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Wave of terror for World

"BREZHNEV KEEN TO EXPLOIT CARTER WEAKNESS" went the headline in the London Daily Telegraph of April 13, 1978. "Western diplomats in several countries perceive that the Soviet leadership is in a confident, even cocky, mood, and wants 1978 to go down as Brezhnev's year," the story continued.

Russia is gambling that with the West in decadence conventional war is obsolete. Her conventional force is a weapon of final threat. Terrorist warfare, accompanied by the bending of international labor movements and internal pacifists to her ends has taken the place of conventional warfare. Conquest through client states is counted on to bring mineral-rich Africa and the Panama Canal into the Soviet bloc, with not only the acquiescence but the aid of the Carter administration.

Walter Laqueur, the British author of a 462-page book, "GUERRILLA - A Historical Study," holds that guerrillas can only win through the lack or loss of will of their opponents. Russia's conventional force is a frightening parade of strength designed to help the internal destroyers of will, while terrorists, on whom politicians have made it illegal to amass files, hold the nation to ransom with foreign weapons of increasingly destructive nature. There is no better time than this to look at terrorism as an arm of conquest passed off on duped citizens as a sociological revolt for which they are responsible.

HELPLESS ITALY. Fifteen days before members of the Italian "Red Brigade" seized Mr. Aldo Moro, leader of the Christian Democrat Party and five times prime minister of his country, West Germany's counter-terrorist service warned the Italian government that a big coup was being prepared against a top level political leader. A similar warning was passed to the DST, the French equivalent of America's FBI.

The blow came on March 16, and Italian politicians awoke to the fact that they had stripped the security forces of their eyes and ears. Under pressure from communist deputies the country had been made vulnerable. In the war against terrorism the most important weapon in a nation's arsenal is its security files, and the service which amassed such files in Italy had been dismantled on the argument that it constituted a state within the state. Precious archives were destroyed on the grounds that they were a threat to individual liberty. The same disarming process has taken place in America.

When anti-communist members of the Italian parliament protested against the frequent trips to Prague made by Renato Curcio, the ringleader now awaiting trial in an iron cage in Turin, communist party leaders were indignant that anyone should try to prevent an Italian from traveling abroad. Now that the former prime minister who tried to bring communists into the government is himself being drugged and drained of information on the most secret inner workings of the Italian State, the Italian Communist Party insinuates that CIA was behind the kidnapping, as though CIA has lines running into terrorist training camps in Czechoslovakia.

While Italian reds were trying to escape responsibility, Aldo Moro's kidnappers issued a communique boasting that the operation had been carried out by "the Baader-Red Brigade Axis, united for the destruction of bourgeois states." Three newspapers carrying the Aldo Moro story were sent to French editors, signed by the Red Brigade and threatening similar reprisals in France if President Giscard d'Estaing forgets the hopes he raised during the recent legislative elections.

Security specialists flew in from London and Bonn to study the similarity between operations carried out in Germany and Italy and the use of identical arms. For ever present in the minds of counter-terrorism officers is the knowledge that such acts are contagious. Suppose the next man kidnapped and drained of everything he knows, under the influence of drugs, is a high British, French, German or American intelligence agent or political figure.

ROUGHLY, THE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISTS GROUPS fall into four categories. Libya's Colonel Muammar el Qaddafi and Algeria's Haouri Boumedienne provide arms and money, and even transport arms into countries in diplomatic sacks for teams of killers. Where Moscow provides funds and directives it is usually through Cuban or other red bloc fronts. The Palestinian terrorists have multi-million dollar warchests from hijackings, as well as training bases in Iraq, links with other terrorist groups and merciless activists.

In 1968 camps for the training of Palestinians were set up in Cuba and today Castro has a military accord with South Yemen, negotiated by Yasser Arafat. Castro's eventual entry into the Near East conflict is a foregone conclusion. His Cuban advisers are already serving with the Palestine Liberation Forces in Tyre and Sidon, and 80 nations - the so-called non-aligned of the third world - are under Castro's leadership.

A third form of terrorism is best represented by the thousands of free-wheeling society-wreckers who converged from all over the West to meet in the Technical University of West Berlin in late January 1978. Claiming affiliation with no party, their slogan was "Take over the State or wreck it." Since they are made up of undisciplined groups with no overall command they are referred to as autonomists. The West Berlin meeting was held so they could meet one another. Italy's Red Brigade, first formed in 1970, and the Baader gang, first heard of in 1972, are autonomous. Last come the criminal bands that are in terrorism for the money. They are a problem for the police; the others are for intelligence agencies and security forces. This is something even the unkempt young men in scruffy trousers and tennis shoes in the White House will soon have to face.

THE LINE TAKEN BY THE AMERICAN PRESS was set by Francis B. Knight's lines in the Los Angeles Times: "It has yet to be established that any terrorist group is actually in the employ of a government not its own. Clearly, however, there is cooperation among terrorists of different nationalities."

"In the employ of a government not its own" is hair-splitting. Only a press anxious to shield Moscow, Havana, Libya, Algeria and other sponsors of terrorism would pretend that there is a difference between "in the employ of" and "being funded by." An example of the financing of terrorists was provided almost three years ago.

SENOR GREGORIO ORTEGA, THE CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO PARIS, protested to the French government against the expulsion of three Cuban diplomats on July 10, 1975, under charges of espionage. The trail of the notorious Carlos Martinez, after his shooting of two French policemen and a Lebanese informer, led back to the Cuban embassy. France's DST pieced together a pattern of Carlos' connections with the German Baader-Meinhof gang, the Turkish Popular Liberation Front, the Basque Separatist Movement, the Japanese Red Army, various Palestinian groups and even the Quebec Liberation Front. Separatist movements in Brittany, Corsica, the Canaries and elsewhere were also on Carlos' contact list.

Like the "Mr. Cook" who ran a desertion headquarters in Paris for American soldiers

during the war in Vietnam, Carlos had no lack of passports. He had been Cenon Clarke, a 30-year-old New Yorker, Hector Hugo Dupont, an Anglo-Frenchman, 25-year-old Glenn Gebhard, of New York, Illich Ramirez-Sanchez from Venezuela, Adolf Bernal from Chile and 28-year-old Carlos-Andres Martinez-Torrez, a Peruvian economist.

Ambassador Gregorio Ortega was right in a sense. The three diplomats expelled on orders of Minister of the Interior Michel Poniatowski were not spies but embassy officials stringing a terrorist network through Europe, North Africa and the Near East, on Russian orders.

According to the red handbook, the principal task of an organized terrorist army is to divert, weaken and demoralize both military and police in the softening process of nations. With this in view, Cuban embassies are not only representatives of Cuba but foreign offices of the Tricontinental Organization of Solidarity of Peoples, founded in Havana in January 1966.

THE ROLE OF THE TRICONTINENTAL IS TWO-FOLD. It handles the coordination of revolutionary activities around the world, whether they be Trotskyist, Maoist or pro-Moscow. While it dismantles nations from within for Moscow it serves as the arm through which Castro plans to make the third world his empire.

Castro's embassies are the fronts behind which Moscow affects respectability. Through the Cubans the KGB, which is both Russia's intelligence service and secret police, finances and directs subversion. Castro's intelligence service, the DGI, is the line of communications.

The Tricontinental is already at work in Panama, and the American president is leaving nothing undone to make it permanent. The slogan of the Tricontinental is "Anti-imperialist solidarity" and it has never deviated from the program set up in 1968 by General Victor Simenov of the KGB with the Russian-trained Cuban, Jose Mendez Comanches, as a front. Since then the training camps of Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Yemen and Cuba have been turning out some 1500 efficient terrorists a year, many of them American. Paris is their main transit point and letterdrop in western Europe. Here the linkup is made with WAZD, the intelligence branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Each nation's terrorists have their own objectives but the one overriding goal they have in common is the undermining of the United States and her allies, through cells dispersed around the world. Sabotage groups are in place and waiting in ports, factories and universities. Yet America was one of the 66 nations which voted in 1977 to extend the Geneva Convention and accord prisoner of war status, protection and privileges to ordinary terrorists. Only Brazil and Israel voted against. Britain abstained. The effect of this ruling is to exonerate criminals if their acts can be given a political motive.

The ground was prepared for this sort of reasoning during the war in Vietnam, when crime was not a crime if it could be attributed to idealism and anyone who did not want to be drafted, or who wanted a Hanoi victory, was an idealist. Actually, Vietnam was an excuse. Those who organized and directed the demonstrations of the late 60's will be on hand if America attempts to make an effective move against any communist aggressor. Only next time any activist contemplating blowing up an army research building can demand in advance to see if a security body has him on its files.

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH'S STATEMENT that there was no connection between the anti-war movements in America and the Moscow-directed anti-war-in-Vietnam organizations abroad was an insult to America's intelligence. Only a man anxious to get out from under would have made it. To say anything else would be to admit that the 17 senators and 47 members of the House who supported Sam Brown's "Vietnam Moratorium" of October 15 and 16, 1969, were indirectly working for the KGB. - Arthur Goldberg and Averell Harriman

backed it and a Boston envelope-manufacturer named Jerome Grossman set it in motion with a word to Sam Brown in April 1968. The machine was so well-oiled, Brown's Washington office workers boasted that all they had to do was pick up a telephone and phone any part of the country; their associates would know what to do. In October 1969 Sam Brown received a message of congratulation from Hanoi, yet today he enjoys a \$52,000-a-year job as director of President Carter's ACTION Agency. It is unlikely that any American prisoner tortured in a Hanoi camp is earning as much as Sam Brown, or has received a sympathetic gesture from the Bostonian who set the enemy's most powerful support-drive in motion.

THE VIOLENCE WHICH SPREAD ACROSS AMERICA during the war in Vietnam created a climate for the sort of violence now plaguing Germany and Italy. Students who refused to fight to prevent what is happening today in Vietnam were glamorized by Senator McGovern, judges, lawyers, preachers, TV and the press. When 27-year-old Karleton Armstrong was brought to trial for blowing up the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin on August 24, 1970, and killing Robert Fassnacht, the researcher, the only witnesses called to testify were for the defense, and a fine lot they were. William Kunstler and Melvin Greenberg were Armstrong's attorneys. Philip Berrigan, Daniel Ellsberg, Anthony J. Russo and Senator Ernest Gruening, of Alaska, supported the defense plea that the deliberate killing of Fassnacht was unimportant. Compared to the death of thousands of Vietnam, the murder of a single researcher paled into insignificance.

Now, an estimated two million have been slaughtered by Cambodian reds, five million reduced to the state of animals, at least fifty thousand Vietnamese drowned at sea in desperate escape attempts and thousands more dead through suicide or massacre. It can no longer be denied that Americans were dying in Vietnam to prevent the extermination of millions by those whom Armstrong, his attorneys and all his witnesses were aiding, whitewashing and encouraging.

The man blown to bits by Armstrong's bomb, in the light of what is happening, is no longer unimportant. He is as much a martyr as the millions killed after Hanoi's victory. This is why the trial of the Wisconsin murderer, who was permitted to change his plea from first to second degree murder in return for a "mitigation" bargain where no mitigating circumstances existed except in the eyes of those fighting for Hanoi, should be material for a book today.

Senator McGovern comes out as badly as Armstrong's lawyers and witnesses. All Asiatics who had not been brainwashed by red propaganda knew what would happen if Hanoi won, yet in December 1968 the senator from South Dakota called Nguyen Cao Ky a Vietnamese Benedict Arnold because he had not fought for Ho Chi Minh.

The reason for bringing up the violence of the anti-war groups in America in connection with what is happening now in Europe, Africa and the Near East is that a new and greater upsurge of disorder is around the corner. An FBI team is in Europe, studying methods of coping with urban guerrilla warfare and kidnapping. Mr. William Webster, the newly appointed head of the FBI, regards urban terrorism as an epidemic and admits that "it is likely to come to the United States." War in Rhodesia, confrontation with Moscow - or even Panama - can provide the occasion. Officers from Britain's counter-terrorist units are helping to establish profiles of those likely to become activists when American survival clashes with Russia's aims. Britain's special service, by far the best in the field, has a firm set of rules for dealing with terrorists:

IT IS IMPORTANT TO BEAR IN MIND that the best-trained counter-terrorists can be helpless in the face of instantaneous attack. When hostages are seized in a location that is known, such as a building, a bus or an airport, the first move is to seal off the area and close its escape routes, to isolate the terrorists and their hostages.

In the matter of rescue timing is all-important. To strike at the moment when terror-

ists have seized their hostages is to hit them when they are disoriented, unfamiliar with their surroundings, when they are most tense and alert. Their nerves are on edge and fingers on the trigger. Experts believe the best time to strike is an hour and a half after the terrorists have settled in and alertness is waning. In making the attack counter-terrorist forces must be able to suppress the instinct to take cover. It is important to come to close quarters as soon as possible, even if it means risking a dash across open terrain under terrorist fire.

Counter-terrorists must be selective marksmen, able to pick off a terrorist in a crowd of civilians. But these rules only cover terrorists who are holding hostages in known spots for bargaining purposes. There is also the "hit" terrorist, whose aim is to kill as many people as he can, like the Japanese at Lod Airport or the Fatah beach terrorists who had fifty minutes of freedom of action before the Israelis were able to respond. In these cases the mobility of special forces is all-important.

In principal it is considered foolish to bargain, but specialists recognize the fact that it is easier to maintain a policy of "no negotiations" in a hostage situation where the location of the terrorists and their victims is known. In kidnappings where the victim has been spirited away it is necessary to stall for time. Negotiating may be the only way of gaining information necessary for a rescue operation.

In some cases it may be necessary to release prisoners in the hope that they will leave a trail. Every conversation and every move must be monitored, particularly as corporation officers, judges and important statesmen become marked targets. Data banks must be set up to counter terrorist data banks which are now known to exist.

Mr. Robert Moss, the British specialist, revealed in a recent article that Western security experts are concerned over the sources of information on which the terrorist international is able to draw in selecting its business victims. "There is a strong suspicion," he writes, "that at least one Dutch-based institute that specializes in publishing exposés of the wicked multinational companies doubles up as a research center for terrorist groups seeking to identify targets for kidnapping."

All this is important because the Carter administration is helping to bring about a repetition of history in Africa which promises to be more destructive than the thirty years of horror in Vietnam touched off by Roosevelt.

THE WAR IN VIETNAM WAS NO MORE AN ACCIDENT THAN THE COMING BLOODBATH IN RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA. Charles Bohlen, in his "Minutes of the Cairo-Teheran Papers," tells how in December 1943 FDR confided to Stalin his intentions of backing a liberation struggle in Indo-China. The Indo-China war started in early 1945 when Major Paul Helliwell of OSS gave 20,000 cartridges and some arms to a communist named Ho chi Minh. It lasted exactly thirty years. Millions of people died; it divided America and destroyed the morale of her army and the West in general. Worst of all, the first step of Ho chi Minh's testament which calls for a Hanoi-ruled federation of former Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaysia was made possible.

Today President Carter and UN Ambassador Andrew Young are bent on a war in Africa which will be more divisive and disastrous for the West than the war in Vietnam. America may not go to it, but its effects will have far-reaching consequences in America.

Here are a few of the comments made by British editors while Mrs. Carter was telephoning the wives of senators in the drive to line up votes for her husband's Panama Treaties:

"DISASTROUS ANDREW YOUNG" was the heading under which Mr. Stephen Hastings, the Conservative Member of Parliament, wrote: "The time has come to face it, the policies of the United States Administration in Africa, at least as interpreted by Mr. Andrew Young,

are not just naive, they are a direct threat to the survival of the West. It is as if the Administration were engaged in a perpetual Presidential election....The world should be made to appear to fit in with what people who might vote for Carter in the future would like."

Concerning the coming chaos in Africa, Mr. Hastings observed: "Into this cauldron the American Government launches Mr. Andrew Young, in effect to curry favor with those African leaders who have already opted for the Russians, in the hope that by appearing to secure their wishes before the Russians do they will retain some residual affection for the United States."

The London Daily Telegraph of April 13 charged that the President promised General Obasanjo of Nigeria that he would put greater pressure on the white regimes of South Africa. Yet, he got nothing in return as Cubans and Russians prepare for a war of color which will spill over into Britain and America.

The most colossally shocking announcement made by the President to date is that America will stop production of the neutron bomb, while Russia goes ahead with the infinitely more horrifying SS-20. His scrapping of the neutron bomb after the scrapping of the B-1 bomber was the greatest Soviet propaganda victory since Yalta. Brezhnev crowed that Moscow's campaign against the neutron bomb had forced Carter and the NATO governments to take account of the public mood.

British leftist papers published pictures showing the supposed effects of a neutron bomb dropped over St. Paul's Cathedral, as though St. Paul's would be the target instead of a Russian missile base.

The same propaganda technique will be employed when America or her allies develop any strategic weapon which Russia fears. Repetition of the anti-war demonstrations of the 60's, followed by terrorism if student mobs and propaganda fail, are Moscow's trump cards should the West move to offset the military imbalance.

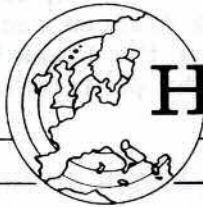
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PAINTING AFRICA RED

Mr. Robert Moss, one of the most brilliant political writers in Britain today, gave a vivid picture of the Rhodesia problem in the Daily Telegraph of May 15, 1978: "Anyone who has visited the burned-out homesteads and examined the grisly catalogue of the slow forms of death that the so-called Patriotic Front (which is neither patriotic nor a united front) take pleasure in inflicting on their victims cannot fail to realize that, behind the haze of political rhetoric, the fundamental issue in Rhodesia today is whether the majority of the population, black and white, will be allowed to live their lives in freedom from fear."

THE PRESENT TROUBLE IN RHODESIA MAY BE SAID TO HAVE STARTED ON JANUARY 1, 1964. On that date the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved and three and a half months later, on April 13, the finance minister, Dr. Ian D. Smith, became prime minister and leader of the Rhodesian front. Three days later the new government asserted itself by banishing four African trouble-makers, including one Joshua Nkomo. At a traditional tribal consultation held between October 21 and 26, Rhodesia's tribal chiefs unanimously voted for immediate independence. As a result, on November 11, 1965, unilateral independence was proclaimed and the British Government imposed economic sanctions. The following day, November 12, 1965, the UN called on all nations to withhold recognition and aid to the new regime. The UN Security Council justified sanctions against Rhodesia on the grounds that Mr. Smith's "illegal" government posed a "threat to international peace and security." No such charges have ever been made by UN against Russia, Cuba or the marxist African states providing bases for terrorist movements in Africa.

On March 1, 1970, Rhodesia was proclaimed a republic, and Western liberals screamed of injustice that Rhodesia's 250,000 whites should be represented by 50 members in the country's parliament while the estimated 4,500,000 blacks had only 16 representatives. Considering the tribal structure of the black population and the comprehension of the white representatives, the division was not unfair, but from that moment UN and the West's slanted press left no stone unturned to spur Rhodesia's blacks into revolt. Burke's law is still valid: "When subjects are rebels from principle, rulers will be tyrants by policy." Thus the West could be mobilized against Ian Smith.

Leader of the Rhodesian Front, Mr. Ian Smith finally yielded to UN, British and American pressure and on March 3, 1978, signed an agreement with three black leaders, Reverend Sithole, Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Chirau to form a government based on an executive council, to rule the country until Independence on December 31. But this was not what Mr. David Owen, the British foreign and colonial secretary, and Andrew Young, President Carter's ambassador to UN wanted. We will comment later on the reasons of Mr. Owen and Andrew Young for insisting that Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo be brought into the government and their Russian-trained terrorists incorporated into the army and the police. To accept their plan would be like forcing Italy to take the Red Brigade killers of Aldo Moro into a new cabinet.

In Andrew Young's case the feeling in Europe is that Mr. Young has never thought of Americans as his people. The people with whom Mr. Young identifies himself are not only the Africans but Africans dedicated to settling African scores, real or imaginary, against the white man. Mr. Young's price for delivering the black vote in the United States to an unknown who wanted to become President was the position he now holds, the full weight of which he has thrown behind Mugabe and Nkomo.

Let us look at the men and forces to be reckoned with in Rhodesia.

THE REVEREND NDABANING SITHOLE claims to have the loyalty of about 6,000 men of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) who are inside Rhodesia. Before going on with Reverend Sithole, however, let us make this confusing dog-eat-dog struggle of African leaders fighting each other for personal power as simple as possible by giving the reader a list of the high-sounding forces involved. ZANLA, as we have said, has 6,000 men within Rhodesia. It has another 10,000 men and supporters across the border in Mozambique, where they receive communist aid and indoctrination. ZANLA is backed by ZANU outside the country.

ZANU is the Zimbabwe African National Union. Reverend Sithole was its political leader in Rhodesia but 54-year-old Robert Mugabe, the guerrilla leader based in Mozambique, has impressed the natives by his killings and seized control. Mugabe has declared his intentions of creating a marxist, single-party state, and he has the support of ZIPA, the Zimbabwe People's Army, organized by a former gardener named Rex Nhongo, who rose to become head of ZIPA's 18-man "high command." Mugabe is backed by President Samoro Machel of Mozambique and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, as well as the Cubans and the Russians.

Mugabe's rival for power and his ally against Ian Smith and his transition government is Joshua Nkomo, the leader of ZAPU. ZAPU is the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Together with ZANU it forms what the West's slanted press calls "the Patriotic Front." In any election Joshua Nkomo would emerge as an unimportant minority leader, but guerrilla war offers the prospect of gaining power. Since 1976 he has been building up a guerrilla army under the protection of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Sir Seretsa Khama, of Botswana, with Russian and Cuban help. He has to remain in opposition to any move by Ian Smith for two reasons: David Owen, Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and Andrew Young, President Carter's ambassador to UN demand it. And he could not disband his Russian-and-Cuban-formed army if he wished. It would simply adopt a new leader.

The Prime Minister of Botswana is anxious for any kind of settlement that will get ZAPU out of his country, where they threaten to become what the Palestinian Liberation Army became in Jordan.

ZUPO is the Zimbabwe United People's Organization, of which Chief Jeremiah Chirau, the third member of Mr. Smith's transitional government and hereditary Chief of the Mashonas, is the head. More important than either Reverend Sithole or Chief Chirau in the present executive council is the Bishop Muzorewa.

BISHOP ABEL MUZOREWA is a 52-year-old Baptist who leads the United African National Council (UANC) and commands the support of between 60% and 80% of Rhodesia's blacks. He is a small man, described by some as reserved and pedantic, and invariably hailed as a moderate. Undoubtedly the bishop would command more votes at the polls than any of the other African leaders. In accepting him on the executive council, along with Reverend Sithole and Chief Chirau, Ian Smith was placing the fate of whites and blacks alike in the hands of the most dependable black leader at his disposal, but how dependable is that?

A disturbing example was provided on April 28 when Mr. Byron Hove, the black co-minister

of Law, Order and Justice, appointed by Bishop Muzorewa, was dismissed. The interim government had barely started to function when Mr. Hove complained that black police officers and civil servants were not being promoted fast enough. He ended his tirade with an attack on police methods. His white co-minister, Mr. Hilary Squires, protested and was supported by two other indignant members of the government, the commander of the combined operations and the police commissioner. Mr. Hove refused to retract his statements and consequently was ousted. It was the first time the bishop had been crossed, and at this first opposition to his wishes his impulse was to walk out.

Only after a long and acrimonious argument were he and his party persuaded not to wreck the March 3rd agreement. It bodes ill for the future. The position of both Moscow and Andrew Young is: Either you (the Rhodesians) will accept a government formed by Nkomo and Mugabe or you will be killed. The bishop's position is: You will let me have my way or I will blow up the government. And in this he has the support of the blacks, to whom independence means that they have defeated the whites. The first duty of an independent government in Africa is to tear up any agreements it signed to get itself into power.

The white settlers are not the only ones who are apprehensive. Africans of the small Ndebele tribe are fleeing into Botswana at the rate of 1,200 a month because the strongest tribe in the present transition government is the Shona. Ndebele tribesmen fear that the Shona will eventually wipe out the weaker tribes. That is Africa's way. As the Ndebele flee, Joshua Nkomo's support within Rhodesia decreases.

ROBERT MUGABE, 54 years old and a native from the Zwimba tribal trust, about 60 miles west of Salisbury, told Daily Telegraph correspondent A. J. McIlroy (Daily Telegraph, October 19, 1976) that under his idea of majority rule - an artificial one cowed by guerrillas - Rhodesia would be governed along the principles and examples of Tanzania and Mozambique. He agreed that Mozambique's President Machel is a committed marxist and that President Nyerere's Tanzanian regime is, to say the least, left wing. Though Reverend Sithole is a member of the executive council in power, Mugabe described him as "finished." Under Mugabe blacks would control the army and police and "not an inch of land would remain in private ownership. All of it would be nationalized and the black majority will not give a penny in compensation to any of the white landowners."

The alliance he formed with Joshua Nkomo on October 8, 1976, became the "patriotic front" and by repeating this term David Owen, Andrew Young and the press have planted the idea that anyone not with Mugabe and Nkomo is a traitor.

The in-fighting behind the scenes between Mugabe and Nkomo will continue until one of them is dead or out of the running. The line Mugabe uses with journalists is pure communist propaganda, delivered with burning intensity and appropriate contortions of the face. For legal advice he depends on Professor Edison Zvobogo, from the Lewis University College of Law, near Chicago, who holds a Ph.D. from the Fletcher School of Diplomacy. Zvobogo's Ph.D. thesis was on the impact of guerrilla warfare on African nationalism.

Mugabe sees the value of American "advisers" in the support they are able to drum up for him in America more than any advice they might give him. When he went up to the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia in October 1976, a bloodthirsty militant employed by the San Francisco City Council was at his side, on a paid two-weeks leave from his job at home.

The best description of Mugabe, dressed in camouflage jacket and bursting with arrogance at that meeting, is to be found in Peregrine Worsthorpe's report in the London Sunday Telegraph of October 31, 1976: "Asked by a West German TV crew to speak into the camera for purposes of 'level,' he said 'The Germans are a warlike people. ja!' - a remark felt to have demonstrated an impressive knowledge of history, foreign languages and human psychology."

When Mr. Worsthorne attempted to discuss the legal and constitutional aspects of the conference with the Ph.D. from Chicago, he was told: "This conference is a load of crap. The real conference is on the battlefield and the settlers have not yet begun to hurt. Smith needs a lot more softening up."

Dr. Kissinger did his best to advance the softening process by telling Mr. Smith during their talks in Pretoria: "Your reputation as a devious and lying twister is even worse than mine. But let me warn you not to try any funny stuff with me, because this time you will have met your match."

With the press fawning over him and seemingly intelligent men apologizing for him, Mugabe is secure in the conviction that America is behind him. In one of his television interviews Mugabe stated: "Certainly, Mr. Ian Smith will be punished, he being the leader of the criminal gang." Last August Mugabe told a correspondent from TIME that when he comes into power he will "line the whites up against a wall and shoot them."

To arrive at a position where he can punish Ian Smith and strip the settlers of anything they have built up, Mugabe is cunning enough to know there is only one road: He will not attain his goal by discussions or an honest election, so he has adopted revolutionary ideas and ideologies and is counting on the Russians and the Cubans. For tribal power he counts on the Karanga, the largest and most warlike of the Shona-speaking group.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, who himself played as despicable a role as America in UN's destruction of free Katanga and Moise Tshombe 17 years ago has said of Mugabe, "Suppose the effort at an internal settlement in Rhodesia came to fruition. Suppose there were elections in Rhodesia without interference by the security forces. Suppose the black population were free to participate in these elections, and that they did so participate. Suppose foreign correspondents were free to cover those elections, and suppose those correspondents reported that the elections were fairly conducted. Suppose that a black majority parliament and government then sat in Salisbury.

"And suppose that in those conditions the Patriotic Front went on killing people, would the behavior of the Patriotic Front become morally equivalent to that of European anti-democratic terrorist groups: IRA, Baader-Meinhoff, Italy's Autonomi, etc.? As far as I am concerned there can only be one honest answer to that question. The answer is yes."

The trouble is, by that time it will be too late.

JOSHUA NKOMO is a burly 62-year-old who struts in a general's uniform tailored in Moscow and admits that if he and Mugabe win, the blacks serving in the Rhodesian army will be massacred. After that, his forces and Mugabe's can fight it out with each other. He could become another Idi Amin.

Both Nkomo and Mugabe oppose an internal settlement because they know they would lose in a properly-run free election. Nkomo's explanation for rejecting an honest election, however, is ingenious. He says, "Before elections it would be necessary to pacify the country." Since there is no war inside Rhodesia, save when he or Mugabe make a terrorist raid, what he means is that terrorists have to take the unarmed majority in hand before he will risk a vote. Already he is in reality a figurehead, prisoner of the guerrillas he purports to lead.

David Owen, who has been doing the negotiating (read: applying pressure on Smith) for Britain, wants to bring Nkomo into Rhodesia's governing executive council. But Nkomo and his uneasy teammate, Mugabe, have already gone too far to make having anything to do with the transitional government come easy. The Times of London reported on April 8, 1978, that Mr. Simon Chengeta, a black member of the Rhodesian parliament, had just been killed by Nkomo's or Mugabe's guerrillas, who forced his son to beat him to death with a hoe.

The London Daily Telegraph of March 15, 1978, in an editorial on Mr. Smith's agreement of March 3 for an internal settlement, stated that it would be unintelligible "to support or try to placate communist-backed terrorism in its attempt to destroy the Rhodesian achievement." The editor accepted the fact that American support for the sensible solution would not be forthcoming, but felt that this would be unimportant. He added: "Neither President Carter nor Andrew Young (who delivered the black vote in Mr. Carter's election campaign) have any real feeling for Africa beyond straightforward power politics and United Nations lobbying."

Nkomo's reason for standing firmly against the Smith agreement of March 3 is that his followers among the Ndebele and Kalanga tribes represent no more than 19% of Rhodesia's population. To date neither Britain nor America has denounced the terror tactics practiced by Nkomo and Mugabe, who, if they have their way, will turn Rhodesia into another Cambodia.

Mr. Robert Moss sets the number of school-children Nkomo has kidnapped and driven over the border for indoctrination and military training at 1,500. Nkomo is trying to build up his fighting strength to a point where he can rival Mugabe. Youngsters between 13 and 20 are herded into Botswana over what Nkomo calls the "freedom road." From Botswana they go to a transit camp near Lusaka, in Zambia, where they are processed.

Those accepted for advance terrorist training go on to Missao de Boma, in southeastern Angola, where teams of Russian and Cuban advisers instruct some 25,000 Africans in the use of field guns, surface-to-air missiles, "Stalin-organ" rocket launchers and other heavy equipment. Along with Nkomo's draftees-by-kidnapping in the Angola training center are units of the Katanga rebel organization which is attacking Shaba, formerly Katanga Province, in Zaire, as this is written.

When all the factors are taken into consideration the question that remains is: Why is America supporting two terrorist leaders who threaten to destroy the ballot boxes as soon as they enter Rhodesia?

THE ENIGMA OF AMERICAN POLICY. To date America has rejected her natural allies and courted those already committed to the other side. The question is, why?

While Soviet Russia also backs the guerrillas, Radio-Moscow has denounced the transition government formed on March 3 as "a serious threat to peace." This makes America's policy all the harder to explain.

Mr. Julian Amery wrote in the London Sunday Telegraph of September 4, 1977, on British-American support of Rhodesian terrorists as follows: David Owen sought to "solve the Rhodesian problem by imposing sanctions on South Africa, possibly in conjunction with the Soviet Union. The American motivation was more complex. The black vote, the Democrat left wing and the human rights campaign were significant considerations, but there was a deeper reason. The Carter administration is determined to avoid any commitment on the mainland of Asia or Africa. Given this defeatist premise, the only alternative to beating Moscow's Patriotic Front is to join it and hope to win it over.

"The Anglo-American proposals were thus born out of cowardice by left-wing pressures with an almost total disregard for the economic and strategic interests of the West."

In sum, with the results of America's unforgivable error in Katanga eighteen years ago unfolding before our eyes, a more disastrous policy is stubbornly being pursued in Rhodesia and South Africa.

NOW IS THE TIME TO REMEMBER WHAT AMERICA AND UN DID IN KATANGA. The Belgian Congo (now Zaire) was granted independence in July 1960, and remained civilized for five days. The wild-eyed, hemp-smoking prime minister, Patrice Lumumba, incited the 25,000-

man Force Publique against its white officers and blew the country into three fragments. Lumumba's native province set up a government loyal to him, under a communist named Gizenga. (H. du B. Report, Oct. 1961)

On July 11, Moise Tshombe, governor of the rich mineral province of Katanga (now Shaba) declared Katanga independent. Dag Hammarskjold ignored the red rebels in Stanleyville but obtained a General Assembly resolution in the UN against Tshombe. A dishonest propaganda campaign was unleashed in America, and Carl T. Rowan, the "window-dressing" black of the Kennedy administration, led the drive to run Tshombe's information officer out of the United States. Tshombe sent a delegation to UN but they were not permitted to speak.

UN's General MacKeown assured Hammarskjold that Katanga troops could be incited against their white officers. Read: UN could win by inciting a bloodbath against the whites. Conor Cruise O'Brien launched a false rumor that Tshombe's troops were murdering the Balubas, and told Hammarskjold Tshombe was at his mercy, as he flew a load of UN flags to Tshombe's capital.

UN's Indian troops took up positions on September 13. Tshombe's commando units, led by five legendary French veterans from Indo-China, charged from the bush and O'Brien's dreams of glory went up in smoke. That was Act I.

Hammarskjold's fury knew no bounds. He smeared Tshombe with responsibility for Lumumba's death (the true story is in H. du B. Report of May, 1964) and Washington "loaned" UN \$100 million to finance the expedition of Indians, Swedes and Ethiopians the world peace organization sent to Katanga to shoot at anything that moved. UNICEF came through with money it was supposed to spend on children, and an indiscriminate blood-bath of men, women and children ensued. Tshombe was driven out, but those responsible were never contented until Tshombe was kidnapped in Algeria and later killed on orders of Haouri Boumedienne.

On February 9, 1962, journalism students from all over America began pouring into the Overseas Club of New York for a three-day seminar from "experts" on how to report. Earl Cocks, Jr., President of Delta Airlines, told them their college papers must support Washington's purchase of \$100,000,000 worth of (worthless) UN bonds, to pay for the military intervention which was responsible for the crisis in Shaba today.

The Peace Corps' Sargent Shriver told them what they must tell America's students and parents for him. Readers' Digest writer Charles Ferguson told them how to advance one-worldism, and State Department's Roger W. Tubby told them what they must write to assist the "information teams" State Department was sending about the country.

In sum: America's awestruck aspiring journalists were taken in hand and taught how to lie, while those addressing them were helping to make an inevitable war in Shaba more bloody than Tshombe's just one, and a tragedy for the West.

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RECKONING

Monsieur Pierre de Villemarest wrote in his European Information Center report of December 20, 1976: "Andrew Young, in an address before scores of Russian-trained Africans, at an African conference sponsored by the Afro-American Institute of New York, declared: 'Racism is more dangerous than communism'." To a man, the crowd before which Andrew Young was pooh-poohing communism was a racist one and our about-to-be ambassador to UN promised that his country would soon finish the regime in South Africa. Senator Dirk Clarke, who was with him, told the applauding cadres trained in Moscow how America would strangle her companies which had investments in South Africa, though presumably, under American fair-employment laws, this could throw a lot of American as well as South African blacks out of work.

On May 25, 1977, President Carter told his cabinet: "There is no doubt in my mind that over a period of years Andy Young will become a hero in the third world." He was undoubtedly right. The drunken, looting, murdering Lundas who recently assassinated over two hundred whites and scores of blacks in Kolwezi were greeted with applause when they passed through Zambia, on their way back to the Russian and Cuban training camps in Angola. The trouble is, according to a June 1, 1978, report written by Mr. Paul Deheme, the French political analyst, "President Carter sees Africa only through the eyes of Young."

Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, warned the House of Commons on June 6, 1978, that African conflicts can be fanned into a world war and that Britain should therefore stay out of them. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the Conservative opposition, told Mr. Callaghan he was "weakening the West just when the Americans were beginning to stand up with a more robust policy towards Soviet expansionism." Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher was guilty of wishful thinking as far as America was concerned, but there was validity to her statement that Britain's failure to support a determined response in Africa was "indirectly encouraging the Russians to continue their African incursions." When she challenged Mr. Callaghan to say what he was going to do about the Cubans in Africa, he changed the question and mused: "How do we persuade them to leave?" He had no answer.

Thus began the month of June 1978, with neither the British nor the Americans any wiser than when "Soapy" Williams was contributing to the artificially-created "wind of change" in Africa and the world. The London Daily Telegraph of March 11, 1966, welcomed the departure of G. Mennen Williams from the African Affairs Section of State Department with the observation that he was incorrigible in his optimism and unabashed by his mistakes. The same might be said of both Andy Young and Carter. "Appeasement is not too strong a word to characterize the Mennen Williams approach to African politics," the Daily Telegraph editorialized. "He was forever in search of the noble savage to whom to offer the glad hand. He was more often than not disappointed."

MISS PHILIPPA SCHUYLER, the daughter of an eminent black writer, could have taught Andy Young and President Carter much had she not died in a helicopter crash in Vietnam. Philippa wrote in Human Events of August 4, 1962: "Due to the dreadful combination of UN mismanagement and Congolese inadequacy, the only future seemingly in store for the Congo is limitless chaos. If Katanga is forcibly returned to the Congo, its future is limitless chaos too.....I found the real Congo in Kolwezi - a calm, peaceful town without tribal hostilities. It is a great spiritual center and one of the most outstanding in Central Africa."

But under pressure from President Kennedy and UN, Katanga was forcibly returned to the Congo shortly after Colonel Alphonse Pakassa, cousin of the Congo's Vice-Premier, Antoine Gizenga, mutilated and massacred thirteen Italian airmen who had ferried in a planeload of powdered milk. The Afro-Asian bloc at UN refused to take any action against Pakassa and the US did not insist.

The Swedes, who mobilized the world left against America's ineffective efforts to save millions of people in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, had no compunctions about lending jets unconditionally to UN for the bombing of Elisabethville, Moise Tshombe's capital of Katanga. They devastated the city, hitting hospitals, hotels and residential sections indiscriminately while US cargo planes flew in equipment and munitions.

Tshombe, then President of Katanga, appealed to Kennedy in desperation. JFK's response was to order the US ambassador to the Congo to accompany Tshombe to the conference of December 20, 1960, where he was forced to surrender. A sad and resigned Tshombe returned to instruct his parliament: "Katanga must be united with its brothers in the Congo but must remain sufficiently free that its fate will not be sealed on the day the shadow of communism spreads over the country."

Four Presidents and eighteen years later the main plank of President Carter's political platform is the forcing of Rhodesia and South Africa down the road of tribal despotism and chaos which UN and Kennedy forced on Tshombe. This is the preparatory stage for Russia's wider conquest by intimidation. After Africa will come the Persian Gulf and NATO's eastern flank.

MR. DAVID J. HARDING, Director of the United Nations Association, at 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1, wrote in the London TIMES of June 5, 1978, that "the answers to the Soviet military threat in Africa and elsewhere lie in the UN Special Session on Disarmament." No more dishonest an attempt to lull the West has come out of a UN propaganda mill since the world "peace" organization was founded. Mr. Harding declared that the arms race - which western nations would halt tomorrow if Moscow would let them - "is the major source of international insecurity and a major cause of international economic recession." His appeal was addressed only to Western public opinion.

As far back as January 16, 1963, Nikita Krushchev told the East Germans that disarmament is a weapon of conquest. "Disarmament primarily means dismantling the gigantic war machine of the highly developed countries. General disarmament does not mean disarming the people fighting for national liberation. On the contrary, it would deprive the imperialists of the means to halt progress and crush the struggle for independence," Krushchev told the satellite representatives present. Mr. Harding, of the UN Association, called on the West to prevent the destruction of Africa by releasing the continent from "weakness and subservience." Subservience to what? Law and order?

MR. GEORGE HUME, OF OXFORD, presented another point of view in the London Daily Telegraph of June 6, 1968. He wrote: "About 20 years ago it was thought by many western idealists that militant black nationalism, if its aspirations for independence were satisfied, would be the antidote to communism in Africa and the beginning of a new era of stability and goodwill....By its misguided kindness, the West has created the

opposite of what was intended. It has given back to Africa the potential for tyranny, which had been held in abeyance by the tolerant and creative influence of European rule. Today's more militant forms of black nationalism are not therefore the result of oppressed men seeking freedom from colonialism. Using communism as the tool they are, on the contrary, a means of destruction of the liberal values instilled into Africa by the West.... On the strategic and economic fronts only a Western fool would exchange the proven friendship of South Africa, mineral or military, for some unspecified revolutionary chaos. On the moral front have we - in the name of human rights - sunk so low that European endeavor and honesty are to be written off, but that unpredictability, despotism and terrorism, if they are black, are to be assisted?....It is time that we took the lead in supporting decent men there, black or white."

Indirectly, in the above, Mr. Hume was calling President Carter and his own Prime Minister western fools. Unfortunately, neither has shown any better judgment in defending his country or the West against Russia's two parallel drives elsewhere. One is the drive to sap the West's military power through its own people, from within; the other to make Western surrender inevitable by a crumbling away of allies until there is no ground for defense. What we are witnessing now is the wrapping up of Africa.

THE MASTER MIND BEHIND RUSSIA'S COLONIZATION OF AFRICA is Anatoly Gromyko, the son of the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs and director of Moscow's African Institute. Under Gromyko's step-by-step absorption of African terrain bulldozed for him by the West, eighteen African nations are now totally dominated by Moscow. Gromyko gives Russia ten years to take over the Arab oil states and South Africa's gold, uranium, diamonds and sealanes. Saudi Arabia at present has an army of 35,000 men. Along with western matériel she needs qualified officers, but an alarming number of those sent abroad for training have come back subverted. King Khaled confided to President Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to Paris in the last three days of May 1978 that there have been ten revolutionary-inspired attempts at coup d'etat in his country since last fall. The man on the way up in Saudi Arabia and likely to succeed the ailing King on the throne is Prince Saud, son of the late King Faisal and currently Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was in France last month with King Khaled and he it was who concluded the \$20,000 million deal for French tanks, helicopters and a radar system covering all approaches to the Red Sea. Another \$26,000 million was deposited in French banks.

Bitterness over the way America handled Saudi Arabia's order for 60 F-15s and the morally dishonest treatment we have given our most exposed ally, the Turks, has created a determination not to be dependent on any nation where internal pressures might deprive the West's friends of the means of defending themselves. The loss to American industry cannot be calculated any more than the loss of employment by constituents of the congressmen responsible.

THE TOPPLING OF THE PRO-WESTERN GOVERNMENT OF IRAN is a must in Russia's timetable for takeover of the oil states and the Persian Gulf. Here also conquest is by demoralization within and encirclement without. Though the Shah has shouldered the burden Britain has dropped and is today the protector of the Persian Gulf, a constant campaign is waged against him in America, over his moves to suppress the sort of subversion which made Afghanistan a Soviet satellite.

A third of Iran's oil revenues are spent on defense and the build-up of the 250,000-man army which may someday be the hope of the West. "Any error, any hesitation in the matter of national defense would be treason," the Shah has declared. Since Iranian defense is Western defense, the British Labor Government betrayed both England and the West in January 1977 when it refused a \$50 million offer to train up to 600 naval officers for the fleet the Shah is constructing. It was also a betrayal of the overburdened British taxpayer. Four ultra-modern destroyers are at present being built for the Shah in America and twelve missile boats in France. Three submarines are in service and more on order. Fast, troop-carrying hovercraft patrol the gulf and a

force of 1,800 heavy and medium tanks protect Iran's borders, with newer models constantly on order.

IRAN'S STRATEGIC POSITION. The Russian-backed coup d'etat in Afghanistan forged the last link in the chain of potentially hostile nations encircling Iran. To the north is a 1,250-mile common border with Russia. To the west are the vulnerable Arab oil states which Anatoly Gromyko has vowed to take over and a 1,000-mile border with Iraq. On Iran's eastern flank is a 567-mile border with troubled Pakistan and a porous frontier facing Afghanistan and her most warlike tribesmen. An all-weather military highway runs from the Afghan border to Soviet Russia. About a million Afghans are employed on Iranian soil. They are a potential fifth column. Within Afghanistan is a 100,000-man well-trained army with Russian officers holding key posts. The Afghan tank force of 800 T-34s, T-54s and T-55s is well-trained but outmoded. A new military pact with Russia is bringing it up to date.

If the Shah were to lose his grip, the fragile, traditionalist states on the other side of the Persian Gulf would be unable to survive. One oil-producing state after another would move to the Russian side of the scales and the outcome would be both inexorable and rapid. Yet this appears to be what certain congressmen want.

CONGRESSMAN LEE H. HAMILTON, OF INDIANA, AS AN EXAMPLE. Russian espionage is rampant in America, yet a post-Watergate Congress has put every imaginable stumbling block in the way of amassing files on red bloc spies and native traitors real and potential. Congressman Hamilton used one isolated Iranian spy case and a sensational column by Jack Anderson as material for an argument in the Congressional Record of March 3, 1978, against selling defensive equipment to Iran. (Congressman Hamilton received a Conservative score rating of 20 in Review of the News of June 8, 1978). Our deliberate attempts to alienate Turkey from the West have been even more shameful.

A POWERFUL LOBBY BREEDS DOUBLE STANDARDS. Turkey has the longest border with Russia of any country in NATO. To defend it she maintains a 500,000-man army, one of the largest in the NATO alliance. In 1974 hundreds of Greek Army officers landed on the island of Cypress at the head of a large force armed with weapons provided by America for NATO. The invaders staged a coup d'etat, attempted to murder President Makarios, and installed as President a self-confessed assassin named Nicos Sampson. Terror and chaos followed. Even before the Greek coup the Turks had reason for discontent. Diana Spearman wrote in the London Daily Telegraph of December 28, 1977, that the Cyprus problem would no doubt have been solved by the 1959 agreement "if Makarios and his government had observed its provisions, instead of consistently ignoring those designed to safeguard the Turkist community. Added to which Turkish Cypriots, both men and women, were killed in individual murders as well as communal clashes. The primary responsibility for the violence and its present consequences rests on the Greek Cypriot Government for its disregard of its obligations under the agreement."

Troops sent to protect Turkish nationals found that all but three of the villagers of Aloa had been massacred and thrown into a common grave. Thirty-five bodies of murdered and mutilated Turks were found in another mass grave in the village of Maratha. Lars Hakansson, a Swedish official attached to UN forces in Cyprus, counted 72 hastily-buried Turks and reported more victims still visible under the earth. As reports came in of other Turkish villages wiped out, security for its nationals became a top priority for the Ankara Government.

"As a minority, the Turkish Cypriots have longer memories," Roger Berthoud wrote in the Times, of London, on May 23, 1978. "Cyprus is a small island. Everyone knows by face and name who committed the atrocities, rape and mass murder." This is why the indefensible enclaves were abolished. A solid area defended by the so-called "Attila line" was established and for the first time Turkish Cypriots felt secure. Nothing the cynical congressmen courting Greek votes in America might do is going to roll the clock back.

STILL, JOHN BRADEMAS, OF INDIANA, MUST BE RECKONED WITH. Congressman Brademas has been found guilty of accepting over \$5,000 from a South Korean business man for doing what any congressman with America's interests at heart instead of his own immediate ones would have done from patriotism and principle. Under pressure from Brademas and a group of similarly-motivated congressmen and senators, America levied an arms embargo on Turkey. Her 3rd Army was left ill-equipped, without spare parts and with insufficient transport in the face of 12 Soviet Divisions on the Russian side of the border and another six divisions standing by as reinforcement units further north.



A glance at the map discloses what a suicidal move the Turkish arms embargo may turn out to be if Turkey is driven from the Western camp or left to face a Soviet onslaught with inferior firepower and mobility. A European ambassador has called it America's most horrible blunder in fifty years. Russia has fought thirteen wars for control of the Dardanelles. Now her interest has increased with the growth of the Soviet navy and its need of access to the Black Sea. Further, the Arab oil embargo of 1973 showed how easily Western productivity can be crippled by striking at the Middle East oilfields. On Turkey's eastern front she is bordered by Russian and Iran. On the south are Iraq and Syria. Turkey's most assiduously maintained force is her First Army, headquartered in Istanbul and holding the straits which Russia covets. In some places only twelve miles of rolling Greek terrain separate Bulgaria from direct access to the Mediterranean. At the other extremity Turkey's eastern front blocks Russia's air and land routes to the Gulf.

All this explains why America's top secret chains of missile sites, tracking stations and early warning systems in Eastern Turkey were the eyes and ears of the West. Our 26 installations in Turkey collected and processed military information on the southern half of the Soviet Union and the entire Middle East. Through them the deployment of 15 Soviet armored divisions was detected in early 1975.

Despite all this the arms embargo which overburdened Turkey's slender economy, hit the morale of Turkish troops and taught the Turks never to rely on America again for their defense weapons, went into effect. The Turks could not believe that with only them standing between 50 Soviet, Bulgarian and Rumanian divisions ready to roll against the west, American voters would tolerate the cut-off which their elected representatives put into effect at midnight on December 10, 1974. Accordingly, American bases were closed in retaliation but not dismantled.

The basis for the embargo was that the Turks had used US weapons on Cyprus which were supposed to be limited to Turkish defense. The pro-Greece senators and congressmen said nothing of the American arms used by the invading Greek force which toppled the Cyprus government and made Turkish intervention a humanitarian mission.

THE HOUSE INTERNAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE heard testimony on July 10, 1975, against and for the arms embargo. Again, John Brademas (D-Ind), and Paul Sarbanes (D-Maryland), both of Greek origin, hammered on the theme of US arms used for what they called "purposes of aggression."

On April 16, 1978, with Russian aggression becoming more bold in alliance with the Cubans, thousands of "Greek-Americans" demonstrated across the street from the White House against proposals that the embargo be lifted.

Mario Biaggi, of New York, and James Blanchard, of Michigan, harangued the mob. "We are here to do our best to uphold the rule of law in foreign policy," Congressman

Blanchard told the crowd, "and whenever a country uses US arms to invade another country, we must say no." Ignorance or demagogy? In the ultimate result what is the difference?

A month later, on May 11, 1978, a move to lift the embargo was defeated in the Senate. Senator Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island, parroted the claim that "Turkish forces had illegally used American weapons during their invasion of the island." Again, for the sake of votes, effect was confused with cause.

IN GREECE THE CONSTANTINE KARAMANLIS GOVERNMENT was still refusing to open what has been classified as the "Cyprus File" and hold a public inquiry on what happened in 1974. To do so could run John Brademas, the congressman who shook down the South Koreans, out of office.

With Melina Mercouri (married to Jules Dassin, the communist film director) and Andreas Papandreu spearheading a leftist rise in the Greek Parliament while Prime Minister Karamanlis installs "one-man democracy," Mr. Nicos Devletoglou, the former professor of political economy at Athens University, has charged: "Mr. Karamanlis is dangerously polarising again the political scene in Greece at a rate which could be paving to another coup d'etat (or civil war) if the head-on collision between left and right which is thus precipitated should recur."

WHEN ALL THE WIDELY SEPARATED BUT NOT DISRELATED FACTS ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER the reader and observer must ask an awful question: Is it through ignorance or by conspiracy that a drive is afoot within America to undermine Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, South Africa and South Korea? All are keystones in the connecting vaults of free world defense.

On April 15, 1978, a report from Athens carried a demand by Andreas Papandreu, the extreme left socialist whose wife, Margaret, bombards senators and congressmen with letters as an American. Papandreu called on the Greek Government "to close all American bases on Greek territory and to put an end to all talks regarding Greece's return to the military wing of NATO."

On June 8 the Yugoslav Minister of Defense finished a visit to Athens and Greek officials announced that in the future some military purchases, particularly artillery, would be made in Yugoslavia, a nation marked for a pro-Moscow takeover the moment the aging Tito passes.

In America the campaign waged by leftist professors and a biased media against soldiering, during the war in Vietnam, continues to take its toll. By contrast, the indoctrination of hatred and a spirit of aggression in the Warsaw Pact countries has reached an all-time high.

On June 13, 1978, Moscow announced that 30,000 front-line Red Army troops with air support will hold maneuvers in the area between West Berlin and the West German border, commencing on July 3. It is by just such a 4th of July celebration that a diversionary operation in the spotlight could be the opening phase of a lightning offensive against the allies from under whom American politicians have pulled the props. Ask President Thieu.

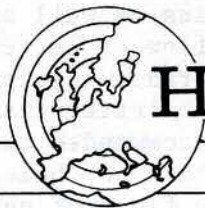
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Asian Communism

Dear Reader:

Let's write a letter this month instead of a report. So many requests for information are descending on our head as events take a turn for the worse in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, this is the only way we can answer all of them. Vietnamese forces are reported invading pro-Peking Cambodia as this is written. Hanoi is merely carrying out the terms of Ho chi Minh's testament which calls for the unification of former French Indo-China under Hanoi rule and eventually the addition of Thailand, Burma and Malaysia to Vietnam's red empire, which will be pro-Moscow. All that remains to be seen is to what extent Peking will take up Moscow's challenge.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT. Thousands of refugees in America and an estimated 250,000 in France were heartsick with anxiety over their families and friends in Vietnam, even before the take-over of all private property and commerce. Now there is the added worry of another war. Trying to find out where friends, parents and loved ones are, or if they are alive, is like peering into the darkness. The refugees who came to America made friends and often married Americans who began to share their sorrows. Your correspondent took an awful beating from 1956 onward when he was writing honest reports on Southeast Asia which time was to prove correct.

The destructive coups d'etat would never have taken place if CIA's man in Saigon, Edward Lansdale, and officials with America behind them had not deposed Vietnam's Emperor in a rigged plebiscite in 1955. The forces which protected Saigon, and the area from north of Saigon to the Cambodian border, and the rice markets of the Mekong delta were destroyed not by communists but deliberately by America, because they did not like the man America was forcing on them. A presumably conservative columnist in Washington, on being asked if H. du B's Reports were reliable, replied: "All the knowledgeable people in Washington say Mr. du Berrier is wrong." What knowledgeable people in Washington? Those tearing out the under-pinnings in Southeast Asia and people hawked as "authorities" because those clearing the way for the reds were their friends?

The famous Colonel Jean Leroy, a Eurasian of French father and Vietnamese mother who ruled like a king over an entire anti-communist province, might have been the anti-communist Vo Nguyen Giap if he had not been submerged by sheer weight of numbers during the French war in Indo-China. Colonel Leroy (author of "Son of the Rice Paddies") was asked by State Department if H. du B.'s book on Vietnam was true. Leroy replied: "Every word of it." But CIA efforts to frame H. du B. and State Department maneuvers to silence him continued. Senator Strom Thurmond's Colonel Corso once blocked an appointment with the excuse, "He (H. du B.) has been taken in by the communists and I couldn't let a man like that see the senator."

Now that it is too late, friends of refugees are writing from all over America asking

for information on how a lost relative can be traced, how a message might be sent to a family in Vietnam, or their departure from there arranged. Word appears to have gone around by letter and word of mouth that since we are in touch with men working to help those still in the three tortured countries as well as those who got out, we might be able to help solve their problems. The flow of letters has reached such a proportion that hours are taken from urgent work to read - decipher would sometimes be a better word - pages of handwritten anguish. Each letter that is answered brings another letter asking if the person or persons recommended can be trusted. The answer is: It is too soon to tell. For the moment we have no choice but to hope that the existing organizations are honest. To handle this flood of queries satisfactorily would require the secretarial staff and stamp budget of Americans for Democratic Action. Inquirers never pause to consider that it costs almost seventy-five cents to send a half-ounce letter to America. Each photocopy requested costs thirty-three cents at this end. One inquirer asked for five as proof that we were quoting someone reliable. None has ever thought to enclose postal reply coupons. Something had to go and the past week's mail has broken the camel's back, which is to say, our postage fund and available time.

THE NEED FOR CAUTION. By writing an open letter for readers to have on hand we are breaking the rule we have tried to impress on everyone who has written us - the necessity of being cautious. European governments attempting to establish trade relations with Hanoi, Phnom Penh or Vientiane do not want to be embarrassed by pro-refugee or pro-resistance movements on their soil. There are subversives in governments and enemy agents are on the lookout for those establishing links with refugees in America. Thai officials want no trouble with Vietnam or Cambodia, consequently the publishing of names might mean expulsion, which could be a question of life or death. French veterans of the war in Indo-China, for whom Edward Lansdale and our press had no word low enough in late 1954, are helping freedom fighters in the countries we have abandoned and they must be protected. For that reason names and addresses will be kept to a minimum in this letter which would never be written if we were able to write you personally. One must bear in mind that a General Association of Vietnamese in France has been set up by Hanoi to compile files on the refugees, their activities, contacts, daily movements and relatives at home. Let us start with a typical case.

A VIETNAMESE IN AMERICA is distraught over the fate of parents. I take time to type a reply giving the address of an organization in Paris. I explain that the French mission in Saigon has to wring every exit visa out of a hostile and corrupt officialdom. It must give priority to Vietnamese with relatives in France or who worked for France in the past. One cannot ask a French official to leave a family to which France has a moral obligation in the hell-hole that is now Vietnam, so that some other family may go to America. Also, it would be foolish to ask a red official in Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) for an exit visa for someone wishing to go the United States. The alternative is to try to get parents' or loved ones to Europe and from there to America. Red tape is the curse of all application-filling in Europe and the affixing of official stamps requires money, numerous visits and lots of time. Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian organizations in exile have no government backing, therefore favors should not be asked of them without making a small donation.

Do not send checks. Foreign banks only accept them for collection and this draws attention to the recipient, whom everyone from enemy agents to tax officials is watching. And do not send registered letters. The best thing to do is ask the organization for instructions. Living expenses for a refugee in Paris and transportation to America must be guaranteed before the slow wheels of liberation can begin to turn. Information on this can be obtained through "Forces de Vietnam Libre" (Forces of Free Vietnam). Better address them as: FVNL, 3, Villa Spontini, Paris 16, France. Attention of Monsieur Nguyen Trung Hau. Other FVNL offices are: P. O. Box 12, DK 2800 Lyngby, Denmark and FVNL.123, rue General Jacques, B-4920 Embourg, Belgium. Whoever you correspond with will be a faceless front for someone higher.

WHAT FRIENDS AND FAMILIES ARE FACING IN VIETNAM. TIME, of October 24, 1969 quoted Senator George McGovern as saying that after talking with Hanoi representatives in Paris he thought they were interested in avoiding reprisals in order to unify the country. What Hanoi officials were doing was con an ambitious demagogue who would feed their line to American voters with a senator's name behind it. A second wave of suicides started in Vietnam on March 23, 1978, when armed cadres moved into every business and shop, listed the contents and carried off the goods. From shops they moved into private homes, stripping rooms in search of jewels, gold or dollars. The going price for a passport jumped to around five pounds of gold for a corrupt official. In the past three months conditions have become infinitely worse. The Vietnamese reds were cunning. There was not the bloody, open slaughter that took place in Cambodia but the results, though slower, have been the same. Some 250,000 Hanoi military who had defected to the South were given wide publicity and photographed at press conferences by Ky Nhan, the AP photographer who turned out to be a Hanoi official all the time. They were left to be executed en masse when we pulled out.

Boat people are pouring out in a suicidal rush that cuts across all social lines in desperate attempts to escape before it becomes impossible. About one boat in ten survives. Imprisoned husbands doomed to forced labor for what remains of their lives beg their wives to get out with their children before it is too late. No risk is too great- no boat too small. About three quarters of a million escaped between late 1975 and early 1976. Now thousands have sunk without a trace because they decided anything was better than life under the communists whom many of them had helped. They thought nothing could be worse than the war they had endured so long. Today they will tell you that being dead is better than being red. In July 1970 Senator McGovern told an audience in Hanover, New Hampshire: "If there is any one dominant threat to our foreign policy it is the negative ideology of anti-communism." It is tragic that Senator McGovern cannot be made to face the refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia with a placard bearing those words hung on this chest. Hundreds of thousands were not too apprehensive when they were told to report for "re-education," bringing with them food for ten days. For most the ten days turned out to be forever, in "re-education camps" which are prisons within prisons. One cannot think of these men today without regretting that Senator Gaylord Nelson is not there to face them.

NEWSWEEK, of June 12, 1972, quoted the senator as saying: "The cold, hard and cruel irony of it is that South Vietnam would have been better off losing to Hanoi than winning with us." Today Senator Nelson is living well and apparently with no pangs of conscience, while thousands of Vietnamese who worked for Hanoi victory are dead or in extermination camps with no hope of ever getting out. The system of surveillance is foolproof, since a pass is necessary to travel from cell to hamlet to village to province. A net of police and secret police is drawn around every conglomeration and village, making escape from a re-education center impossible. Camps are located in the most unhealthy regions of Vietnam and prisoners, deprived of medical care and with insufficient food, are worked to a point where death comes fairly soon. If it does not, there are other ways of getting rid of undesirables.

Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong has said: "You do not think we are going to liberate these people so they can go and join the armed resistance which has already formed in South Vietnam." In reality, the re-education camps are a chain of gulags, camps of extermination. The ordinary prisons are no better. One of the worst is called the "Hilton Hotel" in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Here the list of inmates reads like a Who's Who of the Vietnam Republic. Mr. Tran Van Tuyen, founder of the boy scout movement in Vietnam and past President of the Human and Public Rights Association, died there last October. Father Tuyen Ather Tran Huu Thanh, who led the People's Anti-Corruption Movements for the Restoration of Peace, and Dr. Phan Huey Quat, the former Prime Minister, are being devoured by vermin in Saigon's over-crowded central prison of Chi Hea, an infinitely worse hole than the unwalled prisons which Don Luce and a biased press called tiger cages. Both prisons and re-education camps are dark

holes into which a food parcel, if sent, never arrives. Father Huyen Tru, of the St. Xavier church in Cholon, disappeared into a re-education center on April 8, 1978, and there has been no word of him since.

Professor William S. Turley, of Southern Illinois University, testified before the House Committee on International Relations in June and July 1977, his claim to authority being that he had been in Vietnam as a Ford Foundation professor in the early 70s. He assured the committee that "all but a couple percent of persons who entered the re-education camps have been released and most have been restored to their political rights." Those still held, he said, "are there because by any objective standards they are guilty of criminal acts." By Hanoi's objective standards and the professor's, no doubt. Over in England, Peggy Duff, of the "International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace," (6 Endsleigh Street, London WC1) used Professor Turley's unfounded statement in defense of Hanoi. Peggy is the fat woman with a cigarette drooping from her lip who, with Cora Weiss, of Women's Strike for Peace, tried to make the wives of POWs turn to them if they wanted to correspond with their husbands, so that letters could be used for propaganda. Both Professor Turley and the committee he testified before should know that over 800,000 political prisoners are in Hanoi camps under conditions so brutal that many have begged the government for cyanide capsules. Still, no international organization has protested their treatment and Senator McGovern has never retracted his statement that the refugees who fled Vietnam would have been better off had they remained.

THE FATE OF CAMBODIANS. Mark Frankland wrote in the leftist London OBSERVER, of August 12, 1973: "Cambodians are dying for Saigon and the U.S., not Cambodia." The brutal massacre of 2.5 million Cambodians and the reduction of five million others to the state of animals since Phnom Penh fell provides an example of leftist judgment and integrity. As witness after witness told his story at the International Hearing on Cambodia, in Oslo, from April 21 to 23, 1978, it was impossible not to recall Mark Frankland's pro-Hanoi reports and ask: For whom are the Cambodians dying now? There are no prisons in Cambodia today and all mistakes are fatal. Few Cambodians have reached America, but those who have will be interested in learning that L'ASSOCIATION GENERALE DES KHMERS A L'ETRANGER, at 45-bis, rue des Acacias, Paris 17, is trying to help Cambodians who escaped establish contact with friends and relatives outside the country. His Excellency Nong Kimny, who represented Cambodia at U.N. in the early 60s is in Paris with his family, and so, we are told, is the later ambassador, Mr. Khim Tith. Cambodians in Paris frequent Le Sinago restaurant, at 17, rue Maubeuge, Paris 9, which is run by Mr. Mensoum.

WHO RULES CAMBODIA TODAY? is the question many ask as the Vietnamese drive to add Cambodia to Hanoi's empire gets under way. Two sisters and their husbands are said to hold the life of every Cambodian in their hands. One is Khieu Ponnary, who helped her husband, Pol Pot, seize power from Khieu Samphan. The other sister is Ieng Thirith, the wife of Ieng Sary, Cambodia's Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is a mystery about Pol Pot's rise to power. He and Ieng Sary are said to have been active in communist student groups in Paris in the later 40s, along with Vu Van Thai, the Vietnamese to whom Daniel Ellsberg gave copies of the Pentagon Papers before he gave them to the New York Times. It is also claimed that Pol Pot was formerly known as Salot Sar, but Cambodians who have escaped say that the Chinese assassinated Salot Sar in March 1977 and that Pol Pot is a Chinese who was installed in Salot Sar's place. The same Cambodians claim that Ieng Sary is a renegade Vietnamese and that it is to prevent the spotlight being turned on these two men and their wives that the dread Angka Loeu - "the Organization" which rules Cambodia - remains so mysterious.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, meanwhile, tends his garden under close guard in a small house outside Phnom Penh. From time to time he is hauled out to make an announcement or an appeal for support of the Angka Loeu when the two leaders and their wives need him. A New York Times story filed in Hong Kong on September 29, 1977, quoted Pol Pot as telling Chinese leaders that Cambodia is thriving. Before taking that report too

seriously, let us remember that it was written by Fox Butterfield, the grandson of Cyrus Eaton and one of the compilers of the Pentagon Papers story for the New York Times. Butterfield and his grandfather did much to make Cambodia what it is.

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS. A number of groups have formed, one of which is the National Front of Khmer Liberation (FNLK), the military wing of the "National Government of Khmer Liberation (GNLK), most of whose members use assumed names. One guerrilla force in Cambodia uses the initials PUPNK and is said to be led by a Cambodian known as San Van Soriavong, Andre. A photograph of PUPNK members, mostly in their late teens and brandishing arms in what they call a "free zone," reached your correspondent on June 21. San Van Soriavong is third Vice President of the FNLK in charge of foreign affairs and is constantly pleading for arms and financial support, which no private citizens in the West can possibly provide. His mail address is: Care of Mademoiselle Somehit Soudsenpom. 202/3 Rd. Namwat, Prasit Surin, Thailand, an identity which Cambodians can deny if the police come instead of the mailman. Thai officialdom is probably a greater threat to Cambodian leaders in Thailand than Pol Pot's teams of killers, since the Thais are doing everything possible to avoid trouble with their red neighbors. Many of the Cambodian raids into Thailand have been guided by red Thai students whom Admiral Sa-ngad Chaloryu ran out of Thammasat University in October 1976.

VIETNAM'S INVASION OF CAMBODIA began around June 15 with nine mixed divisions of infantry, tanks and artillery, armed with materiel which the Americans left behind. The elite Gold Star division had only recently been moved down from the north to spearhead the reported force of 60,000 men being thrown against the Khmers. This may be the beginning of the third war of Indochina. It is also a showdown between Russia and China and unless Peking throws everything she has behind her client state, Cambodia, the result will be a loss of face tantamount to surrender. If she does come in she will have to go all the way and no one believes for a moment that Red China is ready for a test of strength. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, head of the Russian General Staff, arrived in Outer Mongolia on June 12, two days before the Vietnamese drive started, to inspect Russia's missile bases and three permanent divisions on China's northern border. Poh Wan Island, off Haiphong, is being turned into a Russian airbase, and Camranh Bay, which America made the most important air and naval installation in Southeast Asia, is swarming with Russian engineers.

THE VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVE WAS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME. When Cyrus Vance and Averell Harriman were negotiating America's "peace with honor" in Paris Senator McGovern had called Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky a "Vietnamese Benedict Arnold who sold out to the French," because he did not fight for Ho chi Minh. Yet, every authority on Indo China in the world knew that Ho chi Minh's testament called for the unification of all French Indo-China under Hanoi, and the takeover of Burma, Thailand and Malaysia. A red empire was to be formed around the Indo-China which Roosevelt told Stalin, at Teheran, he was going to liberate. An example of red logic was provided by Jean Lacouture, the leftist French writer on Southeast Asia, at the International Hearing on Cambodia. Lacouture saw nothing wrong with Hanoi's colonization of Cambodia and Laos. He said: "Abraham Lincoln refused to let the South secede. Why should Hanoi let Cambodia and Laos remain independent?" As though the subjugation of two distinct countries with their own cultures, languages and Kings had anything in common with the maintenance of a long established union in America. The only organization now protesting against Hanoi atrocities and plans for the conquest of Southeast Asia is in Paris.

THE "COMITE KHMERO-LAO-VIETNAMIEN POUR LA DEFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME," or Khmer-Lao-Vietnamese Committee for the Rights of Man, is at 51-53, rue du Faubourg Saint Denis, Paris 10, which publishes a monthly report in French called "LETTRE DU MEKONG."

Laos has already expelled French diplomats because Paris permits the refugees' activities, and has threatened to hold the French ambassador responsible if French permissiveness continues. The above committee is headed by Prince Thomico Sisowath,

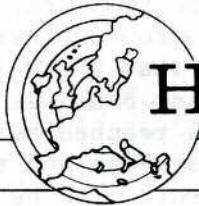
of Cambodia, Prince Mangkra Souvannaphouma, of Laos, and Mr. Vo Van Ai, of Vietnam. At their press conference in Paris on May 29, 1977, Mr. Doan Van Toai, who organized student disorder against President Thieu when the war was being fought, said that many of the 800,000 Vietnamese prisoners dying in secret re-education camps in the jungle had been former opposers of the war like himself. Doan bribed his way out in May of 1978 and plans to publish the names of leading members of the opposition who aided Hanoi but have disappeared into the jungle re-education centers. Meanwhile more and more books are becoming available, most of which will never be translated in English.

"MURDER OF A GENTLE LAND," by John Barron and Anthony Paul, is undoubtedly the best book published on Cambodia in America to date. Americans who read French should order "DE SAND ET DES LARMES" direct from the author, Mr. Bernard Hamel, 68, rue de Cevennes, Paris 15. (\$16 including postage). Dennis Warner's book, "NOT WITH GUNS ALONE," may be ordered through Hatchard's Bookstore, 187 Piccadilly, London W1V 9DA, for \$13, including mailing. Brigitte Friang's "LA MOUSSON DE LA LIBERTE" is the true story of Tran Duc, who after a thorough job of brainwashing at Columbia University went home to join the Vietcong. When he escaped he brought with him his day-to-day journal which Brigitte Friang, a leftist journalist who was also disillusioned, helped him prepare for publication. The French Bookstore, Rockefeller Center, New York, should have it. As regards lovely little Laos, Prince Mangkra Souvannaphouma's "L'AGONIE DU LAOS" is one of the best books on a red takeover ever written. An autographed copy may be ordered from: H.H. Prince Mangkra Souvannaphouma, 8, rue Carrier-Belleuse, Paris 15, for \$16, including mailing. Our former allies, the Meo hill tribesmen whom we abandoned, continued to fight after we pulled out but at last they have been driven from their strongholds by bombing, heavy artillery and napalm. Resistance collapsed when Vietnamese and Pathet Lao reds poisoned their water. Now they are crossing the Mekong in frail boats and rafts and even clinging to pieces of timber, to join the some 85,000 unwelcome Laotians already in Thailand. Laity and Clergy Concerned has made no clamor against napalm on their behalf nor admitted that all Laos has been turned into a forced labor camp in the name of re-education.

MADAME NHU, IN HER LUXURIOUS APARTMENT at 24 Avenue de Suffren, in Paris, is untouched by this suffering and has done nothing to help the organizations working to get members of divided families out of the hands of the red monsters she described as "nationalists" in 1966. Paris spreads out in a beautiful panorama from the terrace of the eleventh floor penthouse of the same building, which Madame Nhu owns and rents to an executive of I.B.M. Along with the two luxurious apartments in Paris, Madame Nhu has the Villa La Lucia Serena, on the Via di Tregoria, in Rome, which the wife of the I.B.M. executive has had the use of in return for putting Madame Nhu's latest self-serving book in good English. The Americans Madame Nhu duped have probably taken up someone else by now, the Young Americans for Freedom students who paid her hotel bill, the woman in Dallas who put her up in her guest house and the well-meaning housewife in Kingston, N.C., who thought any honest report on Madame Nhu was dictated by "blind hate." As for leftist press and TV and all the professors and students and clergymen who worked for Hanoi victory but have not had to suffer the consequences of their acts, perhaps the words of Lucien Bodard in his book, "L'Enlissement," will destroy at least one corner of ignorance in retrospect. Bodard, himself half Chinese, knew Asians and he wrote: "In reality, these partisans have no opinion. They obey. They serve the Viets as well as if they were one of them. In Asia the individuals do not count, they have really no personal convictions, they have barely a name. There is only one reality: The apparatus of domination which happens to be over them, whether it is colonialism, communism, confucianism, the mandarins, the warlords or the political commissars. The man is never free. If the power which controls him collapses, he falls automatically under the one that succeeds it." Bodard might have added that every change which the West has brought since World War II has been for the worse in those places Roosevelt was determined to liberate and the kingdoms other unrestrained Americans decided to turn into republics.

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A story making the rounds in European financial circles has it that President Carter sat at dinner next to a European central banker visiting Washington. Carter complained bitterly of Europe's determination to sell the dollar short. "Why," said he, "if I were not President of the United States I would invest all the money I have in the dollar and Wall Street." "In that case," the banker replied, "so would I." True or not, it expresses the nearly unanimous feelings in European banking circles as storm clouds gather which bode ill for ships without experienced and unmanipulated men at the helms.

THE MID-SEPTEMBER MEETING AT CAMP DAVID was hailed as a personal triumph for the President. Gerald Rafshoon and Stuart Eizenstat played it for all it was worth to refurbish his fading image. The truth of the matter is, the blow-up will come before 1980 and when it does the hollowness of the Camp David performance may be as fatal for Carter as for Sadat.

Neither Menachem Begin nor the religious fanatics of Gush Emunim, who want Jerusalem and Arab land as well as peace, have yet realized that as far as the Israel-Arab quarrel is concerned, time is working for the Arabs. But there are greater dangers now than Israel's feud with Egypt.

The moment the meeting was over an argument began over whether Begin had promised that no more settlements would be built on occupied land during the five-year transition period for the building of a Palestine state, or for the three months needed for negotiating an Egyptian-Israeli accord. Sadat left the United States on Wednesday, September 20, to proceed home via Morocco. Begin stayed behind to address Jewish meetings and consolidate his support in America. Carter was not pleased that Begin was going over his head.

Saudi Arabia and the emirs of the oil-producing states continued to get rid of their glut of dollars by buying property and making investments in America where, by now, if they ever decide to pull out together the entire market will collapse. The Saudis and Jordan's King Hussein know that the danger is not in anything Israel or Egypt might do. The big threat is from forces over which neither Carter nor his two guests at Camp David have the slightest control.

One is the hard-line Arab "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" - Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Libya and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Syria's President Hafez al-Assad demands the return of the Golan heights. Algeria, far enough from the fighting that she has never been hit, is a bigger threat than the Israelis realize, yet it was support from international labor and America that won Algeria her independence from France. South Yemen's capital of Aden is Russia's depot and staging point for a drive in any direction. On South Yemen's island of Socotra the terrorists of tomorrow are being trained in secret camps. Libya provides the money

and the PLO the manpower pool. They will lead domestic terrorists in the west.

BEGIN'S AGREEMENT TO REMOVE SETTLEMENTS FROM SINAI ELATED THE EGYPTIANS. Sinai is the Egyptian territory on the east bank of the Suez, running up to Israel's western border. The Gaza strip juts into Israel from northern Sinai, along the Mediterranean. Carter and Sadat understood Begin to say that the agreement freezing settlements in the Gaza strip and the occupied Jordan West Bank was for the five-year transition of sovereignty period. Begin, the moment he reached home, announced that new settlers will be sent into the occupied Jordan West Bank and the Gaza strip by the thousands in the next five years, that new settlements will be established and the old ones enlarged. The Moslem half of Jerusalem, he promised, will never be surrendered.

From that moment everything Carter thought he had achieved at Camp David went up in smoke. King Hussein was furious; Assad and the hard-liners charged that Sadat had been rolled or that he had sold them out as soon as he got what he wanted, the evacuation of Sinai.

Mr. Gordon Brook-Shepherd wrote in the London Sunday Telegraph, of August 27: "His (Mr. Begin's) blinkers are made up of the two covers of the Old Testament. Of all the many obstacles to a Middle-East settlement, the single one which at the moment is both the most dangerous and the least necessary is Menachem Begin's determination to hang on to the occupied West Bank of Palestinian Jordan; not because he needs every inch of it as a strategic buffer to protect Israel but because he craves every fly-blown grain of its sand as resting on the ancient biblical lands of Judea and Samaria." While Begin refused to yield what was necessary for peace and the Arabs refused to accept anything less, the real danger to Israel and the West was elsewhere.

ALL, INCLUDING CARTER, ARE MISSING THE VITAL POINT. Both Israel and the Arabs are encircled. In the south Russia has penetrated the horn of Africa and the Cubans hold Ethiopia. Aden is one monster fuel tank and stocking point of arms. East Germans are the masters of South Yemen. The Sudan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are at Moscow's mercy. Afghanistan's coup d'etat in the north was part of a pattern. It brought the north end of the Russian pincers to the Iranian border. Overnight the problem of Russian containment in her march towards the vital oil fields and the Gulf became all-important.

ONLY THE SHAH STANDS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN BEAR AND THE VITAL OIL FIELDS. It is he who took over protection of the Gulf with its rich Emirates. President Carter pressured the Shah into loosening his grip as a gesture to America's ideas on human rights. The Shah's external enemies exploited the gesture as weakness and disorder started.

In 1977-78 Iran appropriated \$9,600 million in arms to block the Russian advance. Some 15 thousand Americans are training his 400,000-man army. A coup in Iran similar to the one Moscow put over in Afghanistan could undo everything the Shah has accomplished and Iran's wealth of materiel would fall into Russian hands along with Saudi Arabia, the oil Emirates and the vital waterway of the Gulf. Israel gets 80% of her oil supplies from Iran. In August 1978 America imported eight million barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia and the other oil producers of the Middle East. In September the shipments increased. This winter they will go even higher. If the Shah falls, for both the pro-western Arab states and Israel it will be an academic question whether Begin promised to cease building settlements for three months or five years. So much for the Middle East.

IN EUROPE THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL THREATS ARE GROWING. If Russian armies were to march tomorrow, hard-line communists and soft-line socialists - Eurocommunists if you will - would paralyze France and Italy. America set the mode in making it permissible to be anti-Russian but an "extremist" if one is anti-communist.

In most of the countries of Western Europe Communist Parties are working for popular front alliances with socialists, using Eurosocialism, Eurocommunism, or the argument of "interdependence" with red regimes, as suits the occasion. The proliferation of "Peace Fronts" is evidence that the communists, with Lenin as their archetype, regard war as the midwife to revolution and their own rise to power, proclaiming the while that war is only conceivable as a result of American aggression.

In Germany, the left wing of the Socialist Democrat Party is already pushing towards neutralism in exchange for some kind of an agreement with Moscow on re-unification with her eastern half. The extent of Turkey's alienation by the arms embargo which American congressmen imposed for the sake of Greek votes is impossible to calculate. In September the foreign ministers of the Common Market nine met in Bonn to discuss a force of their own capable of strengthening the peace-keeping mission of U.N. This was nothing but another name for the European Defense Force which Common Market leaders rejected as premature in 1954. Today the Common Market has become socialist, and it is acceptable as a means of escaping from American command of NATO.

SUCH WAS THE WORLD SITUATION as our slanted media assured trusting readers that American initiative had eliminated the possibility of war between Israel and the Arabs, and that what foreigners think about the value of the dollar is unimportant.

LET US TAKE A LOOK AT THE DOLLAR. That for months it has been plummeting on every market of the world because surfeited dollar-holders were trying to get rid of them left the average American unconcerned. He neither realized nor cared that his country has gone down the economic ladder because he was constantly assured that cheap dollars will bring a windfall in exports.

Now the truth has begun to hit home, even to a cushioned President listening to the last adviser. The seven and a half million Americans who go abroad each year are not happy about it. Devaluation is pushing up the rate of inflation (now running at a disturbing 7½%). Robert Strange McNamara, of the World Bank, was able to raise his tax-free salary from \$60,000 to \$78,000 a year, but the average citizen is helpless.

Japanese and Arabs are using their cheap dollars to buy up American properties and businesses. If either were to suddenly decide to unload it would touch off a crisis that would shake America. Refuge in the Common Market would then be presented as a life preserver. In foreign eyes a weak dollar means a weak America, and pieces of printed paper with neither gold nor silver behind them are not even IOUs. One theory holds that the dollar was deliberately put in this position to advance the policy of "scarcity" which will reduce the American standard of living and eventually lead to a merging of the dollar with an international currency controlled by a single treasury.

On September 18, 1978, Finance Ministers of the European Economic Community, or Common Market, met in Brussels to plan a European Monetary Union (EMU) backed by a common fund. The EMU would serve as a rival to the International Monetary Fund. European nations would put their appropriations in the EMU instead of the IMF and it would be to the EMU that nations with balance of payments problems would turn. This would leave America holding the IMF, with only poor credit nations as partners and clients. Out of the EMU, if all goes as planned, a European Monetary System (EMS) will evolve with its supra-national treasury. This raises the question that perhaps the dollar was deliberately hammered down to make merging with the EMS the alternative to insolvency.

Mr. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, is president of the little-publicized "European Popular Party", the party without borders, within the Common Market. On September 22 he announced in Tokyo that the reformed world monetary system will operate under three separate currency zones: One for the dollar, one for the yen, and one for the Common Market's "European Currency Unit (ECU)". "An internal monetary fund" - note that he did not say international, since national boundaries would cease to

exist - "would then base its policies on the three monetary zones." This marriage of the dollar, the yen and the ECU is nothing but a Trilateral Commission currency system designed to bring America and Japan closer to full membership. At present the IMF meets once a year for talks between lenders and borrowers. The heads of government of the seven richest nations of the world meet yearly also and the Finance Ministers of the Common Market hold a monthly conference which fixes acceptance of the dollar only on their terms. Gradually the net around the dollar is tightening. The fate of our printing press money can be decided by events in the Middle East or a war of color in Rhodesia and South Africa.

ANDREW YOUNG AND OUR PRESS still advance the thesis that Rhodesia will be orderly and a friend of the West if Joshua Nkomo's 12,000 Russian-trained warriors are permitted to march out of Zambia and help Robert Mugabe and his Cubans wipe out the whites. Nkomo and Mugabe will then fight it out between each other and the winner will offer Andrew Young friendship and gratitude if he will see that America helps them over the next hurdle: the destruction of South Africa.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA IS NOT A MATTER OF BLACK AND WHITE. A population of 26 million is divided into four groups: a million Indians, two and a half million of mixed races, some five million whites speaking Afrikaans or English, and 17.5 million blacks divided into nine distinct peoples, each with its own language, traditions and scores to settle with the other eight. Intertribal extermination would be their fate. When the first settlers arrived 300 years ago the land was empty, so the only justification for black claims, kept at fever pitch by outside whites, is that the continent is black. At stake are the sea lanes and raw materials vital to the West's survival, but our leaders in Washington and a media which molds opinion by alternating between suppression of facts or attacking them has learned nothing. In 1945 America created, armed and incited a communist force in Indo-China, in the name of anti-colonialism. Today colonialism has been supplanted by something infinitely worse, and which is not likely to pass.

THE PROBLEMS WE HAVE MENTIONED ARE ONLY A FEW OF THOSE FACING AMERICA. Never in our history has the fate of America been so contingent on the decisions of an intelligent congress. Instead, America is governed by a one-world-minded group working through an ineffective President whose power is contingent on the election of obedient congressmen. Since World War II this machine has brought our economy and our security as a nation to their present levels. The best example, for Europeans, of how such a situation is perpetuated would be a documentary on the recent congressional primary elections in the President's own state.

THE CARTER ORGANIZATION HAD ONE OBJECTIVE: It was not to elect a man fit for the job but to get the intelligent and informed incumbent of Georgia's 7th district out. The 7th district runs from the northwest corner of Atlanta to the borders of Alabama and Tennessee. The man standing in the way was the Honorable Larry P. McDonald, a member of the Armed Services Committee and the two sub-committees: Research and Development, and Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials. Precisely the committees on which survival depends. A man who for years has done his homework and become an authority on economics. On the basis of knowledge available to him as a member of the above committees, McDonald voted for the neutron bomb, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, a defense more than equal to the threat, and a balanced budget within four years. He was for retention of the Panama Canal, which President Carter promised in his campaign. With NATO disintegrating, Turkey no longer sure, the Middle East a powder-keg, Africa almost completely in the Soviet bloc, and Italy's communists only prevented from seizing power because Moscow did not want to frighten France, Spain and Portugal, the congressman retained a foreign affairs specialist on his staff.

THE CAMPAIGN TO OUST ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MEN IN CONGRESS started in May with an attack by the President's oldest son, Jack, at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in the congressman's own district. Jack called for McDonald's defeat because "he won't

support my daddy's programs." Three candidates opposed McDonald in the August 8 primary but Mr. Smith Foster, a man who had made a fortune in rug factory deals, over some of which court cases were pending, was chosen by the Atlanta press and the Carter machine. A choice more insulting to the intelligence of Georgian voters could hardly be imagined. Endorsing him was tantamount to the Atlanta Constitution's saying: "You readers are a bunch of yokels and we can count on you to vote for this oaf if we tell you to."

A stranger to American politics would find it hard to understand why supposedly intelligent owners of newspapers should throw their weight behind an ignorant lout when their real interests were represented by his opponent. That a biased columnist should occasionally call an anti-communist a radical is understandable. Or that a third-rate art student taken on as a cartoonist should give outlet to his feelings by making the handsomest man in congress look like a Frankenstein. But why did the Atlanta Constitution and Journal - both under the same ownership - continue such a barrage day after day? It could not have been stupidity. Was it money? Or pressures newspaper-readers who think they are getting news know nothing of? How would the publishers have gotten out from under if their ignorant candidate had been sent to the House of Representatives?

A torrent of leftist propaganda from Smith Foster and the press charged that McDonald and his staff, by supporting patriotism and the constitution, were "little more than professional propagandists". Above all, McDonald had to be cut off from his source of foreign information. A foreign affairs writer must of necessity spend a great deal of time traveling, so to court the leftist vote, the next scream was that McDonald's watchdog on the world scene was a "writer for international radical publications.... in the gambling capital of Monte Carlo." No report by the writer could have been quoted which events had not proven valid, but the yelping continued: "McDonald is paying thousands of our tax dollars each year to develop propaganda for international radical groups." Read: anti-communist, pro-American. The actual sum paid to the information source Foster and the Atlanta press were out to isolate came to less than a hundred dollars a week, after deductions.

In a TV debate Foster declared that he never made a statement which he and his staff had not checked thoroughly. Then he told the press: "He (McDonald) refuses to spend a dime on the 7th district and apparently feels it is more important to send the dollars to the gambling tables and beaches of Europe's finest Mediterranean resort." Meaning, to a man who has done nothing but cover international affairs for nearly 30 years and never goes near a casino. This writer approached Mr. Foster at a meeting in Vining, Georgia, on the evening of July 31 and asked: "What right have you to infer that I am a gambler? You made not the slightest attempt to find out what I do. You know that Congressman McDonald is a member of the Armed Services Committee. NATO is cracking and Europe is approaching a crisis. It is essential that the congressman have an experienced observer ready to go where he is needed. As a base, Monte Carlo is half as expensive as London, Paris or Geneva. Besides, Monte Carlo is rapidly rivaling Geneva as a site for the big international conferences." The candidate for the House of Representatives backed by the Atlanta Constitution and Journal replied: "What's them things? We don't know about them things down here."

"When you pictured a man who works seven days a week as living high in a famous resort, you were playing the shoddiest of all politics - the politics of envy," I continued. "You were also morally dishonest by making statements you knew nothing about." Smith Foster replied with a torrent of foul-mouthed obscenities in which a term for the excrement of a bull figured prominently, as he cut the conversation and turned away. Two days later the Atlanta Journal editorialized: "He (Smith Foster) is quick-witted and speaks with the soft rolling flavor of the mountains that reminds one of a modern-day Davy Crockett."

Letters in the envelopes of charitable organizations went to everyone on organized labor's mailing list telling labor's men to vote for Foster. The press remained mum and continued to foist Foster off as the true conservative. All of Georgia's congressmen but McDonald were herded together for a picture with the capitol in the background. Night after night the rigged photograph appeared on TV screens with Foster's voice, in a speech some hired writer had undoubtedly cleaned up: "Here are your congressmen in Washington, but where is our man from the 7th district? As usual, he is absent." McDonald's attendance record runs at a steady 99.1%. What Foster's would be is conjectural. Gun owners were reassured but not those who want qualified representatives when Constitution columnist, Bill Shipp, wrote on August 4 that Foster had spent more time hunting and fishing than Larry McDonald ever thought about. While Foster was hunting and fishing McDonald was doing his homework.

By August 14 Foster had out-spent McDonald by well over \$50,000, but the bad cartoonist on the Atlanta Constitution worked the theme of out-of-state Brink's truckdrivers asking the way to the McDonald campaign headquarters until it wore thin. On August 5, Baldy, the cartoonist, depicted McDonald as a brainless monster trembling with fear while Foster, attractive and grinning, lurked in the wings in a coonskin cap. The following morning Larry was a blank-eyed idiot running from the John Birch Society to the Congressional Record, over the caption: "Copy Boy". On August 12 Baldy had a tape-recorder band going in one of Larry's ears and coming out the other, presumably an inference that one of the most articulate men in the House does not have an original idea in his head. By August 25, Baldy was down to drawing McDonald as a robot with so many directing plugs from Texas Oil, ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action), the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan running into him, there was no plug-in for his own constituents. (McDonald has never had any connection with the KKK.) The next day Baldy had a padlocked iron band around McDonald's head and a stupid look on his subject's face while a reporter, microphone in hand, complained: "I am still trying to get through to Larry McDonald." So the campaign ran its course. Atlanta Constitution columnist, Bill Shipp, sneered at McDonald's "French-talking fellow...that red-catcher...trying to track down communists lurking in the casino," on August 3. But Shipp gave that "fancy fellow", as he called him, some dignity by exaggerating his pay. A leit motif in Shipp's columns as in the other slanted writings was McDonald's membership in the John Birch Society and a charge that the congressman had spent half a million dollars "inserting rubbish in the Congressional Record." The natural law of diminishing returns should have brought about the end of attacks on the John Birch Society a long time ago and would have if the press which has brought America steadily downhill since the end of World War II had not maintained the offensive. The object is to frighten Americans out of finding out what the John Birch Society stands for and joining it.

As for the Congressional Record insertions which Shipp regards as rubbish, Shipp was writing rubbish for a public which never sees the Congressional Record. He himself probably only sees it rarely. McDonald's insertion of Patrick J. Buchanan's column, "How Harvard Fought the War it Launched", in the Record of July 26, 1976, was important enough to be syndicated by Buchanan's editors but Shipp would call it rubbish. Viewed in its proper perspective the run-off campaign in Atlanta was a sad thing to watch. When McDonald observed that some members of the Church of Christ and the Presbyterian Church, like members of other church groups, had helped Hanoi, thus making the present tragedy in Southeast Asia possible, Foster, with his lack of verbal precision, twisted it into a play for the church vote by saying McDonald had called them communists. Following the run-off vote on August 29, Foster announced that he is out of politics but ready to support Jack Carter, the President's son, in 1980. That is the prospect we are facing as the problems we touched on at the beginning of this report loom on the horizon.

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A dollar come to judgment

H. DU B. REPORT of September 1971 was headed: "THE DOLLAR - LINC-PIN OF THE WORLD CURRENCY SYSTEM." Until the previous month that had been the dollar's role. Then came President Nixon's announcement on August 15, 1971, that foreign nations could no longer convert their dollar holdings into gold and those who had been working for years to destroy the dollar's position as the reserve currency of the world had their victory. For America it was the first of a series of follow-up punches - Vietnam and Watergate - which were to prepare a groggy country for further surrenders. Gold, realistically valued, is the only basis for a viable and honest international monetary system. Freeing gold from its ludicrously low level would have provided the free world with liquid reserves to finance its growing production and trade. At the same time it would have maintained the discipline which the gold system imposed on bankers. But this was not what the men determined to demonetize the yellow metal and destroy confidence in the dollar wanted. The Nixon announcement of August 15, 1971, was a bold move to make the American public approve of his ending the convertibility of the dollar without any thought for the consequences. It cleared the way for the creation of an entirely new monetary system which only destruction of confidence in the dollar could make possible.

THERE WAS NO OPEN STRUGGLE between defenders of the dollar and those out to deprive it of metal backing, because the public was apathetic and the mass media were with the regional one-worlders who saw undermining of the nation's money as the first step towards undermining its sovereignty. To express it another way: Progress towards a socialist money must precede progress towards a socialist world. The story of the descent of the dollar from linch-pin of the world currency system to open discussion of its merging with the monies of a superstate with a single treasury is a story of treason from beginning to end.

ON JUNE 5, 1933, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT freed the dollar from the gold standard which had provided its stability since 1749. On the flip of a coin he set the new gold price at \$35 an ounce and denied Americans one of the rights of a free people, the right to buy and own gold. It was a right which permitted Frenchmen who had invested in gold before World War I to save all of their capital. One of the best arguments for returning to the gold standard as a means of blocking inflation and stabilizing western society is to be found in "THE REIGNING ERROR - THE CRISIS OF THE WORLD", written by Mr. Rees-Mogg, the editor of the London TIMES, in 1974.

Mr. Rees-Mogg's theme is that social discipline on a firm spiritual foundation requires stable money values as a base. For stable money is associated with respect for laws in general and the present instability of money is the latest symptom of the loosening of behavior restraints, he wrote. His blind spot was that he saw no evidence of conspiracy. He declared that return to the gold standard would make the major currencies convertible at a fixed price which would not be expected to change. It would reduce the temptation of governments to print more and more money and so debase their currencies. "For," he added, "inflation has destroyed more governments than any other force except war....."

It is the great divider of societies." Never for a moment did he see that currencies were being debased deliberately and plans made for the destruction of governments through inflation, so that the new monetary system destined to be introduced in January 1979 could be born, and later a new basket of nations reduced to province status.

ROOSEVELT'S ABROGATION OF THE GOLD STANDARD marked the end of an era in which the principles and practices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) had reigned supreme. The BIS was established in Basel, Switzerland in 1920 to restore the economies which World War I had ruined. It provided machinery for settling debts accumulated by nations whose currencies had lost any yardstick of value. The currencies of impoverished nations were readjusted to the gold standard and a system of hard currency was installed to halt the debauching of national monies and the spread of demoralizing inflation. The monthly meetings of world bankers in the Central Bahnhof-Platz, in Basel, were secretive affairs lest rumors touch off a panic movement of currencies. Britain's devaluation of the pound in 1931 and Roosevelt's flip of a coin in 1933 were forerunners of events which with World War II were to destroy the stable world we knew.

IN BRETTON WOODS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, thirteen hundred government officials, bankers and legislators met in July 1944 to approve a new monetary system drawn up by John Maynard Keynes, a British homosexual who, if not an outright communist, was at least a Fabian socialist, and Harry Dexter White, who saved American communists a scandal by dying before he could be arrested as a Soviet spy. Many of our troubles today can be traced to Lord Keynes' success in selling deficit spending and the fact that the Bretton Woods accord was dependent on the agreement of only these two men.

The Bretton Woods meeting lasted three weeks. It was really a United Nations monetary and financial conference and out of it came the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, better known as the World Bank. The IMF was capitalized at \$8.8 billion with the U.S. putting up one-third and the member nations contributing in gold, dollars and their own currencies. The idea was that stability and trade would be stimulated by permitting hard-up nations to draw out all the gold they had put in, plus twice that amount in their own currencies when necessary. The World Bank was capitalized at \$9.1 billion with the U.S. again stuck for a third. Russia sat in on the talks but refused to join or contribute to either body. A flood of high-sounding words assured Americans that World Bank loans would be confined to individuals and countries whose projects were economically sound but who were unable to acquire private loans at reasonable rates.

Actually, the World Bank became a sieve into which hard-working nations poured money for the leaders of nations referred to as "developing" because they were sliding backwards, and the one-way stream of handouts could only by a way-out reach of hypocrisy be considered "loans". The present President of the World Bank is Mr. Robert McNamara, appointed to that post because of his spectacular success at depriving the potential winner of its victory in Vietnam. His recent contribution to inflation was to raise his tax-free salary from \$60,000 a year to \$78,000. Lord Keynes declared when the IMF and the World Bank were formed: "I am greatly encouraged by the critical, skeptical and even carping spirit in which our proceedings have been watched in the outside world. How much better that our projects should begin in disillusion than that they should end in it."

THE NEW AND AWE-INSPIRING WITCH-DOCTORS OF FINANCE dared not move too quickly. Those who held that gold is to money what the system of weights and measures is to solids were mollified by the promise that gold would still be used in settling international debts but the dollar, then backed by 57% of the free world's gold, would be the key currency and considered as good as gold. Thus the dollar succeeded Britain's declining pound as the reserve currency of the world, which foreign central banks would hold as a "vehicle currency" to finance trade, and serve as the medium for long-term loans.

If we are going to be honest about it, however, let us face it: In the minds of those out to destroy national sovereignty and create a single government over an ever-expanding package of states, acceptance of the dollar as the world's reserve currency was a temporary phase. After the demonetization of gold the dollar, with nothing behind it, would be reduced in value until its holders would happily accept a monetary system over which they would have no control. A new vocabulary was invented by those bringing their own economic evolution about. Borrowings became referred to as drawings, which did not commit the borrower to pay anything back. Repayments of debts are now "repurchases". Credit lines are "stand-by arrangements", and in the new mumbo-jumbo, countries in financial straits are "in fundamental disequilibrium".

TO BRIDGE THE STEP FROM GOLD TO PAPER, "Special Drawing Rights", or SDR's, were invented. SDR's were referred to as "paper gold" and became a sort of credit-card system for nations, a step on the international scale towards the moneyless world in which individuals will carry no cash but will pay for everything through computerized drawing rights on a bank. In settling international debts or making loans, the SDR's "paper gold" bond was worth 1-35th of a troy ounce of gold, which at that time was a dollar. As the value of gold rose and confidence in the dollar was destroyed, the value of the SDR bond was first altered and then, in July 1974, based on what was called "a basket of 16 different currencies." Like it or not, Americans were on their way to the supra-national currency in which their dollar will first be merged and eventually eliminated.

SEVEN MONTHS AFTER LORD KEYNES AND HARRY DEXTER WHITE set their Bretton Woods monetary machines in motion without so much as a by-your-leave of the American public, an American OSS Major named Paul Helliwell gave 20,000 cartridges and some arms to a known Moscow-trained revolutionary in Southern China, on the other side of the world, and the military war was started against France, our ally, which was to lead to the destruction of America's acknowledged leadership of the free world. Parallel with that military war in Asia was the economic one in Europe and at home in which our national treasure was thrown to the winds with the end beneficiary being Soviet Russia.

THE MARSHALL PLAN drew labor organizers like sugar draws flies. 1946 found the evil genius of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Jay Lovestone, former secretary-general of the Communist Party USA, handling American intelligence operations in Paris as an officer of the Research and Analysis Branch of the U.S. State Department. Across Europe and in Africa, Lovestone and his friend, Irving Brown, with their hands in the Marshall plan trough, set up labor unions which were to provide foot soldiers for marxist parties. Revolts were fomented in our allies' colonies while the spiral of inflation was fanned in nations by inciting strikes for higher wages with no accompanying increases in production.

The New York World Telegram of October 23, 1947, accorded five lines to Herbert Hoover's warning: "The United States is over-exporting its resources and cannot continue its present rate of foreign gifts and loans without further evil consequences to our stability." (H. du B. Report, April 1968) These were the years when America's uncontrolled profligacy financed forces which were to become monsters and tier upon tier of parasitic agencies at home drained our treasury. In 1947 Mr. Thomas Braden, the man who decreed that CIA would work only with and for the international "non-communist left", the haven for socialists about to become communists and communists who say they are socialists, gave Irving Brown the money to organize FORCE OUVRIERE, a labor union for exerting pressure in France. Then FRANCE-U.S.A. had to be financed to propagate the personality cult of Irving Brown and serve as a link between French labor unions and American. Low-rate tours to America were organized so that Senator Fulbright could tell French labor leaders what to do.

1947 WAS A CRITICAL YEAR IN AMERICA'S DOWNHILL COURSE. Robert Murphy, the wartime sower of later revolts in North Africa, was our ambassador to Belgium where his friend, Paul-Henry Spaak, was known as Mr. Socialist. Mr. Averell Harriman, the ubiquitous

forerunner of disaster, was our envoy to Britain. Harriman who had saved the Russian revolution in 1920 and been our bomber-providing ambassador to Moscow during World War II. The man who bullied Prince Souvanna Phouma into taking Laos' "red prince" into his government in the '60s, who helped negotiate the sellout of Vietnam at the negotiating table in Paris and who, in late 1972, cleared the way for an unknown named Jimmy Carter to pass from America's old wartime OSS leftist, Milton Katz, to Paul Warnke, to Zbigniew Brzezinski to Nelson Rockefeller and via the Trilateral Commission to the Presidency.

While operations for the Marshall Plan were being drawn up at Harvard on June 5, 1947, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Murphy were arranging for the British one-worlder, Duncan Sandys, and Joseph Retinger, a Pole who had been sponging on the world all his life (see H. du B. Report, April 1972) to take a trip to West Germany. They needed money for the "European Movement" which Sandys had organized to work for the packaging of Western Europe into one superstate. Mr. John McCloy, America's High Commissioner to Germany, was holding millions of dollars in counterpart funds, which is to say European printing-press money which America had accepted for Marshall Plan goods but had agreed not to try to exchange for hard currency. It was a simple transaction. McCloy gave Sandys and Retinger all the money they needed. Thus the Marshall Plan financed the formation of the European Common Market, which in January 1979 is slated to launch the new currency which will eventually replace our intentionally devalued dollar. Everywhere, on every level it was the same story, and an account of how labor leaders, bankers, politicians and professors worked through 1947 to destroy everything that made for order and stability in the world would fill a book.

1954 SAW THE FRUITION OF WORKS BY MEN WHOSE NAMES APPEAR IN EVERY SET-BACK FOR THE WEST. On May 7 the army which Major Paul Helliwell had armed and set in motion for Ho chi Minh overran the French position at Dien Bien Phu, and the French people, whose will to win had been undermined, accepted the peace negotiated by Pierre Mendes-France, the socialist. Fifteen years later Hanoi officials admitted they were beaten and though they had won the battle they could not have continued the war. By a strange chain of circumstances, Mr. Robert Schuman, Mr. Rene Pleven and the Frenchmen who are leaders in the Common Market today were the men who were running France when what General Raoul Salan and other military leaders have openly denounced on French television as a no-win war was being waged. Defeat in the field was necessary to condition patriots for the sacrifice of sovereignty at home. As the Trilateral Commission draws post-Vietnam America closer to the Common Market net, the stories of France's downward march from Dien Bien Phu to province status in the Common Market have a familiar ring.

It was also in 1954 that Joseph Retinger persuaded Prince Bernhard of Holland to form the international non-elected parliament of one-worlders known as the Bilderberg group, because, as Retinger wrote in his diary: "Everyone realized that insistence on national independence and the preservation of national sovereignty were outdated." It was a doctrine that Cord Meyer, Jr., the founder and first president of the United World Federalists, was advancing from his high position in CIA. On November 1, 1954, a terrorist war which American labor unions, CIA and our State Department and press were to support started in Algeria. It brought de Gaulle back to power, and with him the most vicious attacks on the dollar our history had ever seen. American forces were kicked out of France, NATO cracked, and independent Algeria took her place alongside the revolutionary Arab states as an implacable enemy of the West. Worse, from 1954 onward, America's trade deficit began to soar.

EUROPE BECAME GLUTTED WITH DOLLARS as labor's wage demands priced America out of the foreign market and our need of Arab oil increased the dollar hemorrhage. Russia and China began accumulating dollars and depositing them in European banks. Dollars were everywhere, filling the void left by Britain's receding pound, and since they were considered as good as gold a new form of short term, high interest investment known as the Eurodollar bond was invented by the Russians in their Moscow Narodny Bank, in Paris. Martin Mayer, in his book, THE BANKERS, tells us that Chase Bank gave the Russians the

technical knowhow to set up the operation. Eurodollars were dollars in Europe representing an American debt, a sort of promisory note which a foreign bank could turn in for gold or its own currency. Gold did not bear interest but Eurodollar bonds did, and they provided a use for the floating dollars in Europe. Soon the "Third World" was accepting them as foreign aid and the Comecon bloc raked them in as foreign payments which they sent back to the West to be used by agents and communist parties in never-ending operations of subversion. When asked if this was not risky, David Rockefeller replied: "In terms of straight credit risk the presumption is that there is greater continuity of government in certain socialist states than in non-socialist states." Of course there is. Once communists are in power they are there forever. There is no opposition, but that does not make "Third World" nations with their leaders "elected" by coup d'etat, or socialist states any better as credit risks.

BY APRIL OF 1971 GERMANY WAS HOLDING MORE DOLLARS THAN THERE WAS GOLD IN FORT KNOX.

She had become the leading reserve holder of dollars in the world, but leading American economists continued to see this as an irrelevant phenomenon of the times and something that if treated with benign neglect would right itself. Nixon declared himself a Keynesian and the dollar continued its slide until by 1978 America was importing some nine million barrels of Arab oil a day. Though the Arab oil-producing nations were holding \$250 billion in deposits that were losing value by the hour, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar formed a united front against those demanding a rise in oil prices which by driving the dollar still lower would lessen the value of their own investments. Iraq, Kuwait, Libya and Algeria called for an all-Arab refusal to accept dollars in payment for oil, and on the money markets of the world the new currency which the Common Market hopes to introduce in January 1979 became a factor in all economic reckoning. This new money which by an ever-expanding monopoly will eventually swallow the dollar, just as the group of nations producing it will swallow America, was never a purely European plot against America. It has been an objective of highly-placed Americans since John McCloy provided the funds for the European Movement. Buried in yellowing pages of long dead issues of the New York Times one can find James Reston's report of March 28, 1966: "The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been holding hearings this week on a resolution which would make an Atlantic Federation the aim of American policy in Europe." An Atlantic Federation would be Europe's Common Market plus the United States.

ON JANUARY 8, 1978, THE ECONOMICS EDITOR OF THE LONDON OBSERVER, which is owned by Atlantic Richfield Oil and influenced by the think-tankers of Aspen Institute, wrote: "Blumenthal is credited - if that is the word - with having started the dollar's slide and acquiesced in its continuance. He did so deliberately, not so much to devalue the dollar but to force a rise in German and Japanese currencies." Less than eight months later, on August 20, 1978, the OBSERVER editorialized that the dollar's weakness "is reinforced by a general awareness that the long period of clear American political hegemony has now ended - not least by the wish of Americans themselves after the Vietnam failure." Read: The world now knows that our paper money is as worthless as our paper agreement with President Nguyen van Thieu, and this is what those who made no-winism in Vietnam our objective wanted. A month after the above editorial, on September 22, 1978, Belgium's Prime Minister Leo Tindemans predicted in Tokyo that a reformed world monetary system would be established to operate under three separate currency zones: One for the yen, one for the dollar, and a third for a new European Currency Unit, the ECU. What Mr. Tindemans, the dedicated world federalist, was telling us was that the new monetary system of the Trilateral Commission is just around the corner. And Americans will have nothing more to say about it than they did when Averell Harriman, Robert Murphy and John McCloy gave our Marshall Plan counterpart funds to those forming the European Economic Community which, with our entry, will become the Atlantic Community. The new three-zone stage currency is the monetary stage of a process which started in 1972 when Milton Katz gave Harriman the nod of approval, to take Jimmy Carter, the new "find" of the insiders, to Paul Warnke and Brzezinski and Nelson Rockefeller for "education" in the Trilateral Commission.

TALK OF A NEW COMMON MARKET CURRENCY began coming out of Brussels in the mid '50s. By June 28, 1973, the pieces were in place and Britain was handed what the Daily Telegraph called "a precise course for the pooling of Europe's monetary reserves - a move that would mean that by 1980 Britain would surrender a large measure of economic responsibility and independence to Europe at large." What the editor meant was surrender of Britain's sovereignty and treasury. A month later, on July 1, 1973, Britons were informed that the European Commission planned to speed up the timetable towards monetary union by 1980, a move that was hastened by the need to find a substitute for "the tattered United States dollar." Those who believe in conspiracy will be interested by the explanation: "Weakened by Watergate and doubts about the American economy, the dollar, once the foundation of the world's monetary system, is now the source of its instability." A question arises: Was this the reason for Watergate? On July 8, 1973, the conservative Sunday Telegraph went further and announced: "The dollar and the pound are being swept downwards, not this time by speculation but by the talk of insiders." England's Lord Boothby named no names, but two days later, on July 10, 1973, he wrote of the world's economic crisis: "The Americans are primarily responsible by reason of their resolute refusal over the years to raise the dollar price of monetary gold and their persistent attempts to demonetize gold altogether." While those maneuvering the dollar towards the brink held that gold was nothing more than a barbaric relic, Lord Boothby declared that it alone is immutable, impartial, and universal. "The inconvertible paper money with which the United States have attempted to deluge the free world is now clearly seen to be of no use at all," he wrote. On January 22, 1973, Mr. Ralph M. Turton, of Yorks, England, had accused the London TIMES of being contemptuous towards gold. "There can only be two sorts of money," he emphatically stated. "It is either a commodity or a piece of paper which represents an acknowledgement of a debt. The commodity that has been chosen for this purpose over a period of thousands of years is namely gold....Vast quantities of acknowledgement of debts (dollars) are circulating around the world and no one has the slightest idea what they will be worth in a few weeks or a few years time, or if they will be worth anything at all. Unless these acknowledgements are tied up to a commodity with intrinsic value they are worthless." By 1977 reports had it that the new Common Market currency would be formally introduced on January 1, 1979. In a scramble to unload their falling dollars the Arabs imported 370 tons of gold into the Middle East, which only hastened the debacle. As usual, Mr. Enoch Powell talked common sense. Addressing a dinner meeting on October 4, 1978, he told his listeners that a common currency meant a common government and that an elephant pit was being prepared for Britain. Unless Britain woke up to what was really going on and speedily summoned the courage to say "NO", it would be all over by December, he warned, and "step by step this once proud offshore island is to be subjugated and turned into a subordinate province."

NOT AN AMERICAN EDITOR OR COMMENTATOR important enough to be accorded news-space told the American people that the new three-zone system based on the dollar, the yen and the Common Market's new money bears any relation to the Trilateral Commission. Much less was there any suggestion that defeat in Vietnam and Watergate at home had been conditioning events, designed to soften America for the acceptance of what Enoch Powell was courageous enough to predict for England.

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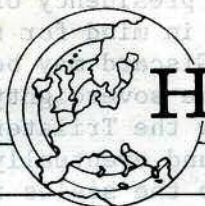
For a comprehensive packet on events leading up to the monetary crisis in the world, we recommend H. du B. Reports of January 1966, November-December 1967, April 1968, and September 1971. Since some of these issues will have to be reprinted, the packet of four issues will sell for \$1.75. Together they constitute a complete story of the fall of the dollar and the pound.

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What hope for the future?

As the date of President Carter's annual "State of the Union" message approaches it is the considered opinion of many of America's well-wishers that our President is doing the work of two men: Laurel and Hardy. Rarely have so many powder barrels been accidentally or deliberately placed in such a manner that the detonation of one would touch off a conflagration around the world or the matches which might ignite the chain of explosions been in such maladroit hands. Never has an American as irresponsible as Andrew Young enjoyed so much power or the consequences of its misuse been so horrible to contemplate. Daily a press that is far from stupid enhances the President's image by telling America that peace between Israel and the Arabs is just around the corner. This, though every thinking citizen knows that Arabs as a whole will settle for nothing less than their half of Jerusalem and the land they lost in 1967, and that Mr. Menachem Begin, who accepts a Nobel Peace Prize while scrambling to fill the Gaza strip and the West Bank of the Jordan with permanent settlements, will not give up an inch of the real estate vital to peace.

The ultimate victim of the farce which has been put over by a President grasping for popularity at home is Anwar Sadat who knows that any peace treaty he signs will be worthless and the thousands of man hours and millions of gallons of jet fuel spent in preparing it will be wasted if one of the Arab hardliners decides to start a war. Any attack against Israel would touch off a tidal wave which Sadat would have to ride or go under, and a turn for the worse in Iran could be the detonator. We shall return to this after some lines on the situation in Europe.

BRITAIN HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO HER KNEES by Labor Governments and the Trade Unions which put them in power in return for a free hand in destroying Britain's industry. In Britain great automobile plants first went into foreign hands and are now being strangled. Her hotels and whole sections of London are being taken over by Arabs, her shipbuilding industry is in shambles and the two most venerable London newspapers are about to cease publication. Unable to pull herself out of the quagmire, Britain's bankers, once the most astute analysts of every political and economic factor, are launching a billion-dollar loan drive in December to "modernize" red China, which is to say, to make China a cheap-labor competitor of the West. For that matter, David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank is doing the same thing, though China's long-time freezing of American assets has still not been settled.

PRESIDENT GISCARD D'ESTAING, OF FRANCE, according to MINUTE, the right-wing weekly of October 18, 1978, is extremely annoyed when Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, is referred to as a member of the Trilateral Commission. This is a painful subject in the Elysée Palace. President Giscard has been on the invitation list of the Bilderberg group for some years but in 1973, when he was Minister of Finance, he applied for membership in the European branch of the Trilateral and was turned down by a group of insiders

mobilized by Giovanni Agnelli, the boss of Fiat and the most important industrialist in Italy. A number of deductions may be made from Giscard's black-balling. One theory is that Zbigniew Brzezinski and David Rockefeller were aware that Giscard was a comer in French politics and a candidate for the presidency of Europe and did not want him running against the candidate they have in mind for the presidency of the Atlantic Community. Another black mark against Giscard may be his insistence that a European Parliament must in no way infringe on the sovereignty of member nations. This brought the one-worlders against him. As of now the Trilateral Commission is at the center of the teeter-totter, able to bend Japan (and eventually China) to the will of the packaged nations of Europe, or, if necessary, tip the scales in favor of the two industrial powers in Asia. At the same time it is important that America be able to claim that the head of the most powerful nation on earth (a claim which is debatable) is a Trilateral member.

MEANWHILE THE DATE FOR THE ELECTION OF A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT APPROACHES. The Treaty of Rome, signed on March 25, 1957, stipulated that a "parliamentary assembly" would sit in Strasbourg but its powers would be "limited to the verification of the budget of the economic community." This was a come-on. European patriots were coned into voting their six original countries into the Common Market on the assurance that its assembly would not become political or start nibbling at their sovereignty. (The original six were Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, France, Germany and Italy). In 1962, without a mandate from anyone, individuals at the top in the Common Market removed the words "parliamentary assembly" from official publications and replaced them with "European Parliament." The conspiracy to turn their economic confederation into a political super-state was gradually being unveiled. It was no sudden development. Among the papers of Jean Monnet, one of the founders of the European Movement, are documents in the archives of the University of Lausanne outlining plans of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe to group "the political and unionized forces of the six European countries and the U.S. in a political community of equal partners." (Emphasis ours)

THE ELECTION OF EUROPE'S PARLIAMENT will take place on June 9, 1979. Among those demanding that its powers do not go beyond the limits defined by the original treaty are President Giscard d'Estaing, former Primer Minister Michel Debré and Mr. Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris. In Britain a number of organizations have risen to the defense of national sovereignty. Willy Brandt is not only a candidate for the presidency of Europe but President of the German Social Democrat Party and President of the Socialist International. He wants a socialist Europe and then a socialist world, consequently he holds that an elected European Parliament will have sufficient power to do anything it wishes. If he is elected the half-way point to communization will have been reached. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared before the foreign press on November 13 that "the European Parliament, once it is elected, will not be satisfied with the power it now enjoys." Since John McCloy, Averell Harriman and Robert Murphy arranged in 1947 for American money to finance the movement which created the Common Market, Americans must ask if these men knew they were planting the seeds of a super-state into which we and our money would someday be urged to merge. (H. du B. Report, Nov-Dec. 1972) The answer is undoubtedly yes. For an ambitious young American anxious to get to the top in a hurry there was no surer way of getting a favorable press and quick promotion than through an attack on sovereignty. Zbigniew Brezezinsky was aware of it when he declared: "The fiction of sovereignty is no longer compatible with reality." (American Opinion, July 1976) Now look where he is.

Cord Meyer, Jr., expressed the same thought in 1947 in his book, "Peace or Anarchy," the year John McCloy and Sheppard Stone used the American taxpayers' money to fund the movement to destroy Western Europe's sovereign states. From the moment Cord Meyer wrote "Anarchy threatens us in unbridled growth of nationalism and in insistence upon the sovereignty of nations" his rise in CIA was meteoric. Only a fool or a traitor could have written: "The price of preparedness is the loss of all civil liberties and the iron rule of totalitarianism....The only practical solution on which we can rely for our children's security is world government." Unknown thousands of Vietnamese have

been drowned at sea and over two million Cambodians have been massacred to prove that loss of all civil liberties and the iron rule of totalitarianism is the price of unpreparedness. And who would wish on his children the security of a world government when every year the areas of freedom are shrinking? Far from being a solution to our children's security, world government will mean the serfdom of an unprepared West in the real world of Soviet Russia. It is in this context that the unveiling of Common Market aims must be studied.

JAMES RESTON WROTE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 28, 1966: "The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been holding hearings this week on a resolution which would make an Atlantic Federation the aim of American foreign policy in Europe." Federation means a federal government, as in America, from which no state may secede. Atlantic federation means a government reaching beyond continental Europe and including America. This is a far cry from the economic confederation which Europe's little people were sucked into on the promise that it would give them prosperity, cheaper food, less expensive postage and travel without passports.

THROUGH 1973 and 1974 talk was of "limited delegations of sovereignty which could always be annulled." On October 16, 1974, France's Foreign Minister, Monsieur Jean Sauvagnargues, told the Council of Ministers of the European Community: "The objective remains a strongly-constituted European Union with important surrenders of sovereignty." By 1975 there was talk of "transfers of sovereignty in certain sectors." With the election of the European Parliament six months away all pretense is dropped and the line is "irreversible surrender of sovereignty" with the French public relations firm of Eleuthra-Ecom spending \$3 million under socialist direction to sell it to the French people. The Common Market Government is spending \$19 million in a similar campaign.

WILLY BRANDT, AS GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL CANDIDATE, promises an end to unemployment, stabilization of prices, the end of all social inequalities and the turning of the Common Market into a force for peace in which political detente will lead to military detente. By political detente he means an end of opposition to communism and military detente will be realized by the withdrawal of American forces and NATO bases from Germany. Communism and socialism will be diluted in a common vase, leaving no obstacle to the reunification of Germany. The other German candidate for the presidency of Europe is the Archduke Otto von Habsburg, who has taken German nationality. Despairing of attaining the Austrian crown which his mother, the Empress Zita, devoted her life to placing on his head, the Archduke became a political evangelist for the Common Market, seeing it as a potential empire to replace the Austrian throne to which he has renounced his claim. Prince Bernhard's disgrace following the Lockheed scandal increased the Archduke's chances.

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL REALIZES THAT ITS HOUR IS APPROACHING. Britain is governed by the trade unions and Labor Party which ruined her. A majority of the 81 members she will send to the Strasbourg Parliament will be socialist. Germany, Luxembourg, Holland and Belgium are in the socialist camp. Spain, Portugal and Greece are being subjected to a socialist campaign under the label of democracy as they await acceptance into the closed club which will be ever-expanding but on its terms. The second political group in the Community, after the socialists and social democrats, is the Popular European Party (PPE) which also aims at a federalist state. Since the outcome of the June elections are not in doubt, the only question is: What are the problems the socialist oneworlders will face? The answer is: They are global. And each will be resolved by a yielding of ground which will not be reciprocated but will establish a starting point for the next demand.

MILITARY ANALYSTS AT NATO HEADQUARTERS IN BRUSSELS rate the after-Tito world as a major area of potential conflict. Bulgaria has her eyes on Macedonia, the mountainous region of southern Yugoslavia, and Moscow's partisans have already staked out their objectives. A group of specialists which includes a British brigadier turned historian, a rear admiral heading a defense studies institute and a brigadier who serves as defense

advisor to the House of Commons have collaborated with other military authorities in compiling a book entitled "World War III: Military projection founded on today's facts." In this work edited by Shelford Bidwell they predict that World War III will start in 1983 with a Soviet attack on West Germany, when an unstable mixture of Soviet internal weakness and external military might makes a military adventure a necessity. British forces pull back. France agrees to keep her troops confined to barracks unless they, or French soil, are attacked. The U. S. President vacillates and Moscow prepares to destroy her enemies one at a time until a slip-up in plans forces the West to move, by this time with the odds against them. (The book may be ordered from HATCHARDS, 187 Piccadilly, London W1V-9DA. \$13 including postage)

IN IRAN TWO NARROW-VISIONED HOLY MEN, the Ayatollah Chariath Madari, in Qom, and Ayatollah Khomeini, issuing orders from outside Paris, are seeking to push the country back two hundred years and follow Cord Meyer, Jr.'s prescription for civil liberties and freedom from the "iron rule of totalitarianism" through unpreparedness. This with Russia on their doorstep! President Carter with his human rights fire-brandishing helped create the crisis by undermining the Shah's authority, enflaming the religious fanatics and inciting the students. If the Iranian wall is breached the road to Saudi Arabia, the Persian gulf and the port Moscow has always coveted on the Caspian Sea will be within the Kremlin's grasp. Russia will have the oil which now goes to Israel \$15,000 million worth of American high technology weapons, a third of them bought during the Carter administration.

THE RESOURCES AND MANPOWER OF WHITE AFRICA can be written off unless America and Britain come to their senses. Politicians are ready to sacrifice these and the sea route around the cape for political votes at home. American labor organizers saw Africa as their own potential empire ruled by labor leaders selected, trained and backed by Walter Reuther. When the organizing and financing had done, Moscow raked in the unions and with the unions the former colonies that had become countries. As a result white Africa is ready to explode in a blood bath that will make Jim Jones' madness in Guyana seem mild by comparison. In Algeria we may soon see the results of permitting CIA eager-beavers, labor organizers, State Department liberals, leftist professors and biased editors make and unmake nations, boundaries and heads of state.

MICHAEL K. CLARK, IN "ALGERIA IN TURMOIL," tells on page 332 how the sympathies of American union members were tempered with concern for the future of Israel, but Mr. Irving Brown scoffed at their justified apprehensions. At a meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, in New York in 1957, he told union members whose compulsory dues were bringing Algerian students to American colleges and universities, and thereby increasing their capacity for harm: "North African nationalists represent the best French tradition of liberal thought." He went on to assure the innocent dupes that "efforts - his efforts, presumably," according to Mr. Clark, "to direct North African nationalism into channels of democracy would destroy the totalitarian forces of the Arab world and make for unity between Arab countries and Israel." Jay Lovestone, former secretary-general of the Communist Party-USA, mobilized African support for the Algerians in U.N. and Joe Kraft sang their praise in the New York Times. Arnold Beichmann, a reputed trotskyist, swung the Christian Science Monitor of November 3, 1960, behind them, and Colonel Robert Esmet Rhodes, who used his rank in OSS to sow revolt in North Africa during World War II, had no word vile enough for anyone who was against the noble Algerians.

ALGERIA WAS GRANTED INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 3, 1962, whereupon Mr. Ferhat Abbas, the mild-mannered druggist who was used as a front while the Nasserites were duping America, was thrown out and Ben Bella, the marxist who had been arrested in 1950 for robbing a post office, became head of state. One of his first acts was to repay his pro-Israel American supporters by offering 200,000 men for a holy war against the Jewish state. One day in June 1965 Ben Bella, who thought that with Russia behind him no one could touch him, made the mistake of telling his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, a wily Arab with a fierce mustache, that he would have the honor of represent-

ing Algeria at the approaching Afro-Asiatic conference but that when he came home he would be replaced. Bouteflika hastily gathered together a revolutionary council and on the morning of June 19, 1965, Ben Bella awoke to find the Villa Joly surrounded by police. Since then only a trusted few know where he is or if he is still alive. Boumedienne is said to have picked out a woman for him, by whom he has had a daughter. Why didn't Bouteflika seize power for himself? The answer is simple. Bouteflika was a civilian and only the army could keep the disillusioned country in hand. None of the promises of the revolutionaries had been kept and those who could not get out of Algeria for a job or refuge in France were plotting against the government at home. Houari Boumedienne belonged to the military but he was simple enough for Bouteflika to handle. In sum, he was the front Bouteflika needed. (For more on Algeria and Boumedienne see H. du B. Report October 1967)

THUS HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE the rootless son of a poor farmworker was presented to the world as Algeria's leader. As a boy Boumedienne had looked on his father's Maltese employer, an immigrant named Dimek, as a man at the pinnacle of success. The only schooling Boumedienne ever had was in the center where youngsters were taught the Koran by heart, without learning to write or to have the slightest idea what the verses they were memorizing meant. Despairing of ever becoming as important as his father's employer, Boumedienne set out by foot and mule and made his way to Cairo. There education was free but he was too uneducated to enter the university, so he hung around with the students, acquiring their marxist jargon and strumming a guitar for coins. When the massacre started in Algeria on November 1, 1954, Ben Bella and Mohammed Khider who had taken refuge in Cairo, saw their chance and recruited anyone they could get in order to claim a following. Boumedienne was taken on as a deckhand aboard a boat smuggling arms to the FLN (National Liberation Front). He left the boat in Morocco and joined the riff-raff hanging around the FLN headquarters at Oudja. One after another the volunteers disappeared, sent somewhere on vague missions, killed by the French or their suspicious superiors, or simply opting for desertion. In time the hangers-on thinned down and Boumedienne was taken into the inner circle because he had been so long at the door. In Ben Bella's presence he bowed unctuously and murmured "Si Ahmed, at your orders." When Bouteflika decided to imprison Ben Bella, Boumedienne was just as obedient.

GIVEN THE TRAPPINGS OF POWER THE SIMPLE BOUMEDIENNE BEGAN TO CHANGE. Army officers were permitted anything in return for loyalty. Old followers of the FLN had the privilege of despoiling foreigners and becoming millionaires while petty shopkeepers, bakers and small artisans saw their shops taken over by Boumedienne's officials. Suicides became common-place and soldiers refused to disrupt funeral processions when they turned into demonstrations. The big fortunes were never touched and everyone knew of the purchases of villas on the riviera, hotels in Paris and bank accounts in Switzerland. Hardest hit were the Kabyles and Mozabites, members of sects similar to the Chi'as of Iran, as one rival of Boumedienne after another disappeared from the scene and the man covering Bouteflika installed himself in luxury and power. A dentist rearranged his teeth and plastic surgeons remade his jaw, his ears and his nose. Painfully he learned to read.

In 1966 he married the beautiful daughter of Ahmed el-Mansali, the cinema-owner whose wife was a Swiss Jewess. President Giscard d'Estaing is one of the rare foreign dignitaries to have met Algeria's first lady. Brought up in the European manner, holding a law degree and married to a man she did not choose, she is confined to a luxurious apartment in the summer palace in Algiers. Algerians returning from abroad are expected to bring her presents and consequently hate her. Giscard described her as one of the saddest women he had ever seen, touching in her "profound lassitude." She will be one of the first whom Boumedienne's enemies will call for an accounting for acts over which she had no control, when death snatches him from the vengeful Committee of Fifty in Paris and the countless groups of plotters at home. While illness crept up on him Boumedienne installed the sort of kingly court he had seen in Morocco, Moscow, Cuba and France. Algeria's backers in CIA, State Department, labor

unions and American universities watched the totalitarian state develop as Boumedienne took on the functions of President, Vice-President, Minister of National Defense and president of the country's only party, the FLN. Islam became the state religion and Boumedienne promised to build a mosque in every hamlet. Thursdays and Fridays were declared official holidays, but the old Christian days of rest were still taken for granted, so the country worked only three days a week and as poverty spread the discontent and confusion increased. In 1976 Kaid Ahmed, the old comrade whom he had driven into exile in 1972, was ready to touch off a revolt but at the last minute lost his nerve. The men to whom Boumedienne owed everything, Ben Bella and Mohammed Khider who took him into their ranks when he was a street guitar player in Cairo, were both out of the way, Ben Bella in a secret prison since June 1965 and Mohammed Khider assassinated in Madrid on January 3, 1967, on Boumedienne's orders. Krim Belkacem, another of the old comrades who had gone into opposition, was strangled in a Frankfurt hotel by one of Boumedienne's men named Colonel Chabou, after which Chabou died mysteriously in a helicopter explosion which his tribe, the Chaouias, ascribed to Chabou's knowing too much. The political climate of Algeria was tense when Boumedienne returned from the summit meeting in Damascus on September 24 and immediately disappeared. In a government more secret even than that of Moscow, rumors were rife. Boumedienne's health had been failing for two years but there had been so many plots, so many clans seeking revenge, any explanation was plausible: the kidney ailment that had plagued him for years, cancer of the bladder, the bullet a member of Chabou's tribe was rumored to have put in him in early October. No one knew for sure and Bouteflika issued no communiqué. All that was certain was that his successors were preparing for a struggle, long before word leaked out that his medical treatment in Moscow had failed.

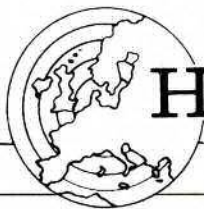
BOUMEDIENNE LAY IN A COMA IN MUSTAPHA HOSPITAL, IN ALGIERS, as November neared its close. Of the eight remaining members of the revolutionary council who put him in power, Salah Yahiaoui, the next in line in the nation's single party, and Bouteflika, the Foreign Minister, appeared most likely to succeed the man who was so ignorant, so merciless and so powerful. Yet anything is possible as exile groups in Paris and Geneva negotiate and break alliances, and those too close to the dying dictator scramble to get out of the country. A German member of the Baader-Meinhoff gang named Hans Joachim Klein, the young Red Brigade member who served as body guard and chauffeur for Jean-Paul Sartre when the former protector of American deserters made his propaganda trip to Stammheim prison in December 1974, broke silence and boasted that he and those with him were nothing but mercenaries in the pay of Boumedienne and Libya's Muammar el-Qaddafi. The French weekly, VENDREDI, SAMEDI ET DIMANCHE, reported on October 19 that President Carter's brother, Billy, had been to Libya to arrange a meeting between Carter and Qaddafi. If the report is true the President chose a rare emissary to send on a mission to improve relations with Libya's fanatic enemy of alcoholic beverages.

PRESIDENT QADDAFI is at present too occupied with the annexation of the Toubou region of Chad for its rich deposits of uranium to consider friendship with America. Russia has promised him a nuclear center and a number of research laboratories capable of producing the nuclear arms which, with Algeria's manpower, will make the two North African terrorist havens a threat to be taken seriously. To date Moscow has provided Libya with three long-distance submarines, sixty tanks, two squadrons of T22 bombers and an unknown number of SCUD missiles. Definitely, if a hard-liner comes to power in Algeria the U.S. and the world are in for trouble, from the Korea demarcation line to the South African cape, and from Iran to West Berlin.

Readers interested in following the Common Market Parliament campaign and erection of the socialist super-nation which America will have to join or compete with are sincerely advised to subscribe to ON TARGET, the fortnightly review edited by Mr. Donald A. Martin, The Old Priory, Priory Walk, Sudbury, Suffolk, ENGLAND. Sea Mail \$15, air mail \$22 year.

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Exporting insults to Iran



A British authority wrote in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of December 14, 1978: "It would be wrong to lay all the blame for what is happening on the Shah or his immediate associates, serious though their failings may have been. Western countries, in particular America, but also Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, have a lot to answer for. For years they have piled in to sell everything the Shah asked for, regardless of the capacity of Persia to absorb the very latest weapons or modern technology. They either did not bother to find out, or more likely did not want to know what disruption to the social fabric the Shah's crash program was causing - disruption which, as we now see too late, made the present crisis inevitable." What the Britisher did not mention was President Carter's share of personal responsibility for what is happening, but we shall return to that later.

THE SHAH HAD NO CHOICE. He is no fool. Before his eyes was the example of King Amanullah of Afghanistan, driven from his throne on January 14, 1929, just fifty years ago, for trying to bring his country into the twentieth century against the wishes of religious fanatics. There was no enemy at the door when Amanullah tried to modernize Afghanistan. Averell Harriman was barely keeping Soviet Russia on her feet and Britain was the uncontested protector of the Persian Gulf. But in 1967 Britain withdrew from Aden and the Persian gulf - was driven from there by a crusade against colonialism which American labor leaders were financing and agitating, to put it more correctly.

With the British gone, the Shah had no choice but to pick up the burden they were laying down. No one else was going to. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who mounted the throne in 1941, searched the map for allies he could count on if Iran and the sea link between the oil states and the Indian Ocean were threatened. There were none.

He determined to make Iran the fifth most powerful nation of the world, capable of blocking a Russian advance until the West should realize to what extent her own interests were threatened and come to his aid. This meant the encroachment of modern, centralized government and reform. It necessitated an army of 250,000 men supported by 500,000 gendarmes and policemen. It meant the spending of a fifth of his oil revenues - between 5 and 7 billion dollars - on sophisticated weapons, industrialization and all the technological advances a backward clergy, wanting to return to the old days of theocratic law when they were the bosses, would oppose.

A head-on conflict was inevitable. Ninety-three percent of Iran's 33 million people belong to the Shi'ite sect, a sect so fanatical that each year during the four-week period of Moharrem, mourning the death of the Caliph Ali 1317 years ago, frenzied Iranians flagellate themselves and each other. Playing on this fanaticism the Shi'ite clergy has exercised a tyranny over the masses which no secular leader has ever known. In their short-sightedness the external Russian menace was non-existent. All that

mattered was the threat to their authority, the modernization, the land reforms which dispossessed the sect of its great estates, and the Shah's naming of a woman to be a government minister in charge of women's affairs.

On the far left were the students who became allies of the backward clergy the moment the Shah's modernization and defense program became an obstacle to the Russians. These are Moscow's foot soldiers in every country in the West. They were powerful enough to make America accept defeat in Vietnam and ignorant enough to care not a whit for the consequences. In the hatred of the Shah which had been instilled in them, they preferred to be under communist rule than the government they had, and because they were students any measure to keep them in line brought their parents and a fatuous world to their defense.

The bigoted clergy and communized students were ready and waiting when an American President began making windy speeches on "the new freedoms," which mullahs and students translated as marching orders. Then came President Carter's New Year's eve visit to Teheran at the end of 1977, when, without any idea of the problems his host was facing or the monster he was conjuring from the vase, the American President took it upon himself to force the Iranian government to loosen its grip, a move which opened the floodgates. A year after the American President told Iran's Shah how to run his house the whole edifice crumbled. This is how the only barrier between the Arab oil states and a Russian advance was destroyed.

MR. PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE, OF THE LONDON SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, is one of the best political analysts of our day. On December 17, 1978, he explained how the Shah was thrust into assuming the burden which forced him to arm and modernize. "It was Britain's sudden and dramatic loss of nerve after the second world war" which resulted in "the eventual scuttle from Aden and the Persian Gulf," Mr. Worsthorne wrote.

He was being charitable. Mr. Irving Brown, America's roving troublemaker on the labor front, had the weight of the monster International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) behind him and was determined to run the British out. \$15 million of American unionized workman's dues were poured into the ICFTU between 1949 and 1965 (TIME, March 26, 1965) to form a borderless labor union empire within which any national union could challenge its government.

Mr. Brown was determined to "liberate" Aden and place in power a man named Abdullah Alasnag, whom he and American labor leaders had selected and trained. Alasnag's political party was the Aden Trade Union Congress (ATUC), which by being a labor union could bring the wheels of the country to a halt with impunity.

The ICFTU press and radio report of January 8, 1963, called on the world's labor unions to take action against Britain, for having attempted to protect the Persian Gulf, by arresting Alasnag on charges of sedition. By that time Irving Brown, the ubiquitous labor agitator, was AFL-CIO representative to the ICFTU and ICFTU representative to U.N. His power was immense.

Again and again America's labor columnist, Victor Riesel, wrote approvingly of the "global labor union" which "Detroit's fiery redhead, Walter Ruether, was putting together from his headquarters in Frankfurt's new international hotel."

On November 26, 1964, Riesel went into raptures over Reuther's meeting with the leaders of automobile workers' unions from 27 nations "in a key step towards a new world-girdling unionism." No one but a labor boss could have poked his nose into countries where he had no business and announced that he was forming a globe-spanning organization powerful enough that a push of a button in Detroit would touch off trouble around the world. Had it been anyone but a union leader Victor Riesel would have had the integrity to point out that the influence of the troublemaker in the red bloc was nil and that only the free world nations would he ever hold to ransom.

The liberal press and all its columnists were just as silent when Irving Brown was sowing revolution in the colonies of our allies prior to Russia's taking them over. So we find the December 19, 1975 TIMES of London laying the troubles of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen, of which Aden is the capital, to "a large government deficit, aggravated by a British decision to raise salaries immediately before independence."

The truth is, the British were blackmailed into raising salaries because Irving Brown's unceasing strikes gave them no peace until the salaries were raised. Thus, in the end the Shah was not only forced to take on protection of the non-communist Arab world and its water ways, threatened by countries which Irving Brown's liberation movements had cleared for communist penetration.

The Shah was loved by his people when Iran's march to greatness began and it was no coincidence that the alliance of communist students on the left and a narrow clergy on the right did not raise its head until he became an obstacle to Russia's plans.

When he took on the responsibility Britain had been harassed into dropping, the Shah did not have the oil resources which were to come at a later date. This meant that to introduce his crash program of modernization and everything the fanatical mullahs and dedicated communists hated, he needed American aid. To get it he had to take on an American law firm with relations to a certain senator and give it a sizable cut. Then he had to hire Marian Javitz, the wife of Senator Jake Javits, as an agent at a tremendous salary.

When President Kennedy sent one of his "peaceful revolution" boys on a fact-finding trip to Iran, the Shah was told: "Break up the big estates or no money." This alienated powerful families as well as the wealthy Shi'ite sect and planted the seeds of trouble. President Carter's speeches, made for the sake of minority votes at home, came as a follow-up punch with the weight of an American ultimatum. Yet, the President neither considered the communist menace nor had any knowledge of the Moslem world in which he was meddling.

AS IRAN'S OIL PROFITS INCREASED THE RUSSIAN SHADOW GREW. When the Shah built factories, refineries, roads and sea and air fleets to protect the oil lanes, Russia stepped up her boring from within and the formation of SAVAK, the secret police, became a necessity.

If Saudi Arabia attempted to buy planes and weapons to protect herself against the hard-line Arab states which the Russians were arming, a cry went up from pro-Israel citizens in America and the press. Yet the Saudi rulers were America's friends.

Iran supplied 80% of Israel's oil, yet the senators most favorable to Israel at election time fought to prevent the Shah from purchasing seven four-motor Boeing AWAC flying radar planes, the sophisticated and costly defense aircraft which would enable him to detect a military invasion at any altitude. On December 29 Iranian strikers offered to renew oil production for home consumption but none must be exported to Israel. At last the truth was out.

President Carter's famous "Presidential memorandum No. 10" foresaw NATO's abandonment of a third of West Germany, including Hamburg and Munich, in the event of a Warsaw Pact attack. Chapter three of the same memorandum predicted that in the course of the 1980s the Persian Gulf may become the trouble spot of the world. The warnings were too clear to be ignored. The Shah was in a race with time.

THERE WERE ALSO INTERNAL FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED. Over a million Afghans working in Iran's expanding industry and along the country's 1,600-mile common border with Russia represented a potential fifth column after the Afghan coup d'Etat of April 27, 1978.

On the Russian side of the border Moscow massed a Persian-speaking division. Groups of Russian civilians capable of mixing with the Iranian community were installed at strategic entry points.

In his desperate need of men capable of handling the sophisticated equipment he was bringing in, the Shah had sent over a hundred thousand students abroad. They were to form the backbone of the new Iran and assure her defenses against Russia in the north and east and Iraq in the west. He learned, like Norodom Sihanouk, that students sent to Moscow come home anti-communist, while those educated in France and America return indoctrinated by leftist professors and eager to serve as links between comrades abroad and the Communist Party at home. Western universities have become the meeting grounds of the world's future communist leaders.

In the present strikes and riots in Iran one of the first things Prime Minister General Gholam Azhari noticed was that the student leaders came from poor families but had automobiles with which to distribute their leaflets and brochures. The strikers when asked, individually, why they were paralyzing the oil industry admitted that they had been threatened with reprisals when the Ayatollah Khomeini returns from France. Messengers of the Ayatollah boast that communications between them and Neauphle-le-Chateau are more rapid than those of the Shah with his embassy in Paris.

THROUGH IT ALL THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE WEST REMAIN ANTI-SHAH. With the possible exceptions of Chile and South Africa, Iran has been subjected to the most vicious fusillade of invective and calumny in the world. The professors and editors supporting the communist rioters in Iran are concerned with the fate of Israel, yet they continued to attack the Moslem ruler supplying Israel with 80% of her oil. Surely they knew that Israel's oil would be lost, along with the Iranian buffer between the conservative states and the Russian-backed hard-liners, if the Shah's government should fall. It makes no sense.

It should have come as a surprise to no one to learn that Mr. Ralph Schoenman, the American leftist who helped Bertrand Russell set up the "war crimes trial" against America, in Roskilde, Denmark, in December 1967, is in Iran, leading Iran's "American Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom" in the fight to destroy the Shah. (Schoenman was barred from Britain in March 1968 when Judge David Pennant granted a divorce to the wife Schoenman had married in order to obtain a residence permit. (Judge Pennant discreetly described the grounds as "eccentricities such as refusing to wash and bathe and having replaced his wife by a dog and by a man in his most intimate activities.")

As of this writing, the Shah is the man in the middle, between lavishly financed groups on the far left and an even more destabilizing movement on the theocratic right. Not all of the religious leaders are blind to the fact that if the throne falls there can be no winners. On December 11, at the height of the great mourning period, the Ayatollah of Meshed, in the northeast where he was closer to Russia, declared before thousands of worshippers that the Caliph Ali and Hossain, the founder of the Shia sect, had appeared to him in a vision and proclaimed that the principal enemy is not the Emperor but the communists and that Khomeini has made a pact with the devil.

A local reaction appeared in Meshed for the Shah but it sputtered out without reaching the nation as a whole. For the West the danger is compounded by Turkey's slide towards Soviet Russia as a result of America's senseless arms embargo, levied to gain Greek votes for Congressmen as short-sighted as the Ayatollah Khomeini - politicians in Indiana, Maryland and Michigan.

RUSSIA'S LEONID BREZHNEV DECLARED TO PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE, OF SOMALIA, before the break between the two countries: "Persia is proving a hard nut to crack, but we are working on it and may succeed sooner than anyone suspects."

Since then the coup in Afghanistan has brought Russian tanks within 300 miles of the eastern bank of the Straits of Hormuz which control the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Labor unrest fomented by Irving Brown and ICFTU, as we have previously mentioned, brought the Russians, East Germans and Cubans into South Yemen, 500 miles from the Western bank. Before the pincer closes we should contemplate the role hatred has played in motivating the actions of the Shia bishop (Ayatollah) serving Brezhnev's interests under the favorable conditions which the American President brought about through his pressure on the Shah.

THE WORD AYATOLLAH MEANS "CHOSEN OF ALLAH." Ruhallah Khomeini, the principal actor exploiting this religious rank in the Iranian drama was exiled in 1963 when the army put down a revolt he headed because of the land reform. He went to Najaf, in pro-communist Iraq, and continued to issue calls for insurrection, less out of loyalty to the old Khajar dynasty which had ruled since 1794 and was voted out by the Mejlis (Parliament) in November 1925, than out of hatred of the Pahlavis.

In 1977 the Shah ordered an investigation of corruption within the extremely rich church, and Shi'ite Moslems were sent into streets again wherever they were. Khomeini's son was killed in a demonstration in Baghdad. Many believe it was a "dirty tricks" assassination carried out by the Iraqi secret service to incite the Iranian Shi'ites against Iraq's enemy, the Shah.

If so, the plot was successful. In March of 1978 President Carter's "New Freedom" speeches came as a shot in the arm for the plotters in Iran and revolt broke into the open with impunity. Khomeini seized on the opportunity to settle personal scores.

SAUDI ARABIA KNOWS THAT THE FLAMES CAN SPREAD. They have also been forced to modernize and arm. Some 75,000 of their own students are receiving training abroad and with it indoctrination. Prince Faisal bin Musaid, they will never forget, returned from his political science course at University of California in Berkeley, under Professor Paul Seabury and the ex-CIA leftist, R. Harris Smith, and shot his uncle, the King.

There are around seven million people in Saudi Arabia, of whom two million at least are non-Saudis. Some are from Yemen and about 800,000 are Palestinians representing a fifth column into which Libyans, Arab hard-liners and Soviet agents may slip. Saudi Arabian leaders and Emirs from the gulf states watch the effects of the constant flow of incendiary tape-recordings which the Ayatollah sends from France and the picture is not pleasant to contemplate.

Pierre de Villemarest, one of the foremost political analysts in Europe, made the trek out to Neauphle-le-Chateau to talk to the powerful Khomeini and as long as he stuck to the banal written questions which the Ayatollah had had time to study, the conversation went smoothly.

When Pierre asked: "How are you going to solve the economic crisis into which you have plunged the country through your agitation of these past few weeks? How do you expect the country to get back on its feet if you expel the foreign technicians, or if you return to your opposition to agrarian reform? And aren't you afraid that when the present regime is destroyed you will be outpaced by a party as tightly-knit and well organized as the Tudeh?" (The communists)

There was no reply. The interpreter, who was not Iranian, rose and said, "The Ayatollah is tired."

IRAQ IS NOT WHOLLY PLEASED WITH WHAT IS HAPPENING. Iraq's invisible government is the inner core of the Ba'ath Party, and in October it decided it was time for Khomeini to move elsewhere. His tape-recorded sermons of hate could backfire. What if General Mustapha Barzani, the leader of Iraq's rebellious Kurds should begin sending tape-recordings from Iran and the Shah should start parachuting arms?

Iraq placed the Ayatollah under house arrest while the anti-Shah Iranian community in France set up the new headquarters in Neauphle-le-Chateau. One may ask why the French permitted Khomeini to continue sending messages from French soil calling on the Iranian Army to revolt and urging students to cry "Death to the Shah?" To this every shade of the French political spectrum has its own answer.

French services quickly verified that Libya, Iraq and Russia were providing money. Young Iranians, members of the Tudeh Party, made up Khomeini's secretariat in France. Working in cooperation with the French Communist Party they provided couriers to pass his orders and tapes into Iran. Their sympathizers in Britain turned the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) into a propaganda organ, yet both governments remained apathetic.

FOR THE MULLAHS WHAT IS GOING ON IS A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE. Should Iran become a secular, western-type society the wealth and authority of the Shi'ite clergy will be lost forever. Russia sees Iran as the battlefield which will tip the scale in favor of world revolution, and a backward fanatic who has been out of his country for fifteen years seems likely to swing the balance in Russia's favor.

When President Carter's speeches convinced Tudeh and the Shi'ites that he was with them no one told him he was fanning a dormant fire in a volatile country where only one Shah has died naturally, on his throne, in the past two hundred years.

Perhaps the most stupid American move of all was when Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon declined to visit Iran in July 1974. "The Shah is a nut," the Associated Press quoted Simon as saying, in a report out of Washington dated July 15, 1974, and reprinted throughout the Moslem world.

True, the Shah was committing the unpardonable. He was arming to protect his country and the West against Russian domination of the crossroads between the Occident and the East.

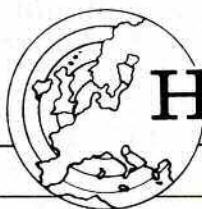
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How will the US fare in 1979?

AS JANUARY WENT ITS WAY Hanoi repeated in Cambodia the phoney "Vietcong" ruse it used against America in Vietnam. The most sensible observation on the plight of the Cambodians, as their fate was decided by powers beyond their control, came out of England. A Sunday Telegraph editor put it: "When peace is hell, war is no worse." This was only one of the presages of ill omen as the world faced 1979.

AMERICA'S DECISION TO DROP TAIWAN AND TAKE UP PEKING, the London Daily Telegraph of December 20, 1978, stated, was caused by "the eagerness of big business interests to get in on the multi-billion dollar industrialization programs planned by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping for the so-called great leap forward." In plain English, to sell China products to copy and machines with which to manufacture them, so that Asian cheap labor may crowd America and the West out of still more markets after the short-term profit is realized. "Carter administration spokesmen admit that the United States has received no written or even secret pledges from the Peking regime that it will not move militarily at some stage to reunite Taiwan with mainland China," the same journal declared. Shakespeare put it well when he wrote: "When troubles come they come not single spies but in battalions."

EVENTS IN IRAN proved the validity of Edmund Burke's observation that when subjects are rebels by nature rulers will be tyrants from policy. The prerequisite for poisoning public opinion against a ruler is to be able to portray him as a tyrant. And to fit him in the role of tyrant one first incites his subjects to a point where he has to protect the state and himself. To prepare public opinion in the west for betrayal of an ally, it is next necessary to portray him as rich. This is the politics of envy.

Mr. Eldon Griffiths, Chairman of the British-Iranian Parliamentary Group in the House of Commons, wrote on September 22, 1978: "Iran under a leader who is conscious of the need to carry more and more of his people with him in the process of modernization is infinitely more attractive than an Iran in chaos - which at present is the only alternative. There is danger that Iran will fall; that near-communism or near-chaos will replace the present embattled (and embarrassed) regime. But let no one imagine that such an outcome would help the Western world. It is in the interests of Britain, Europe and the United States that the Shah should remain - and gradually transform his country into a freer and more prosperous society. No one else at present is in any position to do this."

By January 1979 Iran was past the state of near chaos. Character assassination and envy played a large part. To those working for the Shah's destruction it should have been apparent that victory by the joint forces of the fanatical Ayatollah Khomeini and communist-incited students would push Iran back into the darkness of Koranic law and, from there to communism, leaving Israel as vulnerable as the Persian Gulf. Cyrus Vance did not want to provoke the Russians, to whom anything short of self-abasement is

provocation. When George Ball advised the President to wash his hands of the Shah without considering the consequences he was not acting out of ignorance. When President Carter accepted that advice he was acting as one would expect of a man elected because he would be a new face in Washington. Nothing in his past enabled him to see the tempest he was creating. Many now ask: "Why did U. S. Ambassador William Sullivan urge the Shah to turn the country over to chaos?" The answer is: He was told to. The army begged the Shah to stay, knowing his departure would mean the army's dismantlement. Now who is going to protect the oil states, the little islands of the Persian Gulf, and the Ormuz Straits which in enemy hands can strangle the West? Saudi Arabia with her 75,000-man army and her labor force packed with Palestinians? The ultra-secret electronic devices which served as America's ears along the border with Russia are now in cases in the port of Bandar Shapour. Where can America install them next? Our meddling was clumsy. First we infuriated religious fanatics and communists by declaring, without conviction, that we were behind the Shah, then we encouraged them by telling him to go. Two years from now the student mobs shouting for their sovereign's death will wish they had him back. Nature hates a political vacuum, and what happens will be worse.

SUCH WAS THE CLIMATE IN IRAN when President Carter dispatched Air Force General Robert Huyser, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Forces in Europe, to urge Iranian military leaders to get behind the Shapour Bakhtiar and call for the Shah's departure. In December Mr. George Ball was, by assignment from President Carter, made a "special adviser on Iranian affairs" and sent to Teheran to urge the Shah to leave. Mr. Ball, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a Bilderberger, a leader in the anti-victory movement in Vietnam, and one of the architects of our disastrous policy in Katanga, is foremost among the planners who have worked to internationalize American trade and commerce as a prelude to merging our economy with that of other nations, meaning Europe's Common Market. As an adviser on Iranian affairs he has all the qualifications of Billy Carter. The New York Times reported as far back as March 26, 1968, that "Mr. George Ball, former Under Secretary of State and now an International Banker, has proposed that the United States redirect its foreign policy towards the achievement of a new world balance.....A future power balance composed of the U. S., the Soviet Union, a unified Europe and Japan." What is this but the Trilateral Commission: America and Japan enjoying special relationship with a united Europe and the three working out trade relations with COMECON, the Soviet trading group?

AUX ECOUTES, the French political and diplomatic weekly, of March 31, 1966, thirteen years ago, pointed out that during Mr. Ball's former residence in Paris as an international lawyer he had developed a close friendship and collaboration with Monsieur Jean Monnet, the father of the European Common Market, with whose economy and new currency the CFR and Trilateral Commission hope to merge our own, after devaluating the American dollar. On November 29, 1974, the TIMES of London carried Mr. Ball's call for the U. S. to include the Soviet Union in our Middle East negotiations and give détente its real test by permitting the Soviet Union to use its influence with the Arab governments on the side of moderation. When did the Soviet Union ever work for moderation? When he was sent to urge the Shah's departure, Mr. Ball must have known his mission was to help Moscow destroy Iran as a military power. In sum, to insure domination of the Middle East by the power he urged us to take into our Middle East negotiations. To diverge a bit, let us take a look at some of the known but never published (at least in America) facts about the "unification" Jean Monnet put over in Europe and which General William "Wild Bill" Donovan sold Americans through his AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE office at 537 Fifth Avenue, New York City, from 1949 onward.

MONNET'S COMMON MARKET MOVEMENT for which Averell Harriman, Robert Murphy and John McCloy provided American funds, was pre-dated by a society more secret than the Grand Orient Masonry of France. In 1922, two years after the founding of the French Communist Party and while Monnet was Assistant Secretary-General of the League of Nations, an ex-deputy named Gaston Martin formed a conspiratorial group called the "martinists" composed of select members of the French masonry who were sworn to secrecy, even among

fellow members of their lodge. The martinists saw themselves as an international elite which would dominate Europe behind the mask of a European federalism and in time form a world government, ruled by planners referred to as "synarchistes." One of the most interesting aspects of the blueprint of this conspiratorial movement is its preparatory stage, known as the invisible revolution, for the formation of a new world order. The old turbulent methods were out-dated. "Our method of invisible revolution and the techniques, strategies and tactics of revolution through dispersed steps have been elaborated to reduce as much as possible the violence and rioting which is inevitable when the idea reaches the masses directly and is degraded by passion," went the martinist outline. It continued: "Revolution in the street is either a spontaneous manifestation of popular sentiment or the violence of factions. In either case it leads to anarchy. It is revolution from the bottom. We want nothing of revolution in the streets, for we intend to make revolution from the top."

The memory of Kennedy's "peaceful revolution" comes to mind, and the years when George Ball was a Kennedy adviser, as one studies the program for revolution through propaganda and the manipulating of public opinion through a secret phase which exponents of invisible government visualized fifty-seven years ago. If the European one-worlders wanted no confrontation with incited masses for themselves, they regarded chaos elsewhere as a must. For violence was needed elsewhere to show those reluctant to surrender sovereignty what they would be spared if they would accept the federalism of the planners. Well-meaning westerners should remember, two years from now, that Ambassador William Sullivan, General Robert Huyser and Carter emissary George Ball advised the Shah to leave Iran in the hands of the mob and urged the Iranian army not to lift a hand. If the army remains obedient to Bakhtiar, when Bakhtiar ceases to be Iran's leader it will cease to be an army. While the harm was being done it was inexcusable that no one in Washington recognized the power of the Shi'ite hierarchy to create discontent and channel it into the course desired by Russia. Whether the Shi'ites were infiltrated or in their blind fanaticism saw Russia as a helping friend is a moot question. The overall result is Iran's destruction as Iraq and Syria unite to form a single hardline power threatening Saudi Arabia and all of the moderate Arab states.

RUSSIA HAS LONG HAD HER EYES ON TABRIZ, the capital of Azerbaijan, between Iran, Russia and the Caspian Sea. Russia occupied Tabriz from 1941 to 1945, and tried to hold it on the pretext that the Shah's father had been pro-German. Forgotten was the fact that it was through no wish of Stalin that Russia ceased to be Hitler's ally. Churchill's accord with Stalin called for Russian withdrawal from Iran, and the West and enough strength at the time to force Stalin to keep his word. But before pulling out the Russians set up a "Popular Republic of Azerbaijan," which Iran had to subdue by force. This pocket of northern Iranian communism will now be Moscow's foot in the door. Azerbaijan will call for comradely help and the Russian tanks will come.

IRAN CAN BE WRITTEN OFF AND TURKEY IS AT THE CROSSROADS. Two ways are open to Turkey: The atheism of Ataturk, whose aim was to make Turkey a western nation, or the Pan-Islamization of the old Ottoman Empire. Turkey also has her Shi'ite moslems, known as Alevites and forming about a quarter of the population. The other three-quarters belong to the Sunni branch of Islam. Both Shi'ites and Sunnis may unite in an Islamic renaissance and join the Russian-inspired crusade against the West. The first order issued by Iran's new council under Shapour Bakhtiar was that exports of oil to Israel as well as South Africa would cease. This should make the pro-Israel politicians and editors who harped on the Shah's wealth and repressive rule begin to have second thoughts.

IN CAMBODIA: As the movement against the Pahlavi dynasty gained momentum in Iran, the revolutionaries who deposed Norodom Sihanouk and were turned into beasts of burden, if they were permitted to live, were wishing with all their hearts that Norodom (whose name means "the lion-hearted" in Sanskrit) were back on his throne. Now that Norodom has been released from his palace prison, a few words on this agile prince and his enemies are in order. Norodom once told a friend, "As long as I have cards I shall maneuver. I'll play a little bit on the left and then a little on the right. When I have no more cards

I'll stop." He predicted that the U. S. was too far away, that a day would come when America would drop her friends in Asia. He confided to a French diplomat, "I know that in the end Cambodia will be swallowed by China. All I can do is play for time and pretend to be a friend of Mao." The Khmer Rouge, who killed between two and three million people in Cambodia began as a group of seven students whom French communists had taken in hand. At night they met in a small apartment on the Rue du Commerce, in Paris. In 1952 they wrote a letter to Sihanouk, announcing that they would fight him to the death and destroy the monarchical system. Seven years later, in early 1959, backed by CIA and with 400 pounds of American-supplied gold bars for bribing the army, they almost succeeded. Sihanouk played America against France to gain independence. Then he played Hanoi against Saigon and the Khmer Rouge against Washington. In 1966 he told Chester Bowles he "would not object to the U. S. engaging in hot pursuit in unpopulated areas of Cambodia." In his book "Promises to Keep" Mr. Bowles explained that the military were pressing for an invasion of Cambodia, with Norodom's approval and cooperation, but key people in the State Department did not want Cambodia saved, so Mr. Bowles' mission was to thwart the Pentagon and this he succeeded in doing for two years. Even when the invasion occurred the American people were never told of Norodom's original approval, while James Reston's torrent of invectives hit our soldiers and our government for trying to save the lives of American soldiers.

When a coup d'etat deposed him on March 17, 1970, Norodom Sihanouk joined the Red Khmers who had been fighting him, thinking he could ride the wave and save his throne. He and the Khmer Rouge detested each other, but Peking supported Sihanouk, and though they cursed him between their teeth the red leaders had to pretend to accept him. Sihanouk's high point of courage came when the Lon Nol government began to fall. He was brave enough to try to get to Phnom Penh before the Red Khmers. It was a desperate race. If he could beat the men in black pajamas his prestige with the masses was still great enough that he could be in power when they arrived, able to demand recognition as the legitimate ruler of the country. His partisans joined in the attempt to outpace the men from the forest and install themselves in the lion's den. The Khmer Rouge saw that Sihanouk was trying to rob them of their victory. Five days ahead of schedule they entered Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, and sent automobiles with loud speakers through the streets, calling on Sihanouk's supporters to put on their best clothes and go to the airport to welcome him. It was a trap set for the country's elite. Those who went to the airport were massacred. The inhabitants of Phnom Penh, suspected of loyalty to their former king, were killed on the spot or herded into the country to die, killed outright or worked to death in the fields. Pol Pot, the leader in hiding since the Cambodian invasion is believed to be a Chinese who assumed a Vietnamese name, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ieng Sary, whom the Thais helped flee to Peking, is thought to be a renegade Vietnamese. Cambodians claim both are under the influence of their wives, two merciless sisters known as Khieu Ponnary and Ieng Thirith. Ieng Sary was convinced that if a million Cambodians were left alive that would be enough to start the new population he had in mind.

THEY WOULD HAVE KILLED SIHANOUK, but they did not dare risk cutting themselves off from their only support, Peking. One by one his relatives were exterminated. A telegram signed "Sihanouk" was sent to his two oldest sons, calling them back to the country to celebrate the anniversary of independence. They have never been seen since. His two daughters and their husbands were sent to the rice fields, and never heard of again.

When Hanoi sent thirteen divisions into Cambodia, towards fulfilling Ho chi Minh's testament which calls for making Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia part of a Hanoi-ruled red empire, Norodom was hauled out of his place of house arrest and sent to Peking and New York to plead the case of the men who wiped out his family and his supporters. Playing his last card, Norodom took up the challenge. If he can get the Vietnamese out after they have destroyed the men in black pajamas he thinks there is a sporting chance that he can return. Very few believe that he has a chance, but Sihanouk has walked a tightrope so long, with him anything may happen. If he thinks he has a card left in his hand Sihanouk is capable of sticking his head back into the lion's den.

He had his chance to put his case before Americans in November 1969, when I asked him to permit me to bring Governor George Wallace to Phnom Penh on our Asian tour. Norodom was wooing America at the time, and he replied that he would be happy to receive Governor Wallace if President Nixon would give his accord. There was no reply to the request for Nixon's approval, and the official in the American embassy in Bangkok was arrogant when asked for aid.

Part of the tragedy of this latest act in Hanoi's plan of conquest is that one of the men who foresaw it, General Paul Vanuxem, never lived to see his predictions come true. On Sunday, January 7, at the very moment when Hanoi forces were entering Phnom Penh, General Paul Vanuxem, who fought to the last for non-communist Indo-China, was dying in the Val du Grace Hospital in Paris.

GENERAL VANUXEM was a fighter who worked to the very last for American victory. He knew that America could win and refused to believe that she would let South Vietnam go under. Vanuxem was in Saigon when the city fell, and Hanoi officials promptly expelled him. They had never forgiven the men who, with a small handful of troops, 80% of them montagnards whom he had trained himself, defeated 20,000 crack soldiers of the Hanoi army supported by four battalions of mobile artillery, in the eight-day battle of Vinh Yen which commenced on January 13, 1951.

Vanuxem was born on July 22, 1904 and after graduating from the French Military Academy he became an officer in the reserve and a professor of philosophy. World War II called him back to the army and he charged at the head of his men to drive the Germans from the Italian town of Lenola. When not fighting, Vanuxem was a professor; in battle he was merciless - a general who had no fear of Giap's human ants. His Muong assault forces fought like the Vietminh, breaking into small groups as mobile as the Viets themselves, then reforming two hours later at a predetermined point fifteen miles away to hit the elite 316th Division which he defeated twice, or the feared 308th which he drove back to Vinh Yen.

The morale of Mobile Group No. 3 was at its lowest point when he took over on January 1, 1951. Vanuxem saw that a net was closing around him and called for reinforcements. De Lattre de Tassigny, the new commander in Indo-China, said the attack was going to come elsewhere, and accused Vanuxem of being taken in. The Vietminh were everywhere, even penetrating Vanuxem's autopark without destroying a car, as though they expected to seize the lot and wanted it undamaged.

Vanuxem recognized all the warning signs of an impending offensive but no one would listen to him, and when it came it came with violence over a 70-mile front. Strong point after strong point fell, but Vanuxem held out. The war surplus British artillery de Lattre grudgingly sent him had arrived, but not the shells, and with the front breaking around him Vanuxem fell back on Vinh Yen to take the brunt.

Wave after wave of Vietminh wiped out two-thirds of his forces as the remnants of loyal Muongs made their way in small groups to the citadel northwest of Hanoi. There the debris of the third Mobile Group was surrounded, cut off. Survivors described Vinh Yen as a hollow shell, more of a morgue or a makeshift hospital than a fort. Still Vanuxem kept on fighting. All that stood between Giap's massed divisions and Hanoi were Vanuxem's weary stragglers.

Not by so much as a change of expression did de Lattre give a hint that the brutal onslaught had caught him by surprise when it came in the one place where no preparations had been made in spite of all Vanuxem's pleas.

A forty-eight hour airlift began. Men, arms, munitions and shells for the out-dated British artillery were parachuted. For the first time Vo nguyen Giap was risking his entire army in an open battle, and the story of Vanuxem's victory against overwhelming

odds is one of the most glorious episodes of the French war in Indo-China. An excellent account of it, and the conduct of the Muongs whom Vanuxem regarded as his children is found in Lucien Bodard's 813-page book L'AVENTURE - de Lattre et les Viets." Pierre Darcourt tells the story of the same battle in "DE LATTRE AU VIETNAM, Une Année des Victoires," which will come as a surprise to readers who for 20 years were told that everything the French did was wrong but that we were fighting to win.

By the time the war in Algeria started Vanuxem was then a general of division, holder of 27 citations including Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre and the Cross of Military Valor. He was imprisoned by de Gaulle, and charged with being the commander of the Secret Army Organization in France, under the code name "Verdun." Vanuxem offered as proof of his innocence the claim that if he had been "Verdun" the officers in revolt would have won. On September 8, 1963, after two years in prison, he walked out, a free man.

Then began his career as a writer, fighting for American victory in Vietnam. One of his books was "L'Espoir à Saigon" - Hope in Saigon. To the very end he refused to believe that America would not win, for he knew America could win and that we were deliberately fighting a no-win war was unimaginable to the victor of Vinh Yen, who never read the writings of James Reston and C. L. Sulzberger.

His wife, the red cross nurse who parachuted into the jungle in Indo-China, speaks excellent English, and would be an inspiration to American patriots, as a sad 1979 starts with a crumbling of the West on all its fringes, and only a promise of more disasters to come.

It is not going too far to say that 1979 may decide the fate of America and the West, as leaders selected on the basis of whether or not they had ever been to Washington sign their names to vital decisions.

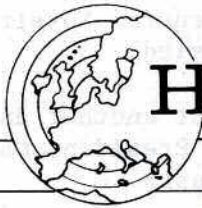
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A CHANGING MIDDLE EAST



The London DAILY TELEGRAPH of February 13, 1979, put it simply and honestly: "President Carter, whose lukewarm support and sanctimonious preachings on human rights were largely responsible for the Shah's loss of control, has now been quick to offer to work with the Ayatollah for a 'stable and independent Iran.' He might have waited until the killing had stopped and full control established."

British appraisal of the Carter role was certainly correct and Carter's haste in offering to work with the

man tearing Iran asunder was in contradiction to all the norms of common decency, but let us be realistic. How does one "work" with a man hostile to all western interests, a proven trouble-maker motivated by hate, an enemy of stability and moderation? And what sensible head of State waits for the killing to stop and full control to be established when any leader, unless he was ignorant or being programmed by conspirators, should have known that the religious fanatic fronting for hard-core revolutionaries was never going to establish full control? Control in Iran will eventually pass to the mobs Leonid Brezhnev armed after the Ayatollah sent an emissary to meet him in Sophia on January 16 to beg for Soviet aid in forming a people's militia.

BREZHNEV'S ACCORD WITH THE AYATOLLAH was not for the purpose of putting a leader of one of the narrowest sects on earth in political power; it was to help him destroy the power in place. Moscow was only too happy to provide a gun for every Iranian willing to cause disruption and to continue doing so until the leaders whom red agents had been training for years are in full control. By then the Ayatollah will have served his purpose.

There was an air of jubilation in Moscow's Literatournaya Gazeta of January 31 as the Kremlin announced that negotiations with Saudi Arabia were in the works. A frightened Middle East watched with disbelief as Brezhnev warned President Carter against intervening in Iran and at the same time beamed Iranian-language broadcasts around the clock inciting Iranians more against America than the Shah.

There were no complaints against American intervention when pressure from the White House forced the dismissal of General Nematollah Nassiri, the head of Iran's security service known as SAVAK. When the Shah tried to explain the character of the highly-structured and merciless red conspiracy he was up against, Washington and the

American press sneered at him as a dictator trying to excuse himself. After it was too late it should have been apparent that SAVAK had not been efficient enough. The London Daily Telegraph of February 17 still referred to it as "the brutal secret police" when describing the February 15 executions of General Nassiri and three other generals under conditions which SAVAK treatment never equaled.

An important Iranian reaching France brought another damning indictment, more important than even the DAILY TELEGRAPH's listing of President Carter's "sanctimonious preachings on human rights" as a cause of Iran's collapse.

IN EARLY 1976 A SOCIAL UPHEAVAL WAS TAKING PLACE. To please westerners spouting about democracy the big estates which made Iran self-supporting in agricultural products had been broken up. Ignorant workers unable to work the land on their own drifted to the city, looking for prosperity in the modernization program then in full swing. With the fall in food production prices soared and a new impoverished population found itself in the shantytowns of cities inhabited by the rich. At that time a scandal called Lockheed broke in America and a group of politicians headed by Senator Frank Church seized the opportunity to make themselves look honest by playing the word corruption for all its political worth. An aide to Senator Church sneered that his boss's investigation "would bring down more governments in a few hours than Lenin had in a lifetime," according to Katherine Graham's NEWSWEEK of February 23, 1976. He was right.

American firms had paid commissions to government officials in nations and against rivals where business is done in no other way. The first result of the hypocritical Church campaign was to cost America millions of dollars in orders which in turn affected the trade balance and the dollar. American firms were pushed to the wall and foreign officials favorable to America were replaced by men who would still regard percentages on contracts as perquisites instead of graft but would take them from America's competitors.

The scramble for favorable publicity may have helped Senator Church in Idaho but in Iran it started the trickle of incitement that became a flood. Northrop Aircraft was pictured as the evil firm behind a consortium of Italians, Germans and Japanese pouring money into the pockets of the haves and turning the have-nots against both America and the throne. To the Shah's enemies and Russia's friends it was a propaganda gold mine.

THEN CAME PRESIDENT CARTER. A chain of changes so abrupt and so rapid in their succession as to shake all authority was forced upon the Shah. Humiliations were piled upon him. He was forced to desert old and trusted servants when they were under attack and to appoint new and untrusted ones in their place.

When the situation was deemed ripe, U. S. Ambassador William Sullivan - the man reputed to have toppled the pro-American government of General Phoumi Nosavan in Laos - was sent to urge the Shah to get out. In December Mr. George Ball, an instant "authority on Iran," was sent as a follow-up with the same message. It was not advice; it was an order not to use force to stay in power.

The Shah having been given his orders, Airforce General Robert Huyser, deputy commander of U. S. forces in Europe, was sent to pressure Iran's generals into giving in without a fight. Troops that would have died for an occupied throne were not ready to die for a vacant one and the lower echelons began swinging towards the reds, eager to escape the score settling that was inevitable as soon as it became apparent that their officers were going to permit themselves to be slaughtered like sheep. On February 17 General Huyser faced the first photos of the murdered leaders whose hands he had tied and read the descriptions of their mutilations.

THOSE WHO WOULD BE EXPECTED TO GET IN ON IRAN'S MURDER were active in America. Seymour M. Hersh proved his worth when he mustered enough press support to force the U. S. Army

to throw a patrol leader to the wolves for saving his unit in sniper-infected My Lai. Under a New York Times dateline of January 7, 1979, Hersh attacked the Shah over SAVAK and got in a punch against the CIA by charging that CIA knew SAVAK was using torture methods. Out for all the mileage he could get, Hersh worked in his other enemies by charging that the methods were German. While Hersh was giving the reds more ammunition in Teheran with his story on CIA's holding torture seminars in Iran, Iranian mobs were shouting: "Your American cannons and tanks do not frighten us! The Shah is a dog on an American leash! Death to Jimmy Carter!"

The Pakistan ambassador observed at a Washington dinner: "I fear that 1978 will be seen as the crucial year when the balance of power swayed against the West." He had reason to be worried. Pakistan, with its superb Chinese-built highway snaking its way over mountain passes from the Chinese and Russian borders to Pakistan ports on the Arabian Sea, is Russia's next objective.

UNCONTROLLED GROUPS IN IRAN STARTED EXECUTING THEIR ENEMIES. It was time to start thinking about the some 35,000 Americans still in the country. President Carter ordered the U. S. aircraft carrier, "Constellation," to leave its base in Subic Bay, in the Philippines and head for the Persian Gulf, escorted by three destroyers, two of them armed with nuclear missiles. PRAVDA replied with an editorial stating: "Those who still believe in gunboat diplomacy have turned to provocative methods against the Soviet Union."

Out of the Oval Room in Washington went a counter-order halting the Constellation in waters linking the China Sea to the Indian Ocean. An order signed by a former navy man, at the frown of the greatest practitioner of gunboat diplomacy on earth! This is the story of America as the free world's defender.

A few days after the Constellation was halted, Mr. Cyrus Vance, who in 1964 saved Hanoi's supply line by stopping U. S. gunboat patrols in the Gulf of Tonkin, announced: "The Shah has decided to leave Iran and we believe this is a wise decision." Vance's statement led the Iranian ambassador to Washington to resign in disgust with the words: "I am indignant over the absurd attitude of Carter."

Events followed their immutable course and on January 16, 1979, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left Teheran after 37 years on the throne. An army helicopter carried him to the airport where he passed the Imperial Guard in review for the last time. Two officers fell to their knees, imploring him not to go. No member of the clergy was there to bless the sovereign before his departure, so a layman went through the traditional gesture of holding the Koran above the head of the Shah and the Shahbanou as they walked to their plane. A wild cry went up from the mob as word passed through Teheran that the man religious leaders and their communist allies had vowed to destroy was gone: "The enemy of the people has fled! He has gone to join his infidel friend, Carter! Now Khomeini can return! Allah O Akbar!" (Allah is great)

There must have been greater loyalty to Moscow than to Tel Aviv, much less Washington, in the hearts of Seymour Hersh and the editors who published his ungrateful drivel against the Shah, for one of the first statements the returning Ayatollah made was: "Arabs must realize the danger represented by Zionism and support the Palestine revolution which has opted for an armed struggle. As of now Iran considers herself at war with Israel." Forgetting who had cleared the way for him, the Ayatollah added: "It is not for President Carter to say whether a government is legal or not."

THE REAL VICTOR WAS SOVIET RUSSIA. Under the innocuous title of "Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party" Mr. Boris Ponomarev was the man who brought it about, the master of subversion through communist parties around the world. From him come the marching orders wherever communist plots are in preparation.

As soon as the Shah reached Assouan the Iranian Communist Party (Tudeh) began sending directives from its headquarters in East Germany. Soldiers were instructed to set up clandestine cells in the armed forces, preparatory to arresting their officers, and workers were told to take over the oil installations. The first big clash between the Shias and their communist allies came on January 21 when some ten thousand students went on a rampage shouting: "We did not throw off the dictatorship of the Shah to fall under a dictatorship called Islamic!"

A few days later President Carter showed his ignorance of what had happened by expressing the hope that "Iran will remain a friend of the United States and free from domination by the Soviet Union or any other foreign power."

As news of succeeding events reached him in his palace in Ryadh, Prince Fahd, the heir to the throne of Saudi Arabia, murmured: "If Iran falls, Allah help us." Iran had already fallen. Now what the Arab nations have to face is the fact that Russia has an Arab policy in which every possible alternative is foreseen in advance.

RUSSIA'S ARAB POLICY HAS TO DATE MET TEMPORARY SETBACKS, as when Sadat threw them out of Egypt, but the trend has been ahead, slowly, relentlessly and with no challenge from the West. Each move by Libya's Qaddafi has been part of a master plan, even to Qaddafi's recent acquisition of an Atom bomb through the aid of Pakistan's physicists.

One after another the Arab leaders have seen their non-communist ramparts fall: Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran, without a reaction from the West. Now the time for a reconsideration of alliances has come.

IRAQ IS RULED BY 64-YEAR-OLD GENERAL HASSAN AL-BAKR, who dropped his Shi'ite faith for accommodation with the majority of his citizens. The revolution in Iran has put him against the wall. In the north he has a majority of Sunnite Kurds, in the south a Shia community among which the Ayatollah Khomeini lived for fourteen years in exile. The Kurds were fighting for independence until 1975 when the Shah ceased to support them for the sake of peace with Iraq. Now the revolution in Iran has proved contagious and Iraq's Shi'ites, Bahai followers and Free Masons are remembering the harsh treatment they received at the time of al-Bakr's coup d'etat in 1968. Bakr was not easy on Iraq's communists either. He forcibly moved the Kurds from the areas where Iraq's 110 million tons of crude oil are produced annually and all but some 300 of Iraq's 130,000 Jews left the country as Iraq moved into the camp of the hard-liners against Israel. The Palestinians became his protégés.

In 1972 Bakr stripped the foreign oil companies of their holdings and signed a treaty of cooperation and friendship with Russia. In early 1978 the honeymoon ended when Bakr discovered that the Soviet embassy had bugged his own palace and was underwriting a conspiracy in the army, to take Iraq the way of Afghanistan. There was not a peep out of Moscow when he executed thirty high officers and began weeding out the pro-Russians. Both he and Moscow were in a spot: Moscow is due to suffer an oil shortage during the 80s and the men in the Kremlin dare not alarm the leaders of the oil states they are going to have to court or take over. Bakr, on the other hand, realizes that the war matériel Russia has sold him is not comparable to what he can buy in the West, but a break with Moscow will cut him off from spare parts for the armament he already has and time is too short to permit him to change suppliers. In the jolt that came as Iran began to fall, Bakr turned to his mortal enemy, Syria, and held out the olive branch.

SYRIA IS RULED BY GENERAL HAFEZ EL-ASSAD, AN ALOUITE SHIA. The common meeting ground between Iraq and Syria is hatred of Israel and the fact that both countries are under a single party, the Ba'ath. Ba'ath in Arabic means renaissance, resurrection, or even mission. It is a mixture of pan-Arabism and Islamic socialism, dedicated to the formation of a single Arab nation from Morocco to the Euphrates, Islam welded into an Empire. Bakr dreams of making Bagdad the capital, as in the days of Haroun el-Raschid. For

ten years he and Syria's el-Assad, the Lion, have hated each other, but on January 20, as fighting grew worse in the streets of Teheran, the two men met in Damascus to discuss a merger.

Iraq's secret service will no longer send Palestinians to murder Syrians and Syria has promised to quit stirring up trouble in Mesopotamia. The time has come to unite against the common danger: the revolution epidemic raging in Iran. Syria and Iraq have the same internal danger: Sunnites hate the Shias, Druzes and Kurds. In Syria tough labor leaders trained by Nasser fight the Ba'ath for control of Syria's unions.

The present attempt to form a solid front is the seventh the Arabs have tried since 1958, but this one is born of desperation as they watch Soviet Russia encircle Saudi Arabia through South Yemen, Iraq, Syria, red Ethiopia and Afghanistan on the wave of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic leftism.

In the new union military forces will be pooled. Iraq and Syria together can line up twenty well-equipped divisions fitted with modern arms and backed by 4,500 tanks and some 900 planes. The catch is, the materiel is Russian and they dare not risk the long delay a change-over to western equipment would incur.

Consequently, Mr. Saddam Hussein, number two of the Iraqi government, flew to Moscow to see Brezhnev in December 1978. Brezhnev told him: "If you will form a common front with Syria I'll give you all the arms you need." In January 1979 Brezhnev made the same promise to General Chehabi, the Syrian chief-of-staff, adding: "Coordinate your purchases with Iraq and you can have Mig 25s and Scud missiles."

Thus Iraq and Syria, united or alone, are at Moscow's mercy and Iraq's attempt to expand in the Persian Gulf by reviving the revolt against the Sultan of Oman, which the Shah helped suppress, may in the end give Moscow control of Arabia's sea lane to Europe and Japan.

Beyond Saudi Arabia, at the southwestern tip of the peninsula which Arabs call Djezirat-el-Arab, the island of the Arabs, are the mountainous countries of North and South Yemen.

NORTH YEMEN IS KNOWN AS THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, OR YAR. Ruled by Ali Abdallah Saleh it is anti-communist but weak. This is the only buffer between the oil wells of Saudi Arabia and communist South Yemen, known as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

North Yemen is an oil state without oil. It has no natural resources and exists on money poured into it by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other gulf states and the remittances sent home by its million and a half citizens who work in Saudi Arabia.

Ali Abdallah Saleh is one of the worst insurance risks in the world. He came into power when a bomb in a brief case from South Yemen killed his predecessor in June 1978. Libya's Qaddafi, who is expected to test his first A-bomb in April, financed an attempt to kill Saleh in October 1978.

In January 1969 Saleh defeated a South Yemen invasion in which Cuban and East German-trained forces poisoned wells, mined roads and destroyed homes between Taiz and the South Yemen border. One of the reasons he is popular with the army and his people is because he inspires confidence. Though he is next in line in Moscow's relentless march towards oil-rich Saudi Arabia, he did not hesitate a minute. The South Yemen soldiers he captured in uniform last October were summarily executed by firing squads, those out of uniform were hanged, after first having their tongues cut out according to local custom.

The weak link in North Yemen's government as it faces the Russians, Cubans and East Germans who have made Aden, the capital of South Yemen, their base for a drive from Ethiopia to Pakistan, is Foreign Minister Abdullah el-Asnag. Asnag is the former labor union boss through whom America's roving trouble-maker, Irving Brown, organized the strikes which made Britain throw up her hands and pull out of the bases from which she protected the Arab world. Asnag is a neutralist, trying to be friendly with Russia, China, Saudi Arabia and the West until it becomes apparent who is going to win. Asnag may be the man to open the gates of North Yemen to the Russians. Such power as he has American labor's "roving ambassador" gave him.

SOUTH YEMEN IS RULED BY ABD AL-FATTAH ISMAIL, a Russian puppet who bears the titles of power while Russians run his army. Two thousand Cubans train and command his People's militia and East Germans operate his intelligence and security services. Compared to Ismail's East German-trained secret police, SAVAK was made up of choir boys. Aden, the capital of South Yemen, has been equipped with Russian floating docks, oil reservoirs for refueling planes and an arms depot for a major war. South Yemen is the southern pincer in a movement closing in on the vulnerable oil emirates, now that Afghanistan and Iran are no longer obstacles in the north.

In any possible line-up for regional defense, Kuwait in the north would be a liability with 250,000 Palestinians among her population. All of these countries are leaning on a weak reed - an America led by Jimmy Carter and hamstrung by students, professors and editors who showed themselves strong enough to dictate policy during our war in Vietnam.

SAUDI ARABIA'S 35,000-MAN ARMY is King Khaled's sole defense force. Senator Frank Church, whose charges of corruption in Iran, for the sake of headlines, helped undermine the Shah, has done everything possible to keep Saudi Arabia from acquiring arms. Saudi Arabia claims a population of 8.9 million people, which is probably an exaggeration. What is certain is that the majority of foreign workers are Palestinians, Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenites, Egyptians and workers from Oman and the Gulf. In the event of a Russian-Cuban backed invasion they would be expected to show the patriotism of Jane Fonda or Sam Brown. Libya is reported to have financed ten attempted coups in Saudi Arabia in 1978. If the Arab oil states were fragile before the fall of the Shah, today they are perched on a precarious brink.

MR. ROBERT MOSS, ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND RELIABLE ANALYSTS writing in the English language, reported in the London Daily Telegraph of February 19 that all through 1978 the Carter Administration was prodding the Shah towards his downfall, "-urging him to attempt coalitions of irreconcilables and to 'feed the alligators' by making concessions that could only be interpreted by his enemies as a devastating admission of weakness.

"There were many moments when the revolutionary process could have been halted by a shrewd combination of political action (like buying support in the bazaar) and tough military repression, and the Shah's generals knew it. But everytime they wanted to move, the Americans were there again, tugging at their sleeves, and deepening the Shah's indecision." This is called "the destabilizing effect of Carter's human rights policy, when crudely applied to friendly regimes." Now the generals whose arms were tied are being tortured and killed.

Even up until January 1979 Washington appeared to think that everything was going fine. The Daily Telegraph of January 3, 1979, headed its major story on the Iranian revolution: "Carter has secret plans for Persia." In the light of what has happened it would be interesting to know what they were.

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