

The making of a President

"How did we get saddled with the like of Jimmy Carter?" a perplexed Peregrine Worsthorne asked in London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of March 11, 1979, as our President stopped at nothing to get Egypt's Sadat and Israel's Begin to sign a peace treaty the President dared not go home without, yet to which neither could put his signature without making an eventual war over Jerusalem a certainty. By using the first person, plural, the English Mr. Worsthorne was writing as a helpless passenger aboard the ship, with no confidence in the men on the bridge, from captain downward.

That the inexperienced captain was selected by political ventriloquists who fed paper into a computer for two years before the 1976 elections to determine what would please all colors, classes, creeds, workers and ethnic groups did not make for reassurance. Consequently, Mr. Worsthorne, one of the most brilliant political writers in the English language, went on to ask: "What possible sense can it make to have a figure so little acquainted with the exercise of power in charge of Western destinies, a figure chosen precisely because he lacked authority, could frighten nobody - friend or foe - and had no previous connection with power politics?"

Had Mr. Worsthorne been in Vining, Georgia, on the evening of July 31, 1978, he might have begun to understand. Standing on the porch of an old home, the Carter machine's congressional candidate, a rug-manufacturer named Smith Foster, delivered a three-minute speech, with the obscenities to which his vocabulary was normally limited carefully deleted. He asked the voters of Georgia's 7th district to vote for him because he had never been away from there. But plainly: he should be sent to Washington because he was ignorant. And the two most powerful papers in the important city of Atlanta endorsed him. Mr. Worsthorne must understand that the world was on the eve of a crisis and those who blew Watergate up into the scandal it became were determined to stack America's elective offices, from President downward, with inexperienced men who would be obedient to them and to drive from office every incumbent of intelligence and integrity. Since Mr. Worsthorne was serious when he asked how we got saddled with the like of Jimmy Carter, let us try to give him a serious answer.

THE KEY MAN IN THE MANEUVER WAS MR. AVERELL HARRIMAN. Little was known of the constantly grinning man from Plains, Georgia, save that he had been an Annapolis graduate, a peanut farmer and a former state governor. But those programming him had remarkable foresight. In 1972 Mr. Carter worked to get an anti-white black named Andrew Young elected to congress so that in 1976 Mr. Young could hustle black votes for Mr. Carter.

So quiet was the American press about the ground preparing among every self-interest group that had a vote, Mr. Ivan Rowan was able to write in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of July 18, 1976: "The strength of Carter's position is that he owes no one any favors." An absurd assertion. NEWSWEEK had reported on November 3, 1975, that on being asked who his running mate would be, Carter replied: "I'll tell you what qualifications she must

have." Even the militant women's-rightists held a Carter I.O.U. which was never paid! How the man who could frighten nobody - friend or foe - was selected is a long story.

THE UNVEILING CAME IN LATE 1972. Milton Katz, the Harvard law professor who had been deputy chief of OSS in Caserta, Italy, when plans were being made to depose Italy's King and support Tito, the Yugoslav murderer of his anti-communist rival, was at work on one of his numerous causes. As a consultant for the Ford Foundation, an official in the leftist-pacifist Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a trustee of the leftist-pacifist World Affairs Council as well as of the World Peace Foundation, Mr. Katz had his fingers in a lot of pies. If America learned anything during the Vietnam war it was to beware of any movement with the word peace in it.

Katz was one of many working tooth and nail for American surrender in Vietnam under the high-sounding name of "peace without victory." When that was put over, "peace with honor" took its place. Even as Mr. Katz hovered over his papers that autumn day of 1972, a women's rights fanatic in California named Kate Millett was making it her business to work for the destruction of Iran's Shah. The man she was out to get was the greatest champion of women's rights in the Moslem world but Moscow wanted him ousted. Suddenly Mr. Katz' telephone rang and over the line came the voice of the man whom Lord Thompson's London TIMES was to call "the grand old man of the Democrats." What he had to say went something like this: "Milton, I've got a man I want you to look over. He is a new face. No one has anything on him. I think we can build him up but I want your opinion before I take him up the line." It was Averell Harriman speaking and his find was Jimmy Carter.

Anyone not of the same political convictions of the two men on the telephone would have been leery because a man with worse judgment or more dubious supporters than Mr. Harriman would be hard to find, unless we accept the theory that military defeat, demoralization of the country, undermining of our currency and the conditioning of America for acceptance of regional status in a superstate were Mr. Harriman's objectives.

THE HARRIMAN RECORD IS NOT REASSURING: In the early 20s he saved the bolshevik revolution with a timely loan. During World War II he was more responsible than any other American for giving Stalin everything he wanted. In 1947 he arranged for John McCloy, the U. S. High Commissioner to Germany, to give Duncan Sandys and the Polish one-worlder, Joseph Retinger, European currencies received in payment for Marshall Plan aid. With this the two financed their movement for the European Common Market which will elect 410 representatives to its supra-national parliament on June 10 of this year. It is already powerful enough to blackmail nations into going along or going broke.

In 1961, '62, Dean Rusk gave Harriman the job of toppling the pro-American, anti-communist government of General Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Boun Oum in Laos, because, as TIME magazine put it: "U. S. policy sees little profit in trying to make a free world bastion out of an isolated jungle nation whose borders are contiguous with a communist power." To achieve his ends Harriman had to get rid of everyone in the 126-man American delegation who opposed handing Laos to the reds. The man who flattered him most and in the end became Harriman's protégé was only too happy to undermine the integrity-hampered associates who also stood in his way. This was a leftist junior officer named William H. Sullivan. Harriman told Sullivan: "Get rid of these fellows."

Sullivan drew up a blacklist which cut the staff by half. Harriman looked it over and said: "Make it two-thirds." He particularly wanted to be free of the military, who kept trying to win. He and Sullivan soon had our military representation in Laos down to one colonel and one sergeant. Then they turned to policy. Experienced senior officers opposed neutralizing Laos. Harriman countered by telling State Department he wanted Sullivan as his deputy. Washington replied that it was impossible to promote a class three officer over the heads of men with class one and class two status. Harriman solved that by sending all class one and class two men home, which cleared the way for Sullivan to become ambassador to Laos and bring about the fall of General Phoumi Nosavan,

the anti-communist. When Harriman went to Paris to negotiate the sell-out of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, Sullivan went with him. UPI reported from Washington on June 17, 1969 that Mr. Harriman was annoyed over "the frustration of trying to negotiate peace in Vietnam while the generals on both sides wanted to win."

Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in "A LONG ROW OF CANDLES": "Last night dined with Harriman. I asked him, since he knows all the great men of our time, who was the greatest. Without any hesitation he said Stalin."

On October 2, 1969, the London TIMES told its readers that Mr. Harriman believed an independent South Vietnam would emerge from the peace talks. He also looked for "Soviet-American cooperation in the Middle East," where, "The United States and Britain should push Israel towards a settlement." On May 14, 1970 a Washington AP report quoted Harriman as complaining that President Nguyen van Thieu had never been prepared to bargain seriously with the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese. "There will be no reprisals on either side," said Harriman. "The other side does not want a bloodbath any more than we do." On July 2, 1970, Harriman proposed that we by-pass Thieu altogether and make our own terms with Hanoi if Thieu remains obstructive.

A Los Angeles Times story of March 17, 1971, told how Edward Weintal, the former Polish diplomat, had confronted Harriman with a telegram from the National Archives dated February 12, 1944, in which Harriman assured Roosevelt that Soviet Russia did not want to introduce a communist government in Poland. Harriman did not deny having sent the telegram, but he shook his fist in Weintal's face and shouted: "If you print that in your book I'll break your jaw!" So much for the man who telephoned Milton Katz in the fall of 1972 to ask Katz to help sell his find.

Katz had no qualms about giving the unknown Georgian his stamp of approval, though he must have had a smug feeling of superiority as he did so. From then on the road was clear. Harriman took his man to Zbigniew Brzezinski and Brzezinski took him to David Rockefeller. Past the Rockefeller hurdle, Carter was ready for the Trilateral Commission which would give him an "education" while he watched the men in the know edge America and Japan into a special relationship with the Common Market, with America serving as intermediary.

The two-year period of feeding paper into computers to find what a candidate should say to please the largest number of Americans started. There were wheels within wheels and the makings of many a book in the happenings and personalities involved as labor, management, ideological groups and conflicting religions and colors were convinced that the man in the White House would be their man. In the end all of them were double-crossed.

Milton Katz' closest associate in France while this was going on, and American defeat was being assured in Vietnam, was a retired airforce general named Paul Stehlin, whose full role in the Harriman-Katz circle will never be known.

GENERAL PAUL STEHLIN was born in Hochfelden in 1907 and was well-fitted for the group in which he moved. It is doubtful that any of them had any feeling of belonging to a nation. Though he became a French general, Stehlin advocated a one-world government built on the foundation of a constantly-expanding Common Market, which is a Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)-Trilateral Commission objective. The military had been his career, but he accepted the "peace without victory" thesis of Katz' World Peace Foundation. He was a pacifist working for American defeat, but he was on the payroll of Hughes Aircraft as their principal representative in Europe. He drew a pension from the French airforce but was hired to throw the NATO purchase of 350 planes to Northrop, for YF-16s and YF-17s, instead of France's Mirage III.

At a meeting of the World Peace Foundation, Katz introduced him to Henry Kissinger,

with whom he had much in common. Stehlin wrote in a letter to "LE MONDE," the Paris political daily, of August 28, 1973, that after their initial meeting Kissinger often stayed at Stehlin's place in the country where, through Stehlin, he first met the Hanoi delegation to Paris and set in motion the negotiations in which Harriman, Vance and Sullivan achieved their objectives.

Stehlin's priorities cannot be explained by logic or national interests. Like his wife, the American-born Anne-Marie Schwob, he was a militant Zionist, yet he consciously worked to destroy the morale of the nation and its army that, in a pinch, would be expected to guarantee Israel's existence. In thwarting the Americans who wanted victory in Vietnam he destroyed their enthusiasm for going to the rescue of any country anywhere.

Many Frenchmen denounced him as a traitor over the NATO aircraft purchase and he died mysteriously in June 1975 when he stepped - or was pushed - in front of an on-coming bus after a telephone call sent him scurrying to his office in search of his brief-case. Had he lived it is certain that he would have played a role in the European workings of the Trilateral Commission and through it the education of President Carter.

BACK IN AMERICA THE ELECTION WENT ITS WAY. An admitted \$21,800,000 was spent to obtain the 27% of the American vote which put Averell Harriman's find in office. The computerized promises paid off. According to an AP report of December 10, 1976, Carter reaped 94% of the colored vote. The National Broadcasting Corporation gave him 72% of the Jewish vote, 56% of the Catholics, 60% of the voters with Polish surnames, 64% of the blue-collar workers and 70% of the big city residents. But since only 53% of the Americans who could have voted bothered to go to the polls, the vast majority of the country can say: "You voted for him, we didn't."

London's leftist OBSERVER reported: "By the time of the New Hampshire primaries much of the work had been done. The mood of the American people had been analyzed and it had been established how Carter might turn that mood into votes. Unknown to most of America, the Carter coup was already half made."

Mr. Howell Raines, editor of the St. Petersburg Times, was shocked at the idea of using computers to find out what the public wanted to hear and then speaking accordingly. He asked Mr. Jody Powell, "Isn't this blatant chicanery, when the man who said trust me, I will never lie to you, assures an audience that he is a strong conservative?"

"Not at all," Powell replied. "This is an example of the governor's peculiar gift of being able to explain his liberal policies in terms that make them acceptable to conservatives."

On May 17, 1976, U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT disclosed the fact that Peter Bourne, the psychiatrist who had worked for American defeat in Vietnam, had prepared a study of thousands of national organizations, their leanings and their convention dates, for the Carter team which was only waiting to promise each of them anything it asked for.

JUST BEFORE THE ELECTION MR. HARRIMAN WAS SENT TO MOSCOW to beg his friend, party boss Leonid Brezhnev, "to discount the more strident anti-Russian positions taken during the campaign as election-year rhetoric." It is little wonder that Saudi Arabia and West Germany's Helmut Schmidt have no confidence in Carter as a buffer against Russia now and are making overtures to Moscow. The sight of Carter telling the American public one thing and sending Harriman to Moscow to tell Brezhnev the opposite should have been a warning.

When Harriman returned to Washington he assured Mr. Carter that the Soviet build-up was not to be taken seriously. "Russia is almost surrounded by hostile communist countries," he told the trusting President. To imply that this is why the Russians,

Cubans and East Germans are in South Yemen, Afghanistan and all the trouble spots of Africa is an insult to anyone with intelligence.

So convinced was Harriman that European communists can be trusted, he told the TIMES, of London, correspondent, David Spanier: "I don't believe that the European communists want to toe Moscow's line. If it comes to it we shall have to test how far they can work in NATO." This after a constant stream of spies working in NATO had been arrested or made their escape to the East!

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION WAS NOT YET IN OFFICE when the U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of December 20, 1976, reported: "It is elder statesman Averell Harriman, insiders say, who has the most influence on Carter's choices for top national security posts, including Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State."

This answers a question that many have been asking. Having learned elsewhere how we got saddled with the like of Jimmy Carter, U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT now tells us how we got saddled with the likes of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Cyrus Vance and a host of others whose qualifications have never been questioned.

Soon after the President entered office, William Sullivan was appointed ambassador to Iran where, by telling the Shah to get out, he helped Russia achieve her greatest bound ahead since the days immediately following World War II.

More important, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the head of Mr. Carter's training school, the Trilateral Commission, was taken into the White House as National Security Adviser. It is interesting to read the Knight News Service story of December 17, 1976, which told Americans that Mr. Brzezinski had already been Mr. Carter's "principal foreign policy adviser for more than a year and a half," which is to say, the dictator of Mr. Carter's foreign policy statements. "He was one of the first of the academic-political figures in the national security area to take Carter seriously as presidential material," the Knight report continued. "They worked together in the organization called the Trilateral Commission, of which Brzezinski was director - an organization strongly supported by David Rockefeller and the Chase Manhattan Bank."

Meanwhile, over in Moscow, on hearing that Carter had won and even before the questionable appointments were announced, Mr. Boris Ponomarev, who directs the world's communist parties in which Mr. Harriman expressed confidence, told a group of visiting English reds: "If we don't make any wrong moves and bungle things, the neutralization of anti-communist movements in the West is on the right road."

It had been for a long time. Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in his syndicated column of April 6, 1973: "Ideologically, the United States has grown up in Vietnam and now sees that communism is not a Manichean evil automatically to be exposed." The Los Angeles Times of July 18, 1976, expressed satisfaction that "Anti-communist fervor was dissipated over Vietnam." Neither journal has admitted to date that the aim of the anti-war movement in America was before anything else the destruction of anti-communism and America's morale. The country was being conditioned for just such a national security adviser as Zbigniew Brzezinski.

THE FOREIGN POLICY QUARTERLY, which is published "in association with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," (A Milton Katz arm for political action, you will recall) carried an article by Brzezinski in its summer issue of 1976, while Mr. Carter was campaigning. It is an interesting article in the contempt Mr. Brzezinski expresses for the sort of American who has deep roots in the country, roots which Mr. Brzezinski who left his native Poland in 1958 cannot be expected to share.

The day of this sort of American is past, the Polish immigrant wrote in "FOREIGN POLICY." "Proletarian forces represent the wave of the future." In emphasizing the irrelevance

of the WASPS (White, Anglo-Saxon Protestants) he provides a glimpse of what Milton Katz' World Peace Foundation and the anti-war movement in general were all about. "The Vietnam War," he writes, "was the Waterloo of the WASP elite." It "cracked WASP moral motivation and monopoly of foreign affairs." This is to say that a new monopoly has been established, motivated by new morals, in which case President Carter is either not a WASP or not in command of America's foreign policies, though we are led to believe he is both.

Evans and Novak wrote in their column of August 5, 1977, that in high level meetings of July 28 and 29, Mr. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, adopted en toto the top secret strategic study known as PRM-10. This is the plan which secretly concedes one-third of West Germany to a Soviet invasion force rather than seek increased defense spending which "would provoke Moscow and divide Washington."

As we follow the disastrous chain of events and study the steps by which Mr. Harriman saddled America and her allies with Mr. Carter and the figures with whom Mr. Carter then saddled America, a picture takes shape which only a Peregrine Worsthorne can put into proper perspective for Europeans. What is surprising is that Mr. Harriman was able to find time and energy to accomplish so much. Let us give just one example: Most writers on the war in Indochina have noted that in February 1945, six months before the war was over, Major Paul Helliwell, of OSS, gave Ho chi Minh some guns and 20,000 cartridges, knowing that they would be used against our ally, the French. Ho did not need guns, since the guns he had would serve indefinitely. What he needed was all the cartridges OSS could slip him, because a cartridge could only be used once.

Chester L. Cooper, the former OSS officer who in 1970 was Director of the International Division of the Institute of Defense Analysis in Washington, wrote a book called "THE LOST CRUSADE," so blatantly slanted as to make any knowledgeable reader shudder at the thought of what our Institute of Defense Analysis was giving the government. Cooper twisted the cartridge donation to read: "He (Ho chi Minh) finally succeeded in getting pistols and a few rounds of ammunition." (Emphasis ours)

The foreword to this slanted book was written by Averell Harriman. Recognized as having helped prepare it were McGeorge Bundy, Joseph Buttinger (the socialist propagandist who wrote in "THE NEW LEADER," of June 27, 1955, that "Although the government of Ho chi Minh was dominated by communists, this regime had a good chance of developing along democratic lines."), Edward Lansdale (Allen Dulles' man who in 1955, through bribery and American arms, destroyed the three anti-communist forces which are still trying to carry on a resistance war today), Averill Harriman and Mr. Vu van Thai, (the Hanoi agent to whom Daniel Ellsberg gave a full set of the stolen Pentagon Papers before he gave them to the New York Times.)

Mr. du Berrier will be available for a limited number of lectures in America through July and August. Correspondence may be addressed to P. O. Box 786, St. George, Utah 84770.

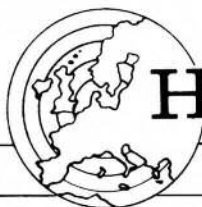
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MARCH OF ISLAM

Mr. Lee Mortimer wrote in the NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR of July 29, 1958, after Iraq's pro-American King had been slain and Nasser had brought Syria into his United Arab Republic: "There may be fireworks when a Senate committee learns that a couple of agents of the Central Un-Intelligence Agency and the U. S. Mis-Information Service were pals with leaders of the red-backed rebel groups in the Middle East long before the trouble broke. Is this why Washington was kept in ignorance of the upcoming coups?"

There were no fireworks because the Senate committee, like the agencies it was investigating, was against all monarchies and had bought the line that anti-communism was extremism. Already an American-based and American-backed international Moslem organization was working to topple orderly governments in the name of "liberation." Today Islam is aflame with military, political and religious resurgence sweeping Algeria, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Syria, South Yemen, Pakistan, the Moro islands of the Philippines and our once-loyal ally, Turkey. Russian policy is to help rebels destroy the leaders in power and, when they have fallen, install their own. Every non-communist country where members of the world's 800 million Moslems abide is threatened by the temporary alliance of devout Moslems and atheistic communists. Only in Egypt has the Kremlin's strategy backfired.

The next step will be to carry the fight into America when Washington's policies run counter to the ideas of hooded terrorists whom a press which castigates the Ku Klux Klan described as idealistic Iranian students when they were wielding iron bars against the Shah and the California residence of his mother. When these hooded hooligans were running rampant the police made no attempt to find out if Iranians were under the hoods or veterans of the communist-directed riots against victory in Vietnam.

Now the question is: When President Carter's jerry-built "peace" in the Middle East breaks down and hooded troublemakers supported by faceless sympathizers defy identification as they carry the Middle East war into America's streets, will any elected lawmaker in Congress have the courage to turn the spotlight on the sinister organizations America helped build up? America has many Islamic organizations but the principal one owes its immunity to government agencies, politicians, oil millionaires and even editors who had the interests of Israel at heart.

JAMIAT AL-ISLAM is the Turkish term for Organization of Islam. In Afghanistan it is called Jamiat-I-Islami and here at least it is fighting to overthrow the communist regime which Moscow brought into power through a bloody coup d'etat on April 27, 1978. In Pakistan it is Jaamat-I-Islami and the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of April 7, 1979, reported that Pakistan police "watched benignly" as Moslem vigilantes from "the Jaamat-I-Islami party, a small and fanatical band of extremely orthodox Moslems with whom General Zia is believed to have sympathy", used spiked clubs on demonstrators mourning the

execution of former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. On April 8, 1979, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH stated that 14 people had been killed and over 150 wounded in the Vale of Kashmir as indignant Moslems shouted: "Long live martyr Bhutto! Death to General Zia, down with Pakistan and Jimmy Carter!" In Srinigar, the capital of Indian Kashmir, and other towns, "the main target was the Jaamat Islami party whose Pakistan counterpart they believe had conspired with General Zia to kill Mr. Bhutto."

THE STORY OF JAMIAT AL-ISLAM dates back to its founding in Turkistan in 1868 and '69, the period when Yakub Beg's kingdom of Kashgaria was flourishing at the junction of the caravan routes to Oxus, Khokand, Samarkand, Alamaty, Aksu and Khotan. Abdul Ali Maudadi resurrected the movement before Pakistan's independence and turned Jaamat-I-Islami into a fanatical, anti-western party which threatened the leadership of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's first President. After independence Maudadi was imprisoned, but by then an American who had taken a Turkish name had appropriated the Jamiat al-Islam label and was forging a movement which would be a gold mine for himself and a vehicle for the spreading of his own Islamic revolution.

THE RISE OF AHMED KAMAL. Cimarron Hathaway was born in Denver, Colorado, on February 2, 1914, of a Moslem family with Turkish roots going back to Central Asia. The family migrated to Budapest towards the end of the 18th century and, still calling themselves Kamal, entered America in 1874 as Austrian immigrants. After the death of his father the young Cimarron was tutored by a Prussian named Lothar von Richter who instilled in him an admiration for Prussian militarism. This, added to the influence of a turkophile family steeped in archeology and folklore, gave the boy his pan-Arab and pan-Turk fanaticism. In 1935, when he was 21, Cimarron inherited enough money to quit work and embark on what he saw as his mission. In 1938 he published "The Seven Questions of Tamerlane" which appeared in 480 numbered copies. His next move was to legally change his name to Ahmed Kamal and set out on a pilgrimage to the anayurdu - the mother hearth - of his ancestors.

The year 1939 found him in Tien-tsin, in north China where two years earlier the bespectacled American, R. W. Reef, had plotted with Chu Teh, the master of the red army, and Mao Tse-tung. After some months of what he called "personal researching," the born-again Kamal entered Siberia, apparently without difficulty, and on May 2, 1940, married Amina Ibrahimoff in the Siberian town of Petropolovsk. Had CIA made a check-up on Kamal's life before they placed him where he could use CIA for the advancement of his own objectives, they would have found that the records of this period are murky. In Tien-tsin he met Marcel Leopold, the Swiss gun-runner who was to enter his life eighteen years later. And during the 1940 period in Siberia, where correspondence which did not meet with Soviet approval seldom reached a boat for the States, Kamal and his Pakistani brother-in-law, Agaseff, were able to synchronize their plan to harness Moslem fanaticism and set up a greater Jamiat al-Islam with its base in San Francisco.

THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR interrupted their plans. By then Kamal and his wife were back in North China but for some inexplicable reason they received preferential treatment from the notoriously suspicious Japanese. By all logic an American with a Turkish name, married to a Russian wife and doing "research" would have been summarily dealt with as a spy, unless he was willing to impart information useful to the dread kampetai. Kamal and his wife passed the war together in an ordinary internment camp and after their liberation in mid-August 1945 they boarded the U. S. troop transport, Lavaca, in the port serving Tien-tsin. On October 10, 1945, they disembarked in Shanghai. Kamal could have had a good job with the U. S. Army or OSS as a specialist on the area where Mao Tse-tung's red armies were massing, but instead he took advantage of the absence of visa and immigration controls in the confusion following V-J Day and boarded a boat for the States with his Russian wife.

AMERICA'S CRUSADE FOR DECOLONIZATION WAS IN FULL SWING and Kamal rode it by presenting Jamiat al-Islam as an organization fighting for human rights. While producing his book

on the tribes of Turkestan, Kamal became the champion of refugees from the land of the turkmen and the oppression of non-Moslems in Russia, Albania, Yugoslavia, Palestine, and Lebanon. Wherever independence movements encouraged by American union organizers and agents provided a reason for Jamial al-Islam's existence and pleas for money, Jamial al-Islam was burrowing, and the decolonization committee of UN was a natural.

As the organization grew, Ibrahim Rogard worked from a base on 30th Avenue, in San Mateo, California, as its correspondent and Mrs. Rauza I. Rogard, in San Francisco, was its secretary-treasurer. Kamal, with backing that has never been investigated, set up an office in Madrid. This was the post-war period when Habib Bourguiba, who had been number 13120 when he was a spy for Mussolini, was being pushed by American agents and Irving Brown's labor apparatus as the leader of an independent Tunisia. Mehdi ben-Barka was being groomed for the same role in Morocco, along with others who were to head a revolt against France in Algeria.

Madrid was the base for America's dual objectives: The decolonization of North Africa and the destruction of Generalissimo Franco. Kamal's period in Spain coincided with that of Le Xuan, the Ho chi Minh protégé whom Dr. Robert Knapp took into OSS in Indo-China and then passed into CIA with a Bangkok press card for a cover. Le Xuan spent nine years in CIA before he was fired and wrote "A SPY IN SPITE OF MYSELF" to get even, a book that caused some worry to Dr. Knapp, by then a professor at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. If there was any violence at Wesleyan during the war in Vietnam it is not difficult to understand why. British, French and Russian intelligence services hold copies of Le Xuan's manuscript, which CIA prevented from being published in the mid-fifties by giving Le Xuan a job with the American army in Paris administering aptitude tests to service men. Probably this manuscript holds the most complete record of Le Xuan's and Kamal's subversive actions in Madrid, aside from the Kamal file in French counter-intelligence headquarters.

The Dutch services have a bulging dossier on Ahmed Kamal's financial aid to the Dar-ul-Islam movement against the Dutch in Indonesia and the French also have files on his work through Jamiat al-Islam to incite Lebanon and Syria against France. It is interesting now to note that as far back as the 1950s Kamal threw his Jamiat al-Islam into the drive to destroy the Shah. One of his themes was that Iran was not a solid bastion against communism, which Kamal's every move tended to advance. It was the Algerian revolt of November 1, 1954, however, which gave Kamal his big bound ahead and made his Jamiat al-Islam office on Quai du Mont Blanc, in Geneva, one of the greatest centers of anti-French intrigue in Western Europe.

JAMIAT AL-ISLAM TURNS TO BLACKMAIL. With Arabs fighting France in Algeria and all the oil companies of America seeking Arab oil the situation was tailor-made for shakedown. America was pro-Israel, so Kamal put it up to the oil men in blunt terms: Only a contribution to the Algerian war effort will assure the Arab oil states that you are not pro-Israel also. His international Islamic organization with offices in the principal cities of Europe and North Africa gave him weight and one of his first contributors was Mr. Waldon Jones, of Anglo-Arabian Oil, who died in a mysterious plane crash on March 1, 1962, with a large sum of unexplained banknotes in his briefcase.

Michael K. Clark, the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who lost his job for reporting truthfully on the war in Algeria, wrote on page 359 of "Algeria in Turmoil:" "There was talk in January 1957 of Ahmed Ahmed-Bioud as possible head of the Algerian government in exile. That this former Nazi agent (Wartime head of the North African Deutsche Arbeits Front in Berlin and associate of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem during the war) should have been considered for such a post cannot be understood without reference to his connections. Ahmed-Bioud, more commonly known as Bayoud, was in Cologne at the time with Ahmed Kamal, a United States citizen of Turkish descent. The two had apparently known each other in the past, for Mr. Kamal seems to have been a contributor to Ferhat Abbas's Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto (UDMA) when Ahmed-Bioud

was assistant secretary-general of that organization. But in 1957 their association was of another nature. Mr. Kamal had set up a secret society in Tripoli called *Jamiat al-Islam fi Ifriqya al Shamalya* (Islamic Organization of North Africa). Purporting to be essentially a cultural group, the society was in fact working for the Algerian rebellion. Propaganda, technical and financial assistance and arms were the uncultured activities with which it dealt. What Ahmed Kamal and Ahmed-Bioud were up to in Cologne in 1957 is a matter of conjecture, but evidently the FLN looked upon the protagonists and their activities with the highest favor. If, as some said, Ahmed Kamal had access to abundant reservoirs of oil money in the Middle East, his standing with the rebels is easily explained."

In a footnote Mr. Clark adds: "In the summer of 1956 Ahmed-Bioud and Mohammed Boudjemline, another of Ferhat Abbas's disciples, had traveled assiduously between Switzerland, West Germany and Holland in search of arms for sale. They were in partnership with Ahmed Kamal."

THE SCRAMBLE FOR ARMS. In their search for weapons and ammunition it was only natural that Kamal should turn to the old gun-runner from Tien-tsin, Marcel Leopold, the Swiss national. This led to Leopold's assassination by a poisoned dart in Geneva on September 19, 1957, and a great cry went up in the pro-Algerian American press. NEWSWEEK, of October 12, 1959, though they knew nothing whatever of the crime or its circumstances, stated categorically that Leopold had been murdered by a French intelligence group known as the Red Hand. The same issue carried a touching story on how an Algerian nationalist named Si Mustapha headed the Red Hand assassination list. NEWSWEEK never corrected the Leopold story when a Swiss court found that he had been liquidated by a German acting on Algerian orders for having pocketed \$40,000 of FLN money. Nor did NEWSWEEK put its readers straight when its editor was forced to admit privately that Si Mustapha was a blonde German communist whom no one but a biased correspondent or one connected with CIA would have tried to pass off as an Algerian.

France's efficient counter-espionage service, acting on information that Si Mustapha and Kamal had set up Leopold's assassination and tried to hang it on them, requested that the Swiss bar Kamal from Swiss territory. The Swiss refused. A brief note in files in Paris states that a screen provided by CIA saved Kamal from expulsion.

Meanwhile, Nasser was forming an Egyptian-Cuba-Panama axis and activity between Jamiat al-Islam office in Geneva, Cologne, Brussels and the two Rogards in California was stepped up. Michael Clark wrote in his book that it was "thanks to his association with Ahmed Kamal, a United States citizen of Turkish descent and a benefactor of the Algerian rebellion," that Ahmed Ahmed-Bioud achieved his position of influence.

Henry Taylor, the columnist, recounted in his report of March 25, 1970, how under the wing of existing Arab organizations, Sira'a, the Arab terrorist body which knew no borders, was formed "to incite young, unknown and expendable Arabs into the actual assassinations" which are necessary to "the historic struggle between Islam and all things Jewish."

Yet 52 professors in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brandeis, Boston and Harvard Universities signed a manifesto supporting the Algerian terrorists and desertions from the French Army. (Ten years later, when America was fighting in Vietnam, leftist French professors returned the favor) For the moment, Kamal was playing both ends, serving as courier, adviser, fund-raiser and propagandist for the FLN while enjoying prosperity and power as CIA's specialist on Algerian affairs. His greatest victory was in conning American professors, editors, officials and TV commentators into believing that if they would help Algeria defeat our NATO ally, a grateful Algeria would serve as intermediary between the hard-line Arab states and Israel.

The NEW YORK TIMES was so sold on the benefits Israel would reap from Algeria's gratitude they sent Joe Kraft to live in the field with the terrorists in late 1957 and sing their

praises. Though documents found on a dead Algerian officer carried instructions on how Kraft should be duped, the Overseas Press Club of New York gave him its 1958 award for overseas reporting.

Hal Lehrman, a President of the club, but with no control over its awards committee, never concealed his conviction that Kraft had been given a parade on Tunisian soil and told he was in "liberated Algeria." Jay Lovestone, formerly secretary-general of the Communist Party USA, mustered support for the Algerians as American labor's representative in UN, while Irving Brown, American labor's "roving ambassador" lied to Israel's sympathizers at an International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York. Their fears were foolish, he told them, and Michael Clark wrote on page 332 of TURMOIL IN ALGERIA: "He (Brown) gave the innocent electrical workers to understand that efforts - his efforts presumably - to direct North African nationalism into the channels of democracy would destroy the totalitarian forces of the Arab world and make for unity between the Arab countries and Israel." The role of Ahmed Kamal and his pipeline to Washington through CIA cannot be overrated in this campaign of deception which was never a secret to anyone but the American public.

MONEY AND ARMS FOR THE ALGERIANS. Claude Paillot gives precisions on page 71 of his "DOSSIER SECRET DE L'ALGERIE" on Kamal's transfer of funds to Algerian officials who later made Algeria the terrorist capital of the world. General Henri Jacquin tells on page 48 of his "LA GUERRE SECRETE DE L'ALGERIE" how Mohammed Khidder, after receiving \$250,000 from the American-financed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions office in Geneva, went straight to the Quai du Mont Blanc office of the International Islamic Association and got another \$250,000 check, drawn on the Arab Bank of Geneva, from Ahmed Kamal, "one of the best agents of CIA for the Arab world." French writers, again and again, gave the date of meetings between Kamal and Algerian officials and the sums that changed hands, though no one has ascertained to date whether the million dollars Hubert Fountleroy Julian, the "Black Eagle" of Harlem, carried to Geneva for the purchase of arms was provided by Ahmed Kamal, CIA or American labor bosses.

Abundant French reports gave details on Kamal's trips to East Germany and other communist countries on North African passports, but such stories never reached American newspaper readers, any more than accounts of how Cecil Hourani, Bourguiba's man, handled the funds turned over as proof that Aramco was not pro-Zionist. Editors and Congressmen who fell over themselves in the rush to ruin pro-American foreign statesmen who accepted commissions from Lockheed are not likely to go into this when Arab terrorists go into the streets of American cities. The only threat to Kamal's game which ever appeared in the American press was in Henry Taylor's syndicated column of June 1, 1962, carried in over a thousand papers. Taylor wrote: "Well, the Grand Mufti's chief of the North African section of the Nazi's subversive Deutsche Arbeits Front, whom I once interviewed in Berlin sitting crosslegged on a little rope mat, was Ahmed Ahmed-Bioud, alias Bayoud. Today this cobra's operative base is Peiping, and he serves as President Ben Kadda's traveling man in iron curtain countries with Ahmed Kamal, a United States citizen of Turkish descent."

Kamal had to frighten American editors out of writing any more about him, so he filed a suit against Taylor, but he knew he was on thin ice. There was no trace of trips to the communist bloc in his American passport, but if the fight went into the courts there was no telling what might come out. Kamal settled for \$1,000 out of court. Taylor and the publishers of the New York World Telegram knew that if Kamal were sure of his ground he would never have dropped his case for such a paltry sum, but they considered their position. Public opinion had been mobilized behind the Algerians. State Department, CIA, US Information Service, the AFL-CIO, the Kennedys and the media would all have exerted pressure in a biased court. Better to pay off and let the matter drop. Now that Arab terrorists are poised to hit pro-Jewish lawmakers and institutions in the States, that situation no longer exists.

The first thing the lately glamorized Ahmed ben Bella did after Algeria gained inde-

pendence and he rose to power was to offer 200,000 fighting men for the holy war against Israel. "Sandy" Griffiths, of City College of New York, and Anita Ehrman, of the Hearst press, and all Algeria's other American propagandists raised not a voice. Ahmed Kamal, his mission accomplished, dropped out of sight.

In 1969 Libya's pro-American King Idriss was overthrown by Colonel Muammar el-Qaddafi who proceeded to become the banker for the world's terrorists. Reports that Kamal's secret organization in Tripoli, the Jamiat al-Islam fi Ifriqya al Shamalya (Islamic organization of North Africa), had a hand in the coup, never reached American readers who would then have to be told what the organization was. Worse was yet to come. California, with its many Moslem students, was a fertile field for revolutionary activity and the fact that Jamiat al-Islam was California-based must never be forgotten. Iranian students were being regimented more fervently than ever against their Shah and all Moslems against Israel and her supporters. One of the young men recruited was an impressionable youth named Sirhan Beshira Sirhan. Sirhan was sent abroad for training and from February 5 to 21, 1964, he lived with the Al Quais al Moushi family in the al Hamra quarter of Beirut. From February 23 to March 5, 1964, he was in Chouta, near Damascus, in the home of the Halim el Halibi family, waiting to enter the terrorist training camp at Qatanah, for an advanced course in guerrilla warfare, theories of terrorism and methods of assassination. Commander of the camp was Lt. Colonel Aziz al Marouf and many of the instructors were men whom American agencies and oil men had financed through Ahmed Kamal during the Algerian war. In May 1966 Sirhan returned to Cairo and after a week in the el-Gezira hotel moved into the home of a Lebanese family named Karem, to await admittance to the Ma'adi military training center. Having proved an apt pupil he was transferred on August 3, 1966, to a more advanced terrorist training camp in Gaza along with two French Canadians and some American Black Panthers. On his return to the States he was ready for action.

In Portland, Oregon, on May 26, 1968, Bobby Kennedy made it known that if he were President the U. S. would defend Israel against any aggression, and less than a month later Sirhan's long-awaited opportunity to strike for Islam arrived. It is easy to understand why neither Ahmed Kamal nor Jamiat al-Islam, of San Francisco, were never mentioned after Bobby was assassinated in a Los Angeles hotel that June night in 1968, for Israel's staunchest supporters were as compromised as CIA, American labor leaders, oil magnates and the press. The chain of events with lines leading back to California's international Islamic organization is staggering: Incitement against the Shah of Iran already afoot in the mid-fifties, Prince Faisal's return home to kill his King in March 1975, Shahriar Rouhani being groomed to take over a Washington office as spokesman for the Iranian revolutionaries the moment his country was thrown into chaos. All this beside the Bobby Kennedy assassination and actions too numerous to mention.

The next battlefield will be all America when Carter's Middle East "Peace" blows up, which will cost the U.S. an outright layout of some fifteen billion dollars, besides the bloodshed, loss of Arab friends and destruction of property. All this for a domestic political ploy in a pre-election year. Reread this report when the trouble starts.

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ADRIFT

This month let us take a look at a few of the men whose interests, though not America's, have attained sensitive and high-salaried posts by presidential appointment or election by majorities which are coalitions of anti-American-interest minorities.

MR. ANDREW YOUNG AND HIS FELLOW RACIST, MR. ROWAN, are appropriate subjects to start on. Joshua Nkomo is a burly 65-year-old black terrorist for whose cause Mr. Carl T. Rowan has none of the no-winism rhetoric he had when it came time to change tack on Vietnam. Nkomo and his political party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), differ not a bit from Idi Amin when it comes to dealing with opponents. Supporting them, however, Mr. Rowan tells us, offers a chance to cease "following Britain's lead in Rhodesia" and escape from "the cowardly way of avoiding development of a U.S. policy of guts and integrity." Read: The policy that Rowan saw as murderous in Vietnam.

Nkomo has an army of some 12,000 terrorists which Cuban and Russian officers have been training in Zambia since 1976. The purpose of this army is to impose on Rhodesians the government Moscow and Andrew Young agree they will have to accept or be killed. Knowing that they would be killed anyway in the fight between Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe for the spoils, 64 per cent of Rhodesia's blacks went to the polls in May, despite threats on their lives, and voted Bishop Abel Muzorewa into power. The U. S. Senate then voted to drop sanctions against Rhodesia. That was not what Andrew Young wanted. On Saturday, May 19, 1979, he and his friend, Nkomo, were star performers at the conference of the AFRO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE in Houston, Texas. For forty minutes the two men planned their next move.

Neither Britain nor America asked Nkomo any embarrassing questions about his chuckling and sniggering when he boasted that his men had shot down a Rhodesian airliner on September 3, 1978, with a Russian Sam-7 missile, and that the ten survivors were then lined up and shot. He had no trouble entering America after this episode, nor did Britain's Labor Government withdraw the passport it had issued him. Nkomo expressed nothing but contempt for America while in Houston and declared that if our senators lift sanctions his guerrillas will impose their own. But the Russians have been breaking the boycott UN ordered against Rhodesia for years and financing Nkomo's terrorists by selling Rhodesian chrome and tobacco to the United States at a huge profit.

By March 1, 1979, Nkomo was in Russia, broadcasting over Moscow radio: "Relations between the Freedom Fighters and Moscow are excellent." Why shouldn't they be? They are Moscow's surrogates. "The Soviet Union and other socialist countries enjoy total freedom," Nkomo continued. "They are free from exploitation and all other forms of oppression.....Our friendship with the Soviet Union is very close....The people of the Soviet Union...are openly encouraging us to dedicate ourselves to fighting for our freedom..."

Our pains are their pains, our suffering their suffering." This from Andrew Young's friend. What kind of a country permits a supporter of such a man to represent it in U.N.? Was Andrew young stupid or traitorous when he told Americans that the Cubans represent a force for stability in Africa?

Actually, it makes little difference since the result is the same. Carl T. Rowan, who provided the black window-dressing for the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, showed the same contempt for any ideas but his own when he said President Johnson could not rely on State Department for a dynamic new sense of direction. The reason: "In the seventh floor at State there isn't a man who truly feels at ease dealing with African problems - or African diplomats." How could there be, if the men on the seventh floor at State had any conscience? This was the period when America was destroying Tshombe for a property-acquiring tyrant. The beginning of an era when foreign aid was to become known as "money taken from the poor people in rich countries for rich people in poor countries."

THE WIDER PICTURE. Today strategic Ethiopia is a Russian satellite. Russians and Cubans are consolidating their positions in the Brazzaville Congo, for operations against Gabon and the Central African Empire. Brazzaville has already recognized the puppet regime in Cambodia and is negotiating for membership in Comecon, the Soviet trading bloc.

For years France closed her eyes to "Emperor" Jean Bokassa's vicious rule because of the rich uranium deposits in his empire. Now that the lid cannot be held on his atrocities any longer, France is taking her distance, but such things bother the Russians not at all. They are preparing to move in.

Other countries marked for Russian and Cuban offensives are the Camerouns and Zaire. In 1978 forces of the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC) swept out of Kenneth Kaunda's Zambia on a murderous rampage through the Zaire province of Shaba, killing blacks and whites indiscriminately in the copper town of Kolwezi. Nkomo is now linking up with the FLNC at a new base in northwestern Zambia for another try. It is nearer than their old staging point in Angola and this time the Russians intend to frighten the French out of sending in paratroopers. Shaba is rich in copper and two-thirds of the world's supply of cobalt is there for Russia's taking. The West is unlikely to lift a hand because of lulling stories with headings such as Carl T. Rowan's column of April 27, 1979: "PHONY RED SCARE IN AFRICA COULD TRIGGER NEW ERRORS." Read: There is no red threat in Africa but fear of one might make Americans call for the defense of Rhodesia and South Africa, and this would be a mistake.

THOUGH ROWAN ONCE HEADED OUR U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY he has never held that a journalist is obliged to tell the truth. The Chicago Tribune of October 1, 1963, reported that the Kennedy administration's policy of seeking to control news coming out of Vietnam was instituted by a Carl T. Rowan directive of 1962, when Rowan was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

In a speech at New York University on September 29, 1961, Rowan told his listeners: "any contention that the people's right to know is an absolute and fundamental principle is self deception." This was the period when Rowan was hounding writers who warned that continued support of the Ngo dinh family in Saigon would be fatal.

The right of people like Andrew Young and Carl T. Rowan to suppress news which they wish suppressed and print stories which they wish the public to read is the only morally inviolate one in the eyes of Andrew Young and Carl Rowan. In his column of July 28, 1978, Rowan called it "Africa and our political insanity" when we concluded that African countries swarming with Russian, Cuban and East German advisers had become pawns of the reds. He had no words high enough for Samora Machel, of Mozambique, who recently outlawed labor unions in his country.

Since neither Rowan nor Young has ever thought of himself as an American, it is natural that Rowan should be a one-worlder and denounce nationalism, i.e., patriotism, as a curse in his column of December 3, 1968. "Mention 'world federalism' in the United States and some people want to have you arrested for treason," he opined.

This is the man whom Alfred R. Stern, Chairman of National Broadcasting Corporation International (NBC), had as his top planning aide when both were Deputy Assistant Secretaries of State under JFK and the anti-Castro Cubans were permitted to storm the beach at the Bay of Pigs without the air cover they had been promised, the wave of Cuban-piloted planes which was to have touched off the uprising on the island. It was Alfred R. Stern, the cousin of Alfred K. Stern, then a fugitive in Russia to evade arrest as a Soviet spy, who arranged for Rowan's appointment as head of the U. S. Information Agency. The Stern Family Foundation, it will be recalled, financed Seymour Hersh's smear campaign against Lieutenant Calley for shooting snipers at My Lai to save his unit, and in so doing set another anti-American press service up in business.

To return to Rowan's column of April 27, 1979, and the fears our advocate of news-suppression and news-fabrication had of Americans finding out what is really going on, he whined: "Americans will have been whipped into a frenzy of fear, even of a marvelous Christian man, Kenneth Kaunda, the President of Zambia. After all, won't Kaunda have asked Russians and Cubans to help in defending his homes and hospitals from the bombs of Ian Smith's madmen?" --Men who never made a raid except in retaliation or to prevent an attack on loyal blacks and innocent civilians from Nkomo's terrorist bases in Zambia.

Rowan went on: "Americans will have forgotten that Joshua Nkomo is an intensely moral and decent man who was driven to guerrilla warfare because an uncompromising racist, Smith, left him no alternative." No alternative to chuckling and snorting with glee when he admitted shooting down a civilian aircraft and massacring the survivors? Would Rowan consider the argument that Franco was a Christian, moral man who would never have accepted the help of the Italians and Germans if Britain, France and America had left him any alternative in his war against Moscow-directed killers? "U. S. conservatives will have helped Smith drive Nkomo deeply into debt with the Soviet Union," Rowan continued, using every argument he knew to apologize for his indefensible friend, "then the anti-communist blind men of America will say, 'You see. We told you Nkomo was a communist.'" This will make interesting reading when the next invasion of Shaba Province starts.

And Bobby Kennedy called the members of the Cosmos Club, in Washington, racists because they blackballed the author of this pro-communist spiel, whose every column is an incitement of America's blacks.

MARGARET THATCHER'S VICTORY IN BRITAIN leaves President Carter the choice of facing a split with Britain or shaking off the grip of Andrew Young. With Abel Muzorewa prime minister of Rhodesia and Margaret Thatcher prime minister of Britain, David Adamson wrote in the Daily Telegraph of May 23rd: "The decision to establish what will be, despite some verbal camouflage, a permanent British representative in Salisbury could mark the parting of the ways between Britain and the United States on Rhodesia. Mr. Adamson assumes that Britain will end the senseless boycott but America will prefer to buy her Rhodesian chrome through Russia at a higher price.

Mr. Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State and co-author of our "peace with honor" in Vietnam, is helping to bring about the split with Britain by refusing to recognize the election of Prime Minister Muzorewa, which compared to the plebiscite we set up for Ngo dinh Diem, was a model of democracy.

Mr. David Adamson's final observation was brief and to the point: "Conservative belief in Britain is that the Carter Administration has no real policy on Africa. Its attitudes are seen by many, including leaders of the party, as being dictated by President Carter's need to keep the black vote in the southern states."

On May 22 Mrs. Thatcher assured Parliament that "responsibility for Rhodesia rests with Parliament and nowhere else." Political correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, John O'Sullivan wrote: "Tory growls of approval suggested that 'nowhere else' meant Mr. Andy Young's desk in United Nations."

So much for America's position on Africa and the motives and persons involved. Now let us take a glance at the latest example of congressional intelligence on Iran.

THE HONORABLE PAUL SIMON, of Illinois, did not inspire confidence when he devoted a third of a page of the CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER of October 14, 1977, to praise of Carl T. Rowan's rhapsodizing over the school system of red China, of which Mr. Rowan could not know less. Any respect the most incorrigible optimist might have had left for Congressman Simon's judgment was destroyed by the extension of remarks he inserted on page E-1002 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 8, 1979.

For the record, let's look at it. The congressman starts by informing the Speaker of the House that "prior to the change of government in Iran I was visited by Shahriar Rhouhani, who now serves as spokesman for the Ayatollah Khomeini. Mr. Rhouhani is a 20-year-old doctoral student at Yale who is bright, dedicated and sensitive."

Instead of "I was visited by", Congressman Simon should have said: "The forty-year-old professional revolutionaries regimenting the 50,000 Iranians registered in the United States as students but too old to look like one of them sent a 20-year-old youngster to my office. He was immature but primed with dialectics compiled by the party's combined thinkers, so he had an answer for everything. My name had probably been given to him along with other congressmen considered pushovers for a revolutionary cause, even one out to destroy a ruler bringing Moslem wrath on his head for defending Israel and supplying 80 per cent of Israel's oil." You can bet that Shahriar Rhouhani and the other smoothies canvassing congress for anti-Shah support never called on any conservatives.

Dedicated to destroying orderly Iran he was, but sensitive, no. That is what an intelligent congressman would have put in the record. Mr. Simon neglected to state what kind of a doctorate Rhouhani was working for at Yale or how often he attended classes, much less that he had previously been a student at Berkeley, where another leftist-indoctrinated Moslem named Prince Faisal studied political science before going home to shoot his uncle, the King. It would be interesting to know what sort of credentials, if any, Rhouhani presented the gentleman from Illinois, that a congressman should risk his reputation by dignifying a scruffy 20-year-old with the title of "spokesman for the Ayatollah Khomeini in Washington." Rhouhani had no day to day contact with the Ayatollah. This student rioter, many of whose comrades wore hoods, could have been anything. He had never been appointed to set up a Washington office by anyone but the well-funded trouble-makers who had long since ceased to look young enough to inspire sympathy or disarm gullible congressmen who might otherwise have second thoughts.

Consequently we have in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the letter which Congressman Simon wrote to Rhouhani on March 1, 1979, out of gratitude for having been honored by his visit. It seems stretching the point a bit to describe as "sensitive" a young man who announced on February 21, 1979, that "the revolution will hunt down the Shah and bring him back to Teheran like Eichmann." (Adolf Eichmann was kidnapped and spirited out of Argentina by Israeli Intelligence, to be tried and executed in Israel on May 21, 1962)

After addressing the 20-year-old leader of iron-bar-wielding mobs with hoods on their heads as "Dear Friend," the congressman expresses particular pleasure at Rhouhani's assurance that the Ayatollah was inaccurately quoted and that oil shipments will be resumed as soon as Israel "reaches an agreement with her Arab neighbors." Over Jerusalem and settlements on the West Bank? That will be the day.

While Rhouhani was telling liberal congressmen and editors what would make them happy,

Iran put her first prominent Jewish businessman before a Teheran firing squad on May 9, "for aiding God's enemy, Israel." On the same day the Ayatollah called on the Egyptian people to "cut off the hand which signed the treaty with Israel, which was an act of treason to the Islamic world." By May 22 leaders of Iran's Jewish community were advising their members to flee the country - if they can get exit permits. The Washington Post announced on May 14 that in no other country in the world is being a Jew capital punishment.

Monsieur Eric Roulieau reported in Paris' daily, LE MONDE, that suspects charged with Zionism are accused of revolt against God, brought before judges in an Islamic "popular court composed of mullahs and revolutionaries, where they try to defend themselves without lawyers, are condemned and immediately led to a place of execution."

Congressman Simon should write another letter to his friend and Illinois should elect a congressman.

Now let us consider some quotations from a South Dakota senator whose pontifications, like the Ayatollah's, came from God.

SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN (D.SOUTH DAKOTA) confirmed everything Asians thought about Americans when one of his speeches was re-broadcast over Hong Kong TV on December 20, 1968. Picture the scene: Masses of Asians who knew communism first hand and Ho chi Minh's plan for the unification of Indochina, Burma and Thailand in a red federation ruled by Hanoi. And a drop-out preacher from land-locked South Dakota tells them Vietnam's Vice-President Nguyen cao Ky "is a Benedict Arnold who sold out to the French," because he did not fight for communists. Read: McGovern was sorry that what is happening now did not happen in 1950.

In late June, 1970, McGovern went a step further in Hanover, New Hampshire. "If there is one dominant threat to our foreign policy," he told his listeners, "it is the negative ideology of anti-communism." On December 14, 1971, McGovern stood on a podium in Beverly Hills, California, and called for an end to American bombing in Indo-China. "Except for Adolf Hitler's extermination of the Jewish people, the American bombardment of defenseless peasants in Indo-China is the most barbaric act of modern times," he told students who wanted nothing better than encouragement to dodge the draft.

In Vietnam, pilots and Vietnamese were complaining that civilians in Washington would not let them bomb meaningful targets, but McGovern ranted on with his mock piety, courting a generation of cowards who feared the draft and parents who spoiled their sons. The defeat McGovern and his ilk made inevitable drove more than 900,000 Vietnamese to flee their country for places that do not want them. Unknown thousands were lost at sea in sinking ships they preferred to life at home. Over 250,000 are crowded in refugee camps waiting for some country to accept them and half a million more are expected to get out of Vietnam in the next twelve months. As for the two and a half million massacred Cambodians, victims of our "negative ideology", the South Dakota apologist for murderers worse than Hitler has not a word.

Mr. Fred Emery described a conversation with Senator McGovern in the London TIMES, of April 19, 1972. The senator told Emery he "strongly believed that Hanoi would, in return (for withdrawal of all American troops within 90 days), release American prisoners of war and guarantee the safe withdrawal of American forces. But, and here he went further than his previous positions," even if Hanoi refused the deal he would still withdraw, leaving the prisoners behind." This of the enemy that denied it had a single soldier south of the 17th parallel, that executed Sergeant Harold George Bennet and so many others, to show us they could do it. And Valerie Kushner, of Danville, Virginia, the wife of a POW, campaigned for McGovern!

TIME magazine of October 23, 1972, quoted another McGovern twisting of truth to advance

himself: "Pierre Mendès-France managed to stop the fighting within five weeks after he won the premiership on an end-the-war platform in 1954; France's 11,000 POWs were repatriated within three months," declared McGovern. No one told the voters whom McGovern was duping that Pierre Mendès-France, a socialist member of the National Assembly, had blocked appropriations for the matériel General Navarre needed to win the Battle of Dien Bien Phu. While keeping French soldiers short of matériel, Mendès-France's secret negotiator talked with the enemy for over a year and told Hanoi: "Win that battle and Mendès-France will stop the war. Throw everything you have into it; you won't need any reserves." When France lost the battle, Mendès-France toppled the government for failing to win. He used the defeat to put himself in power and after an indescribable martyrdom - not three months - a few of the walking dead were handed over. Counting French soldiers, Foreign Legionnaires, black Africans and North African colonial troops, 39,888 - not 11,000 - were in enemy hands. 9,934 came back, approximately one out of four. The reason the number was as high as it was was because Arab and black troops had been groomed to spread revolution when they got home.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH of October 22, 1972, quoted John Connally as stating on TV: "Mr. McGovern said: 'I don't believe the Russians would even test me, because they would regard me as a friend and would do everything to keep my friendship.'" Mr. Connally observed: "If McGovern believes this he is not living in the real world....They (the Russians) make foreign policy decisions on the basis of communist ideology and Soviet national interests. Anyone who thinks otherwise does not belong in the Oval Room of the White House." On May 4, 1975, McGovern told the anti-war-in-Vietnam students of Eastern Illinois University: "I have never thought that more than a handful of government leaders were in any real danger of reprisals....90% of the Vietnamese refugees would be better off going back to their own country." And South Dakotans still send this man to Washington. Mr. McGovern should spend a week with the Vietnamese boat people and South Dakota should elect a senator. But enough of the man whom Nguyen cao Ky might refer to today as a Benedict Arnold. Let us take a look at other areas where America is adrift.

AS CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT EVAPORATES, the bank scandals, errors in judgment and appointments of out and out subversives pile up. Samuel Winfred Brown, Jr., boasted in October 1969, that he could pick up a telephone and his lieutenants all over America would know what to do to touch off a demonstration against the war we were fighting so the boat people of today would not be lost at sea and Cambodians massacred like animals. Today Sam Brown holds a \$52,000-a-year job as Director of ACTION and handles the spending of \$200 million of American taxpayer's money. Vietnam and Cambodian refugee publications, please note: In November 1969 Sam Brown told New York City TV listeners that he favored a Vietcong victory. Marge Tabankian, who betrayed America's suffering POWs in Vietnam by coming home and telling Americans that the men who would have been tortured if they refused to smile in front of her were living high, now has a high-paying job on Carter's Youth Project. The first question American POWs asked as they came down the ramp of the plane that flew them from Vietnam to the American base in the Philippines was: "Is Jane Fonda in prison yet?" Not only is Jane not in prison, she is using her name value as an actress to pass herself off as an authority on the dangers of nuclear energy. In the communist bloc development of nuclear energy is proceeding full blast. In America the question is: If we get rid of Carter before he disarms us completely, what do we have? The men who pushed him upward are dropping one liability only to pick up another. The movement to draft Teddy Kennedy has already been launched. The most notable reaction to date is a stanza of graffiti entitled: The Kennedy family credo. It goes:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can win out in the race
If like them we leave behind us
Footprints in somebody's face,-----

And that includes the race to get out of a submerged automobile.

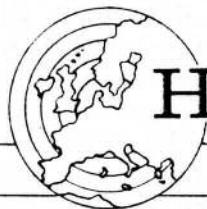
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Euro-Socialists unite

When Europeans voted on June 10 to elect a 410-member parliament for the Common Market, Americans, as well as citizens of the countries concerned, treated the event with the apathy which those who had been working for years to establish a new world order desired. Yet, the election of that parliament which will represent some 250 million people and which on July 17 elected a President of Europe marked a break-through for a movement that has been inching forward since the day in May 1776 when Adam Weishaupt and his group of Bavarians saw themselves as an elite predestined to package and rule the world. No mass circulation publication in America has pointed out to its readers that France's President Giscard d'Estaing, while a candidate for the presidency of Europe, ceased to use the word sovereignty in his speeches. Sovereignty has been replaced by autonomy; communists were referred to as "the opposition" and socialists as "the immense group of the center." Madame Simone Veil, the French survivor of Auschwitz was elected Europe's President by the votes of social democrats because she legalized abortion while she was France's Minister of Health.

Mr. Don Bell in his excellent report of January 13, 1978, quoted a question asked by the late General P. A. Del Valle (U. S. Marine Corps, retired): "Is it not our government's intention to follow the foreign policy of the now declassified National Security Council Report No. 68 whose language points clearly to the intention to 'Reduce the USA to the point where our people can merge comfortably with Soviet Russia?'" (Don Bell Report, \$24 per year, P. O. Box 2223, Palm Beach, Florida 33480) This was the platform of all of the candidates for the presidency of Europe and of powerful interlocking groups in the United States. It entailed the repudiation of patriotism, and establishment of a supranational government palmed off on the people for a time as an economic union and not political. With America's entry the European federation will become Atlantic and through step-by-step expansion a one-world government. Europe plus America is sometimes referred to as Euro-Atlantis. To understand the comparative ease with which those out to destroy nationhood achieved their election of a European Parliament on June 10, 1979, let us turn back to World War I and study the chain of events through which free men have been led to surrender sovereignty.

LONG BEFORE WORLD WAR I men like Colonel Edward House were dreaming of a utopian super-state void of national loyalties and governed by an elite which would create or eliminate shortages at will. Visionaries like Jean Gabriel Monnet, who had no formal education, and Joseph Retinger, the Pole who lived by promoting causes, used the prestige of the titled and the wealth of the rich to work towards a one world government which, once established, could never be overthrown. Millionaires who put their fortunes, acquired through free enterprise, into tax-free foundations for the advancement of one-worldism were lauded as philanthropists, and Mr. Rowan Gaither, the President of Ford Foundation,

boasted: "The objective is to so alter life in the United States that we can be comfortably merge with the Soviet Union." The word "comfortably" was an insult to the intelligence of anything but a herd. What is surprising is the ease with which the West was duped. In 1918 Leon Trotsky wrote in BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE: "The task of the proletariat is to create a far more powerful fatherland, with far greater power of resistance - the Republican United States of Europe as the foundation of the United States of the world." Trotsky saw an ever-expanding government of Europe as the seed-group from which communism's world government would spring, and he already recognized "peace" as the word which would make sovereignty unimportant to the comfortable. Lenin, as far back as the 20's, wrote in his TREATISE ON THE TASKS OF THE YOUTH LEAGUE: "As an ultimate objective 'peace' simply means communist world control." Whether used by leftist professors to send rioting students into the streets during the war in Vietnam, or demagogic politicians selling a worthless arms limitation treaty, "peace" is still infallible as an argument for surrender.

After World War I the League of Nations was meant to be the core around which the new world order would be formed and inevitably peace was the argument, but the ties of patriotism and tradition were still too strong. Three empires, six kingdoms and twenty-nine duchies and principalities had been swept from the face of the earth because their rulers had led them into a war which they did not win, and what supplanted them was worse. Still, love of country remained, so the spoilers equated love of country with desire for war. Oswald Spengler and Count Keyserling, the Balt, watched the props being pulled from under nations and reflected: "Modern man rejects everything that reason cannot understand and destroys with an epigram institutions reared by the inarticulate wisdom of the centuries." Defeat in the field, the one-worlders saw, is followed by revolution at home, but no-winism - the deliberate withholding of victory from an army capable of winning, and providing a breathing spell for the army about to go under - would demoralize both potential victor and vanquished and leave divided nations conditioned for the new world order.

WORLD WAR I WAS INTENDED TO BE THE LAST VICTORY-AS-AN-OBJECTIVE WAR. Mr. C. L. Sulzberger, the Bilderberg member who has never published a line on the meetings he attends, exposed one of their conspiratorial objectives when he wrote in his column of January 9, 1971: "There has been a steady, if occasionally interrupted, growth of the idea that the only purpose of U. S. Military preparation is either deterrence of war, or, if need be, war in which there is no winner. That is to say neither victory nor defeat. This concept can be traced back as far as Woodrow Wilson, who in January 1917, urged the belligerents of World War I to accept 'peace without victory.' Every President since Truman has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory." This was in reality the credo of Colonel House and it explains to America's embittered soldiers and the boat people of Vietnam why our great newspapers and TV chains and certain congressmen took the lines they did. Those talking drivel about a "comfortable" merger of the U. S. with Russia in a one-government world were still refining their plans when on May 11, 1931, an event occurred which was like an act of providence to the scheming one-worlders.

Austria's great banking house, Credit Anstalt, went to the wall. Austria's economy had been based on an empire. Stripped of her empire the dismembered body with Vienna for a heart could no longer live. When the wheels began grinding to a halt, Austrian bankers staved off disaster by long-term loans from Britain and British bankers raised the capital by long-term, low-interest borrowing at home. The day Austria could no longer pay her notes the wave of bankruptcies started, and Britain attempted to stem the tide by across-the-board cuts in salaries in every sector, including the armed forces. On Sunday, September 12, 1931, a communist seaman named Leonard Wincott led a mutiny aboard the fleet that was Britain's pride, considered by the world to be incorruptible and the policeman of the sealanes. Panic ensued. Those plotting a new world order had found the secret: Separate nations from their colonies and both will be up for grabs. Nine days after the mutiny at Invergordon Britain went off the gold standard and the era of managed paper money began. Scandinavian countries tied to the pound sterling saw their

money fall against currencies still tied to gold. More countries devaluated in order to save their exports, and with no fixed medium of exchange, capital fled from one country to another in search of constant assets. Credit Anstalt's collapse and the chaos that followed taught the one-worlders that there are no patriots when the citizens' life savings are threatened. Break up the mosaic of mother countries and their colonies and a desperate people will serve up their sovereignty on a tray to save what is personally theirs.

IN GERMANY THE FANATIC WHO WAS TO TAKE OVER AUSTRIA BY PROMISING SALVATION WAS RISING. German communists thought they could outsmart him by helping him into power and from his falling hands seize control. French communists demanded that their political bureau find out why Moscow was going easy on Hitler, when Nazis were assassinating red militants in the streets and decapitating others with hatchets in courtyards. To the delegation they sent to Moscow the Komintern secretary, Dimitrov, replied: "It will take years for you French communists to understand that Hitler is involuntarily serving the designs of the International; that he is aggravating the contradictions of capitalism, dividing the bourgeoisie, and creating conditions for a revolutionary crisis which will be born in Germany and spread over the rest of Europe."

Advocates of the new world order saw unpreparedness as a prerequisite for acceptance of the superstate they planned to offer as an assurance of peace. Americans were told not to mention the word war, because refusal to mention it would prevent there being one. Paul-Henri Spaak, the socialist, blocked an appropriation for defense in the Belgian parliament, then in 1952 deposed his King for surrendering when his army had no ammunition. Yet Spaak became civilian head of NATO! Britain's Labor Party used election posters showing a baby wearing a gas-mask, as though a vote for Conservatives was a vote for war. Two things saved the West. The atrocities of Hitler's gas chambers and Germany's invasion of Russia made World War II the personal conflict of the sort of people who tore America apart over Vietnam. Thus World War II became what may well be the world's last war with victory as an objective. Since our allies of World War II were victorious, they could not be dismembered as Austria was after World War I. The solution was to embroil them in colonial wars in which defeat would be imposed on mother countries capable of victory. In this context, Vietnam was America's synthetic colonial war.

In Europe one-worlders, plotting to set up their Common Market as a mask for political federation, used the line that the day of the small nation state is past. Only by banding together and accepting regional status in a super-state could the former sovereign nations hope to exist. Cyrus Sulzberger, the Bilderberg insider, admitted the intentions of himself and his colleagues when he wrote on April 10, 1976: "The continent's most splendid dream following World War II has been the European Economic Community or Common Market, which was designed to lead nations that had lost their global influence into a political confederation based on joint trading and financial interests." The truth is, nations were stripped of their global influence so that they would accept minority status in a "political confederation" to save what was left, after which membership in a federated super-state would be forced upon them.

This is how the European parliamentary elections of June 10, 1979, were made possible. Patriotism was the main obstacle, so while the West was brainwashed with the line that patriotism is nationalism and therefore an evil, Africans and Asians were sold nationalism as a reason for revolt. Adlai Stevenson, whom architects of the new world order tried to foist on America as president, wrote an article for Harper's magazine called "The Hard Kind of Patriotism," which should be a collector's item today. Love of country was deprecated as a narrow evil and patriotism to a world state extolled.

A SELF APPOINTED ELITIST NAMED CORD MEYER, JR., stood on the platform with Alger Hiss and Harold Stassen in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, when the U.N. charter of President Roosevelt's "Grand Design" was signed, after which he founded the UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS and became its first president. "Anarchy threatens us in unbridled growth of national-

ism (read patriotism) and insistency upon the sovereignty of nations," he wrote. This man, stupid enough to believe that refusal to surrender our sovereignty to a socialist world dictatorship would doom us to anarchy, then joined CIA, an agency where patriotism should be a prerequisite. While his estranged wife smoked marijuana in a White House bedroom with JFK and his brother-in-law, Benjamin Bradlee of the Washington Post, ran cover for the Kennedys, Cord Meyer, Jr., rose to the top in the intelligence agency which Thomas Braden decreed would work with and for only the "non-communist left" around the world.

Part of the phenomena of the conspiracy to form a world government is the extent to which intelligence services, whose members should be motivated by loyalty to country, have furthered the movement to destroy national identity. On page 50 of the soft-cover edition of "A Man Called Intrepid" readers are told how William Stevenson, Britain's wartime intelligence chief in America, met a girl named Mary French Simmons on a boat, returning to England in 1924, and was drawn to her by her interest in Winston Churchill's advocacy of a United Europe. Attracted by their mutual interest in a strong man who could "lead the United States and a United Europe together," the two were married. The main theme of this book is William Stevenson's close cooperation with General "Wild Bill" Donovan, the head of America's OSS.

Averell Harriman was ambassador to Britain and his friend, Robert Murphy, whose OSS men, posing as consuls, had incited North Africa against France during the war, was ambassador to Belgium when Cord Meyer, Jr., was gaining followers. Murphy was working closely with Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian known as Mr. Socialist, who was a disciple of Jean Monnet. As ambassador to Belgium Murphy was in a position to help Duncan Sandys and Joseph Retinger sell their EUROPEAN MOVEMENT, which, Europeans were told, would make them strong enough to defy America and then make America join the movement or be excluded from their super-government regulated markets. Harriman and Murphy sent Sandys and Retinger to John McCloy, the U. S. High Commissioner to Germany, who had millions of dollars in foreign bank notes at his disposal. These were known as counterpart funds acquired by making European nations pay for Marshall Plan aid in printing-press money which America promised not to convert into hard currency.

Actually, this paper fortune in payment for aid administered by men like Milton Katz, who in 1973 gave Harriman his approval of Carter, and the two "roving labor ambassadors," Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone, belonged to the American taxpayer, and useful European products could have been bought with it. Instead, McCloy gave it to Sandys and Retinger to undermine nation states we told the taxpayers we were aiding. The Marshall Plan will in time be exposed as a poisoned gift administered by subversives out to package impoverished mother countries and prematurely-liberated colonies in a supra-nationalist socialist state, with labor union bosses governing its regions. While McCloy financed the campaign against national governments in Europe, "front" organizations proliferated there and in America to con the public into thinking that only a regional trade union was being erected, to do away with customs barriers and passports.

In 1949 the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE went into action at 537 Fifth Avenue, New York. Who headed it? General William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, America's wartime head of OSS and William Stevenson's colleague. There were no dues and its publications, such as "The Council of Europe and the Schuman Plan," were free. Of Schuman, who was to become a French leader in the Common Market, more later. The UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, which Cord Meyer, Jr., had formed in 1947, was humming at 125 Broad Street, New York, distributing a "Plan for Peace," a disarmament pamphlet and a radio script called WORLD PEACE ROUND-UP. The plot to strip America of her defenses and lead her into a foreign-dominated socialist state where she will be a minority is invariably sugar-coated as a prescription for peace. Another front, the UNITED WORLD MOVEMENT, had been operating in Trenton, New Jersey, since 1943. Across the ocean, French one-worlders were directing a no-winism war in Indo-China which their American counterparts would take up later.

THE WAR IN INDO-CHINA STARTED IN EARLY FEBRUARY 1945, when "Wild-Bill" Donovan's man, Major Paul Helliwell, gave 20,000 cartridges and some guns to Ho chi Minh, knowing they would be used to kill Frenchmen who were serving as the eyes and ears of General Claire Chennault. From that initial contribution America's arming and training of the force which would ultimately kill some forty thousand American boys and divide America expanded. The man who was successively Minister of Finance, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs when the French Army was being knifed in the back by its government was Robert Schuman, whose plan for a United Europe was being circulated by "Wild-Bill" Donovan's committee. When the French Army was crying for matériel at Dien Bien Phu the French Minister of National Defense was Mr. René Pleven, one of the leaders and founders of the Common Market which now has its own parliament. Socialist leader, François Mitterand, wined and dined by the Rockefellers and the Council on Foreign Relations when he comes to America, was Minister of the Interior, in control of the police machinery of France, while the French Organization of Communist Women was sending Ho chi Minh medical supplies which the French Army did not have. Those working to destroy nationhood by demoralizing countries were good psychologists and knew that to force no-winism on an army one has to take into consideration the national characteristics of those with whom one is dealing.

NO-WINISM IS IMPOSED BY CIVILIANS, and as the war in Algeria showed, the French Army would have rebelled if sent into battle and told it could not win. Schuman, Pleven and their clique accordingly talked patriotism, praised their army and told it to win but deprived it of the means, always with communist assistance. Watching the French struggle through 1947 and '48, American one-worlders harped on the necessity of civilian control over the military, which was ridiculous because control over the military they had always had. Through a high-pressure campaign in Washington they extended their control over our military until even tactical decisions on the field would be made at home by men assuring the world that military victory is not our objective, should the situation arise. Where the French had been told to defeat Ho chi Minh but denied the means, our soldiers were flooded with matériel which far-off civilians prevented them from using effectively. This provided time for our press and our Jane Fondas and Sam Browns to work on mothers and those eligible for the draft. Military defeat in winnable colonial wars conditioned Europeans for submission to a superstate with its new parliament and ponderous bureaucracy. Vietnam conditioned America for where we are being led.

HENRY CABOT LODGE DISAPPEARED FROM HIS POST AT U.N. in 1961 and surfaced in Paris as head of the Atlantic Institute, which was the propaganda machine, oiled and ready to start running when the time came to lead bewildered Americans into the European superstate in the embryo. Through the early 60s H. du B. Reports wrote again and again that the European Economic Community was a temporary screen for the Atlantic Political Community which would emerge when America would be brought in. Day after day Henry Cabot Lodge whiled his time away over luncheon in the exclusive - and expensive - *Cercle Interallié* with his friend, the British one-worlder, Sir Gladwyn Jebb. (Now Lord Gladwyn, who says he is color-blind where blue and red are concerned.)

Mr. Pierre Uri, the Frenchman dedicated to a world socialist state, helped a long list of socialist committee members that included Belgium's Paul van Zeeland, put out an Atlantic Institute progress report in which Cabot Lodge announced that their decolonization objectives had been achieved. What right did Cabot Lodge and the Atlantic Institute have to sow revolt in the colonies of our allies? (See more on Lodge and Atlantic Union in H. du B. Report of Oct. 1972) A short time later Mr. Robert Schaetzel, the U. S. ambassador to the Common Market, was given leave to write a book for the Council on Foreign Relations explaining the advantage of membership in the Common Market, and Mr. Lodge's "Atlanticists" in Paris brought out a book which Harper & Row published in English. The Harper & Row edition, meant for American consumption, was called PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS, A PROGRAM FOR TRANSATLANTIC ACTION, but the French version was named DIALOGUE OF THE CONTINENTS. This, if it means anything, suggests that someone was already thinking of the Trilateral Commission which was set up as Jimmy Carter's prep school as election of the Common Market Parliament approached. As silently as he had

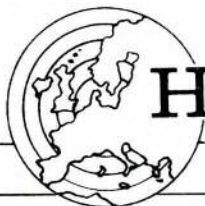
arrived, Cabot Lodge disappeared from his Paris club in 1963, destined to be the Republican, at least by label, who would be holding the bag when the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, which Allen Dulles had installed over South Vietnam, was toppled. The Atlantic Institute, however, remained ready for action and on March 28, 1966, James Reston wrote in the New York Times: "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." In the April 1966 issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS Schaetzel demanded: "If the loss of national sovereignty is good for Europe why isn't it good for us?" A strange coincidence: Mike Mansfield was head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and today he is ambassador to Japan, the third leg of the Trilateral Commission in which America serves as the link between Japan and the Common Market through the special relationship period. Surely James Reston and our Senate Foreign Relations Committee knew that an Atlantic Federation, once formed, could break America if she did not join it. The year the Trilateral Commission was formed, in 1973, Mr. Charles Dupuy, the Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of France, announced: "We are working towards a universal republic and that republic starts with Europe!"

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION WAS SO AGAINST MEMBERSHIP in a European grouping from which there can be no withdrawal and which has federation as its aim, a referendum was planned to decide the issue. Two months before the referendum, Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr., the enemy of national sovereignty, was appointed CIA station chief in London and understandably the anti-Common Marketeers lost. After a suitable time had elapsed, Mr. Meyer retired from CIA and now writes a syndicated column for Americans.

THE TIME HAD COME FOR ELECTION OF A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT. President Giscard d'Estaing told his followers to be patient, in an interview with FRANCE SOIR on March 22, 1979. "The great public does not understand the subtleties of the jurists," he stated with the contempt of a one-worlorder for the masses. He warned that the time is not yet ripe to talk of "supranationality" and explained: "A confederated Europe means a Europe in which national policy will be determined by unanimous accord of the heads of government In a federated Europe the opposite will be the case. Laws voted by the European parliament will apply to all." Mr. William Pfaff wrote in the May 9, 1979, issue of the International Herald Tribune (owned by the New York Times and The Washington Post): "For more than 70 years Americans have advised Europeans to establish a political federation on the U. S. model The argument that federation makes you strong is not true if the units in the federation preserve what was once known in the U.S. as 'States' Rights'." Are there no longer states' rights today? The insiders did not embarrass candidates for the European Parliament by asking them to take a stand before the elections of June 10. Human nature took care of everything. To a man they assured their electors that national rights would be preserved. On becoming members of the new parliament their first act was to call for more power.

In the last paragraph of H. du B. Report of March 1977 we wrote: "The drive to bring America into Atlanticus will move into the open in the last year of the first term of Jimmy Carter's administration. America will be a province with ten regions. Unless America wakes up." On April 11, 1973, President Nixon told Congress: "The preferential trading agreements enjoyed by the European Community discriminate against America. Such artificial barriers cost America several thousand million dollars each year, and even an economy such as ours can ill afford such losses." It takes no bright economist to know what kind of a solution our Rockefeller, Brzezinski team is going to try to put over before their man is ousted from the driver's seat.

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Atlantic Institute

Those even vaguely interested in reports that the Atlantic Institute is about to merge with the Trilateral Commission because of the overlapping of their interests would find material for thought in a short item which appeared in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of January 4, 1971. With all the guilelessness in the world, readers were told: "The Atlantic Institute is a body that shuns the limelight and just keeps slogging away in the background, encouraging experts on world problems to meet each other and produce, if not solutions, at least comprehensive explanations of the problems themselves."

The most uninformed citizen could not have failed to see that there was something conspiratorial about an organization which feared the limelight but slogged away in the background with men dubbed "experts on world affairs" because they agreed with the men who were shunning the limelight. The rest of the story would have been even more alarming to a public not brainwashed to the point of immunity to shock. "Its (the Atlantic Institute's) latest offering is a slim volume which analyzes relations between the United States, the Soviet Union and Red China and bears the signature of Michel Tatu, assistant editor of *LE MONDE*, published simultaneously in French and English. The booklet examines first 'antagonisms' then 'collusions' between Moscow and Washington, Moscow and Peking and Washington and Peking. The booklet is obtainable from the Atlantic Institute, 120 rue de Longchamp, Paris 16. 10 shillings a copy or by subscription (four publications a year) 34 shillings."

A lot of money must have been behind this institute which provided publications for barely the price of postage and offered English editions through its London correspondent, the Hon. William Buchan, at 12 Grenville Place, London S.W.7. Since the political coloration of *LE MONDE* is similar to that of the New York Times, a less selective investigative reporter than the stars of the Washington Post would have asked "What is this Atlantic Institute which Michel Tatu tells us has all the facts about a three-way collusion between countries we have been led to regard as enemies?"

Had any mass-circulation American paper reported in plain English that a small group of one-worlders, without a mandate from anyone, was working to replace "antagonism" between Moscow and Washington, Moscow and Peking and Washington and Peking, with "collusion" between the three, under cover of an institute registered with the French Prefecture of Police as a cultural organization, there would have been an outcry. Some would even have remembered the boast of Rowan Gaither, the President of Ford Foundation, that "The objective is to so alter life in the United States that we can comfortably be merged with the Soviet Union."

By a strange coincidence, the above January 4, 1971 story in the Daily Telegraph appeared on the same day as Bilderberg-member Cyrus Sulzberger's article in praise of no-

winism for the West, while the communist bloc leaves no doubt that victory is their goal. "Every President since Truman," Sulzberger wrote, "has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory," since "military victory, like concepts of unconditional surrender, has been recognized as obsolete since the end of World War II." Not by the Vietnamese boat people and Cambodians pulling plows, it hasn't!

THE SILENCE OF THE PRESS CONCERNING ATLANTIC INSTITUTE is unforgivable. H du B. Reports harped on it in its issues of February, September and July-August 1963. Again in February, May, July-August and September 1964 we wrote of this organization set up in Paris, staffed and ready to swing into action at the push of a button with the aim of bringing the United States into the European Common Market which had been brought into being by the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Mr. Mark Jones, the noted economist, published a special report on Atlantic Institute in the National Economic Council newsletter of September 15, 1966, and H. du B. Reports returned to it in October 1972 and March 1978. Now that our dollar, deprived of its metal backing, has hit its lowest point in history and an oil threat, itself largely conspiratorial, has turned the American public into a horde of lemmings, more and more stories are beginning to appear on the possibility of a merger of Atlantic Institute and the Trilateral Commission which selected, fabricated and elected Jimmy Carter.

On January 18, 1978, a Washington Post dispatch announced that "The Trilateral Commission - many of whose members moved into influential positions in the Carter Administration - is considering a merger with another private organization of prominent international leaders. The prospective partner is the Paris-based Atlantic Institute..... George Franklin, the Trilateral Commission's coordinator, said yesterday that the merger idea is prompted by the fact that the two organizations overlap." Note that both bodies are "private organizations," which is to say that they have no mandate from the public, but their self-selected members are accorded "prominent international leader" status, and that their aim is to decide and impose policies is unconcealed.

Mr. Martin Hillenbrandt, a former U. S. ambassador to West Germany, as current director of the Atlantic Institute, stated, "At any given time there is probably an overlapping group of ten to twenty individuals who hold membership in both." Through how many members the two organizations mesh gears with the Council on Foreign Relations and the Bilderbergers can be easily ascertained. An Associated Press story in the Atlanta Journal, a pro-Carter daily, of February 8, 1979, explained that when Zbigniew Brzezinski left the Trilateral Commission in 1977 to enter the Carter Administration, "the commission was decentralized to give the headquarters in Japan and France a more equal policy voice with the U. S. headquarters," and this brought about the possibility that "the commission's work will be assumed by the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in Paris."

This may have been the first inkling that the public had that there was a Trilateral Commission headquarters in Paris, or that the Atlantic Institute, registered as a cultural organization, was a meddler in international affairs, so let us go back to the beginning and consider how the Atlantic Institute came about.

THE BACKGROUND. In 1938 an ardent one-worlder and supporter of the League of Nations named Clarence Streit began urging Americans to call for "Union Now." Streit wanted to form a federal super-government composed of fifteen democracies which would serve as the nucleus around which further states would form in an ever widening circle, until one federal government ruled the world

In 1941 Streit joined in the call for "Union now with Britain," still determined that this would launch the movement under which all people would have common citizenship in a state too powerful for any group with nostalgies of sovereignty to challenge. It would impose taxes, make and enforce laws, coin money and instead of armed forces, maintain a police for suppressing protests. In 1942 John Foster Dulles signed a petition

urging Congress to draw the U. S. into a world government.

Similar movements were afoot in Europe led by such men as France's Jean Monnet, Joseph Retinger, the Pole, Robert Schuman who was born a subject of the Kaiser but became France's prime minister in time to impose no-winism on a war in Indo-China, and Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian, whose only loyalty was to the Socialist International but who none the less became secretary-general of NATO.

While American labor organizers, such as the notorious Irving Brown, mobilized mobs and incited strikes for premature independence in colonies where blood-baths were to follow, the mother countries were promised prosperity if they would give up their sovereignty. Cyrus Sulzberger, the New York Times member of the Bilderbergers, advanced the line of the Euro-Atlantic con men when he wrote on April 10, 1976: "The continent's most splendid dream following World War II has been the European Economic Community or Common Market, which was designed to lead nations that had lost their global influence into a political confederation based on joint trading and financial interests."

In reality, Europe's empires were stripped of their possessions so that they would have to join a federated super-state temporarily palmed off as a confederation if they wanted to survive. While Stalin prepared to rake in their former colonies Churchill threw his immense influence behind the enemies of nationhood by going to Zurich on September 19, 1946, and calling for a United Europe.

Patriotism was the first obstacle that had to be destroyed and as the European Movement worked towards that end in Europe, Cord Meyer, Jr., the American, was writing that "Anarchy threatens us in the unbridled growth of nationalism (read: patriotism) and insistence upon the sovereignty of nations." The United World Federalists of which Meyer was founder and first president was on its way.

In Britain Ambassador Averell Harriman worked for Joseph Retinger, the Polish free-loader, and his associate, Duncan Sandys, and the one-world seed-group into which the insiders planned to eventually merge America. Adolf Berle, Jr., became the movement's representative in the U. S. and Retinger wrote in his diary: "Whenever we needed any assistance for a United Europe, John Foster Dulles was among those to help us most."

John McCloy, as we have previously reported, held huge sums of European banknotes which he had received as High Commissioner for Germany in payment for Marshall Plan goods. America had promised not to try to convert this paper money into hard currency so, at the suggestion of Averell Harriman and Robert Murphy, our ambassador to Belgium and close friend of Paul-Henri Spaak, Mr. McCloy gave Retinger and Duncan Sandys the funds to finance their campaign for a United States of Europe. In reality, McCloy was padding his own future. By 1967 he was president of the Atlantic Institute whose advocates of including America in the one-world seed-group were known as Euro-Atlanticists.

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS BEGAN TO PROLIFERATE. In 1949 the Atlantic Union Committee was set up at 537 Fifth Avenue, in New York, with its own "Atlantic Union Committee News" and branches in five states. Free publications poured into the mail for anyone on their mailing list: "Atlantic Union - the Next Step," "Atlantic Union Resolution Sheet - Text and Congressional Supporters," and "We must Trade Sovereignty for Freedom." The last, written by William Clayton of the Council on Foreign Relations, was a senseless thesis if there ever was one.

At the same time the American Committee on United Europe operated from the same address, headed by General "Wild-Bill" Donovan, whose twelve OSS agents, posing as vice-consuls had spread revolt through North Africa during World War II. Donovan's organization also had its own publication aside from distributing "Council of Europe and Schuman Plan," "Concise Handbook of the Council of Europe," "United Europe: Statement of Progress," and the official bulletin of the European Movement Monthly, which McCloy's

handout of the taxpayers' money had financed.

There was no charge for Donovan's propaganda booklets nor dues for his organization, which was supported by grants, their source undisclosed. On August 12, 1979, the London OBSERVER, owned by Robert Anderson's Atlantic Richfield Oil Co., reported that Mr. Tom Braden, the head of CIA's international operations, "was working with British intelligence to foster the European unity movement as well."

By 1949 the one-worlders "Wild-Bill" Donovan and the Atlantic Union Committee were manipulating, with the support of CIA big-wigs and muddled congressmen, had enough weight to introduce an "Atlantic Union Committee Resolution" in Congress calling for steps towards a limited world government. Among those who signed was Mike Mansfield, our current ambassador to Japan, the third leg of the Trilateral Commission and marked for gradual absorption into full membership in the European Federation.

Year by year the Eurocrats and the Atlanticists became bolder as the American press and mysteriously-funded fronts prepared public opinion for entry into a world state with its capitol in Europe. By the time Kennedy was elected President and Henry Cabot Lodge had left his post as Ambassador to U. N. all the factors were favorable for formation of the organization which would "educate" Americans and Europeans alike on the advantages of American membership in a union powerful enough to ignore America's vote.

THE ATLANTIC INSTITUTE IS FORMED. Lord Gladwyn (formerly Sir Gladwyn Jebb) wrote in his diary that in mid-January 1961 he had to go to Paris to attend a meeting of the newly-formed Atlantic Institute, "a brainchild of what was then called the NATO Parliament." From that first meeting, Lord Gladwyn was to become Cabot Lodge's closest associate in the organization which had its first headquarters at 24, *Quai de 4 Septembre*, in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt. Sitting apart, by themselves, over long luncheons in *Cercle-Inter-Allié*, Paris' exclusive and expense club, the air of conspiracy was accentuated as Cabot Lodge huddled with the man who had negotiated for Britain, while Andrei Gromyko represented Russia and Alger Hiss negotiated for America at the Yalta Conference. The imposing building which Atlantic Institute occupied with its long list of members, committees and councilors appeared to house a motionless machine awaiting the push of a button.

Paris newspapers reported on November 28, 1961, that Henry Cabot Lodge, Director-General of the Atlantic Institute had spent thirty minutes with General de Gaulle the day before, "discussing the work and plans of the newly-formed cultural organization."

Did Lodge really try to tell de Gaulle that the institute which two years later called for an international currency to prevent fluctuations of the dollar, the organization which made stripping our allies of their colonies one of its prime objectives and was formed to turn the European Community into an Atlantic one with America as a member was nothing but a cultural center for the discussion of paintings and literature? De Gaulle knew very well that the man who made the dollar fluctuate was the man who had founded the Atlantic Institute.

The Paris-based Herald Tribune of November 28, 1961, had a slightly different story. It described the Atlantic Institute as a private organization for promoting the political and economic unity of the Atlantic Community. In another column it stated: "Mr. Lodge said that the Atlantic Institute will hold a conference here next spring to frame the long-range aims and ideals which the free people hold for all humanity." The colonies of our allies, likely to form suitable mosaic pieces in a future super-state were in for trouble. There was also a reminder of Lenin's: "Give me a generation of your youth and I will give you a communist world." The Herald-Tribune went on to state that "projects for 1962 approved by the Institute's policy committee include studies of education assistance to under-developed countries." A smiling Cabot Lodge had already appeared in the New York Journal American of February 8, 1961, when he became a member of the board of trustees of the Institute of International Education and discussed the

educational needs of Asia, Africa and Latin-America with board chairman Mrs. Maurice T. Moore. "Whether it is called education or agitation for one-world government makes little difference." Mr. Mark Jones wrote in his article of September 15, 1966, "because the underlying principal is collectivism. Collectivism is the key to communism. It also is the essential principal of one-world government. On the basis of collectivism, each would rely on coercion to enable an unelected select few at the center to enslave and push around millions."

A FRENCH EDITOR BECOMES SUSPICIOUS. Monsieur Roger Mennevée, the elderly publisher of a long-established and respected monthly, *Les Documents Politiques, Diplomatiques et Financiers*, decided to investigate the Atlantic Institute and went to the Prefecture of Police where organizations are registered. There he found that no request for permission to establish such an institute had been made until early 1962 and that authorization had not been granted until March 8, 1963, by which time Henry Cabot Lodge was about to take off on his mission to South Vietnam as the Republican ambassador of a Democrat President. Lodge was succeeded by Walter Newbold Walmsley who as ambassador to Tunisia had helped install Habib Bourguiba, formerly Italian spy No. 13130, into the position where he was able to assassinate his former friend and only rival and make himself President of Tunisia for life.

Paris, Monsieur Mennevée found, was not the only center for Atlantic Institute activity. In Washington it had a headquarters at 1616 H Street, N. W., which it shared with the Atlantic Council which Christian Herter had founded in 1961 with the aid of Dr. Henry Kissinger, Mr. Henry Fowler and an East German spy named James Sattler. The Italian office of Atlantic Institute was at Via Clerici 5, in Milan.

According to records at the Paris prefecture, the Atlantic Institute was founded, not by an American but by Monsieur Jacques Rueff, the former French Inspector-General of Finance, who was prominent in Bilderberg and Common Market activities. It was Rueff who advised de Gaulle in the 60s to send his accumulated dollars back to the United States for settlement in gold, a policy which reduced America's gold reserves to a point where redemption in gold was halted. This made the dollar tumble on all the bourses of the world and as the dollar became unwanted the scramble for gold became inevitable.

Of the six primary administrators of the Atlantic Institute, five were French one-worlders and Mr. Lodge was the only American, undoubtedly chosen as a front. The Atlantic Institute Symposium in Paris on May 24 and 25, 1962, was attended by Milton Katz, our old OSS station chief in Caserta, Italy, who later funded European leftists and one-worlders from his sinecure as a Marshall Plan ambassador before arranging Kissinger's first meeting with Hanoi representatives through a World Peace Foundation conference in Paris. Later it was Katz who gave Averell Harriman his clearance for Jimmy Carter's acceptance by the Trilateral Commission and grooming for the presidency. Through member after member the gears of almost countless organizations working against patriotism and for a world socialist state had been installed and were ready to turn. Britain's delegation to the Paris symposium included Richard Goold-Adams, President of the British Atlantic Committee and head of the Council of the Institute of Strategic Studies. Among the Germans was Arnold Bergstraesser, Herr President of the Atlantik-Brücke, who had indoctrinated students at universities in California and Chicago.

The list of the officers and members of the Atlantic Institute published in 1963 in its 83-page "Message from Free People's to the whole of Humanity" (POUR UN MESSAGE DES PEOPLES LIBRES A L'ENSEMBLE DE L'HUMANITE) should give pause to any loyal American contemplating the Institute's merger with a Commission whose members hold so many levers of command in our government today. No suspicions were aroused in America, even when 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 policy in Europe." That America would be included in that federation should have been clear to any thinking person. Christian

Herter told Americans as far back as 1962 that "We should give some of our national sovereignty to an international body," because, "only by not insisting on complete national freedom can nations resist totalitarian slavery."

Mr. Mennevée was so intrigued by the articles Mr. Pierre Uri, the French socialist, was writing as chief propagandist for the Atlantic Institute, he decided to go to the source. Accordingly, on May 6, 1966, he wrote a polite letter to the secretary-general of the Atlantic Institute asking for a list of members and the names of those on the administration at that date, along with any other communications they were willing to give the press. Three days later he received a curt reply stating that before answering the questions he had posed, the Institute would like to know why they were asked. Mr. Mennevée replied that his motive was simple: He wished to know what the Atlantic Institute was, what its aims were and who was behind it, since the prefecture of police had no record other than a notice of its founding. He was particularly interested in learning the source of its funds, given the number of important Frenchmen in it and their political coloration. Mr. Mennevée's request was never answered nor did any French or American publication take up the matter when Mr. Mennevée devoted the May 1967 issue of *Les Documents Politiques, Diplomatiques et Financiers* to the Atlantic Institute and its directors. A short time later the Atlantic Institute held a conference in Geneva chaired by Paul-Henri Spaak to discuss bringing America deeper into Common Market affairs in the name of cooperation.

On July 1, 1966, Mr. Roscoe Drummond reported in the Herald Tribune that 96 congressmen and 17 senators were supporting a resolution for Atlantic union being pushed by Senator Eugene McCarthy and Congressman Paul Findley. A month later, from July 7 to 10, a more secret meeting of the Institute was held in the Abbey of Royaumont, in France. All the public was told was that "convergences and divergences of the Atlantic Community" were discussed. In 1967 Institute activity was stepped up. Mr. Wilfred Baumgartner, a Bilderberg member, former member of the Council of the International Monetary Fund and Governor of the Bank of France, addressed an Atlantic Institute meeting in Cannes from January 19 to 22. A short time later Resolution H.J. 606 passed the House Committee on International Relations and was scheduled for a full House vote on March 11. The Resolution, if passed, would clear the way for discussions with the European one-worlders on a possible surrender of U. S. national sovereignty to a federal union the capitol of which would be in Europe. A Washington Post dispatch of November 10, 1967, announced that Nelson Rockefeller would chair a meeting of the Atlantic Institute in May 1968 at which the Institute's subsidiary group, the Committee for Atlantic Economic Cooperation, would move to bridge the gap between the existing European community and an Atlantic one which would include America.

Harper and Row had long since brought out an English language edition of Pierre Uri's 1963 *Dialogue des Continents*, only the American version was described as "A Program for Transatlantic Action." All was going as planned. In March 1972 Dr. Curt Gasteyer, Deputy Director of the Atlantic Institute, called for better cooperation between Western nations and Russia and also the Eastern European states. He went on to propose the inclusion of Japan in Western discussions, in the Institute's study paper, "America at the crossroads." The merger with the Trilateral Commission was in the works. The dollar had been brought to a point of paper value where its holders will consider anything to preserve their savings. The Arabs are offering fifteen barrels of crude oil for an ounce of gold, or two tons of gas for 31 grams of the metal the founder of Atlantic Institute got de Gaulle to take from Fort Knox, while men like Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volker were telling us gold was worthless. The world is now ready for Atlanticus.

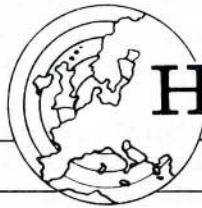
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A fate worse than Carter

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ABROAD FOR KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT went the announcement in upper-case letters which Alfred E. Davidson, the bespectacled Paris representative of the International Finance Corporation (a subsidiary of the World Bank), put out on Tuesday, September 18. Thus the 1980 presidential campaign was launched in Europe by the man who three years ago had no words glowing enough for Jimmy Carter.

For the information of Americans at home, this is going to be the worst washing of dirty American linen abroad that Europeans have ever seen, and what it will do to American prestige, leadership, the dollar and even Eastern Europe's attitude towards the Western Alliance will bother the people out for a Teddy Kennedy victory not at all.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE 1960 ELECTIONS, information officers placed in our Paris embassy by a Republican Administration produced a poll showing that American prestige had slumped. But a Kennedy victory, we were told, would make us respected again. Certainly, our prestige was at rock bottom, mainly because men like the Kennedy brothers had courted black and leftist votes by supporting terrorists in Algeria and revolts in the colonies of our allies.

There were no reverberations abroad when the votes that would have made Nixon President disappeared in the waters of Lake Michigan and JFK took his fraudulently-acquired seat in the Oval Room. There is a generalization in Europe that Republicans are conservative and Democrats are "liberals" - an elastic term stretching from left-of-center to out-and-out red. Our elections are therefor regarded as struggles between two ideologies. Neither the conservatism of certain southern Democrats nor the parading of Senator Jacob Javits and his influence-peddling wife under a Republican label has ever dispelled this myth.

Rather, the fact that retired Americans and some bankers and business men are hang-overs of the patriot era has strenghtened the conservative image of Republicans abroad. They lack the brash militancy and cohesion of the bustling new crop of multi-national entrepreneurs, cabaret jazz artists, perpetual students, artists, writers and scrapings of the social barrel out to create a new world order by electing leftists hawked as Democrats. These are the sort of people Mr. Davidson will mobilize and they outnumber the Republicans who will stand up to be counted by about five to one. Yet, year after year American Republicans abroad are lured into bi-partisan organizations fighting for removal of all obstacles to write-in votes, even though it means defeat at the polls for themselves. In some cases this is combined with a conspiracy to form a bloc of expatriates considered ripe for a one-worldism drive.

Out of offices in Zurich in the mid-60s came a flood of appeals from LARA - the League of Americans Residing Abroad. Chairman of the organization was James J. Wadsworth of the United World Federalists, a founder of the leftist "Peace Research Institute," member of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (which means nuclear arms for Russia but not for us) and other disarmament movements.

On LARA's board of advisers were Robert D. Murphy, Henry Cabot Lodge, George V. Allen, and Abbott M. Washburn, of the leftist International Federal Union. Washburn was formerly deputy director of the Citizens' Committee for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam, a lulling front with a name which was patently contradictory and which millions of duped southeast Asians will pay for with their lives while its American founders go about other business.

Luring Republicans into working for a self-perpetuating Democrat majority is part of the Alfred E. Davidson job in Europe, so it is fitting, now that he has launched the Teddy Kennedy campaign abroad, over fourteen months before the elections, that Americans be given a brief sketch of the way previous campaigns have been handled and what sort of men are behind them.

THE ONLY PRINTED REPORT ON ALFRED EDWARD DAVIDSON THAT WE KNOW OF was published in Mr. Frank Capell's HERALD OF FREEDOM, of February 28, 1964, with no threat of court action from Mr. Davidson. Mr. Capell (of P. O. Box 3000, Manville, New Jersey 08873, \$1 for extra copies mailed abroad) wrote in a special issue on Harlan Cleveland: "Cleveland recommended for State Department employment Alfred Edward Davidson who is the son of Maurice Phillip Davidson who has a history of affiliations with communist fronts over the years. Alfred worked with Cleveland in the Foreign Economic Administration which seems to have had more than its share of infiltration. There is a security file on Alfred Davidson with our government investigating agencies which would suggest it is poor judgment to recommend him for government employment."

Capell files show that Davidson married Claire Dreyfuss in 1934 and entered government through Harlan Cleveland during the Roosevelt administration. It was Cleveland who as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, told Americans in 1962 that everywhere communism was in retreat.

After a period in Lend-Lease, Davidson moved into the graft-ridden United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA), then to the U.N.'s Childrens' Emergency Fund and finally into an office as adviser to the Secretary-General of U.N.

As a European-based elector of Presidents Mr. Davidson was able to have a greater impact on American affairs than had he cleared the hurdles at home. Meanwhile, Cleveland wrote "The Promise of World Tensions," in which he expounded the thesis that world government may be attained through world tensions. An interesting coincidence when one considers the world problems created by candidates whom the Davidson machine sold to Americans abroad: The collapse of the dollar, the oil crisis, anarchy in Iran, confrontation with the Russians in Cuba, surrender of the Panama Canal, creation of vacuums in Latin America for Castro to fill, and the widening cracks in NATO, all at a moment when the Trilateral Commission, which manufactured our straw-man President, is moving America towards regional fragmentation and sacrifice of sovereignty to a socialist world government based in Europe.

The most striking evidence of the power the extreme left of the Democratic Party was able to build up in Europe through its stranglehold on Marshall Plan aid and the somnolence of Republicans came in 1964.

Fear gripped the American left that Goldwater might be elected, and the way the Davidson machine swung into high gear in Paris is a lesson in political regimentation that merits study. No level or sector of society was overlooked. "Victory over Goldwater by a narrow margin is not enough," Mr. Davidson wrote in a two-page scare-letter to his

"Dear Fellow Americans." "His (Goldwater's) continuing control over the Republican Party would mean the poisoning of the political atmosphere in the United States for years to come. It would give credence to the oft-repeated and false charge that the United States is unreliable in foreign affairs."

Thus Alfred Davidson and his ilk poisoned the political atmosphere in the United States and among Americans in Europe in order to install an administration which turned campuses into conditioning camps for deserters, incited students against the National Guard and blacks against whites. A new voting bloc - the coward bloc - was created and our South Vietnamese friends were sold out in return for what Kissinger called "a decent interval." All of two days.

THE 1964 CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE was not a Democratic Party campaign. It was an exercise in calumny under a party label without regard for the ideals of America's southern Democrats. Do not think of the men who ran it as Democrats but as leftists, working as leftists for the establishment of their own world order and providing a lesson in thoroughness.

Working out of an imposing office at 16, Place Vendome, AMERICANS ABROAD FOR JOHNSON probed every segment of the expatriate colony for votes and donations. With Messrs. Davidson and Moore listed as chairmen, Robert Simpson as treasurer and Jean Sneiderman as secretary, thirty-eight other Americans were on the campaign letterhead.

Topping the list was James Baldwin, the author of vitriolic writings against Christianity, America, American customs and the whites. Mary McCarthy was there, the "Passionaria" of Hanoi reds who have stripped some two million victims of gold and gems for the privilege of dying at sea in rotting boats rather than in gulags. In her book, "The Seventeenth Degree," Mary boasted: "When I went to Vietnam I was looking for material damaging to American interests." In the process, she gave our lying enemy millions of dollars worth of propaganda, then had the stupidity to express gratitude that she never had to change a dollar while in Hanoi as a guest of her "comrades of the Peace Committee."

Taken separately, the thirty-eight members of ARTISTS AND WRITERS IN FRANCE FOR JOHNSON, which formed the subsidiary for AMERICANS ABROAD FOR JOHNSON, should have been a liability for any respectable candidate. On good paper in 8-point type they provided ammunition for a slanted press, a few votes, some donations and the impression that all Americans abroad were for Johnson. There was no comparable huckster campaign for Goldwater.

OTHER THINGS STAND OUT IN ANY STUDY OF THE 1964 CAMPAIGN ABROAD. The British press threw itself into the fray with no pretense of honest reporting. What it was was guttersnipe campaigning in condescending English. The TIMES of London hailed the rich, east coast cities as moderate forces. Its U. S. correspondent, Henry Brandon, sneered: "Control of the G.O.P. is being seized by a new breed of men from the new West where no real social structure exists....These new settlers have no roots, they are bound by no traditions of experience or a feel of history." Ignoring the Harlem muggers, Puerto Rican welfare careerists and foreign-speaking immigrants indigenous to the East Coast cities, Brandon shared the superior attitude of the London OBSERVER's Patrick O'Donovan, who wrote: "Goldwater's supporters are the half-educated and bewildered, in the hands of little Goldwater men with suitcases of unwashed linen." O'Donovan saw Scranton as a man who "carried himself with a faint deprecatorily patrician air. He trailed an impression of unearned money and polished manners."

James Reston's NEW YORK TIMES column, reprinted in London and Paris, told Europeans that Goldwater's nomination was "a cunning take-over by well-financed and well-organized conspiratorial forces winning over the '*noblesse oblige*' liberals." Any conservative who uses the word conspiratorial Reston brands as a kook.

That powerful labor unions extracted forced contributions from their members for Johnson

was never mentioned as Alfred Davidson and his team worked Paris and their colleagues tapped London and other capitals for all they could get. Over all hung the constantly-repeated lie technique, the claim that Goldwater would plunge the world into a war. Frank Giles wrote contemptuously in the London SUNDAY TIMES: "What he (Goldwater) and his supporters appear to have learned of the facts of thermonuclear life can be compared with, say, a Bedouin Arab's knowledge of the late quartets of Beethoven." This of a candidate with the rank of an Airforce general!

The truth is, the term "*noblesse oblige* liberals" was never less applicable than to the sort of men who were scraping the social barrel to form a popular front for Johnson, while back in Texas Evetts Haley was being harassed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for writing the truth about their man.

ON OCTOBER 9, 1964, MRS. RANDALL GILSON, OF THE U. S. CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE, in Britain, announced that round-trip tickets were available for \$173.60 for Americans who wanted to fly home to vote for Johnson. A week later, on October 16, Davidson herded American artists and writers into a Montparnasse studio to donate works to a fund-raising drive. Bernard Childs, who talked a conservative line to anyone likely to sit for a portrait, declared: "This is serious. As people who have been accused of being members of the lunatic fringe, we know one when we see one."

James Jones, on one of his sober spells, said he had come because: "Well, I got scared." Four years later Jones' wife was leading demonstrations against Johnson because he wanted to prevent what has happened in Vietnam. The reason John Levee, the painter, was there was: "I'm terrified of the neanderthals." Within four years the lot of them felt about Johnson the way Mr. Davidson now feels about Carter.

THERE WAS NO SUCH MILITANCY AMONG THE REPUBLICANS. Mr. Evan Galbraith and his Goldwater committee remained dignified, groping and dull, baffled and intimidated by the lies and hysteria whipped up by the media and Davidson's fronts. On October 24 it was the turn of America's black jazz artists to put on a show in the Blue Note Cabaret to swell Davidson's warchest. Mae Mercer prefaced her songs with the warning: "Johnson has to win, because if Goldwater gets in we'll have to go further than Europe." Where? Moscow?

It was Associated Press that launched the big lie branding Goldwater a warmonger out to use the A-bomb in Vietnam, but the European groups for Johnson used it. What Goldwater said was that tactical nuclear weapons defoliating trees covering Viet Cong supply routes in the South were an alternative but they would not be used. Joe Alsop twisted it in his column of July 6 and a New Yorker claiming to represent the "Authentic News Service," whatever that was, reported: "Goldwater is out to start an atomic war." The slanting was as much to defeat America in Vietnam as a reserve airforce general for the presidency.

EVEN THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS WAS USED AS A POLITICAL CARD and members of its congregation must have been regarded as suckers to be maneuvered by a preacher. When readers complained to the Reverend Martin Sargent that he was using the cloth to support far-out letters to the Herald Tribune, the pastor of the American Church would send a reply of which the following, written on October 21, 1964, is an example:

"I have read your letter concerning the coming elections. I have also reread all of the Goldwater literature available (which is a lot). I think, Sir, that the argument of morality is basic to this situation and the evidence is all in favor of Mr. Johnson. Now why do I say this?

"I believe that the current election is the most crucial election in our history since the mid civil war election of Lincoln. A Goldwater victory would be the first clear step toward the breaking up of the community of nations and lead our country to a position similar to that of the Union of South Africa today, in complete isolation from

the other nations of the world. If you wish to take your place with people who spit in the face of a father taking his six-year-old child to a public school, with people who use electric cattle prods on other human beings, with people who turn dogs loose on human beings, then go ahead and vote for Mr. Goldwater. I as a Christian can only vote against Mr. Goldwater and all he represents, and for Mr. Johnson in the hope that our beloved nation will remain faithful to her great promise." (Signed) Martin Sargent.

Read today, it is incredible that a pastor, whether his personal life was savory or not, should have the smug arrogance to claim that he had reread all the Goldwater literature available and, slanted as the majority of it was, was pronouncing judgment in favor of the man who bought his election to the Senate, let his wife enrich herself in the White House and used Abe Fortas to keep adverse stories out of the Washington Post. What did spitting in the face of a father taking a youngster to school, or using electric cattle prods on human beings, or turning dogs loose on them have to do with Senator Goldwater? What kind of a preacher would stoop to writing this sort of pious nonsense? And where were the Republicans who were serving on American Church committees and financing its existence? From them there was not a word. (A photocopy of the letter from the pastor of the American Church in Paris may be obtained for \$1 to cover expenses and mailing)

BY 1968 JOHNSON WAS A VILLAIN, accused of trying to achieve the victory which would have prevented what we are seeing in southeast Asia today. The new Davidson tack was to get Hubert Humphrey off the hook for not having taken a stronger stand on Vietnam. Beyond that there was an economic problem, and in a letter published in the Herald Tribune of January 14, 1968, representative of the International Finance Corporation Davidson parroted the East Coast bankers who told Americans that gold was only a barbaric relic. "The real value of any currency stems not from its gold reserve backing (which invariably covers only a small proportion) but depends on what it will buy," he wrote. "If the United States had no gold whatever, the dollar would still be valuable." The truth is, today the dollar is at an all-time low because no one wants printing press money which can no longer be converted into gold, and gold will never be worthless as long as nine-tenths of the world has confidence in nothing else.

PARALLEL WITH THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS which free-wheeling leftists ran abroad under a Democrat label there were other movements to organize Americans, with removal of obstacles to the expatriate vote used as a come-on. What conservatives and Republicans never seemed to perceive was that helping a "Bi-partisan Committee on Absentee Voting" put over the legislation they were asking Senator Howard W. Cannon to push would only stack the deck against themselves. Any thinking American patriot should have been willing to sacrifice his vote from abroad in order to neutralize the four or five leftists whose votes would far outnumber his. Yet, even the chairman of the Republican Committee in Paris fell for this ploy. "We Disinherited" was the heading given Alfred Davidson's article in the Herald Tribune of August 26, 1965. On June 6, 1969, Pierre Salinger, the socialist, joined Davidson in a Herald Tribune paid advertisement urging Americans to carry their fight to the Supreme Court, and the Republican Committee chairman and Deputy Chairman made it look respectable with their signatures. Politically it was treason. On September 14, 1972 Davidson used the letters column of the Herald Tribune to urge Americans abroad to contact the "Bi-partisan Committee on Absentee Voting." The Federation of American Women's Clubs overseas had been brought into the game and a test case was to be made in court as part of the drive to whip up emotions for George McGovern's campaign.

THE CANDIDATE SHOULD HAVE GIVEN PAUSE EVEN TO ALFRED DAVIDSON. In 1968 McGovern called Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky a Vietnamese Benedict Arnold, because he had fought for the French instead of Ho chi Minh. McGovern told John Connally: "I don't believe the Russians would try to test me, because I think they would regard me as a friend and do everything possible to keep my friendship." The London TIMES, of April 18, 1972, quoted McGovern as stating in Springfield, Massachusetts, at a press conference that even if Hanoi refused his peace deal "he would still withdraw, leaving the prisoners behind." (Ex-P.O.Ws., please note). In June 1970 he told listeners in Hanover, New Hampshire, that

"If there is any one dominant threat to our foreign policy it is the negative ideology of anti-communism." This was Alfred Davidson's man. On May 4, 1975, when everything McGovern had worked for occurred, he declared: "I have never thought that more than a handful of government leaders were in any real danger of reprisals." He told the students of Eastern Illinois University whom he had incited into joining the anti-victory movement: "90% of the Vietnamese refugees would be better off going back to their land."

BY 1976 THE MAN NOW PREPARING TO PUSH TEDDY WAS ALL FOR CARTER. "Carter seems to sense, and the public to respond to, the idea that the old patterns no longer fit these swiftly changing, complex and unprecedented times," Davidson wrote in the Herald Tribune of March 18, 1976. He called it a hopeful augury that Carter was not espousing oversimplified catchword solutions. There was nothing hopeful about the fact that Carter had no solutions, that behind the pudgy face was a public-relations-created figure for which the Trilateral Commission and Alfred Davidson's programmers were playing Water-gate to the hilt. The line that Jimmy Carter should be elected because he had never had anything to do with the Washington establishment was never valid. Now Mr. Davidson explains his switch of allegiance in the Herald-Trib of September 20 with the excuse that President Carter "has disappointed his supporters in carrying out his White House job." Why should they expect him to carry it out when they elected him because he had no idea what it was?

ANNOUNCING THE FORMATION OF THE KENNEDY COMMITTEE ABROAD, in the Herald Tribune of September 29 and inviting all supporters to attend a meeting at 41, Avenue Friedland, Paris VIII, on October 9, Mr. Davidson declared: "He (Carter) simply cannot command the confidence of the congress and of the people because he lacks the necessary qualities of leadership." Is he telling us that Teddy's publicized night in a New York hotel with the Canadian Premier's hippy wife is proof of his candidate's efficiency in handling foreign affairs? Or that waiting all night before notifying the police that he has left a girl in a submerged automobile, and that suffering only the temporary inconvenience of losing his driving license, will make him the man to face Brezhnev over Russian bases in Cuba? Most Europeans feel that ignorance on Carter's part and intent on Zbigniew Brzezinski's stepped up the campaign on human rights in volatile Iran in 1977, thereby overnight making the Shah the target of every group and nation bent on his and Iran's destruction. Now it is interesting to read the description of the man whom the international planners hope to give us as successor to the ground-preparer of what Harlan Cleveland calls "The Promise of World Tensions."

Peregrine Worsthorne reflected in the September 16 issue of the London Sunday Telegraph: "What should one make of a nation that shows disturbing signs of looking to a man like Edward Kennedy for leadership? The question is important. It could mean that the American people have gone soft in the head or plain decadent...If the American people turn to Teddy, this will suggest that there is a hankering not for this or that great man - as a man he is contemptible - but for some abstract idea of political virility that has nothing to do with personal virtue....This might represent a far more insidious threat to democracy, or to freedom, than ever came from Richard Nixon....Edward Kennedy seems to be popular in spite of his arrogant amorality; perhaps because of it. Therein lie the seeds of a truly dangerous dictator, whose fascination for the public is based on nothing more than a kind of animal energy: the musky smell of a beast of prey."

So much for the prospects of American prestige abroad.

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Role of Media

FEAR GRIPS THE FREE WORLD AS OUR 1980 ELECTIONS APPROACH: Vietnamese and Cambodia refugees have become a world problem and foreign leaders ask: Will the expertly-directed fronts that are responsible for this permit American soldiers to win in a confrontation with communism anywhere? Will good Americans remain apathetic while faceless men harping on "civilian control of the military" make decisions, even on the battlefield, which force patriotic generals to accept defeat when victory is possible, and hail the result as peace?

These are the thoughts which make America's allies hesitate to accept nuclear arms on their soil when a SALT II Treaty acceptable to our President protects Americans and Russians from the missiles of each other. Let us consider an example of how a small group of men can prevent a nation from winning a war, and then be proud when more millions die through the victor's cruelty than if America had saved her sons and the stability of southeast Asia by going all out for victory.

AT 10:30 A.M. ON THE MORNING OF FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1973, General Victor H. Krulak (U.S. Marine Corps, Retired) sat in the top floor office of Monsieur Jacques Soustelle, at 209 Boulevard Saint-Germain, in Paris. Monsieur Soustelle was a member of the National Assembly at the time, but he had been de Gaulle's wartime chief of intelligence and, until his break with de Gaulle, Assistant Prime Minister of France.

General Krulak had commanded 76,000 Marines in Vietnam but at the time was President of Copley News Service. The two men discussed the defeatist - even treasonable - attitude of the American press and American professors when subverted students evaded the draft while our leaders of the future were dying. Not only our leaders of the future but the potential leaders of the free world.

"It was on my 1971 trip to America, I believe," Mr. Soustelle told the general. "The top men of the New York Times invited me to have luncheon with them and discuss the world situation. Their questions were sensible and their conversation rational, until I brought up the subject of Vietnam. At that point they went amok. (The conversation was in English and I am quoting Monsieur Soustelle's precise words) They waved their arms and shouted like madmen. They said, 'We are going to pull America out of Vietnam and let them (the reds) have it.' I asked, 'Where do you get your mandate to decide America's foreign policy?' They replied, 'We don't need a mandate. We've got the power and we are going to do it.'"

General Krulak can confirm this statement which was made in your correspondent's presence. When an uninformed citizen makes such a boast it can be passed off as irresponsible arrogance. Coming from newsmen with facilities for learning the truth and experience in anticipating consequences it can only be taken as a declaration of conspiratorial

intent. The paper these men control owns ten newspapers in Florida and who knows how many elsewhere. It is said to have press interests in Bangkok and London. It owns television and radio stations and at the time of General Krulak's visit to Paris, 175 newspapers in other American cities subscribed to the New York Times News Service, thereby giving their local readers the New York Times under a local name. Over 212 papers now receive their news from the New York Times, by recent accounts.

On May 21, 1971, a United Press International story reported that the U. S. Justice Department had filed a civil anti-trust suit in Brooklyn against the New York Times and New York Times Sales, Incorporated, but the power of the mother paper continues.

For instance, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, which claims to be Virginia's largest newspaper, advertised a mass circulation of 197,251 copies on November 5, 1972. Except for advertisements and the title, all the items on the front page were from the New York Times, save two small insertions on the lower right-hand corner on Virginia State politics. The entire top of page 6 came from the New York Times, as did two articles on pages 8 and 9.

James Reston and the admitted *journaliste engagé*, Tom Wicker (who teaches journalism at Georgetown University!), dominated the editorial page, while page one of the real estate section and a column on a following page also came from the New York Times.

Our allies have every reason to suspect the motives of the diffuser of the stolen Pentagon Papers and to fear its power.

EVERY NEWSPAPER IS A REFLECTION OF ITS OWNERSHIP, so let us consider the direction of the New York Times and the ideas this organ fixes in the minds of a public with blind faith in the printed word.

Cyrus Sulzberger's family formerly published the New York Times and though Cyrus himself is a member of the self-appointed international parliament known as the Bilderberg group, he has never once mentioned his attendance at any secret Bilderberg meeting. Members of this conspiratorial group are not elected but they feel-out foreigners regarded as possible collaborators and among themselves decide the policies which they will sell to their respective nations.

One-worldism, the creation of a new world order in which America and Soviet Russia will form part of a single socialist state with one law and one money, is a prime Bilderberg objective and the Council on Foreign Relations may be regarded as its political party in America. Cyrus Sulzberger's importance in the Bilderberg parliament is based on his monopoly of news-space capable of carrying a message into millions of homes.

His line of January 4, 1971, repeated over and over, can arrest opposition to Russia's client nations in any part of the world. Communists fight to win, but Cyrus Sulzberger told Americans: "There has been a steady, if occasionally interrupted, growth of the idea that the only purpose of the U. S. military preparations is either deterrence of war, or, if need be, war in which there is no winner. This is to say neither victory nor defeat. This concept can be traced back as far as Woodrow Wilson, who in January, 1917, urged the belligerents of World War I to accept 'peace without victory'..... Every President since Truman has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory. Eisenhower endorsed it in Korea, Kennedy endorsed it in the Cuban confrontation..... Indeed, a very interesting paper produced last year by R. G. Shreffler and W. S. Bennett, of the Los Angeles Scientific laboratory states categorically: 'Military victory, like concepts of unconditional surrender, has been recognized as obsolete since World War II'. We must structure our policies accordingly."

Who are R. G. Shreffler and W. S. Bennett that a paper written by them should make no-winism our objective while whole blocs of the free world are chiseled away by a red

coalition bent on victory? Certainly, every President since Truman has accepted no-winism. Every administration since World War II has been dominated by the Council on Foreign Relations and its fronts.

WHILE SULZBERGER SOLD UNPREPAREDNESS AND NO-WINISM, his associate, James Reston, sold defeat. The theme of Reston's article in the New York Times of July 12, 1968 - four months after the murderous Tet offensive in Vietnam - was that there would be less violence "if the American people will only put less emphasis on winning and learn that it is at least as important to be a good loser.....If we could only understand the glories of defeat, there would be less fighting and therefore less violence." Mr. Reston should tell that to the millions choosing between certain death in gulags and a slim chance of reaching unfriendly soil in a rotting boat.

Mr. Paul Dehème, the veteran Paris political analyst, wrote of Reston's writings in August 1971: "What surprises me, what frightens me, with the Americans is the lack of conscience with which, to advance personal internal objectives, they harm the interests of the country.....and even seem to rejoice over prospects of the worst....It is not a North Vietnamese who writes, it is an American. This is not opposition, it is national suicide. Democracy pushed to this point becomes the worst of regimes; in any case, a regime which paralyzes all initiative against totalitarian countries."

What Mr. Dehème did not understand was that Mr. Reston's objective was not triumph over totalitarianism. Only military defeat in the field can so demoralize a nation capable of victory that it will accept province status in a one-world state rather than defend its interests in a competitive world.

Jean Monnet, the French exponent of one-worldism, told James Reston, and James Reston passed Monnet's lulling and untrue assertion on to millions of readers on November 13, 1968: "Moscow really wants an understanding and an accommodation with Washington..... Soviet leaders invaded Czechoslovakia in order to protect their western flank, not to threaten Western Europe." (What terrified western nation was likely to threaten Russia's western flank, Mr. Reston?)

The New York Times gift of news-space to Mr. Monnet continued: "They (the Soviets) are not acting out of ideology but for their own security.....They are raising the threat of Soviet power, not to endanger Western Europe but to force serious conversations with Europe and the United States, to protect their western frontier.....The present trend of Soviet policy is not a menace to the security of the West but rather an opportunity to negotiate new security arrangements between Russia and the western allies."

In reality, Moscow has never swerved from Khrushchev's May 1959 assurance to Albania's Enver Hoxha: "We do not negotiate on the basis of the give and take principle. We have nothing whatever to give. We will not make any concessions because our proposals do not form the basis for a barter deal."

AMERICANS WERE SUBJECTED TO A TWO-FRONT PSYCHOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE as the purposely prolonged conflict in Vietnam dragged on. The inevitability of no-winism was driven home with every newspaper edition and TV broadcast. Simultaneously, the drive to protect the enemy from anything that might hurt him, from bombings to defoliation, continued. Halt all bombings and the enemy will negotiate, Americans were told.

Those campaigning for surrender were called doves. Those who wanted to draw out the war and only fight hard enough to show the enemy he could not win were called hawks. The real message to the enemy was: Have patience. No advocate of victory was ever given the floor at doves-versus-hawks debates.

ON APRIL 30, 1970, American and Vietnamese forces moved into Cambodia to neutralize the

sanctuaries where the enemy was girding for victory. Residents of gulags and living skeletons now known as boat people will remember with bitterness how the American left rose up in arms. On October 25, 1979, Joan Baez was honest enough to tell European newsmen: "I was wrong." Hanoi's other defenders of 1970 are still silent.

Fulbright, Mansfield, Javits and Kennedy (who drove his wife to drink and may do worse to America) rushed to Hanoi's defense. James Reston's fury knew no bounds. So violent were his editorials in defense of Hanoi, Peregrine Worsthorne wrote in the London Sunday Telegraph, of May 10, 1970, that red domination of Cambodia would make the American position untenable. "The price," Mr. Worsthorne declared, "may be paid by America herself. One reads the New York Times, for example, with dreadful fascination as it trots out all the arguments most certain to enflame the student opinion, practically encouraging them to take to the streets in violent opposition.....Unfortunately, it is not the editors of these liberal organs who will be on the firing line.....If the student will is allowed to prevail, a situation will develop wherein the strongest power the world has ever known is reduced to puerility. The great organs of the East Coast lend the students their support. This is inexcusable irrationality." But Mr. Worsthorne was not a one-worlder, dedicated to bringing about American military defeat.

While America's fifth column of editors, professors, students, preachers, et al worked to make the enemy safe from bombers, an army of scientists and pseudo scientists worked to save them from detection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES OF MAY 9, 1972, and succeeding issues carried strident pleas by Professor H. Westing, of Windham College, and E. W. Pfeiffer, of the University of Montana, to cease protecting our soldiers by defoliating trees. Defoliation had cost Vo Nguyen Giap his victory against the Marines at Khe Sanh, and from that moment his supporters in America were called upon to see that American boys be sacrificed rather than a few crops of Vietnamese leaves.

Then came the New York Times drive to portray communism as harmless. Cyrus Sulzberger wrote on April 6, 1973: "Ideologically, the United States has grown up in Vietnam and now sees that communism is not a Manichean evil, automatically to be opposed." The United States had seen nothing of the sort, but this was the prelude to Mr. Sulzberger's ground-preparing for moves to come: The drive to take a demoralized America into a United States of Europe.

If America is the leader of the free world and a handful of mediocre men around a table in the inner office of a biased paper are able to boast that they do not need a mandate from anyone; that they have the power to decide America's foreign policy and they are going to do it, they are in all reality the free world's leaders. On September 8, 1976, with over two million Cambodians already massacred and a portless nation of boat-people shaming the West, Mr. James Reston told a United States Congressman: "The New York Times and I are proud of our stand during the Vietnam war."

THE SITUATION AS 1979 DRAWS TO A CLOSE: Day by day, as these lines are written, British military analysts are compiling and revising their estimates of the future under the leadership we are giving the world. They have concluded that with the help of tactical nuclear weapons, Russian forces, unhampered by any orchestrated drives against patriotism, are capable of sweeping across Europe at 60 miles a day on a nine mile front. Brassey's, of 10 Upper Berkeley Street, London W.1, have just published a \$19 book, "Infantry Weapons of the Warsaw Pact Armies," considered the last word on Russia's military position and thinking.

Thirteen members of the Politburo, sitting at the summit of the Kremlin's political power, hold the world's future in their hands, untroubled by full-page petitions signed by programmed foreigners ignorant of the problems in which they are meddling. The most powerful of the thirteen is still Leonid Brezhnev, 74 years old, Chief of State, Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party - and dying. None of his possible

successors is likely to be more conciliatory towards the West.

Europeans feel that a weak American President surrounded by questionable men has concluded a SALT II Treaty with the ailing Brezhnev which will place America and Russia out of range of each other, leaving Europe a battlefield between the two. No nation in history, they argue, has amassed the military superiority Russia has today without using it.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN IS SIMPLE. Moscow's objective is to make the West subservient to her will without recourse to war. Should this fail, Russian generals have prepared a timetable based on reports which western nations have permitted the KGB to amass.

They believe that the weak link in the West's defense is at the top. It is America. Neither in America nor among her allies will any war against communism receive complete support. The New York Times has worked as hard as any communist paper to make this the case. If Moscow launches a lightning attack across Europe it will be difficult, if not impossible, for America's hand-tied allies to obtain permission and then use their own tactical nuclear weapons in time.

The same confusion which accompanied the German invasion of Poland in 1939 will follow. The withdrawal will turn into a rout. Should the NATO powers reply with the nuclear missiles President Carter has left them, Russia now has the capability to cross nuclear-contaminated areas with vehicles' hatches closed.

If President Carter is over-ruled and NATO acquires the neutron bomb as its main anti-tank weapon on the central front, Russia will improve her radiation protection on armored vehicles, while holding replacement crews ready to take over when the level of radiation has dropped to a safe level. The neutron bomb may kill the former crew but the tank will be intact and ready to proceed.

No World Peace Council, Resisters International, World Congress of Peace, International Institute of Peace, World Peace Foundation, Women's Strike for Peace, Interfaith Council for Peace, or New York Times stands ready to undermine Russian troop morale. It is understandable that West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is negotiating with Russia and East Germany, and NATO countries are hesitant about sheltering American nuclear weapons on their soil unless the decision is unanimous. Should they agree to accept such weapons, it will take three years to produce them, after the West's rejection of the neutron weapon last year for fear of offending the Russians.

Many Europeans sense that forces in the West are encouraging a Russian adventure. The question they ask is: What will be Moscow's pretext? Many believe it will come with the death of 87-year-old Josep Broz Tito.

ONLY TITO'S IRON GRIP HAS UNTIL NOW HELD YUGOSLAVIA TOGETHER. No human rights moralizing by the President who encouraged mobs in Iran, Nicaragua and South Korea has ever bothered Tito. Alive, he has had a free hand, but a number of combinations exist which might bring Russian troops into Dalmatia when he passes.

Bulgaria regards the Yugoslav Federal Republic of Macedonia as Bulgarian territory, taken from her by force. Bulgaria is Moscow's most servile puppet. Bulgarians have proven the best tools for Russia's dirty work in Western Europe. That Bulgaria will claim Macedonia the minute Tito dies is regarded as certain. If Yugoslavia moves quietly into the Soviet camp, Moscow may exercise a restraining hand. If not, Yugoslav dismemberment will receive Moscow's blessing. Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia will incite the Albanians to move into Kossovo. Simultaneously, the Hungarians will demand restoration of the Voivodine area of Yugoslavia. When ripples start in the Balkans they invariably reach Western Europe.

Tito's most likely successor is Mr. Stane Dolants, 54-years-old, a member of the

apparatus and formerly one of the most dreaded officers of the secret police. Regardless of the territorial rearrangements, the upshot will be consolidation of Soviet power and the end of talk about Yugoslav non-alignment.

AS THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS APPROACHES THE RATIO OF EAST-WEST POWER BECOMES ALL IMPORTANT. At present the red army has three tanks facing the west for every allied one blocking their way. The ratio of cannons is three to one in Russia's favor. The Warsaw Pact bloc has over 5,364 nuclear missiles aimed at western bases and cities. If France goes along, the western forces together can count on 2,045 missiles of long and medium range. Until the Carter Administration, Western Europe accepted the imbalance of force because of faith in America's strategic superiority. Now Brzezinski has informed the world that the era of American supremacy has ended. Over a hundred Soviet Backfire bombers and SS-20 missiles stand ready to hit the 1,200 points which military planners consider vital to Europe's existence. A new SS-20 missile with three nuclear warheads is moved into place every two days. The SS-20 has a range of over 3,000 miles and is launched from a mobile ramp, which makes it invulnerable to fire from fixed missile sites. Neither it nor the Backfire bomber is included in the SALT II treaty, since both can hit any point in Western Europe but not America. Each of the three nuclear warheads carried by the SS-20 is capable of hitting three different objectives with more precision than any missile Russia has produced to date. NATO hopes to deploy 600 Pershing and Cruise missiles against Moscow's constantly-increasing arsenal of Backfire bombers and SS-20s but cannot do so before six years. The neutron bomb would have offset the Warsaw Pact's frightening superiority, but after a massive propaganda campaign directed by Russia and supported by western leftists, America backed down, which is to say, President Carter refused to stand up as an election year was approaching. To date Moscow has cynically exploited the line that if we refrain from deploying new weapons a disarmament agreement can be reached. This propaganda, mixed with intimidation, has reversed the world balance of power but brought not the slightest sign of a change in Russian policy. European intelligence reports that at least 10 to 15% of the Warsaw Pact warheads hold poison gas of a type sufficient to kill the population of Western Europe twice over. At sea, few of America's present warships could operate for more than four hours in an area contaminated by the known Soviet gases or nuclear fallout. They have not been equipped with purification systems.

ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIAN TIME TABLE, barring an all-out American defense effort, the middle of the next presidential term will see Moscow in position to knock out over 90% of America's land-based missiles and a large part of her bombers and submarines in a massive surprise attack. The demonstrations of the 60s convinced the Kremlin that the American military will not be permitted to invite total destruction from a second Russian onslaught. Again civilian stranglehold on the military, even to tactical decisions - a precaution which the left took to assure its arms-binding action in Vietnam - will prevent retaliation and enable civilians elected for that purpose to sue for peace. And this with the approval of a softened and terrified population. In actual practice, the Russian evaluation of American reaction may not be as Moscow anticipates, but it will not be a Carter or a Kennedy or a Jerry Brown, or the men who boasted to Monsieur Jacques Soustelle of their power to make America opt for defeat, who will prove them wrong. VALEURS ACTUELLES, the reliable French economic and political weekly, quotes Cyrus Sulzberger as saying: "The SS-20 has Europe by the throat. Europe is Russia's hostage." Watching a blind-folded American embassy official being paraded before ignorant, fist-shaking Iranian fanatics described (heaven only knows why!) as students, the noted French writer, Monsieur Roger Bouzinac, observed: "President Carter must be biting his fingernails today for having facilitated the ousting of the Shah. It is true that this is not the only mistake this unfortunate President has made because of credulity, incapacity or weakness." Such are the facts, conjectures and forecasts as 1979 draws to a close.

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A nest of moles

A storm broke over England when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced in the House of Commons on November 15 that the British Government had known since 1964 that Sir Anthony Blunt, curator of the Queen's art collection, was the always-suspected "fourth man" who gave Donald Maclean the tipoff on May 25, 1951, which permitted him and Guy Burgess to escape arrest by fleeing to Russia. The homosexual master of the spy ring which had been formed at Cambridge in the 30s was exposed at last and newsmen had a hey-day. Harold (Kim) Philby, who had been sent to Washington in 1949 to help organize CIA, and his friends, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess were the three of whom the world already knew.

Respectable Britishers were shocked. Here was a man who had risen to number three position in MI-5 (Military Intelligence, Section 5), who had headed the Dutch section of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) in World War II and presumably held back the coded messages informing London that agents parachuted into Holland had been captured and forced to transmit misleading messages for the Germans. He had been knighted, protected and given a sinecure close to the Queen, even after members of the government knew that he had given the names of over forty agents to the Russians during the period when Hitler and Stalin were allies.

In January 1963, through no fault of Blunt's, Philby felt the net closing around him and joined his comrades in Moscow. Already Blunt had lied his way through eleven grillings by MI-5's master interrogator, William Skardon, but in 1964 the evidence was irrefutable and he made a deal. He would tell everything if MI-5 would guarantee him immunity. Mindful of the service's reputation, MI-5 agreed.

Three years later, in December 1967, Kim Philby was a star performer as the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KGB was celebrated in Moscow. He felt no remorse that he had sent hundreds of men to their death in 1951 when he passed CIA's plan for a counter-revolution in Albania on to the Russians. Nor did his conscience bother him over the fact that while he was at the head of his section in British Intelligence he had handed back to the Russians, for torture and death, one of the most potentially valuable officers that ever defected to the West. In fact, Philby was proud as he boasted to one of Pravda's editors during the KGB's half century celebration, "The services of the West are full of men like me!" His boast evoked no house-cleaning in the West, though there was every evidence that what he said was true.

WHY HAVE SUCH MEN NOT BEEN WEEDED OUT, was the question Britons -- and perhaps some Americans -- asked as shock waves rocked the public when it was learned that a top civil servant, Sir Robert Armstrong, had given Blunt a 29-hour warning before Mrs. Thatcher's speech - "as a common courtesy" - so that the homosexual recruiter of spies

at Cambridge could take cover until the storm blew over. The best explanation for treason's invulnerability was provided by Peter Simple in the London Daily Telegraph of November 23, three days after Blunt was the honored guest at a luncheon given by Mr. Rees-Moggs, the editor of the London TIMES. Peter Simple wrote that those wishing to keep the investigation from going any further were already crying "McCarthyite witch-hunt!" A colleague of Mr. Simple's, Mr. Edward Pearce, declared "I want a witch-hunt!", and Peter Simple (the name is a nom de plume) added: "I don't want to boast, but I said it in this very column fifteen years ago and was at once described by an American colleague on the wireless as having 'paranoid tendencies.' I say it again now. A 'McCarthyite witch-hunt is just what we need!'" His column on "Witches and Traitors" ended with the statement that from the moment anyone were to start such an investigation "into the prevalence, not of witches but of traitors, he would be subjected to the greatest, most concerted barrage of abuse, lies and ridicule which the world has ever known." Though intelligence officers estimate that at least 26 other men were in the Blunt-Maclean-Burgess-Philby ring, many of them still alive, to date there has been no follow-up.

THE TERM McCARTHYISM was invented by communists and taken up by our biased media. Through constant repetition it has become communist espionage's insurance against exposure. If loyal British intelligence officers fear to buck it, think of the furor a perfectly justified security investigation would touch off in America. The existence of the so-called fourth man in Britain's best-known band of traitors has been known since the Russian coding clerk, Igor Gouzenko, defected in Canada in 1945 with over a hundred documents to prove his charges. In the years that followed the sentencing of 20 Canadians and the British nuclear physicist, Alan Nunn May, British Intelligence often had occasion to ask the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to press Gouzenko for further details. As a result of one of these requests, Gouzenko wrote a memorandum on May 6, 1952, giving Superintendent George McClellan, of the RCMP, information on the existence of a high-level spy in MI-5, which he had picked up in Moscow in 1942 and '43.

Gouzenko wrote he could not remember the cover name of the man in MI-5, which might have been changed in the meantime, but he said "It seems to me that the cover name in this case was of a female character (actually, it was Ellie), but of course it is not necessary that the person was a woman." Men who studied Gouzenko's 1952 report have always been convinced that there was a fourth man and that it was quite possible that he was a homosexual. They also felt certain that he was the man who gave Maclean the tip-off on the morning of May 25, 1951, which permitted Maclean to warn Burgess as he was preparing to spend the week-end in France with his American boyfriend. Who the boyfriend was and whether he was in CIA or the Foreign Service we have never been told, if any attempt was made to uncover his identity.

GOUZENKO'S 1952 REPORT TO THE RCMP SUPERINTENDENT, which London requested after Burgess and Maclean fled to Moscow, bore a note of reproach. Gouzenko wrote: "At the very moment when I gave Canadian authorities information from a great number of other agents, I mentioned first of all three persons whom I considered to be of most importance. (a) A member of Parliament, Fred Rose in Canada. (b) The assistant to Stettinius in the U. S. (Stettinius was formerly Secretary of State).

"In the case of Fred Rose there was documentary evidence. (Rose was jailed for six years) (c) A member of MI-5 in Great Britain. In the case of the assistant to Stettinius there were only my words. The case of assistant to Stettinius was particularly weak. I repeated just what I had heard from cypher clerk Kulakov. (The assistant to Stettinius turned out to be Alger Hiss, who spent only 44 months in prison and whom leftists are still trying to rehabilitate.)

"The case of the member of MI-5 was, in my opinion, much stronger and there was much more to go on....In the first place, I was not told by somebody but saw the telegram myself concerning this person. And then, as a second confirmation, I was told by

Lieutenant Lubimov (in Moscow). With these two pieces of evidence there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that there was a Soviet agent in MI-5....The mistake was made in giving MI-5 itself the task of finding the agent. A powerful agent with influence could make the hunt fruitless, and it was not too late to hand the task over to Scotland Yard or other outsiders." Gouzenko's advice was ignored and Blunt was permitted to go his way, serving Moscow until at least 1955. Without a qualm he let the country he betrayed heap him with honors. Those who would have exposed Blunt were up against the loyalty of what Burgess' friend, Mr. Goronwy Rees, in his book, "A Chapter of Accidents," called "the old boy network," plus the fierce loyalty of homosexuals to each other. Then there was an even more important and deciding factor: In Britain as in America, the massed chorus of the left and their fellow-travelers denounced security consciousness as paranoia, witch-hunting, McCarthyism and victimization. Society refused to protect the watchdogs who wanted to save them. The left in its defense of every potential traitor, known deviant and infiltrator never missed a chance to snipe at security bodies and demand their dismantling.

When Britons finally learned of Blunt's guilt the Daily Mail wrote: "The stench of hypocrisy and of establishment cover-up is overpowering." Though the TIMES editor gave a luncheon for Blunt and served him whiskey and soda, a TIMES editorial writer admitted: "Blunt should never have been allowed to work for British Intelligence during World War II because he was well known to be both a Marxist and a homosexual, both of which characteristics are normally regarded as grounds of unsuitability for such work."

Malcom Muggeridge, himself a former intelligence man, dismissed Blunt as "a pansy aesthete." Through all the back-tracking into Blunt's role as a recruiter of spies for Russia from 1932 to '36 and his own recruitment into MI-5 in 1940, there was no mention of the arrest on September 13, 1962, of Britain's former naval attaché to Moscow, a homosexual named William John Christopher Vassal. Vassal pleaded that the Russians obtained photographs of him, nude, with three other men, after a party at which he had been drinking, and that he was blackmailed into becoming a spy. European intelligence services have since discovered that it is standard KGB practice to have homosexual spies pose for such pictures, so that if they are caught they can plead for sympathy on grounds that they acted out of fear of exposure. This has been used as an argument for both excusing and legalizing homosexuality.

British Intelligence tried to use a homosexual to penetrate Moscow's ring of homosexual spies but ran into the ruthlessness with which such men protect each other. The nude body of the man they persuaded (or blackmailed) into helping them was found in a London clothes closet with a silk scarf around his neck. Scotland Yard was never able to penetrate the closed world of his murderers and the crime is still unsolved.

AMERICA HAS ALSO HAD EXPERIENCES WITH HOMOSEXUALS, which if spread before the public would leave the British with nothing to be ashamed of. The correspondence between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his ambassador, William C. Bullitt, published in FOR THE PRESIDENT: PERSONAL AND SECRET, provided an example. On April 23, 1941, Ambassador Bullitt told Roosevelt that his Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Wells, was a homosexual and should be dismissed as a security risk. Roosevelt's reaction was to call Dr. Edwin Watson, his personal physician, and say "Pa, I don't feel well. Please cancel all my appointments for the rest of the day." But he never dismissed Sumner Wells. Instead, he tried to send Bullitt off to Saudi Arabia, at which Bullitt balked and joined General Leclerc and the Free French.

The most serious case of American homosexual treason known to the public was that involving William Martin and Vernon Mitchell, which no California politician is ever likely to bring up. On August 1, 1960, the National Security Agency (NSA) announced that Martin and Mitchell, two homosexuals with access to America's most secret coded communications and electronic devices, were missing. While groping for an out, the agency pretended it knew nothing of why the two men were not at work, though it was holding at the time the propaganda statement denouncing the United States which the

defectors had left behind. Five days after the original announcement the agency reluctantly admitted that Martin and Mitchell "might be behind the Iron Curtain." The leftist drive to abolish America's security bodies is understandable. In the House Committee investigation which followed, 26 other deviates were driven from their berths in NSA where, with Martin and Mitchell, they had built up a veritable little homosexual empire. There was no pretense that Martin and Mitchell had betrayed their country under pressure of blackmail. Here was a case of America's most secret agency employing traitors before even a superficial investigation of their fitness was completed. Inquiry disclosed that the personnel director of NSA did not want derogatory information on anyone he had hired. Witnesses told the House Committee that if they volunteered information, the director of NSA would strip them of their security clearances and they would be out of work. Gradually the sordid backgrounds of Martin and Mitchell and their 26 fellow deviates came out.

The man who hired them had made false statements on his own background, claiming that he had a degree from Harvard. He concealed the fact that he had changed his name. He listed different dates of birth on different occasions. One of the employment histories he provided was completely fiction. When the House Committee began to catch up with him, he substituted corrected documents for those he had originally falsified. Then, when the Committee called for the file, he realized that his substituted form had been printed later than the original one. Frantically, he got hold of one of the older forms, erased pencilled entries and typed in new notations. Then he denied the whole business under oath before the Committee. This is how the most sensitive agency in Washington was penetrated by at least 26 men who never should have been there and two active traitors who took the road to Moscow via Mexico, with all their secrets. It was the same route Alfred K. Stern and Martha Dodd took on the eve of their impending arrest as Soviet agents in 1957. (Stern's family controls the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and the Stern Family Foundation.) The latter used its tax-exempt funds to finance Seymour Hersh's vicious drive against Lieutenant William Calley for shooting snipers at My Lai on March 16, 1968, before they could kill the men for whom Calley was responsible. Thus began the press campaign which tore the heart out of the American army and hastened the day of gulags or death at sea in rotting boats for Vietnam, the massacre of almost three million in Cambodia and death by gas for the montagnards of Laos. In the face of the press campaign the army dared not stand by its own and Calley was thrown to the wolves.

WHY MARTIN AND MITCHELL FLED. Khrushchev was traveling in Austria on July 5, 1960, when coded messages began streaming in on him. In a matter of minutes all plans were changed and the entire party rushed back to Vienna for a 7-hour conference on July 6, under tighter security than the Austrians had ever witnessed. Khrushchev went through with what was to have been a gala reception the following night but he was obviously distracted. He barely spoke to ambassadors. Later, intelligence services were to learn that an American RB 47 had been shot down over the north sea on Khrushchev's orders. Through their spies in NSA Moscow had learned that a plane from Operation Ferret would be filming the launching ramps of Russia's new TTV space spy which carried telescopic TV cameras designed to survey defenses in Alaska and Canada. The American plane, Moscow had been informed, would be carrying 73-B model electronic cameras capable of photographing minute details of sites 80 miles within Russia from 25 miles at sea.

Whether it was over international waters or not, Khrushchev was determined to down the American plane. Experience had taught him that American protests were nothing to worry about. On July 2 the Kremlin learned that the RB 47 would be taking off from Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, England, and that a George Washington-type submarine would be cruising in its path. On information furnished by their spies in NSA Moscow was able to stalk both the plane and the submarine, and though it was outside Russian waters the RB 47 was shot down. The wanton killing of the crew caused enough furor that Martin and Mitchell decided, or were ordered, to gather all the papers they could and clear out. They were weak characters and had they been arrested they might have exposed links in a chain which the FBI would have followed to who knows where.

The importance of the Martin and Mitchell affair and the harm they did should not be judged within the context of their activities alone, or against the fact that 26 other homosexual security risks were purged from the NSA in the investigation which followed. Scores of homosexuals compromised with other groups linked to the Martin and Mitchell clique left their jobs before the probes could get to them and some even left the country. Thus we have an interesting reminder of that period in the story of an American homosexual who flaunted his homosexuality and the importance of his connections in a London press article five years later.

THE CAMPAIGN TO LEGALIZE HOMOSEXUALITY IN BRITAIN was at its height in late 1965, eight years after the Wolfenden Committee recommended to Parliament that men over 21 should be permitted to have homosexual relationships in private without breaking the law. Opposers of the bill feared that such legislation would clear the way for public propaganda in favor of homosexuality as a way of life, which, of course, is what happened. Dennis Altman, in his book, "Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation," tried to show that the problems of homosexuality are specifically related to "our white-dominated, bourgeois, capitalist society." By July 1973, the British Medical Association had brought out a booklet telling parents that homosexuals make good teachers and it was "grossly unfair" to think that they might try to influence their children. The book, with the medical profession behind it, was so successful, The London Daily Telegraph reported on November 19, 1973, that the 580,000-strong National Union of students had been drawn into calling for education to teach children that homosexuality is an accepted form of conduct. American academics took it up and on November 25, 1973, some 350 homosexual teachers and students met in New York under the chairmanship of the head of the Russian Department of Barnard College, Professor Richard Gustafson. Altman's theme and Gustafson's academic credentials led some to suspect that the Russians were not wholly disassociated from the pro-homosexual campaign.

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SUPPORT FOR THE WOLFENDEN BILL IN BRITAIN was a three-quarter page plea for social acceptance of homosexuals, in the London Sunday Times of November 28, 1965. Under a drawing of a weeping man covering his face were testimonials by a 26-year-old Chinese, a civil servant who had been discharged from the R.A.F., and a writer using the whole or partially fictitious name of Peter Johnson. The latter should have been of particular interest to Americans. One did not have to be very intelligent to divine that Mr. Johnson was an American, and from the pleasure he took in lingering over the political importance of his lover it was obvious that he was enjoying a social status in the gay world of London that the ex-mistresses of important men are often accorded. The introductory paragraph in the Sunday Times explained: "Peter Johnson comes from a country with homosexual laws similar to those in Britain. He is a writer, intelligent, articulate and able to look after himself."

Then Mr. Johnson told his story: "I was forced to betray an old lover in a manner that even now makes me feel ashamed; it was a great personal defeat. About seven years ago (two years before the Martin and Mitchell scandal) I had an affair with an important man back home. This man could scarcely have held a more critical or powerful position in the country. People in the government, from the Premier down, knew him and relied on him. He very nearly became the head of a vital international mission (UN? Appointment as Secretary of State? The Presidency?) and probably would have done so if it had not been for me. But until recently no one even suspected he was a homosexual." Johnson told of leaving his country but was careful not to give the exact date. He recounted how one day two security men flew to Britain to question him. This was probably when American agencies were going further and further afield, tracing men connected with the Martin and Mitchell set or groups leading to it. He said that after much elaborate hinting and talking about certain relationships the two investigators came to the point and told him that his lover was a security risk, that if a scandal broke, his country would be excluded from international alliances and denied access to vital secrets.

They promised that if he told everything he would be safe and after three hours of questioning, Johnson gave them all the information they wanted. "If there are Russians

or Chinese whose job it is to find out about such things, it was a miracle they hadn't got on to it already," Mr. Johnson observed. He told of the special government meetings, questionings and screenings which followed the return of the security men to their country with the information he had given them and added: "My friend was retired and everything was hushed up." Three and a half inches of abject self-abasement over his betrayal of his lover followed, ending with the conclusion that if homosexuality had been legal and accepted, the man who was ruined by Johnson's confession could have continued his career. Considering the time when all this happened and the vaunted importance of Mr. Johnson's partner, the possibility that Mr. Johnson was paid to get out and might be living in England on a comfortable life annuity is something investigative reporters of the Washington Post are hardly likely to explore. The length to which the American press went to keep the public ignorant of all the ramifications of the Martin and Mitchell ring and its ever widening circle of intimates is every bit as shocking as the British Government's long cover-up of Sir Anthony Blunt. But the phenomena of the American media does not stop here. Parallel with the American press's sins of omission is the active campaign to spread a false blanket of virtue over personalities who are being used to advance ideas which our insiders are determined to push, such as creeping one-worldism via entry into the Common Market. One of the most glaring examples of this appeared in the November 26, 1979 issue of the Paris-based International Herald Tribune, which is owned by the New York Times and the Washington Post and whose columns appear in hundreds of other papers through the news Services of its owners.

"THE PAPERS OF ADLAI STEVENSON - Ambassador to the United Nations," is a recent book edited by one Walter Johnson. Herbert Mitgang, of the editorial staff of the New York Times, reviewed it in gushing terms for the Herald Tribune of November 26. "Reading his papers, one notices Stevenson believed in service to his country - plain old-fashioned patriotism," Mr. Mitgang told an ill-informed and short-memoried public. Talk sense, Mr. Mitgang. Either Walter Johnson did some selective editing or you did some fancy slanting, to make Adlai Stevenson look like a patriot. No honest writer on the New York Times editorial staff can be ignorant of the fact that Adlai Stevenson was first and foremost a one-worlder. The feature article in Harper's Magazine of July 1963 was a plea by Adlai Stevenson for what he called "The Hard Kind of Patriotism," not narrow patriotism to one's country but "a complex and more discriminating obligation to the world: Even a tribute to his friend, Jean Monnet, Europe's leading enemy of national patriotism, was not lacking. In his attack on patriotism as "narrow nationalism," Stevenson wrote in Harper's: "Victory in war has become a mockery." He should tell that to the boat people. "We shall survive John Birchism and all the rest of the super-patriots," Mr. Mitgang's old-fashioned patriot declared. The Fort Lauderdale News of April 19, 1964, published a letter from what Stevenson and the New York Times would call a superpatriot, protesting because Mr. Stevenson, our ambassador to the U.N. had stated in Berkeley, California, "Nationalism is the poison that slays us." The London Sunday Times of July 18, 1965, carried a story by Henry Brandon on Stevenson's bitter disappointment when Kennedy did not appoint him Secretary of State. Mr. Brandon admitted that Stevenson had supported the American role in Vietnam (in its early days) but added: "He did not really always believe in what he was saying." President Kennedy brushed aside Stewart Alsop's Report in the Saturday Evening Post that Stevenson had urged appeasement during the Cuban missile crisis, and the whole thing was swept under the rug, as was the damaging book, "The Egghead and I," which Mr. Stevenson's ex-wife hoped to publish before the presidential elections in 1956. In a letter to your correspondent dated October 26, 1956, Mrs. Ellen B. Stevenson claimed that circumstances beyond her control prevented her getting it to the printers in time for publication and timely national distribution, so she had decided to cancel its publication. It was an excuse that no one believed and there were reports that her life had been threatened if the book were published. Mrs. Stevenson died without talking. Stevenson himself dropped dead on a London street in July 1965, after a luncheon with friends. The public was told it was a heart attack, which does not explain the efforts the American embassy went to to get his body aboard a plane and out of the country without an autopsy. Had a post-mortem shown he had been poisoned on British soil, wheels would have been set in motion and there is no knowing where that sort of thing might have led.

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Watergate: a plot?

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH of January 10, 1980 editorialized: "Russia has done blatantly in Afghanistan what she did through surrogates in South Yemen, Ethiopia and around the clockface of Africa, and was able to do so because the West was immobilized by five terrible years of self-abhorring impotence, brought on by the 'trauma' of Watergate. In the perspective of history, Watergate was a piece of gossamer, half an ounce of cottage cheese. Yet it provoked what Sir Robert Thompson rightly calls the worst congress in American history."

In the light of information which has since come out it seems irrefutable that Watergate was an operation deliberately meant to fail; planned and perpetrated to give America the congress which followed and the President which an organization known as the Trilateral Commission selected, formed and placed in office. As Vietnam was meant to be a no-win war, so Watergate was meant to be a "set up" burglary, the punch that was to leave America weak when Russia occupied Afghanistan, threatened Pakistan and the world's lifelines. Today we are seeing a continuation of the effects of Vietnam and Watergate and the President is praised for stating that if Russian forces move into Pakistan or towards the Gulf of Oman, America will take action. This is to say that Russian-occupied countries are hers to keep, and with each Soviet advance the threat of American action will become contingent on aggression against the country next in line. It is "creeping one-world government" which American foundations and organizations made their objective, but it is being implemented by Russia. To understand how America reached her present humiliating position, let us turn back to Watergate.

WATERGATE WAS THE PRETEXT, THE PIECE OF GOSSAMER, as the London editor observed. A Washington newspaper and the men whose interests it served used a manufactured scandal to produce "the worst congress in American history," and a train of plans was set in motion. The entry into the Democrat Party headquarters took place on the night of June 17, 1972. By December 23, 1973, the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH estimated that it would give Democrats a two to one majority in the House and a three to one majority in the Senate. "The only Republicans who look reasonably safe are those who have taken an anti-Nixon line," The London newspaper explained. Six months before, on May 20, 1973, the same paper told European readers that Senator Lowell Weicker was the "most liberal member of the senate panel investigating Watergate" and that under questioning by his panel, "differences which would show up quickly on most occasions were suppressed. All were aware that for millions of those watching television or reading the newspaper accounts, every politician is a potential or active crook and Watergate has served to confirm that impression." Thus congress was stacked with prejudiced freshmen who had never been politicians. Eventually inexperience was made a qualification for the nation's highest office, and those who had been framed were condemned to prison by a jury composed of democrats and blacks, as Patrick J. Buchanan put it.

EUROPEANS WERE CYNICAL. From the first, Watergate had looked like a trap. Men in

ministerial offices knew of L. B. Johnson's buying of an election. There was no secret about the Nixon votes which went into Lake Michigan so that J. F. Kennedy could occupy the oval room with men like Pierre Salinger and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., beside him. Under both Kennedy and Johnson the break-ins, the surveillance and wire-taps had been worse, less justified and more effective. Were the two Washington Post journalists who made themselves millionaires through Watergate using the leaker of information whom they called "Deep Throat?" Or was "Deep Throat" using them to bring down a President and weed non-leftists out of congress? Why did investigative panels which stopped at nothing to get every *aide memoire* and tape recording the President made for his personal use show no interest in the identity of "Deep Throat" or his motives? Every security office by which a nation protects itself was thrown into disarray and any subversive could go through files and find out how much had been discovered about himself. To fully understand what happened, a resumé is necessary.

THE FIVE MEN WHO ENTERED THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY on the night of June 17, 1972, were told to find out if funds were reaching the George McGovern campaign chest via Cuba. Everyone with access to information, save perhaps Idaho's Senator Frank Church, knew of the links between Moscow's "peace" fronts abroad and America's students openly demonstrating for Hanoi. High level government leaks had become so flagrant, the President ordered that measures be taken to halt their flow and expose the source. Those causing the leaks were determined to destroy any agency or man threatening their listening posts.

ONE OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN INTIMATIONS THAT WATERGATE WAS A FRAME-UP appeared in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of May 20, 1973, under the heading: WATERGATE PUZZLE OVER McCORD. "Mr. McCord sat with his mouth thin and his upper lip pale and bulging under the tension of a clenched jaw, as he pondered his answers. Occasionally he stifled the belches of an agitated stomach," SUNDAY TELEGRAPH correspondent David Adamson wrote as he described McCord's evasiveness under questioning. "Why did you do it?" he was asked. "He spoke of fears of demonstrations and violence and of acting under the unquestionable authority of the White House," and the London paper tried to justify his actions by bringing up a popular myth: "Mr. McCord, formerly of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, spent a long time in that world, and, like a great many CIA agents he probably has an idealistic right-wing vision of America and a contempt for those, including many luminaries of the Democratic Party, who opposed the Vietnam war."

This was drivel. An attempt to hang Watergate on the American right. R. Harris Smith, the analyst who left CIA to become a political science lecturer at Berkeley with his fellow leftist, Professor Paul Seabury, boasts in OSS - THE SECRET HISTORY OF AMERICA'S FIRST CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, that the liberal wing (read leftist) of CIA was in control. He wrote that under the influence of Thomas Braden (whom Nelson Rockefeller helped buy a newspaper), "CIA began its covert support of the non-communist left around the world - trade unions, political parties (?), and international organizations of students and journalists." That the interests of the non-communist left and out-and-out communists overlap has been deliberately played down.

"The Agency had, in fact, been a repository for anti-war sentiment in Washington throughout the Vietnam build-up," wrote Mr. Smith. This is to say that the Agency was a haven for those backing Senator George McGovern. R. Harris Smith added: "In October, 1962, during the National Vietnam Moratorium (directed by Sam Brown who now has a \$52,000-a-year job under President Carter, while heroes of the POW camps have trouble finding work) a few of the younger and braver CIA analysts strolled through Agency headquarters wearing black armbands, a symbol of protest against the war." This, while American boys were dying to prevent what has happened, and none of the flaunters of black armbands in CIA's headquarters was sacked. The thought of the non-validity of the papers they turned in - or the importance of the papers they carried out - is frightening. Only an agency dominated by the non-communist left - communism's ally against the anti-communist right - would have hired men like Philip Agee, Victor Marchetti and John Marks, who made a vocation of exposing our intelligence service's secrets.

RAMPARTS magazine of July 1965 carried an article by Robert Scheer and Warren Henckle in which the activities of labor union editors, Michigan State University's leftist professors, Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist, and his associate, Leo Cherne, of CIA's 11-man foreign affairs advisory board, were researched in relation to the war in Vietnam. All the actions were there but the wrong reasons ascribed. To Scheer and Henckle, in the article, which Bernard Fall and Marcus C. Raskin reprinted in their VIETNAM READER, these men were fighting communism. (As though that were a crime.) They were not fighting communism. They were fighting to establish socialism, and in doing so every obstacle to communism was destroyed. But to Scheer and Henckle they were not going far enough.

THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES OF JUNE 3, 1973, gave a more honest picture of CIA in a full-page story headed: WAS JAMES McCORD A DOUBLT AGENT? It stated: "The CIA has not for many years been a friend of America's hard-line anti-communist right wing. Indeed, by 1970 its position in the American political establishment had become very similar to the one it occupied in the McCarthyite era of the early fifties - the last redoubt of liberal intellectuals." A euphemism for everything from fellow travelers to men like Philip Agee.

This is the point to bear in mind as one reads in the SUNDAY TIMES of June 3, 1973, that "the team investigating the Watergate scandal have interviewed one of the central characters, James W. McCord, and have explored his CIA background. It is a background mysteriously at odds with his actions and role as so far revealed. From the start of the affair there have been persistent rumors that one of the Watergate burglars supposedly working for Nixon's re-election was in fact a double agent. McCord now appears to be the most likely candidate. But who was he really working for? The startling suspicion arises that he still owed loyalty to the CIA - and that he had 'planted' himself to keep a check on Nixon's men." From this assumption it is a short step to acceptance of the theory that McCord's job was to see that his team was trapped. The SUNDAY TIMES would have pushed its conclusions further had their investigators known that shortly after the break-in, Mrs. McCord burned her husband's files in front of CIA operator Lee R. Pennington, Jr., who testified that his presence was coincidental. Howard H. Baker, Jr., vice chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, thought otherwise. He charged that Mr. Pennington and Mrs. McCord destroyed the papers which established McCord's link with the Agency on that vital night.

The SUNDAY TIMES explored what it called "the complex and puzzling character of a convicted burglar - James W. McCord. McCord, a stocky, bullet-headed man, was completely unknown to the American public until he surfaced bizarrely as one of the Watergate seven last summer. He was the 'wireman' of the group that broke into and bugged the Democratic National Committee headquarters on the night of June 17 and bungled the job.....Their mission was so incompetently conducted that a suspicion arose at the time that one of the burglars might have been a double agent, who deliberately botched the job in order to embarrass Nixon. McCord was, and still is, a candidate for this role."

Had he gone along with the cover-up as the other six did, Watergate might still be characterized as a third-rate burglary, according to the SUNDAY TIMES. McCord seemed determined to blow it up into a crisis that would shake the government. "He was the first to suggest that John Mitchell, once Nixon's strong-arm man and Attorney-General, was implicated; the first to indicate that funds of the Committee to Re-Elect the President were used as hush money; the first to claim that the White House was trying to lay off its responsibility on the CIA; and most recently, at the televised Senate inquiry hearings, the first to indicate that the President himself might be involved in perverting the cause of justice by covertly offering executive clemency to the burglars as the price of their courtroom silence." McCord's admission that most of his testimony was hearsay only strengthened the conviction that here was an *agent provocateur*. The security jobs Mr. McCord had handled for CIA, the SUNDAY TIMES observed, "were not simply those of a glorified 'house dick' sweeping rooms for bugs and so on. He cleared personnel as well. This was McCord's job, as CIA screened all its own staff. Allen Dulles described him as 'my top man.'" It is not surprising that we got a Philip Agee

and who knows how many like him. To the SUNDAY TIMES investigators, there was a link between McCord's departure from the Agency in 1970 and the fact that by that time "CIA had long since ceased to be a friend of America's hardline, anti-communist right and had become the last redoubt of the liberal intellectuals." When U. S. Troops invaded the sanctuaries in Cambodia in early 1970 and American campuses flew to the rescue of Hanoi, McCord was among those who stated that the origins of the student unrest were not subversive but sociological.

When Watergate came, every leftist group used the ensuing scandal to get those whom they wanted to destroy. FBI and every agency with security files became open to any snooper. NEWSWEEK of February 24, 1975, accused CIA of drawing up the Huston plan to infiltrate "domestic radical groups," which is to say pro-Hanoi groups urging draft-dodging and desertion, "and to keep tabs on their foreign associations." But Senator Frank Church, of Idaho, the 50-year-old leftist who had worked against victory in Vietnam and accused CIA of overthrowing the minority marxist government in Chile, told Americans that there were no connections between the anti-war movement in America and the communist "peace" fronts in Europe which Joan Baez, Jane Fonda, Women's Strike for Peace representatives and scores of others were constantly visiting. Franz Schurman wrote in RAMPARTS of August 1969 that when he went to Stockholm for the May 16 to 18 Conference on Vietnam: "The Vietnamese knew that all the Americans present had political attitudes that went far beyond support for the Vietnamese. We were for a dismantling of the American Empire and its genocidal war machine and for a radical transformation of American society." Yet drafters of the Huston plan were blasted for imagining that people like Schurman should be watched!

THE TIDAL WAVE CAUSED BY WATERGATE covered other trails which should have been followed. Lieutenant-General Vernon Walters, the Deputy Director of CIA, delivered a body blow at the presidency by testifying that Nixon's aide, Bob Haldeman, wanted the Agency to suppress certain angles of the Watergate affair. Again the implication was that the Agency was incorruptible but that politicians were scoundrels. Little was known of General Walters, whose principal role in the service had been as an interpreter abroad and a close friend of Averell Harriman.

H. du B. Reports of April, 1979, touches on Mr. Harriman's record as saviour of the bolshevik revolution in 1920, his refusal of nothing to Stalin in World War II, his role in financing one-worldism through the Common Market and, most disastrous in the long term, his advancement of William H. Sullivan to a position where Sullivan could topple the anti-communist government in Laos in 1961. Later, Sullivan was to surface in Teheran to help destroy the Shah, while the genocide in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia which followed Averell Harriman's "peace negotiations" was at its height. These are tributaries of a conspiracy, the very thought of which our leftists reject.

FRANCE'S MONTHLY SPECTACLE DU MONDE, a publication which is unequalled in America if not the world, carried a report in June 1973, the same month that the London SUNDAY TIMES asked if James McCord was not a double agent. The French publication's thesis was that what the five political burglars were doing would have been considered banal under every President since Hoover. Howard Hunt admitted that he had organized the same sort of watch on Goldwater in 1964, under President Johnson's orders, though his convictions were with Goldwater. In case of Watergate, it happened that there was a première in Washington on the night of June 19, 1972 and it could hardly have been by accident that Cynthia Helms, the wife of the head of CIA, was ushered to a seat next to Carl T. Rowan, the colored, leftist columnist who could be depended upon to make the most of any lead that would hurt the administration.

The first thing wives of intelligence chiefs are taught is to keep their mouths shut, unless someone on high wants a leak to reach the public. On that evening, Mrs. Helms., chatting like the giddy women she was not supposed to be, said to the last man on earth to whom, theoretically, such a statement should have been made: "Would you believe it!

They woke my husband at three in the morning to tell him about a ridiculous burglary in the Watergate." Rowan bit his fingernails. He did not have to ask why the head of CIA was pulled out of bed for a simple burglary. From that moment, "in an America poisoned by the war in Vietnam, a press which calls itself liberal, a masochistic intelligentsia still smarting over a lost election, and refractory students preaching nihilism, went to war against the party in power," the conservative French report continued.

THE WASHINGTON POST EDITOR, BENJAMIN BRADLEE, who suppressed investigative reporting at the time of Chappaquiddick, and when his sister-in-law was smoking marijuana in a White House bedroom with JFK, took up the torch of political morality. While Bradlee was being praised for his courage in exposing Watergate, H. R. Haldeman, who was appealing against his biased conviction, published an article on June 23, 1976, suggesting that CIA may have helped engineer the scandal in an effort to destroy the President. Haldeman had been Nixon's chief of staff and in his opinion "the Agency had the capacity and perhaps, unbeknown to me, the motive.....I do believe there are a number of unanswered questions about Watergate."

It appears never to have entered Mr. Haldeman's head that the cause of the one-worlders was served by using Watergate as a follow-up punch after defeat in Vietnam was imposed on an army that could have won. Mr. Haldeman never paused to consider that the most powerful man in CIA's covert action department, when Soviet power was on the rise, was Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr., founder and first president of the United World Federalists, the aim of which is a single world government in which the United States will form one with Soviet Russia. Had Mr. Haldeman thought of this he would also have remembered that CIA's Cord Meyer, Jr., was the former brother-in-law of Washington Post's Benjamin Bradlee.

THREE YEARS AFTER MR. HALDEMAN'S REPORT APPEARED, Mr. Jim Hougan argued that Watergate was a plot designed to fail, in an article he wrote for Harper's magazine of December 1979. It has been planned, he wrote, by an inner group of CIA men who were experienced enough to put over a successful search if they had wanted to but who, instead, master-minded an operation in which the participants were meant to be caught.

Above all, Mr. Hougan wanted to know: Who was "Deep Throat," which is far more important than what was on any tape the President may have recorded as an *aide memoire*.

Mr. Hougan disclosed that an associate named Alfred Baldwin was on the lookout with McCord, when McCord broke the radio link which should have warned his team that it was time to get out. But McCord has said nothing of another man named Lou Russell who was promised an automobile, a house and an annuity for life if he would tell no one that he was there. And Lou Russell died two years after the break-in.

Mr. Hougan has never been able to uncover what McCord and Russell were up to that they wanted to hide. One thing he is certain of: McCord was leading his colleagues into a trap - a burglary that was meant to go wrong - thereby destroying the man whose interests it pretended to serve. So determined was McCord to betray his team and pave the way for the stacking of congress which followed, he did not start the operation until fifteen minutes after the police were on their way. From his lookout post in the Howard Johnson Motel across the street McCord let the net close shut without a word of warning.

The question Mr. Hougan constantly asks is: "Why?" History should tell him that defeat in the field, particularly when victory is possible, is followed by an upheaval at home. But upheaval that would stack the American government needed a detonator and Watergate was the answer.

Whether the planners were traitors or men like CIA's Cord Meyer, Jr., working for a one-government world in which America will submissively merge with Russia, is a moot question.

Out of Watergate rose the Trilateral Commission which used a computer to elect a President approved by Averell Harriman, Milton Katz and Zbigniew Brzezinski. While Russia was perfecting the mightiest war machine in history, America's evangelist President rejected the cruise missile, the neutron bomb and the B-1 bomber.

Professor Claude Polin, of the Sorbonne University, wrote in VALEURS ACTUELLES of January 21, 1980: "What has struck me about Russian policies is their extraordinary prudence. In thirty-five years they have never made a move unless they were sure to win, and they have never risked a long term advance for the sake of a short term gain."

These are things that Americans might consider as they reflect that Moscow started 1980 by tearing off the mask. Détente talk was exposed for what it was when Russia's tanks rolled into Afghanistan, and, Senator Church, please notice, there are no demonstrations against napalm bombs and paralyzing gases now that the recipients are Afghan anti-communists.

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Deep Throat, the Watergate-Story Source.

This is an election year, and America stands at the crossroads, faced with the necessity of acting like a great nation, or reverting to her dream of détente when Afghanistan has been swallowed and the Russian "peace offensive" starts again. Last month's H. du B. Report dealt with the Watergate plot, mounted to condition Americans for what Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov calls "an understanding of the hopelessness of any effort to decide the historical quarrel with socialism in America's favor."

This month primary elections are taking place across the nation, and we are going to go into the most important and most hushed-up angle of the Watergate affair. The identity of 'Deep Throat,' who used his trusted position in CIA to feed information to two Washington Post muckrakers out to establish a precedent for toppling Administrations unacceptable to themselves and bringing into government men of their own ideas, has finally been established. Deborah Davis, in "Katharine the Great," a biography of Mrs. Katharine Graham, the owner of the Washington Post, names Mr. Richard Ober as the man who met Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein in underground parking places and obscure bars to give the two "investigative reporters" the secrets which demoralized a nation and made millionaires of the betrayer's henchmen. In 300 days The Washington Post published 200 stories, most of them front page, adding up to a quarter of a million words, supplied by a security-cleared official.

The London Daily Telegraph of February 12 first told Europeans that the traitor on the inside was known and revealed that the British publishers, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, fearing England's strict libel laws, had washed their hands of Miss Davis' book and turned it over to Hodder and Stoughton, of London. Two days later, on February 14, the same paper ran a short item naming Mr. Ober as the leaker responsible for giving America what Sir Robert Thompson, the suppressor of the post-war communist rebellion in Malaysia, called "the worst congress in American history."

CONCERNING RICHARD OBER. The conservative London daily named him as Deputy Chief of CIA, head of counter-intelligence, President Nixon's personal consultant on security, in charge of checking on American dissidents during the war in Vietnam. It is interesting to imagine what sort of a personnel chief would hire such a man for an intelligence service. Picture the clean bill of health those responsible for what has happened in Vietnam and Cambodia must have enjoyed, with men like "Deep Throat" doing the investigating. Any intelligent and loyal American in Ober's position should have known that Hanoi victory would lead to blood-baths, gulags, desperate escape attempts and the destabilization of Southeast Asia. It was no secret that over 30 Moscow-directed fronts were operating in Britain alone with communist victory as an objective and peace as the theme. Students, clergymen, lawyers and teachers regimented into scores of organizations were leaving no social or professional group unworked in America.

With government agencies leaking like sieves, it was natural that efforts be made to plug the leaks. But under what was known as the "Thomas Braden doctrine" (See R. Harris

Smith's "OSS, The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency), CIA was committed to work with and for only the non-communist left around the world, and this is a gray area in which the line between communism and non-communist leftism disappears wherever socialism's interests and communism's overlap. Surveillance, telephone-tapping, mail interception and property searches were the only recourses available to those determined to guard America's secrets and pinpoint subversives serving as links with America's enemies abroad. The latter were the Americans Richard Ober and his collaborators were out to protect. No better example can be found of the manner in which the KGB exploited men and fronts that might even have appeared to be hostile to the Soviet Union.

THE PRACTICE OF "FALSE FLAG" RECRUITING. Mr. Richard Moss, the London Daily Telegraph's authority on KGB methods observed on February 25, 1980, that citizens of non-communist nations and agents posing as such have been the best recruiters of propagandists and spies among the West's intellectuals. The examples of men like Philip Agee and Mr. John Stockwell, he wrote, have helped to inspire "whistle-blowing" campaigns in the name of open government but which actually serve the purposes of the KGB.

Mr. Moss recounts how "in the wake of the Tet offensive in Vietnam in 1968 and the uprisings in the streets of America that persuaded President Johnson not to run for re-election, the KGB drew up a wide-ranging plan for exploiting "New Left" and "liberal" groups in order to undermine government institutions in the West. Central to this plan was the exploitation of the romantic appeal of the Third World revolutions - especially in Cuba and Vietnam - to young idealists in the West." He might have added: "and to young cowards wishing to avoid the draft."

Instead, Mr. Moss continued: "Those who have persuaded themselves that they are serving the cause of progressive reform by trying to embarrass and disrupt services that man the front line in the secret war with the Soviet dictatorship might do well to ask themselves whether or not they have allowed themselves to be recruited by the KGB under a false flag."

IN THE CASE OF THE TRAITOR KNOWN AS DEEP THROAT, Deborah Davis writes in "Katharine the Great" that, after rising to become deputy chief of the CIA, Mr. Ober became disgusted with the demands for surveillance, telephone-tapping, mail-interception and property searches for the purpose of halting security leaks. Since his sympathies were with the dissidents he was supposed to investigate, he decided to empty the whole security basket himself, and he could not have turned to a better, or worse, collaborator.

He went to his old Harvard friend, Benjamin Bradlee, the managing editor of the Washington Post. No more effective spreader of anti-American ammunition could have been found. The Washington Post Company also owns Newsweek, the Trenton Times of New Jersey, an interest in the Paris-based International Herald Tribune which all Europe looks to for American news, six television stations (one of them in Washington) and 49% of a Canadian paper mill. As well as occupying a position of power in this monster biased news machine, Mr. Bradlee was the brother-in-law of Cord Meyer, Jr., the head of CIA's covert operations, who was also probably the greatest anti-patriot to infiltrate an intelligence service since Kim Philby. Though Cord Meyer was founder and first president of the United World Federalists, dedicated to a one-world government which would include both the U.S. and Soviet Russia, he had no trouble mounting in CIA. So determined was Cord Meyer to strip America of her sovereignty, he wrote in "Peace or Anarchy" that anarchy threatens us if we "insist upon the sovereignty of nations." Imagine the kind of peace surrender of sovereignty to a communist-dominated super-state would give us!

What better man than Katharine Graham's editor and Cord Meyer, Jr.'s brother-in-law could a leaker of CIA secrets go to if he wanted to cause an upheaval certain to weaken the U. S. government and advance the cause of one-worldism? (Incidentally, Mr. Bradlee's line into the White House was further strengthened by having a sister-in-law, Cord Meyer, Jr.'s ex-wife smoking marijuana in a White House bedroom with J.F.K. while the President was pretending to oppose the use of drugs.) In France, Bradlee is mainly remembered as

the man the French government threatened to deport in 1956 for his biased reporting in favor of Algerian terrorists when he was Newsweek's bureau chief in Paris.

LET US LOOK CLOSER AT DEEP THROAT'S HARVARD FRIEND AND PROVIDER OF A PRESS. The best portrait emerges from Bradlee's own book, "Conversations with Kennedy." Unashamedly, Bradlee shows how he first withheld information which readers of the Washington Post and Newsweek had a right to know, then, twelve years after Kennedy's death, cashed in on it with his book. At least, he frankly admits that trusting subscribers and news-stand buyers were getting Bradlee-edited propaganda when they were paying for news. "If I was had, so be it: I will never be so close to a political figure again," the man who is still an editor wrote as he washed his hands of the years of dishonest reporting after his candidate was dead.

He was a willing dupe. He had sought Kennedy's advice about which reporters Newsweek should hire as insurance against stories not full of praise for the President. He had gone so far as to ask the new President to pick the newsmen he wanted covering Washington, yet, in his book he showed no remorse for having concealed the President's questionable activities, all of them as bad or worse than the Nixon acts he was given a journalistic award for exposing. He knew of the stolen election and the boxes filled with fake ballots in Illinois. There was nothing but pride of his inside position when he told how Mayor Daley boasted to J.F.K. in his presence on election night: "With a bit of luck and the help of a few close friends, you are going to carry Illinois."

Bradlee showed not an ounce of the false indignation he displayed over Watergate when he all but praised Kennedy's smartness in going through the income tax returns of his enemies - returns that were supposedly confidential - in hopes he could get something on them.

Mrs. Graham's Bradlee was praised for his courage in giving two leftists who saw the press as a personal arm in the job of digging up dirt on Republican phone-tapping and surveillance of those inciting bomb-throwing and desertion. Yet, he gloried in his own importance, at being part of the family gathering when J.F.K. told how he had bugged the phones of steel executives and scrutinized their tax returns in search of something he could bring against them. This from a President who hid behind a family foundation to make his own tax declaration derisory.

It is a sad commentary on American journalism that the committees which awarded the Washington Post both the Pulitzer Prize and the University of Arizona's John Peter Zenger Award "for distinguished service to the freedom of the press," in recognition of this kind of reporting, saw no betrayal of the public in Bradlee's failure to investigate what amounted to murder at Chappaquiddick. However, when the opportunity came to pull down a President and stack a congress, Bradlee exclaimed, according to the London Observer of April 29, 1973: "We are not gloating, vindictive or vengeful, because the story exceeds that -- it's the most goddam story I've ever known!" So was Chappaquiddick.

Watching rabble-rousing from the other side of the ocean, Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs wrote in the London Daily Telegraph of January 26, 1974: "It is difficult for most people to understand why there is such a fuss about Watergate and the presidential tape-recordings. Surely there is no compulsion on the President of the United States to tape records of all his confidential discussions, or, if taped, not to destroy them if he wishes, or if leakage might affect the security of the United States." Britain's Air Marshal recognized the hue and cry as a storm caused by "the ambitions of political opponents and the perennial search of the mass media for a 'story,' regardless of the resultant harm to the authority of the President of the United States in current world crises."

Deeper thinkers on the other side of the Atlantic watched the Common Market being transformed into a regional nucleus for a world government and had no illusions. By synchronizing Watergate with the press campaign which portrayed America as worse than the

communists in Vietnam, a world government more menacing than the Executive and congress the Washington Post was discrediting was being advanced. The leftists who had snarled: "So you like to see little babies napalmed," were being shifted to another field, but the end objective was the same.

THE ACTIONS OF DEEP THROAT BRING UP ANOTHER THOUGHT. The millions of massacred Cambodians and masses of drowned Vietnamese and napalmed Laotians have long since justified the precautions America took to defend herself against traitors inside the fortress. The latter were the actions our top-level CIA insider used to justify his passing of secrets to two protagonists of an alien ideology, one of whom, Bob Woodward, has since taken on as a new partner in a crusade to destroy the image of the Supreme Court.

Their hatred of the Supreme Court is understandable. On February 19, 1980 the highest court in America ordered Mr. Frank Snepp to hand over to the government the \$60,000 he had earned on a book exposing secret information he had used his position in CIA to amass. In accepting CIA employment, Snepp, like other CIA employees, had signed an agreement undertaking never to publish any CIA-related material without "specific prior approval."

Now, if, as Deborah Davis claims in "Katharine the Great," Mr. Richard Ober, the Deputy Chief of CIA, head of counter-intelligence and the President's personal consultant on security, in charge of checking on dissidents who were seducing a whole generation to totalitarianism, was indeed "Deep Throat," another angle is introduced: The two destroyers putting the insider's secrets on paper were nothing but Mr. Ober's ghost writers, and there is no reason why the fortune realized by the Woodward-Bernstein book and its film rights should not go to the government also.

A SIMILAR CASE EXISTED IN 1969, when on September 5, a pro-Hanoi service man in Fort Benning, Georgia, telephoned Mr. George Black, the associate editor and military writer on the Columbus (Georgia) Inquirer and told him that a lieutenant named William Calley, Jr., was being investigated as a war criminal, and Black lent himself to the spoiler's game. All Calley had done was save his patrol from civilian-clothed snipers and look-outs which it was Hanoi's practice to plant in operational areas and use as propaganda "victims" if they were killed. The following month an anti-war propagandist being used in the Pentagon by the KGB's "false flag" operators, to undermine American morale, leaked the same story to a leftist named Seymour Hersh. With the help of Associated Press - whose crack Vietnamese photographer, Mr. Ky Nanh, turned out to be a Hanoi official - and Mrs. Edith Rosenwald Stern, whose brother-in-law was living in Moscow to avoid being arrested as a spy, Seymour Hersh was able to launch a pro-Hanoi News agency. All he had was a propaganda story, a typewriter and a mimeograph machine, but so carefully had anti-military sentiment been implanted in the American mind, our military leaders tossed their lieutenant to the wolves without a murmur.

Again, the man who profited by sending to prison the young officer who should have been decorated for saving Americans who were willing to fight, was nothing but a ghost-writer for traitors in Fort Benning and the Pentagon. Both had broken every solemn engagement they signed, and the newspaper and television profits enjoyed by those fronting for the traitors should revert to the United States Government.

In Calley's case there was nothing new about the enemy's use of old people and youngsters for the ambushing of uniformed patrols. Vietnamese reds had always regarded the aged as expendable, and the young considered themselves immortal. During France's war against Ho Chi Minh, the Cao Dai sect army, which protected Tay Ninh and the area between Saigon and Cambodia (and which America destroyed), protected its movements by throwing a protective screen of old people and youngsters on either flank, to produce a safe corridor through which the army could move.

BUT WHY ARE WE BRINGING THESE OLD STORIES UP TODAY? The reason is: This is an election year, and the West, theoretically led by the United States, is hovering on the brink of a world crisis.

The difference between the Americans in Vietnam and the Soviets in Afghanistan, according to the noted French authority, Monsieur Pierre de Villemarest, is that the Soviets are not handicapped by any threat of destabilization from their own public opinion, while Deep Throats have dug in at every level of government in America.

Soviet nuclear missiles now point skyward in Afghanistan. Afghan freedom fighters are at the mercy of Russia's sophisticated radar screens and rapid intervention units equipped with napalm and warheads armed with a red or yellow gas which, according to the dose, can paralyze or kill two or three thousand inhabitants hiding in a suspect area.

The convention Russia signed against gas warfare only applies to the use of gas against signatory nations, and far-off, landlocked Afghanistan was not one of these. The convention would not prevent Moscow from using her gas warheads against the West, in any case, since Kremlin leaders consider their new chemical and biological arms not covered by the old agreement.

The stories of how America was brought to her knees in Vietnam and then demoralized by traitors at home must not be forgotten if we are to make the Western world comprehend the conflict which it faces and the nastiness of our foes. The half-way measures taken by President Carter after the bloody invasion of Afghanistan, and the support these received, have shown how readily the Western finger flinches far more than it itches.

Our press still uses the language of self-abasement which has made us suckers for self-reproach. An indignant editorialist on the London Daily Telegraph voiced what should be the sentiments of the West when he exclaimed: "If one more frightened man pronounces that the invasion (of Afghanistan) was mounted by frightened men we will be inclined to throw bottles."

"The Soviets did what the "bad guys," the untraumatized, reactionary advocates of political gravity always thought they would do. Will Afghanistan change all that? One doubts it. The West forgot about Czechoslovakia fast enough. Remember that great Soviet blunder? We should make such blunders. After a short while in which Afghanistan is digested, say six or nine months, the responsible voices will be calling for the soft option again. We dream of keeping the *status quo* without having to do anything about it while the Russians, with the dynamic of all aggressors (and the aid of our Deep Throats and Washington Posts!) make their plans for our next contingency."

THE ONLY CONCRETE SUGGESTION MADE TO DATE has been the report, published in England on March 1, that Deputy CIA Director, Mr. Frank Carlucci, has asked that CIA be permitted to use journalists, priests and academicians. But who is to choose them? Mr. Carlucci, the member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and Trilateral Commission, the protégé of Zbigniew Brzezinski and friend of Patrice Lumumba and Cyril Adoula, the destroyer of Moise Tshombe?

Britain ended up with men like Kim Philby, Donald McLean, Guy Burgess and Anthony Blunt because, as one official put it, someone hired George and George brought in Harry and Harry brought in Tom. Thus Britain's intelligence service ended up like America's CIA, think tanks and Foreign Policy Analysis Institutes - old school tie-type clubs of friends who quote and praise each other and keep any outsider out.

Carlucci reached the positions he has occupied, at great cost to America, by having been the wrestling partner of Don Rumsfeld at Harvard. As Mr. Rumsfeld rose to become Richard Nixon's Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and in November 1974 President

Ford's Chief of Staff and later Secretary of Defense, Carlucci rode upward on his coat tails. The man who sold Jantzen swimwear, worked as a rental agent and hotel steward, campaigned for rebels in Angola and Mozambique when he was ambassador to Portugal, and from October 6, 1957, onward agitated rebellion from the American consulate in Johannesburg, now offers us journalists, clergymen and academicians as intelligence agents. But these are the men we have always had.

Journalists like the ghost writers for Deep Throat and the leakers in Fort Benning and the Pentagon? Clergymen like the founders of "Clergy and Laity Concerned," who were Hanoi's allies? Academicians like the University of Michigan's Professor Arnold Kaufman, who on March 24, 1965, without a word of protest from the head of the university or its alumni, launched the "Teach-in" movement which knifed our soldiers in Vietnam? (When the Movement went national and met in Washington on May 15, 1965, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Leo Cherne, Paul Seabury and Daniel Ellsberg were among the so-called "hawk" debaters for the administration).

Is the term "academician" going to be used again to lend weight to letters such as the "Policy of Victory in Vietnam is a Fantasy" epistle which Professor Keith A. Winsell, of Indiana University, got published for Hanoi in the Indianapolis News of March 6, 1970?

It is to make readers think of these things against the background of what is happening in Afghanistan that we have dug up Deep Throat and the ghost-writing journalists who so frightened the American military that not a general raised his voice in defense of the lieutenant who followed orders and led his men into My Lai instead of following the son of Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall to Canada.

Every attempt to clamp down on red terrorists in Italy is halted by the cry "fascist." Every move to rid Washington of its nests of sleeping cells and traitors is stopped by cries of "witch-hunt" and "McCarthyism." This nonsense has to stop before it is too late.

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