslovakia had given Tunisia ten guns for every Tunisian of military age. In mid-May 1961 Bourguiba was back in Washington, oozing bizarre courtesy while the ICFTU in Brussels set its propaganda machinery to work extolling him as the West's assurance against Russia's grabbing North Africa. "Decolonization is the only arm against communism," he declared at UN on May 12, 1961. LIFE Magazine pictured him as a martyr and NEWSWEEK called him "The West's hope, the natural leader of the world's uncommitted one-third." Back in Tunis Bourguiba's Himmler, an oily Tunisian named Driss Guigsa, was building up a gestapo-type secret police while Bourguiba tightened the grip of his one-party system, had his only rival assassinated (H. du B. Report September 1961) and prepared to make himself President for life.

The biography of Mussolini's spy number 13120 offers an example of dishonest image-building by labor, CIA and State Department. Far from being the humble Tunisian Victor Riesel was still selling on November 1, 1962, Bourguiba's political philosophy was simplicity itself: "In the Orient when a man is dead there is no point talking about him," he confided to an acquaintance in Paris. Asked what he would do if the so-called Algerian "government" he was harboring should give him trouble, he replied: "They could be wiped out in an hour and in two days no one would talk about them.... You take the most representative. He disappears. A day or two later number 2 disappears. After that you don't have to look for number 3, he is already gone." This is the man over whom the American press, Irving Brown, Dag Hammarskjold and Adlai Stevenson were almost ecstatic. But they could not make him look good forever. Thousands of peasants were left without land to work when the government seized properties which industrious Europeans had built up. Workers in government projects were paid so badly they nearly starved, while Bourguiba's new wife, the young Wassila, and her favorites built up fortunes. Even American money - \$9 billion since Bourguiba deposed his Bey, without an American paper asking where the ex-ruler was being held - could not hold the lid on indefinitely.

In late January 1978 the blowup came. By the night of January 26 between 60 and 200

people are estimated to have died in the explosion of hate against the one-party regime and the years of oppression. Riot police had gone into action the night before against the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), and its secretary-general, Habib Achour, was behind bars with his leading associates by the end of the week. Mr. John Vandervekan, the secretary-general of the ICFTU - into which unionized Americans poured billions of dollars between its founding in 1949 and its domination by communists a few years ago - appealed to Prime Minister Hedi Nouira for Achour's release.

The fact that Achour is vice president of the ICFTU - which American labor agents used as money-passers for revolutions when they wanted to keep their hands clean (much as CIA used foundations for its conduits) - carried no weight with the Prime Minister who hopes to be Bourguiba's successor. Irving Brown and the ICFTU had served their purpose.

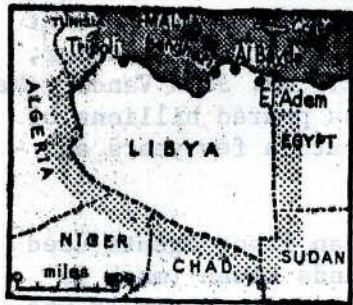
George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, asked President Carter to inform the Tunisian government of the AFL-CIO's "abhorrence" of Mr. Achour's arrest. Abhor Hedi Nouira's actions as it may, the AFL-CIO would be hard-put to explain the arms cache found in the Tunisian union's regional office in Sfax. Sooner or later union leaders will have to realize that being a labor boss does not make a conspirator immune from arrest.

Achour made a visit to Tripoli in September for secret talks with Libya's Colonel Qaddafi and Mr. Mohammed Masmoudi, the former Tunisian foreign minister who went into exile when his plans to merge Tunisia with Libya failed in 1974. Masmoudi returned to Tunisia in mid-December 1977 after three and a half years in Libya and Paris. Permission for his return was the price Bourguiba had to pay to settle a dispute with Qaddafi over the Gabes plateau. On January 25, 1978, the strikes which ended in the prearranged rioting started, and the next development was the discovery of the cache of arms and grenades at Sfax.

It is possible that grave developments will take place in Tunisia before this report reaches the reader. The Tunisian crisis did not occur at this time purely by accident. It is a phase in the Soviet plan to bring down the West, if possible without a war. Western influence has been virtually eliminated from Southeast Asia, and the new theater of conquest by proxy is Africa. Let us take a look at the continent as a whole.

THE COMMUNIZATION OF TUNISIA would make Algeria, Tunisia and Libya a communist bloc on the southern coast of the Mediterranean. The next conflict, European specialists believe, will be one of submarines, and the modern naval base which the French constructed at Bizerta in Tunisia is a prime objective. The Russian submarine route will run from Murmansk along the northern coast of Norway to Bizerta in the Mediterranean. Algeria will provide a base in the Atlantic by cutting through Mauritania to seize the seaport of Cisneros. Libya's Qaddafi will incorporate Malta in the red lineup. Independence movements in the Azores and Canaries will facilitate takeovers by the Russians and screen the movements of the fleet which Admiral Sergei Gorshkob, commander in chief of the Russian navy, describes as a long-range armed force with combat strength sufficient to strike in any part of the world. He emphasized the role of the Soviet fleet in building communism. This is to say that Russia's constantly expanding navy is a world-wide political weapon.

With Tunisia in the communist North African lineup, Algeria and Libya will have no fear of a threat from the rear as they cut through the Niger, Chad and Sudan. Once in Sudan, they can control the Upper Nile on which Egypt's life depends, or link up with red forces in Ethiopia. A Tunisian-Soviet friendship association already exists, and the Russians have built an engineering school on the outskirts of Tunis. 53 Russian instructors operate the school, 50 Soviet doctors are in the country and a program of cultural and scientific cooperation was introduced in 1976.



LIBYA IS RUSSIA'S ARMS DEPOT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN. NATO military specialists say it is impossible to exaggerate the stockpile already in place. So determined is Muammar el Qaddafi, Libya's hare-brained financier of terrorists, to become a nuclear power on his own, in December 1974 he established an atomic energy commission. In April 1975 he informed a Khartoum editor that Libya was preparing to become a nuclear state - "for the good of peace." On June 2, 1975, he signed an agreement with Moscow for construction of a nuclear reactor. The world did not know it, but Qaddafi had secretly annexed an area of northern Chad the size of Scotland to get at the uranium geologists reported was there. In early July, 1975, shortly after the reactor contract was signed with Moscow, Argentina agreed to help train a team of Libyans in the extraction and purification of uranium. All the world needs at this moment is for the madman Qaddafi to be able to arm terrorists with nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile Qaddafi acts as though Libya is on the verge of becoming a major power. He bought a long lease-hold on Wentworth House, in St. James Square, London, in mid-January 1978, to convert it into one of London's most luxurious embassies. The house, which was formerly the home of the Earls of Stafford, has garage space for eleven Rolls Royces. It would be foolish to think that Qaddafi's preparations for an enlarged embassy in London have no relation to the Russian drive for control of the sea lanes around the Horn of Africa and the Mediterranean. With Russia's support and Libyan oil he hopes to become the leader of the Arab hard-liners dedicated to the destruction of Anwar Sadat as much as the destruction of Israel.

THE WAR ON THE HORN OF AFRICA is not just a conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia to settle Somalia's claims to the Ogaden desert; it is one of the most cunningly contrived wars of aggression in history. It will clinch Russia's hold on Africa and provide a base for Moscow's return in force to the Near East.

It started with a series of high level Moscow missions to Somalia. President Siad Barre was completely taken in and gave the Russians a naval base in Berbera in return for their arming and training an army which could have only one purpose - invasion of Ethiopia, the occupation of a large part of Kenya and a chance to annex the new Republic of Djibouti. Russian advisers knew to the last shell what he had in his arsenal, just enough to let him blast his way to Harrar and threaten the railroad line between Addis Ababa and Djibouti. The moment Siad Barre was past the point of no return Moscow changed sides. When Colonel Mengistu Haile Miriam's Ethiopian army was ready to crumble, Moscow's massive airlift started. From Tashkent in Asia and Georgiyevsk, near the Black Sea, monster Antonov planes began flying Mig 23's, T54 tanks, armored cars, the missiles known as Stalin's organs, spare parts, light arms and ammunition to Addis Ababa, via Aden. Aden is Russia's fuel depot. Russians, Cubans, East Germans, Hungarians, Czechs and two thousand Yemenites from South Yemen have been flown in to put a backbone in the Ethiopian counter-offensive.

Russia's aim is not to save Ethiopia but to take it over. Colonel Mengistu now has no real power. An international commission dominated by Russians, Cubans and South Yemenites is running the war, with Ethiopians in the minority. The Cuban army is Russia's foreign legion in Africa. One of the things western military observers learned from the smoothness with which the Russian machine swung into action is that Moscow is able to transport three divisions to any point in Africa or the Near East in one day, outfitted with equipment and materiel from the stocks in Libya. Libya and Algeria have ten times more arms than they can possibly use. The Libyan stockpile holds 1,300 Russian tanks but the country has only 300 crews.

The massive Russian arsenal in Libya has been worrying NATO military experts since mid-

1977. Soviet advisers and instructors have trained Libyans to operate Moscow's advanced T-72 battle tanks equipped with laser beams which permit them to operate at night and in sandstorms, and Libyans are undergoing training in Russia to operate submarines ordered by Qaddafi.

Habib Bourguiba sits in Tunisia, watching his grip weaken by the minute and contemplating his 30 French AMX tanks. Russia's present objectives appear to be the capture of Berbera on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean port of Kismay, 100 miles north of the Kenyan border. Military defeat will bring about the fall of President Siad Barre and clear the way for a Somali general whom Moscow has already chosen.

A million and a half Afars now living in Ethiopia will be moved to Djibouti, making the Issas tribe a minority. Young Afars trained in Cuba will head the army and Djibouti will become a Soviet satellite, part of Moscow's Moslem counter-force for use against the Arab peninsula.

In Eritrea the anti-Ethiopian forces are divided between Moslem and marxists, with marxists holding the upper hand. A Soviet victory will consequently give Russia mastery of the African coast from Kenya to Egypt in the east and from Egypt to Morocco in the west. Control of the West's oil lines will be complete.

LIBYA, ALGERIA, SYRIA, IRAQ AND SOUTH YEMEN are the Arab hard-liners. They have announced that they will have nothing to do with Egypt until Sadat is ousted. They are the Arab states on which the Soviets hope to ride into power in the Near East. As part of their campaign to undermine Sadat they tell the Arabs that Sadat's dream of peace with Israel was a mirage from the start, and they point to the continued building of Israeli settlements in the Sinai as proof that Begin was only stalling for time, to improve his tactical position. Sadat is pictured as a dupe.

This is the situation as the fate of all Africa and the West's sea lanes hinges on the Somali-Ethiopian war. When it is won the black armies armed by Russia and bolstered by Cubans will be thrown against Rhodesia and South Africa.

THE AMERICAN DRIVE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA started with labor action, as Walter Reuther's "roving ambassadors" set up black unions to serve as pressure groups which governments dare not fire gainst. American foundations, religious organizations and Freedom House, of which top wire-pullers in CIA were members, got into the act. U. S. Information Service halls attached to every American embassy, even in Johannesburg, became depots of inciting literature on slick paper.

On March 9, 1960, Walter Reuther launched an appeal through the Accra Trade Union Congress. Black labor leaders were called upon to write to the U. S. State Department, calling for the recall of the U. S. ambassador to South Africa, suspension of the purchase of gold and an end to the stockpiling of strategic materials from South Africa for American defense.

On February 6, 1978, Britain's Rear Admiral M. C. Morgan-Giles told Parliament that Russia has her eyes on more than the mineral wealth of the Cape. "Soviet control of the Cape and the Indian Ocean," he said, "will cut the world in half and give Moscow control over Europe, Africa and Asia, except for China."

At that moment President Carter had a team of eleven high-pressure speakers touring America with all the publicity State Department and a leftist press could give them, to sell his new treaties surrendering the zone which protects the Panama Canal.

THE TEAM DELUDING AMERICA. Rarely, if ever, has an American President worked so hard to sell a move so unpopular with the public or so disastrous for the country and the West. It is easy to understand why General Golvan was willing to loan the weight of

his name and position to make the public think the surrender of Panama poses no military threat. Other generals and admirals did likewise for the simple reason that leftist civilians over the past three decades have given America a defense force of yes-men. From MacArthur to Vietnam they have seen what happens to officers who want victory.

It is also easy to understand why Miss Eleanor Hicks, the colored girl dignified by the title of "alternate director of the Office of Central American Affairs," went on the road to sell the Panama Canal Treaty to university groups and journalists. It becomes almost obvious, if one studies Miss Hicks' record, that no government not infiltrated beyond saturation point would have taken her on and pushed her upward. Miss Hicks told interviewers on Riviera Life Magazine (August 8, 1974) that while studying at the University of Cincinnati she became absorbed in international affairs. "The idea that you can't buck the system infuriated her and continues to do so," the approving editor declared. Thus "She became obsessed that, if only in a small way, she could influence the destiny of nations." She set out to translate the thought into action.

Her first foreign assignment was with the U. S. Information Service, in Hamburg, in 1966. Hamburg, fifty miles from East Germany, became one of the most important passage points for espionage in Europe during the Algerian War. "Here, working with students and intellectuals (Read: leftist demonstrators against our war in Vietnam) for the first time she had the scope to exercise her varied talents as a musician, a writer, a painter, a photographer and a sportswoman." Next she was sent to the U. S. Embassy in Thailand. A fine place to send the girl whom the leftist International Herald Tribune quoted on August 24, 1972, as saying, "I am disturbed by senseless wars." As if sending such a woman to Bangkok, next door to the "senseless war" that disturbed her, were not enough, she was placed in "the Counter-Insurgency Office, a specialist on guerrilla warfare." What did the former social worker know about guerrilla warfare? But it was a good job in which "to influence the destiny of nations." On the side, under the name of Georgia, she sang with an Australian rock group that was hardly a "Victory for America" body.

Why she was sent back to Washington this time has never been disclosed. It must have been a setback, because she told the Paris-based Herald-Trib, owned by the New York Times and Washington Post, "I am interested in the world, not just a city, a state or a country." She may not be interested in her own country, but she is certainly interested in a canal which the Russian Navy wants us out of. Back in Washington she was placed at the Thai desk in State Department, "as political-military officer trying to reconcile the aims of State Department with those of the Department of Defense." An ideal post for a spoiler. "I was the bête noire of the Pentagon, literally," she boasted in Riviera Life Magazine. From there she was sent to Nice, France. "Protocol, outside of office hours, means nothing to America's consul. She's not yesterday's diplomat; she's tomorrow's," wrote The Riviera editor who praised her as a swinger in "far out clothes that suit her personality and life style."

One day in the summer of 1975 Miss Hicks was hastily put on a plane for home, on short notice. The establishment she was determined to buck refused to answer any questions. The wildest stories circulated, ranging from passport irregularities to a rumor that she had appeared in the nude in a French magazine. One version had it that someone had been shot during a wild party in her apartment. Officials refuse to either confirm or deny. Reputable Americans in Europe heaved a sigh of relief and assumed she had been called home to be sacked. No such luck. The "Counter-Insurgency officer, a specialist in guerrilla warfare," who is not interested in a country but in influencing the destiny of nations, has been given an impressive title and the job of helping to tighten the red noose around America.

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2 International 'Think' Groups Weigh Merger

The above headline appeared in the Paris-based International Herald Tribune of January 19, 1978, taken from the Washington Post of the previous day. One of the two groups presented as a "think" tank was the Trilateral Commission which "OUI" magazine described in September 1977 as a totalitarian body working for a new world order, with anti-communism dropped. "Rockefeller intends Brzezinski to be the man to instigate the new world order, with Carter as visible President," OUI declared.

The other so-called "think" group was the Atlantic Institute, an action body formed for one purpose - to bring America into a European superstate which will then become Atlantic. When Henry Cabot Lodge talked for thirty minutes with de Gaulle on November 28, 1961, the public was told that the Atlantic Institute was a cultural organization.

Jeremiah Movak wrote in Atlantic Magazine of July 1977 that "for the third time in this century a group of American scholars, businessmen and government officials is planning to fashion a new world order." The first attempt Mr. Movak had in mind was the League of Nations, which the American people rejected. The second was the United Nations Organization, for which Roosevelt gave Stalin everything he wanted at Yalta. The Trilateral Commission now consolidating with Atlantic Institute Mr. Movak saw as the third move toward the goal Mr. Rowan Gaither, President of Ford Foundation, had in mind when he said, "The objective is to so alter the life in the United States that we can comfortably be merged with the Soviet Union." As though a merger with unfriendly Russia, whose five million soldiers and 45,000 tanks hang over the West, would be comfortable or entail anything resembling partnership for America.

In all honesty the merging of the Trilateral Commission with Atlantic Institute is not a third attempt to establish a new world order, but rather a tactical move in a continuing operation. Also, the American scholars, businessmen and government officials whom Mr. Movak regards as free agents in the conspiracy to fashion a new world order are but the tools of men for whom America is the banker, just as Jimmy Carter is the creature and instrument of David Rockefeller. Without powerful international forces behind them none of these men would have emerged from anonymity. Let us turn back to the League of Nations.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS went into effect in January 1920 as part of the Treaty of Versailles. Signatory states made up the League, which was to be a constantly expanding body, with new nations admitted by two-thirds vote. Member nations would afford one another mutual protection against aggression, submit disputes to arbitration or inquiry and abstain from war until three months after an award. No member nation would be allowed to make a treaty not approved by the League, with which all treaties would have to be registered. The problems of disarmament, labor legislation,

health and international administration would be taken out of the hands of national governments and decided by a General Assembly in which each member state would enjoy one vote. Delegates of America, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and four others chosen periodically would form the executive. President Woodrow Wilson and Colonel Edward M. House are regarded as the architects of the League of Nations, which was to be based in Geneva. Britain's Lloyd George, with the all-powerful financial body referred to as "the City" behind him, obtained everything he asked for at the peace negotiations in Versailles. Georges Clemenceau got a few of the things he wanted. Woodrow Wilson sacrificed everything for a League of Nations for which the American people had not yet been softened by universities, the clergy and the media, as they were forty-three years later when Roosevelt begged Stalin to join a United Nations which Russia would inevitably dominate.

There is a repetition of history too important to be ignored. Wilson informed the Germans that he would grant an armistice pending negotiations with a "responsible government," but "if he had to deal with military masters of monarchical autocrats" he would demand "not negotiations but surrender." Thus the monarchy was destroyed in Germany and the way was cleared for the disorders that would lead to Hitler. On June 2, 1946, American agents and sound trucks swung the plebiscite which destroyed the throne in Italy and with it the bulwark of tradition which with the church formed a barrier against communism.

BEHIND WILSON AND HOUSE in the first failure to destroy all national institutions reared by the inarticulate wisdom of the centuries were men and forces of which the world has been told little. Sir Eric Drummond became the first Secretary-General of the embryonic world government in Geneva. Behind Drummond was Jean Monnet, the French Deputy Secretary-General, who had escaped the holocausts of Verdun and the Somme through a certificate of ill-health signed by an obliging doctor. The man too weak for military service in 1918 is alive and indefatigable today at the age of ninety, and is known as the father of the Common Market.

Jean Omer Monnet, who was born in Cognac, France, on November 9, 1888, and went to Canada to sell brandy in 1909, reminds one of O. Henry's description of the sheep rancher who was so insignificant that even the cow men did not hate him. There was nothing distinguished about Monnet. He had no diploma from any institute of higher learning, but in the young Frenchman bartering bad brandy for good furs for his father to sell to the Revillon company in Paris, representatives of the big banking houses in London saw the man they were looking for. The Hudson Bay Company with its countless affiliates took him up. Lazard Frères and the London banking houses, with lines running into the concentric circles of secret societies established by Cecil Rhodes in 1891, made him one of their own. He became an initiate of the Round Table out of which the Royal Institute of International Affairs was to take form in 1919 and spawn similar bodies, including the Council on Foreign Relations, in the United States.

Sometime in 1913 Monnet was taken into the conspiratorial Canadian and British group planning a United Europe as a step towards a single government for the world. The Americans, Canadians and Britishers were not alone in this plot. During World War II the French initiates smuggled a truckload of papers from Paris to Lyon for safe-keeping. Lyon was near the Swiss border and had become an escape hatch for all sorts of conspirators. After the Germans occupied the city, French police searched for anything that might get them in trouble if the Germans found it first, and among the documents in a Lyon cellar they stumbled onto an elaborately bound volume containing detailed plans for a revolutionary one-world empire.

According to this master plan the first step for the establishment of a federalist world was the forming of a regime "in which all power would be concentrated in the hands of a High Power and representatives duly mandated by banking groups, especially designated from each country." They were all there: Monnet's interlocking supporters in

"the City," the Rothschilds and Lazards in France, the Rockefellers in America and Société Générale in Belgium. Study of the secret files revealed that the French wing had been active since 1922, when Monnet and Colonel House and their associates were drawing up plans for a world state as they proposed to shape it. The period preceding the final seizure of power in a country was referred to as the stage of "invisible revolution." "Invisible revolution," the conspirators wrote, "and the tactics we have elaborated are designed to reduce to the lowest degree possible the mob violence and insurrection which are inevitable when an idea reaches the masses directly and inflames their passions.... Revolution in the streets is an anachronistic accident; it is revolution at the bottom. We intend to avoid that. Ours is a revolution at the top." But the financial elite was not alone in planning a United States of Europe as a permanent core around which world government would be formed.

THE COMMUNIST REVIEW, official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, quoted Trotsky as saying in 1923 that "the United States of Europe should be the new slogan of the Communists." Trotsky foresaw a federative union of Europe to which the Soviet Union would adhere. Secretly, Russia has never swerved from the idea of a packaged socialist Europe in which the drift to communism would be irreversible and would lead to a communist world.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PREACHED DISARMAMENT and trust in collective security but only the starry-eyed believed that a union of pacifists was a guarantee of peace. America refused to join because patriotism had not yet been destroyed. On the night of September 18, 1931, a group of Japanese colonels commanding what was known as the "Kwantung clique" sat in their headquarters in northeast China, waiting for the bomb they had planted on the Mukden railway line to go off. At 10:15 P.M. young Jiro Saito, who had graduated at the head of his class in McKinley High School in Hawaii, answered the telephone and relayed the message they were waiting for. Japan's march, which was ultimately to lead to World War II - and the immortalizing of Jiro Saito in "The Bridge of the River Kwai" - was on. Jean Monnet and his friends in the League of Nations did nothing, and the world was given the green light for aggression. In 1935 the League received its coup de grace when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia.

HISTORY WAS TO REPEAT ITSELF. Roosevelt took up the Woodrow Wilson dream of a world government and at Teheran in December 1943 unfolded to Stalin his plan for a partnership. They would make a new world in which provinces would be formed from the colonies of their allies. It would be a utopian world in which sons would no longer consent to die in defense of their own little parcel of earth. The significant but ignored part of history from this point on is the regularity with which the same names come up at each setback for the West.

In February 1943 Harry Hopkins sent Jean Monnet to North Africa to work with Robert Murphy and the twelve newly-formed intelligence agents who were promising to support the Moroccans and Algerians in an independence war against France in return for such help as they could give America. General Giraud, the French commander in North Africa, was not impressed by the prying, pushing Monnet, but John McCloy, Harry Hopkins and George Marshall were behind him so there was nothing Giraud could do if he wanted American equipment for the army he hoped to throw against Rommel. Back in America Monnet's old friend, René Plevin, who had been working for an American telephone company before the war, joined forces with a Ford Foundation scholar named Robert Marjolin and took Monnet's place alongside the world federalists in the States.

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER THESE MEN RETURNED TO FRANCE to join Robert Schuman, the tall, lean one-worlder with the German accent. In 1946 they founded a Council for a United Europe. Suddenly they had taken on a new importance, based on alliances they had made in America with Americans of like ideas. In England Duncan Sandys and Joseph Retinger, the Pole, were forming the British branch of the International European Movement. A new name was coined. They were Eurocrats. Those working to bring America into their

superstate were Atlanticists. In America the treasonable but tolerated drive against nationhood had been flourishing since 1938, when a utopian visionary named Clarence Streit called for an end to national loyalties in a movement of "Union Now." He held that all colonies should come under the "governance" of the Union's congress and assembly. What better way to make a world federation than by "liberating" colonies from nations in the name of nationalism, then recolonizing them under a one-world government in the name of interdependence? Out of Clarence Streit's "Union Now" was to come the Atlantic Union Committee which David Rockefeller, Christian Herter, Elmo Roper and William L. Clayton would dominate; then came the Atlantic Union Council, and in the end the Atlantic Institute, with its offices in Washington, Rome, Paris and London.

ON JUNE 26, 1945, when the charter of the United Nations was signed in San Francisco, young Cord Meyer, Jr., of the class of '39 in Saint Paul's Preparatory School stood on the platform with Harold Stassen and Alger Hiss. Meyer was an ardent Roosevelt supporter. He had had no experience in world affairs, but an ivory tower environment had given him the conviction that he was a member of a world elite, designated to shape history and nations. Like the Kennedys, Meyer was a snob in his personal life, but a bleeding heart where the colonized, the brown and yellow and black were concerned. Christian Herter and Robert Schuman had been among his lecturers. The Star-Spangled Banner was never sung, nor was allegiance pledged to the flag at Saint Paul's School. Services were often of a pacifist nature and patriotism was played down. The gist of Saint Paul thinking was that students should go in for politics or government and not for making money. They were the elected, born to lead the sheep.

How many graduates of this prestigious New England school are internationalists and one-worlders today is hard to say, but it was natural that Cord Meyer, Jr., should become the founder and first president of the United World Federalists. In 1947 he wrote in "Peace or Anarchy" that anarchy "threatens us in unbridled growth of nationalism and in insistence upon the sovereignty of nations." As though only by surrendering patriotism and sovereignty to a superstate teeming with muzhiks America might enjoy peace and escape from anarchy!

Logically, the first qualification for an intelligence agent should be that he be a patriot, but Allen Dulles recruited Cord Meyer, Jr., into CIA. There it was Meyer who decided that students, at an age when rebellion against authority is strongest and the influence of liberal professors at its peak, should represent America at conferences of the communist youth groups around the world. An attorney friend of Meyer's in Washington states there was nothing inconsistent between Meyer's one-world ideals and his joining the CIA. And indeed there wasn't, for intelligence leaders have led the way in the drive to destroy the national identities of the countries they were recruited to defend.

On Page 50 of the soft-bound edition of "A Man Called Intrepid," the book glorifying the wartime records of Churchill, Roosevelt, "Wild Bill" Donovan and Sir William Stephenson, there is an account of Mr. Stephenson, on his way to England in 1924 to open new markets for British inventiveness. On the ship he met a young lady from Tennessee named Mary French Simmons, who was interested in Mr. Churchill's dream of a United Europe. Mr. Stephenson's face brightened as he told her of the chance that had been lost to find a man who could lead the United States and Europe together. With regional one-worldism as a bond their relationship grew and they married.

By 1949 the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON A UNITED EUROPE was open and distributing free copies of "Council of Europe and Schuman Plan," along with other booklets on united Europe from its offices at 537 Fifth Avenue, New York. Chairman of the organization was General "Wild Bill" Donovan, the wartime head of OSS. At the same address was the "Atlantic Union Committee," circulating William L. Clayton's "We Must Trade Sovereignty for Freedom." A greater contradiction would be hard to find, but the great American

press said not a word. "Atlantic Union - The Next Step," was another free pamphlet distributed by the Atlantic Union Committee. Senator Eugene McCarthy supported Atlantic Union in the Senate.

IN EUROPE THE CAUSE OF ONE-WORLDISM was growing by leaps and bounds. Paul Van Zeeland, the Belgian socialist one-worlder, was President of the International Association for European Unity in the summer of 1947, when the Union of European Federalists held its first congress in Amsterdam. Britain's one-worlders made their big bound ahead through a fortuitous intervention by Averell Harriman. Joseph Retinger wrote in his diary in November 1946: "I had a long talk with Mr. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to London, who showed the same keen interest I had found among my European friends. He helped to arrange a trip to the United States and gave me the best possible advice. As a stateless Pole I naturally had difficulties getting an American visa, but Averell Harriman arranged my visit. He strongly believed in European unification and as Secretary of Commerce and later head of the European Cooperation Administration was responsible for the tremendous support the United States gave to this idea."

Thus the man who helped the bolsheviks with loans in the early '20s, the man who was later to harass Prince Souvanna Phouma until he took the communist prince into the Government of Laos, gave Retinger such warm letters of introduction he was able to write in his diary, "I found in America a unanimous approval for our ideas among financiers, businessmen and politicians." Those who promised support were listed and Adolf Berle, Jr., consented to lead the American section. "John Foster Dulles also agreed to help us," Retinger added, "and when he went to Moscow in early 1947 to attend a conference, we asked him - since we had had no reply from Molotov - to ascertain how the Russians would react to the idea. Dulles wrote back, saying very bluntly that he had studied the Russians and that they were all for the idea of unity of Europe on condition that it be under Russia. Later on, whenever we needed any assistance for a United Europe, Dulles was among those who helped us most."

Churchill's call from Zurich on September 19, 1946, for a United Europe created momentum for Duncan Sandys' United Europe Movement, and the United Europe Federalists which was designed to mesh gears with Cord Meyer's movement in America. Sandys and Retinger needed money, so Robert Murphy, by 1946 U. S. ambassador to Belgium, sent them to John McCloy, the U. S. High Commissioner to West Germany. McCloy had a mountain of European banknotes which had piled up as counterpart funds, in payment for material sent as American aid but paid for with printing press money which Washington had agreed not to convert into dollars but to spend in Europe. McCloy and his assistant, Shepherd Stone, read the introductory letters from Murphy and Harriman and Retinger notes in his diary, "their response was unhesitating and prompt."

What makes this particularly interesting is that McCloy was later to become Chairman of the Atlantic Institute which we are told is now about to merge with the Trilateral Commission. Among the Paris directors of the Atlantic Institute have been Henry Cabot Lodge, the man who called right-to-work "a sanctimonious ambush," Paul Van Zeeland, the socialist one-world associate of Paul Henri Spaak, and Walter Newbold Walmsley, Jr., our 1963 ambassador to Tunisia who was First Secretary in the U. S. Embassy in Paris in 1945 when Jay Lovestone, former secretary-general of the Communist Party USA, was handling State Department intelligence and analysis there. The Atlantic Institute chairman who will handle merger with the Trilateral Commission is Martin Hillenbrandt, formerly U. S. ambassador to West Germany.

THERE ARE MANY BLANK SPOTS IN THE STORY OF THE ATLANTIC INSTITUTE. It published a book, "Dialogue des Continents," in 1963 in which it pushed, among other things, a single currency, on the argument that a fluctuation of western moneys, such as the dollar is going through today, makes an international currency a necessity. Could it be possible that the time has been deemed right to manipulate the dollar for that purpose?

The public is told that Atlantic Institute was founded in 1961, when Lodge and Lord Gladwyn, one of Britain's most fervent - and politically color-blind - one-worlders, were working together in Paris. But it was Jacques Rueff, the Bilderberger, who requested authorization for the Institute's activities in France. Authorization was granted on March 8, 1963.

Milton Katz of the World Peace Foundation, through which Henry Kissinger met General Paul Stehlin and his Hanoi friends, attended the Atlantic Institute Conference of May 24-25, 1962 in Paris, though at that time the Institute had no official permission to exist. The Washington HQ of the Atlantic Institute was in the quarters of the Atlantic Council of the U. S., Inc., at 1616 H Street, Washington, D. C., with Christian A. Herter as chairman and Richard J. Wallace as director. It is hard to understand why Henry Cabot Lodge listed decolonization as one of the Atlantic Institute's aims, unless we note the names of those who worked for France's no-winism in Indo-China and Algeria and America's no-winism policy in Vietnam running through both Atlantic Institute and Common Market affairs. Decolonization is then understandable as their common aim.

THE DIRECTORY OF U. S. CITIZENS IN WORLD AFFAIRS compiled by the Foreign Policy Association in 1953 listed ten organizations working for world federalism in the United States, without counting the "Writers' Board for World Government." There were fourteen peace organizations, but none called on the enemy to go back to his own frontiers. They were pressure groups for American non-resistance. Strengthening of the United Nations was the reason given for fifteen of the fronts listed. Since then the organizations working for American defeat in the name of peace and for world federalism have no doubt multiplied many times. Henry Cabot Lodge brought Brussels, Paris, The Hague, Copenhagen, Bonn, Madrid, Rome and London assurances in 1964 that despite America's apparent build-up in Vietnam there would be no attempt to win a military victory. This message was meant to reassure Hanoi.

FACELESS LEADERS HAD NOT YET DECIDED ON AN AMERICA-COMMON MARKET-JAPAN RELATIONSHIP through the Trilateral Commission. Consequently early in 1971 the Atlantic Institute brought out a booklet in French and English studying the period of "Washington-Moscow, Moscow-Peking, and Peking-Washington antagonism, and relating how this period of antagonism ceased, to be followed by a period of collusion among the three, in the same order. Not Congress but the two overlapping groups of insiders were dropping one policy and adopting another.

It was late in 1972 that Averell Harriman asked Milton Katz' appraisal of his new "find," Mr. Jimmy Carter, before presenting him to Nelson Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brezezinski for presidential grooming. January 1978 brought news of the prospective merger of Atlantic Institute and the Trilateral Commission and a month later a secret meeting of the Institute was held in Paris. Little news of it leaked out, but the London Observer, owned by Robert Anderson of Atlantic Richfield, reported: "If things go badly in the next few months, we are likely to get an outbreak of protectionism and capital controls."

This may be a warning that capital controls are coming. If anyone wants to read a conspiracy into all this, that is his, or her, affair.

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