



THE TWENTY-YEAR ROAD TO THE REPETITION OF 1931

It is interesting today, as the world totters on the verge of financial depression and little wars which may lead to big ones, to turn back and read the magazine section of the London SUNDAY TIMES, of August 26, 1962. The entire Sunday magazine of this British equivalent of the New York Times was dedicated to deluding Englishmen into thinking that after years of labor opposition all would be made right if Britain were to join the Common Market. Britons were told that it would bring about the transformation of the Western alliance. "Instead of a single dominant power surrounded by a number of smaller, weaker allies, we are seeing the emergence of an equal partnership between two great Powers, the U. S. and the European Community. As this new pattern emerges it is going to transform institutions which the West has created since the war on a basis of U. S. supremacy, beginning, probably, with N.A.T.O."

The bait was obvious: You don't want to be bossed by the Americans. Join the Common Market and you will form a bloc strong enough to make them bow to you, financially and militarily. Intelligent men should have perceived that powerful Americans, foundations and organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations intended that after Britain's entry America would pass through a middle-man stage, mediating between the Common Market and its competitors, and from there to special relationship. When the national will had been softened sufficiently to make surrender of sovereignty acceptable, full membership would be sold to Americans as it had been to Britain. That America, as the most powerful member, would dominate the political federation from within never occurred to the English being duped. Viewed twenty years later, the surprising thing about this special magazine section is that supposedly intelligent people did not see it as the come-on game it was.

ALL THE ADMISSIONS OF INTENT WERE THERE. Why else should faceless propagandists write: "So far from resenting the emergence of a rival for leadership of the West, the White House (meaning John F. Kennedy) has done all it can to help the cause of European integration, and to encourage British membership of the Community. Once Britain is in, the stage will be set, in the view of the U. S. Administration (one of the stupidest administrations we had ever known, until the arrival of Carter!), for the creation of an Atlantic partnership - a bigger and better free trade area embracing the U. S. and Europe."

EVEN MIND-CONDITIONING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF A NEW WORLD ORDER was too visible for anyone but a believer in utopia to ignore. Regarding expansion of the one-world seed group and its eventual acceptance of de Gaulle's "unity of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals," the utopian prospectus was clear. "The Community cannot afford to put up its shutters and say: 'Membership closed.' This would be to play into the hands of its enemies like Mr. Khrushchev. The Community cannot allow itself to fall victim to a sterile anti-communism." What is this but a declaration of intent? That in its expansion the communists should be invited to join?

REASONS BEHIND THE SUPPORT OF KENNEDY'S "CAMELOT" WERE EQUALLY FRANK. (There was certainly no one at that round table of dignityless non-entities, whose strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure!) The pitch for the Common Market in the magazine of the SUNDAY TIMES continued: "The American President is not proposing that the U. S. should seek to join the Common Market. That is hardly within the realm of practical politics for the foreseeable future." (Emphasis ours. Admission that it will come when the time is ripe is clear.) The writer continues: "Instead, he (Kennedy) has in mind a much looser form of partnership. As a first step, he has asked Congress for authority to negotiate a whole series of tariff reductions with an enlarged community - the assumption being that this will include Britain." Why else was Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr., founder of the United World Federalists and author of the statement that "anarchy threatens us in (the) unbridled growth of nationalism and in insistence upon the sovereignty of nations," made CIA station chief in London on the eve of the 1972 referendum which was to decide Britain's entry. No better evidence of the depth to which America had fallen can be found than in the fact that a man who wrote: "Preparedness is the loss of all civil liberties and the iron rule of military totalitarianism" should rise to the top in America's intelligence agency in this age of gulags. Once Britain was in the Common Market Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr., retired. Whether his subversive attitude towards preparedness and national sovereignty, or his ex-wife's relationship with the King Arthur of what the fools called "Camelot" is uncertain. The fact that he got into CIA at all is shocking.

NOW TWENTY YEARS HAVE PASSED. We are in 1982 and a vast movement launched by Moscow through the Dutch Communist Party and its supporting churches has spread Cord Meyer, Jr.'s., view of preparedness through Holland, Belgium, West Germany and the Scandinavian countries. It is sapping the underpinnings of France and has been taken up in America by Teddy Kennedy, whose book calling for a halt in the armament race was issued by Bantam press in New York six days after they received the manuscript. Yet, Leonide Brezhnev told a delegation of the Socialist International on February 3, in the Kremlin; "The situation has never been so serious since the Second World War."

West German pacifists claimed a turnout of 480,000 marchers in the Easter parade protesting against the deployment of American missiles to counter the over 300 SS-20 missiles which Moscow has pointed against the West. The demonstration was coordinated in Frankfurt where it was no secret that East Germany's plan for ultimate hostilities against the West has been completed down to the last detail under code name G-572-910. Every move in an all-out offensive covering the full length of the 870-mile frontier between the two Germanies has been rehearsed by special forces ready to move 70 minutes after notice of a full alert. Special East German invasion units are made up of 140 elite companies of 80 to 100 men. Forty companies of instructors and specialists who have spent years studying and probing West German defenses are attached to the invasion force. Other specialists have been assigned to the compilation of details on roads, railway centers, strategic heights and how best to neutralize West German communications. Men for the invasion operation have been drawn from the *volpos*, hard-core popular police units formed along the border. The fact that East German officials expect an invasion order at any time is evident from the constant state of alert under which invasion forces stand ready.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt may make statements to the effect that his government will stand by the West and accept the deployment of American missiles but when the moment of move or back-down comes his support will evaporate. Then will be the moment to remember that in March 1961 a front organization headed by CIA civilian advisory board member Leo Cherne and his Socialist International partner led the American drive to help Germany's socialists into power, even to cooking up a phoney "Free World Leader" award for Willy Brandt.

WITH A SOCIALIST GERMANY THE SEEDS OF NEUTRALISM TOWARDS RUSSIA WERE PLANTED. It was to be expected that the moment the Russian-inspired neutralist-pacifist movement reached

a point beyond western control a minor war - call it a detonator - would explode in a remote area, preferably anti-American, and involving nations in financial straits capable of touching off a world depression.

IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT MOSCOW SHOULD PICK THE FALKLAND ISLANDS OFF THE ARGENTINE COAST as a point in which to pit the weakest member of the powers described as "great" against a nation in which hate and envy might be exploited against the United States. Argentina at present owes some \$34,000 million in foreign loans. She is one of the world's nations most heavily in debt, with \$7,200 million due to be paid in interest on her foreign loans in 1982 and only \$300 million in reserve. American banks have sunk over \$9,000 million of their depositors' money in Argentine Government paper and private industry. With a trade embargo imposed on the Argentine by Britain, the European Common Market, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Norway, it will be impossible for the government to raise the foreign exchange she will need if she is to fulfill her commitments in the last two quarters of this year. That Argentina was already in the grip of a recession may have helped Moscow encourage her leaders to risk a military venture. Unless a negotiated settlement is arranged, and quickly, the country will be short of gas, petrol and electricity in a matter of months if not weeks.

TO BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES A NEW AND GREATER THREAT HAS BEEN ADDED. At the first sign of trouble in the Falklands, Kuwait began withdrawing her deposits and dumping British investments. Then fear that the conflict would spread led to withdrawals from all the countries of Europe save Switzerland. The possibilities for investments in Switzerland are limited, so Switzerland remains the haven for deposits needed in Europe. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Emirates proceeded to invest their dollar reserves in America. Holdings in French francs were dumped because of lack of confidence in the Mitterand socialist government. The net result was a rise in the value of dollars and Swiss francs on the exchange markets of the world.

RUSSIA, HAVING ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FALKLANDS CRISIS, TOOK HER PRECAUTIONS. The average gold production of Soviet Russia runs around 250 tons a year. Habitually, this is sold in small lots to meet current needs. Before the Falklands seizure by Argentina and while the dollar was low, Moscow dumped 200 tons of gold in a single operation and began building up reserves, which could not have been in preparation for a depression. In a depression the prices of everything Moscow was stocking would be certain to drop. If war were to break out the items would become scarce and their prices would rise.

AS BRITAIN'S COMING SHOWDOWN WITH THE ARGENTINE BECAME DAILY MORE CERTAIN and the withdrawal of Arab capital increased, memory of a striking parallel shook banking circles. It was from Britain on the warm morning of May 11, 1931, that the wave of devaluations started which shook the world. The beginning of that crisis bore the characteristics of today. Austria's great bank, the Credit Anstalt, had been geared to serve an empire. Stripped of its empire the cumbersome banking machine in Vienna staved off disaster for a time through long-term loans from Britain. British bankers grabbed the opportunity by raising money at lower interest rates through short-term borrowing and deposits at home. When on May 11, 1931, Credit Anstalt could no longer meet her notes, the wave of bankruptcies started. In a desperate move to save the pound, British officials staked everything on an intangible called patriotism and asked that every sector of government, including the armed forces, accept an across-the-board cut in salaries. Where communism had entered patriotism could no longer be counted upon.

On September 12, 1931, Britain's majestic fleet, the pride of England and the policeman of the world's sealanes, was tied up in Invergordon when orders came to put to sea. A communist seaman named Leonard Wincott led the mutiny which tied up the Royal Navy and shocked the world. Wincott took refuge in Russia but only a few of the West's leaders perceived how deeply the rot emanating from Moscow had penetrated their countries. Nine days later, on September 21, Britain went off the gold standard and the era of managed paper money began. The Scandinavian countries, tied to gold and aligned with the pound sterling, devaluated also to save their exports, and with no fixed medium of exchange,

capital fled from one country to another in search of constant assets, just as it is doing with the massive Arab withdrawals today. Roosevelt made possession of gold a crime. Today, fifty-one years after the Credit Anstalt crash, a socialist President of France is expected to do the same in a country where gold has always been the Frenchman's hedge against disaster.

THE RESULT OF WHAT HAS STARTED AS A COMPARATIVELY SMALL TWO-CONTINENT BRUSH FIRE is that a British financial crisis may spread a wave of crashing companies and unemployment. The climate for communist recruitment, whether in Britain or Latin America, would be created. Such a wave would touch off a run on Swiss banks. Depositors of fright money would turn to the assets they had stocked for such an occasion. In Latin America the tidal wave of revolution and misery would be capable of crossing Mexico and lapping at America's border. In Europe Mr. Paul Volcker is blamed for the shortage of cash which his anti-gold policy will force on the world's borrowing nations if the crisis gets out of hand. The major borrowers in international banking are sovereign governments such as Soviet Russia, Poland, Brazil, Mexico, India and Argentina. Any clash in which Russia sides with an enemy of the West will be used as an excuse to halt repayments of loans whether for pipelines or wheat. India a few years ago defaulted on a debt to America of over two billion dollars by saying: "When you made the loan you knew that our laws prohibit the export of capital," yet Washington immediately made another loan.

Brazil has a total debt of some \$10,000 million, of which nearly half is owed to foreign banks and carried on bank statements as an asset. Mexico's foreign debt is around \$9,000 million, with about half of it owed to banks. The attitude of all the borrowing nations is that of Mr. Keynes, who said: "If I owe a bank 100 pounds, I have a problem, but if I owe a bank a million pounds, the bank has a problem." On this philosophy the debtor nations go their way. Rumania, with a total debt of \$3,540 million, has left her creditors with no choice but to extend their loans. Turkey, owing \$4,383 million, Bolivia owing \$460 million, Pakistan owing \$186 million and the nations of the Sudan, Zaire, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, owing a total of \$2,651 million have done the same. The widening ripples of a conflict between Britain and the Argentine could affect all of these nations. To put it plainly: A British crisis would affect Europe and the U. S. Argentine insolvency is a threat to all the Americas.

THE GREAT WEAKNESS OF THE HUNDREDS OF ECONOMIC NEWSLETTERS to which Americans turn for information is that almost all of the vendors of economic advice concentrate on market trends rather than the shadows which political events cast before them. These are the factors by which economic fluctuations are shaped. It should not take a \$100-a-year newsletter (often circulated by a dealer in gold or a gold-holder protecting his own investment) to tell those with no confidence in retirement funds that gold is solid, transportable, neutral and anonymous. Ninety percent of the world has confidence in nothing else. That is why the socialist government of France is compiling computerized files on the gold holdings of its citizens and in so doing threatening what has always been regarded as an inviolable liberty of Frenchmen. The military action which may push Britain over the financial brink or ruin an already insolvent Argentina is not the sole reason for France's clamp-down on gold trading, any more than the trouble spots in the Middle East. Africa with her vast sources of raw materials is also on the brink of the abyss. A Russian takeover of Black Africa could ruin the West.

THE LONDON OBSERVER OF DECEMBER 1981 headlined its report on Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia: "White Rhodesians feared a bloodbath. Instead, revisiting Zimbabwe two years after the end of Unilateral Declaration of Independence, Simon Hoggart found the country peaceful and relatively prosperous." Nothing could be further from the truth. The question then is: Why should a newspaper, owned by Atlantic Richfield Oil Company and a British firm named Lonrho, but with its political coloration dictated by Aspen Institute, lull the West into a feeling of security at a time when Soviet Russia is preparing to make Zimbabwe the springboard for her propaganda and destabilization attack on South Africa?

At the time when the OBSERVER report was printed, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, was confiscating farms on grounds that the farms were owned by white men and no country which does not control its means of production can be considered independent. White farmers were burning their household belongings before leaving the country because they cannot take them with them. Disgruntled guerrillas loyal to Joshua N'Komo were terrorizing blacks and whites alike. Rhodesia under Ian Smith was self-supporting. Within a year - two years at most - America will be feeding the country while competing with Moscow for the favors of Black Rhodesians by showing which can offer the most. Russia's most attractive offer in the popularity contest will be guns; America's will be an offer to put the same pressure on South Africa which Kissinger applied to Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

MEANWHILE THE GROWING PRESENCE OF RUSSIANS, CUBANS AND EAST GERMANS IN AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST as of this date is as follows: And in reading the figures one must bear in mind that Russian strength in the Arab Near East is there for its bearing on North Africa as much as its threat to the oil-producing states of the Arabian Peninsula. The framework of the Algerian Army is formed by 8,500 Russian officers and advisers, 170 Cubans and 250 East Germans. In the event of an ultimate war in the Near East, Algeria will be Israel's most formidable enemy. Throughout the Algerian war with France, Israel and her supporters in politics and the media were behind the Algerians in the mistaken belief that, once independent, Algeria would be a mediator between Israel and the hard-line Arab states. The first act of Algerian leader Ben Bella was to offer 300,000 men for a holy war against Israel.

Algeria has been far enough away that she has never been hit by Israel. Firm in the belief that she, not pressure from America and betrayal of the French Army by de Gaulle, defeated France, Algeria may prove to be the most valuable Arab card in the Russian hand, both in the Arab world and in Africa.

Libya's principal role in the show-down that is certain to come in the 80s will be terrorist action aimed at destabilizing enemy countries from within. 2,300 Russians are at work as instructors and advisers forming the force that will make up for Muammar el Qaddafi's lack of numbers. Add to the Russians some 3,000 Cubans and an elite formed by an unknown number of Americans with CIA and Green Beret training. Two years ago a CIA-trained specialist on terrorism went to work for Qaddafi's Frank Terpil in the belief that he was being employed by CIA. One day he came out of his room in the mansion Terpil had bought in England and found himself face-to-face with Illitch Ramirez-Sanchez, the terrorist known as Carlos, whom he had been studying through his years in CIA.

General Saddam Hussein owes his hold on Iraq to a Revolutionary Command Council over which 8,000 Russians, 2,200 Cubans and 160 East Germans maintain a grip firm enough to make Iraq, to all intents and purposes, a satellite state.

IT IS IN BLACK AFRICA, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIA LACKS ONLY SOUTH AFRICA FOR CONTROL OF THE CONTINENT, and in the struggle for South Africa America can be considered Russia's ally as much as she was at Suez. Consider Angola: Here 19,150 civil and military advisers and instructors from Russia, Cuba and East Germany are at work, perfecting in the heart of black Africa the same sort of depot of men and material which the same nations have set up in strategically-placed Aden.

Most of the West's intelligence specialists agree that open conflict will come by 1985, if it is not precipitated by the present two-continent confrontation in the Falklands.

When the play comes for Russia's takeover of the black continent at a single sweep, every leader in the West should have shoved before his eyes the letter Walter Reuther wrote on March 9, 1960 as a model for the letter which every black African labor leader was requested to write to Christian A. Herter, the then U. S. Secretary of State.

THE African TRADES UNION CONGRESS, from its postal address of Box 701, Accra, the capital of Ghana, was ordered to mobilize the labor unions of Africa in a flood of letters demanding of Mr. Herter that:

- (a) "The United States recall its Minister from the Union of South Africa and leave our diplomatic affairs in that country in the charge of a minor official, as has been done in the past in Hungary and Germany.
- (b) Suspend the purchase of gold by the United States Government for a stated period of time, and to announce that the suspension has been undertaken as an expression of the disapproval of the American Government for the defiance of the Union of South Africa of the United Nations.
- (c) In a similar context to suspend the purchase of strategic materials from the Union of South Africa now being stockpiled by the United States Government for defense." (Emphasis ours.)

In other words, Walter Reuther was regimenting the pressure of the black African labor unions which his roving organizers had formed. The leaders of these unions, for the most part picked and trained by him at American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) expense, were being called upon to sabotage the stockpiling of materials necessary for American defense. Thus in 1960 an attempt was made to force America into doing willingly what the Russian conquest of South Africa will have as its objective.

TEN MONTHS LATER AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS MET IN FOREST PARK, PENNSYLVANIA. In a speech which no mass circulation newspaper dared, or wished, to print, Mr. G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams told our NATO allies on May 29, 1961, where America's loyalty would be if our allies' interests were to conflict with those we held in common with Moscow. Mr. Williams had been elected Governor of Michigan by Walter Reuther's labor union, so as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in 1961 his loyalty was to Mr. Reuther. Addressing the labor "viceroys" of Mr. Reuther who had been brought from Africa for the occasion, Mr. Williams told them that many of the aspects of American policy towards Africa were important, which was his way of admitting that they were in conflict with those of our allies. But, he continued, "Before all, America's attachment to liberty is clear and not ambiguous." (At no time did this attachment lead us into conflict with Idi Amin and the tyrants who preceded or followed him.) "The Africans have asked if we are going to follow our revolutionary traditions or if we shall let ourselves be guided exclusively by our alliances with the colonialist countries. The speeches of our President and our representative at the United Nations, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, constitute an eloquent attestation to our attachment to liberty." (A la Mugabe, Amin and Bokassa?)

This is how Rhodesia became the stepping stone for the Soviet conquest of South Africa and the way was paved for Soviet Russia's take over of Africa. That continent's deposits of natural resources constitute the greatest supply on earth, to say nothing of the control of the oil-producing regions of the Near and Middle East which will accompany the fall of Africa's last free world bastion, guardian of the sea lane around the Cape. A year after Mr. Williams told the labor leaders of Africa that in a showdown America's allegiance would be to them rather than our allies, the edition of the magazine section of the London SUNDAY TIMES appeared with its prospectus for the Common Market which violated all the "Blue Sky Laws" theoretically protecting investors. This is the story of the West's 20-year road to another and greater depression. The wave of bankruptcies and devaluations of the 1930s, it will be remembered, led to the rise of Hitler and Mussolini. This time the beneficiary will be the hardline generals who will supercede Brezhnev in Soviet Russia. *****

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POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ILLS: A STUDY

For the first time since the H du B Report began publication the May copy was lost in the mail between Monte Carlo and the U.S. Another had to be procured from Monte Carlo which took too much time. We are sorry we are late but are back on schedule now.

Through the first four days in May, Mr. Robert White, publisher of The Duck Book, which has enjoyed a meteoric rise among Americans who are not purists in the matter of language but are patriots as regards their country, held an economic seminar in the Grand Hotel in Paris. Whatever one may think of Mr. White's approach to America's problems, the Duck Book's publisher is a human dynamo and the reason H. du B. Report did not give advance publicity to his branching into the working sessions of seminars is because your correspondent was in a hospital at the time when an effective plug for the Paris meeting should have been written.

This we regret because the thought of making Paris the site of an in-depth study of the economic ills of America and the West has long been one of our cherished dreams. Paris is the nerve center of free world politics and the dress circle of a never-changing opera. Here the embassies of East and West are the box seats from which every move of adversaries and friends are studied. It is the center of a web from which lines fan out to the capitals of the world, and for years it has been your correspondent's field on a level no other American enjoys. Nowhere more than here has America's intelligence service been unreliable, her foreign service vindictive when found wrong and her press dishonest when facts failed to conform to ideology or a newspaper owner's limitations. Friends and credibility have been lost accordingly.

It was a good seminar and those which follow should be better. Two regrets may be expressed - there should have been more attendance. And there should have been more time for preparation so that English-speaking people of importance in the conservative spectrum of French politics, economics, publishing and the closed world of intelligence could have met Americans who otherwise will never know that they exist, anymore than they will know that there are such Americans at home. Since this was impossible, let us pretend that we are writing a briefing which every participant in a Paris seminar should take away, preserve and study.

THE FIRST PROBLEM IS TO CLEAR THE FIELD BY REMOVING MYTHS. And one of the first to be destroyed is the idea that economics are separate from politics. There is no point in recommending tax havens, mutual funds and gold bars while doing nothing to stop the hemorrhage. The cause of our world power erosion has been conspiracy and part of the conspiracy, nurtured by decadence, has been the preparatory stage - the hemorrhage that has been bleeding America white since World War II. This could not be brought about without making Americans believe that in throwing away their wealth they were being generous, and therein, among other myths, is the monstrous one of the Marshall Plan.

THE MARSHALL PLAN GAVE AMERICANS THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF SELF-SATISFACTION while do-gooders on expense accounts agitated revolts in the colonies of our allies and politicians joined TV commentators in picturing allies as ingrates when they protested. It was in Paris between July 12 and 15, 1947, that the Marshall Plan was set up, designed from the first to finance the attack of the one-worlders on national sovereignty. Less than a year later the first *Congress of Europe* met in the Hague on May 7, 1948, under the honorary chairmanship of Winston Churchill, to discuss plans for a European union which would be the nucleus of a one-world government.

The American taxpayer was flattered with stories of his generosity in giving prostrate Europe millions of dollars as a gift to finance post-war recovery. The truth is, the vast shipments of industrial and agricultural products were not given to the war-torn nations but sold to them for printing press money which America agreed not to try to exchange for hard currency or spend at home. Consequently, European paper piled up like the mountains of butter which Common Market officials periodically sell to Russia for less than it costs in European shops.

This mountain of European banknotes was made up of "counterpart funds," part of which could be used for maintaining embassies, but what was left over had to be spent in Europe. To understand the thinking of the men who caused the accumulation of this fortune in paper money and then proceeded to use it as they wished, with no appropriation from Congress or explanation to the taxpayers who thought they were giving Marshall Plan goods to Europe, it is necessary to study Mr. Norman Dodd's account of his visit to the office of Mr. Rowan Gaither, the President of the Ford Foundation, in November of 1953.

MR. DODD WAS DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH FOR THE REECE COMMITTEE, which the House of Representatives had set up to investigate fundings by America's leading tax-free foundations. The timing of this investigation was important and it is against the background of the world situation and the actions of similar men abroad that Mr. Gaither's remarks to Mr. Dodd should be studied.

France was involved in a war in Indo-China against a communist army which leftist OSS officers had armed and trained, as part of the plan Roosevelt disclosed to Stalin at Teheran in December 1943. It was known that Ho Chi Minh's general was about to throw all reserves into a spectacular battle at Dien Bien Phu. Against the pleadings of General Henri Navarre, French one-worlders who were to lead France into the Common Market were calling for a conference to discuss a Geneva conference which would negotiate the end of the war, a euphemism for sugar-coated surrender. The Battle of Dien Bien Phu, with only 4-1/2% of the French troops in the theater of operations involved, was about to take the turn which had been pre-decided.

Robert Schuman, who later became a founder of the Common Market, was prime minister of France when the Marshall Plan was founded. François Mitterrand, the future socialist President, had been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and was Minister of the Interior when Norman Dodd was talking to Rowan Gaither and the 10,788 soldiers who died or disappeared at Dien Bien Phu were digging trenches that were to be their graves.

René Pleven, another one-worlder destined for common market pre-eminence, was France's Minister of National Defense at the time of the Rowan Gaither-Norman Dodd meeting, so with our eyes on the no-winism war which men working for a supranational government in Europe were waging, let us go back to Mr. Dodd's visit to the Gaither office.

MR. DODD ASKED MR. GAITHER TO EXPLAIN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FOUNDATION HE WAS HEADING, and Mr. Gaither was frank to the point of arrogance. Said he: "All of us here at the policy-making level have had experience either in OSS or the European Economic Administration.....Our directives are that we should use our grant-making power to so alter life in the United States that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union." Asked if he would put that in writing, Mr. Gaither said "no."

Averell Harriman, acting as a sort of roving ambassador for the European Economic Administration, was working with his friends, Robert Murphy, the U. S. ambassador to Belgium, and Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian socialist one-worlder, at the time. A point that seminars should never overlook, considering Murphy's 1958 role in bringing De Gaulle back into power in France.

JOSEPH RETINGER, THE POLE WHO HAD EXISTED AS A PARASITE BY PROMOTING CAUSES ALL HIS LIFE, was living off the one-worlders in 1947 and he and Duncan Sandys, the Britisher, were looking for money to promote the political federation they were conning the public into thinking was economic. To quote Retinger's secretary: "The education of the younger generation was their great concern." If a generation of the world's young could be made one-worlders no obstacle to the new world order would remain. Retinger and Sandys were stealing Lenin's line.

Robert Murphy, whom Retinger described as "an old friend and supporter of the European idea," was American ambassador to Brussels at the time and working closely with Paul-Henri Spaak, the socialist enemy of patriotism who was chairman of the European Movement and later secretary-general of NATO. Retinger wrote that "their reponse (when asked for money) was unhesitating and prompt." They send Retinger and Sandys to John McCloy, America's High Commissioner for Germany and holder of the pile of paper money paid for Marshal Plan aid.

Retinger's memoirs tell us "Ample funds were put at the disposal of the Movement, which set out to organize in all European countries a vast youth campaign in favor of greater European unity." Let's put it in plain English: American taxpayers were being made to trade goods for banknotes which Europeans were printing for one-worlders to use in brain-washing them. As senseless as giving the printing plate of our banknotes to Stalin. A year after the Marshall Plan was founded, Averell Harriman left the Truman cabinet to become ambassador to the Economic Cooperation Administration, where he could further the aims of Murphy and Retinger and Spaak. Add the billions our pushers of American merger with Russia were spending in Europe to the billions they were preparing to spend in Africa and we have the explanation for America's crushing national debt.

BLACK AFRICA WAS ABOUT TO BECOME A BOTTOMLESS PIT FOR DOLLARS. Irving Brown and his ilk became "roving labor ambassadors," forming labor unions in the colonies of our allies and selecting leaders who would be brought to America and trained to lead them. "International labor solidarity is a trade union obligation" was the motto, which meant: "Walter Reuther is financing you so you will be loyal to him." Within the new world conspiracy another conspiracy took shape to weld ex-colonies into a socialist labor union empire. Each colony's union became a politico-military force in a fight for independence. Men in Washington pressured the mother country into surrender and the union leader staked his claim to lead the new country on the fact that he had led the fight for independence.

Each "victory" brought a new country for American aid to support and a leader under whose one-party rule more dollars would pour into Swiss bank accounts and foreign estates. Hundreds of millions at a time went to put down massacres as in the Congo, or destroy capable leaders, as in the case of Moise Tshombe. Victor Riesel's syndicated column of November 26, 1964 hailed Walter Reuther's meeting in the International Hotel, in Frankfort, as "key steps towards a new, world-girdling unionism." "Geneva would be the home of the councils" (of Reuther's labor union empire), Riesel wrote, "but the real headquarters for global action on the economic front would be Tokyo." The coming Trilateral Commission was casting its shadow before it.

No one was more aware than Norman Dodd, who was your correspondent's mentor in such affairs, that nothing happens spontaneously in the world where the machinery of international one-worldism meshes gears, but it is doubtful that he realized at the time how carefully it had been planned that "liberated" but unviable colonies would form mosaics in the new world order map.

From his investigation of the Ford Foundation, Mr. Dodd turned his attention to the Carnegie Endowment for Peace and learned, to his surprise, that as far back as 1909 its trustees had discussed the possibilities of war as a means of concentrating power in the hands of insiders in government, thereby ignoring the consent of the people.

When war finally came, the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment dispatched a telegram to President Wilson in 1917 urging him to see that it did not end too quickly. From the first, America's tax-free foundations, bent on destroying the nation-state, recognized war as a means by which governments could by-pass constitutions and take power from the people. Defeat in war, particularly if forced on an army capable of victory, would lead to upheaval and rejection of old institutions at home.

THUS CAME THE THEORY OF NO-WINISM AS A MILITARY OBJECTIVE. Cyrus Sulzberger, who attends Bilderberg meetings but never mentions them in the newspaper which "prints all the news that is fit to print," wrote in the New York Times of January 4, 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 without victory.....There is a striking persistence of this approach in 20th century American thinking, despite Roosevelt's revival of the 'unconditional surrender' formula during the second great conflict."

Sulzberger insults our intelligence. He knows that if Hitler had not invaded Russia and her ally had not attacked Pearl Harbor there would have been no more call for unconditional surrender than there was in Vietnam in 1969, when Mr. Sulzberger wrote on June 27: "Averell Harriman and other leaders warn that if there is no peace by autumn U. S. campuses will explode."

Mr. Harriman was safe in making his prediction. He knew of the division of powers worked out between Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Endowment after World War I. It was decided that America would be prevented from returning to her pre-war patriotism when an American flag flew before every home.

Propaganda presented as education on domestic affairs would be turned over to Rockefeller Foundation, while the Carnegie Endowment would concentrate on foreign affairs. Thus we see Bernard Fall, the previously pro-victory Frenchman, sent to Hanoi in 1961 and '62 by Rockefeller Foundation, so he could meet Ho chi Minh and Vo nguyen Giap and return to preach defeat on America's campuses.

Mr. Sulzberger and his colleagues on the New York Times fanned the flames of revolt in American colleges as a means of dictating policy. No one better than Sulzberger realized the mischief he was doing when he wrote in his column of January 4, 1971, at the height of the anti-war hysteria: "Every President since Truman has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory.....Military victory, like concepts of unconditional surrender, has been recognized as obsolete since World War II. We must structure our policies accordingly." Talk sense, Mr. Sulzberger! Russia would no more structure her policies along your line in a war with us than she is likely to do in Afghanistan! So why should we?

FOUR YEARS AFTER SULZBERGER CALLED FOR PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY, the conservative Paris monthly, *SPECTACLE DU MONDE* of January 1975, reported that Giancarlo Pajetta, who directed the communist riots in Italy in 1947 and 1948, had selected the New York Times for his appeal to American senators and congressmen, "already undermined by defeatism," to accept a communist takeover in Italy.

"The New York Times," *SPECTACLE DU MONDE* reported, "has been the most efficacious

vehicle for this sort of argument for years.

It is the newspaper which presented Castro as a sort of Robin Hood; it is the paper which for twenty years has waged its own war in Vietnam against the official policy of the United States."

It was not alone. All of the mass circulation papers in America seemed united in the drive for surrender of sovereignty through hemorrhage of national wealth and planned defeat in war. Mr. Clark Clifford, a man who had been entrusted with America's defense, (!) wrote a half-page spread in the Los Angeles Times of July 12, 1972, on "The Danger of Decisive Military Action in the Vietnam War."

Mr. Raymond Cartier, the brilliant French political writer of flawless integrity, wrote in *PARIS MATCH* of May 15, 1971: "It is superfluous to say that at this point America wants almost unanimously to end the war in Vietnam. The public no longer asks if intervention was legitimate or not. It no longer thinks of the consequences of what will follow a pull-out which can hardly be considered honorable."

"All it wants is to finish the whole affair.....A President of the United States who leaves Vietnam under conditions of total defeat can say goodbye to his political career. The people often demand humiliations, but they never pardon them."

Take the above pictures of America's bleeding, her conversion to no-winism, and the sapping of her sovereignty by rich foundations. Superimpose them on France's actions in Indochina and Algeria and it can be seen how similar-minded men have worked to bring about sacrifice of nationhood to a globe-spanning socialist state.

And all the time the hemorrhage continues. By September 1981 there were some 155 nations in U.N. with America paying 25% of the cost and approximately 95 of its members voting against America, civilization and the West.

Add to this some \$500 billion in foreign aid, which has contributed to our trillion dollar national debt. In our tier upon tier of needless agencies, hypocrisy reached its peak in the Peace Corps, where applicants were called volunteers, and agitation of student disorder, from Iran to South Korea, became an avocation.

THIS BUT SKIMS THE SURFACE OF ANY STUDY OF THE DILEMMA FACING THE WEST. We are well into the most dangerous decade America and the West have seen. It might be called the decade of newsletters recommending tax havens and Kruger Rands, while Russia works around the clock, building long-range, triple-headed missiles and organizing demonstrations against the deployment of counter-missiles in the West.

Libya and Syria have no delusions about the virtues of no-winism as they plan the destabilization of the Middle East.

Mr. Sulzberger's certainty that "peace without victory, like concepts of unconditional surrender, has been recognized as obsolete," is not shared by Russia, Cuba, East Germany, Israel, Arabs, China or any part of the voracious continent ranged against South Africa. If he thinks that North Korea, which no-winism gave a breathing spell, considers unconditional surrender obsolete, he is crazy.

To sum it up, there is no way of preserving personal savings if national savings are thrown to the winds.

No nation that permits its most powerful papers to preach no-winism, in the name of freedom of speech, is going to be strong. And there is no freedom of speech in nations that lose. At the base of the suicidal chain is the hemorrhage.

The best place in the world for a seminar today on the inter-relation between political, military and economic strength is Paris, where a socialist President has Che Guevara 's associate for an adviser and the fruits of everything Rowan Gaither told Norman Dodd he was working for are as obvious as the fact that détente was never anything but a sleeping pill.

This is the message that only someone as brazen and defiant as the publisher of the Duck Book will probably ever spread out in a seminar before Americans with enough interest in their country to pay the price of attending it.

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Collision Course

By a fluke of geography and history, at the very moment when a movement of advanced terrorism advertising itself as "without frontiers" is about to launch a pre-nuclear stage of warfare in Europe, the United States is being given no choice but to support one of the world's most unprincipled terrorists in Africa.

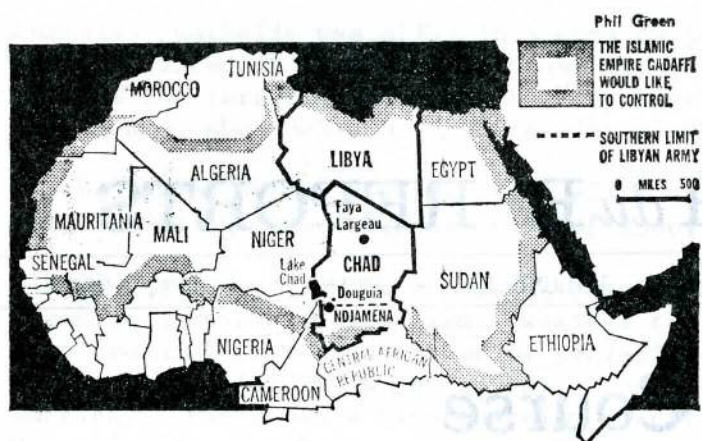
The man in question is Hissene Habre who since June 7 has been the master of Chad. To give the reader an idea of what this means we must provide a bit of the background of the leader whose form of democracy comes from the barrel of a gun and the country he now controls.

CHAD IS THE COUNTRY WHERE MOSLEM AFRICA AND BLACK AFRICA MEET. It is twice the size of France with a population of between three and four million. In the rocky, barren north are the warlike Toubou Moslems who for years were slave-traders, terrifying the animist and Christian blacks from the cotton-raising south. Potentially it is one of the richest countries in Africa with deposits of uranium and other minerals in the north. The country neither wanted independence nor was ready for it when independence was forced on it in 1960. The blacks of the south looked to French governors to defend them against the Arab-Berber north, but the world's decolonization drive was in full swing. The Paris-based Herald Tribune of January 13, 1959, praised Mr. Lawrence McQuade, the New York lawyer, who called on Africa's blacks to unite, with the stirring words: "You have a continent to regain and nothing to lose but your chains!" Mr. McQuade should be sent to negotiate with Mr. Habre.

LET US LOOK AT CHAD AS IT FACES STARVATION. The landlocked country is bordered by Libya with its expansionist-minded colonel Qaddafi in the north. To the east is the Sudan. Niger and Nigeria are on the west with the Central African Republic and the Cameroon in the south. Separating Chad from the United Republic of Cameroon is the Chari River.

Since Qaddafi failed to form a union with Tunisia, his dream has been to create a greater Libyan Republic, running from Mauretania in the west, across the lower portion of Algeria and including Egypt. Northern Algeria would be left to dominate Morocco and Tunisia while Qaddafi's coveted strip spreads southward to include Senegal, Mali, Niger, part of Nigeria, all of Chad and the Sudan.

Qaddafi has been in power in Libya since 1969 and has already annexed the strip of northern Chad known as the Aouzou band which runs from Niger to the Sudan and is believed to hold some of the richest nuclear deposits in the world. This is where a truck carrying 20 tons of orange powder known as di-urinate, basically uranium milled to remove impurities, was hijacked near the Niger mining town of Arlit. The powder was shipped to Pakistan, to the nuclear center run by Dr. Abel Qader Khan, who worked for four years undetected in the Dutch nuclear enrichment plant in Almelo, Holland, while



he was stealing their secrets for Qadaffi's bomb.

CIVIL WAR HAS BEEN RAGING IN CHAD FOR SIXTEEN YEARS because traditional Toubou slave-traders from the north can no more form a unified nation with their former Sara tribe victims who fear and hate them than oil can mix with water. Within the two principal tribes are some fourteen lesser tribes and clans with their own feuds and rivalries.

The first President of Chad when it was given its independence in 1960 was a Chari tribesman from the south named François Tombalbaye. Tombalbaye not only refused to give the Moslem northerners a hand in government but, like many black leaders, embarked on the Africanization of Chad. He called his objective "Chaditude" and he made it Chad's cultural revolution. Among his other acts, he had a black pastor sewed up in a tom-tom and starved to death while relays of drummers pounded on the skin top.

By 1964 the Moslems of the north had had enough and formed a "Front of National Chadian Liberation" (FROLINAT) under which they proclaimed a Moslem Republic under their spiritual chief, the "Derdei." After four years of guerrilla warfare, Tombalbaye was master of only Fort Lamy, the capital which has been renamed N'djamena. Facing defeat by the northern rebels in 1968, Tombalbaye called on the French for military assistance promised by the treaty they had ratified in July 1960. With the arrival of French officers and Legionnaires the job of restoring order and reorganizing the administration began, but in 1969 Muammar Qaddafi came to power in Libya and the northern Toubous of the Tibesti region, led by Oueddie Goukouni, the Derdei's son, had an ally only too ready to use them.

One of the differences separating the nomadic tribes of the Moslem north from the Christian or animist blacks of the south was the value the blacks put on education. This, combined with the fact that the government was in black hands, permitted their domination of the administration. The nomadic Toubous wanted nothing of the teachings that would defile their culture and traditions, unless it was a four or five year scholarship in France which invariably subverted the student rather than educating him.

One of the northerners who took advantage of a period of study in Paris as an easy way of living was a particularly cruel and cunning member of the Annakaza tribe named Hissene Habre. He elected to study law and political science and returned with the mental baggage he would have acquired at Berkeley or in the classes of Herbert Marcuse. He was soon to challenge the leadership of the spiritual leader's son.

In the meantime, President Pompidou had lost any illusions he may have had about propping up a President who murdered anyone likely to oppose him, and began pulling French troops back to the confines of N'djamena and Sarh (the city of the Saras). By 1972 military support against the rebels had ceased and French action was limited to forming an efficient administration. In 1973 Tombalbaye stepped up his campaign to turn the clock back and return to what he called the virtues of old Africa. Hatred of the French-supported President was on the rise and Hissene Habre, who had brought back from Paris all the dialectics theoreticians of the Latin Quarter had been able to put in his head, broke away from Goukouni and founded an army of his own which he called the Armed Forces of the North. Habre was openly a Maoist.

CHAD WAS SUDDENLY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD on April 21, 1974 when Habre kidnapped a West German doctor and his wife and a French archeologist named Françoise Claustre who, with her assistant, was examining pre-Islamic tombs. The German doctor's wife was killed in the melée. The Germans ransomed the doctor, and Madame Claustre's aide escaped to Libya, or was permitted to escape, but Habre demanded a ransom which included 80 tons of arms and ammunition, before he would free Madame Claustre.

Paris would not give him arms to be used against the President they were bolstering. Instead, they paid him \$880,000 in cash and promised a further \$1.4 million in non-military goods and a completely-equipped field hospital. Habre accepted the money and then refused to release his victim.

Major Pierre Galopin suggested to his superiors: "Let me go down and talk to Habre. I have done favors for him in the past and I think he will listen to me." What passed between Habre and the Major the world has never been told and neither the French nor the Americans are likely to put Habre under a lie detector and demand an accounting. All that is known is that the Major said something which threw Habre into a fit of rage, probably something about his lack of gratitude and breach of faith. Galopin's abdomen was slit open and he was tied to the hind legs of a camel. All this is now forgotten. Habre held Madame Claustre for thirty months before Goukouni was able to liberate her under pressure from Qaddafi.

TIRED OF TOMBALBAYE'S KILLINGS, A GROUP OF OFFICERS ASSASSINATED HIM ON APRIL 13, 1975, and General Felix Malloum was hoisted into the presidency by a group of brigands who called themselves the Chadian Armed Forces and were commanded by the police chief, Wadal Abdelkader Kamouge. Kamouge became Vice-President. By February 1979, Habre and Goukouni, temporarily allies by necessity, decided they were strong enough to wipe out Malloum and Kamouge.

A bloody massacre followed and Malloum fled the country, leaving Habre and Goukouni to negotiate a peace agreement in Lagos on March 21, 1980, which made Oueddei Goukouni President of Chad and Habre commander of the army. It was another step in Habre's march towards complete control and, to thwart him, Oueddei signed another of Qaddafi's famous mergers with Libya on January 6, 1981. At last Qaddafi had the geographical core around which he planned to form his African empire. Some 5,000 Libyan troops came in with their Red bloc advisers and instructors. Sixty Soviet tanks patrolled the pitted and scarred city filled with aimless, wandering people, too tired of war and lack of administration to care whether the Libyans took over or not. With Qaddafi behind him, Goukouni had the upper hand over Habre's Armed Forces of the North, but the country was bankrupt; water, postal and telegraphic services no longer existed. A few remaining technicians were barely able to keep the power plant running at night. Jerry cans of gasoline were ferried across the Chari River from the dusty little town of Kousseri in the Cameroon at the black market prices and Habre was reported to have taken shelter in Sudan.

While Qaddafi installed Migs for a strike force at the Ndjamenia airport, natives earned a few coins in tips by taking visitors past the acre of bleaching bones Habre had left behind, near a swampy depression by the Chari river. A concrete torture block was still in place with its electrodes attached. Skulls and torn clothing littered the sand and some necks still wore the nooses with which they were strangled. This was the fruit of the wave of decolonization Jay Lovestone was so jubilant over when he wrote to the President of Mali from his office as labor union representative to U.N. that 1960 would go down in history as the year of Africa.

ALLEGIANCES AND FORTUNES CHANGE SWIFTLY IN AFRICA where every alliance is built on the dog-eat-dog mentality of both parties. In February 1981 Qaddafi agreed to take his Libyan forces home and leave Oueddei Goukouni to the mercies of Habre, now allied with Kamouge, if the French would pull their troops out of the Central African Republic.

Eighteen months after he had fled the country in defeat, Hissene Habre re-occupied Ndjamena on June 7, 1982, as conqueror.

Premature decolonization created an Africa that is filled with troubles to come. Hissene Habre has the approval of the West because he opposes Qaddafi and the Libyan seizure of the Aouzou band with its uranium. A West that still undermines Latin American leaders who oppose communism continues to back Africans who would turn South Africa into another Chad or Uganda! Algeria's backing of the Polisarios in the Sahara and northern Mauretania is for the conquest of Morocco and North Africa as far as Libya. Qaddafi's tanks will move southward again, over the Chad desert, as soon as the time is ripe. In the struggle for Africa, either by conversion or conquest, the warrior tribes of the Moslem north will inevitably win. While Israel worries about Jordan and the Palestinians in Beirut, the final challenge will come from the two potential Moslem African empires for which American-inspired premature decolonization paved the way.

MEANWHILE, THE TERRORIST MAP OF THE WORLD IS CHANGING. The terrorist map which has no formal boundaries has been in a state of flux with constantly changing names and formations ever since terrorism has been recognized as a communist-directed softening phase preceding classical warfare. In the past, psychological warfare was counted upon to destabilize nations and destroy their will to fight. Today psychological warfare and terrorism are used as a two-pronged offensive. The two are coordinated with psychological warfare using the media, which proved its efficacy against America in Vietnam. Terrorism uses a faceless force of activists and sympathizers to provide the follow-up punch when an anti-western media has made the home front groggy. No one knows who terrorism's soldiers are.

Infiltrators and western traitors, particularly those who entered the service of Qaddafi, have provided terrorists, financed by Syria and Libya under Russian orders, with arms and dirty-trick gadgets every bit as sophisticated as any used by the forces of law and order.

With leftist professors turning universities into production lines of subversives and leftist lawyers serving as their buffers, western nations will be hard put to find enough reliable soldiers to guard suspects and at the same time fight a war. The greatest danger facing the West today is not Russian missiles but a generation in which no man is certain of his neighbor, his press, or men solidly entrenched in Washington. The best example of what the West will face in any confrontation with communism is Spain's civil war of the 30s, where hidden sympathies were with the enemy and every defense was porous. The difference will be that this time the terrorist fifth columns will be well-trained and organized. Terrorists now have all the organization of a uniformless army and, in truth, live among innocent citizens like a fish in water.

IN LONDON THE ANTI-TERRORIST BRANCH OF SCOTLAND YARDS IS KNOWN AS C-13. C-13 operates on an international keyboard. France, Belgium, Austria, West Germany and Italy have regional command centers for groups that have never been heard of before. Anyone on their hit lists is fair game. Western Jews, Israelis, Americans, NATO officers and dissidents from Syria, Libya and Iran are marked men.

IT HAS NOW BEEN LEARNED THAT ALI AGGA, THE MAN WHO SHOT THE POPE, was on loan to an organization called "The Heroes." Authorities first became aware of The Heroes in early 1982 when it was found that Libya and Syria were handling their recruitment, looking for unknowns with a non-Arab appearance. A prime requisite is "political virginity," which is to say, men on whom no files or finger-prints exist. Recruiters have combed the groups of radical sympathizers for men whom no airport agent would suspect.

On being accepted, Hero recruits are sent to special training camps in East Germany. When their training is completed, most of them pass through a secret headquarters in

Paris. Money and false papers are provided and the waiting trainee is put in a job as a visible means of support. A list of friendly embassies, hideouts, letter-drops and well-placed sympathizers is at his fingertips.

Discipline is rigorous. Heroes are forbidden to live in a group or to see each other unless it is important. Orders are to avoid Arab groups and to cultivate friendships among British, French, American and Jewish personalities. They must never appear interested in politics, except to express sympathy with those they are cultivating. In sum, they are perfect moles.

Since Yasser Arafat is at the mercy of the Libyans and Syrians who finance him, he must permit all terrorist groups to use Palestinians for dangerous missions, on condition that he can disclaim any connection. Other groups, such as the Red Brigade and West Germany's revolutionary cells, do likewise.

Soviet officers exercise over-all command and the common targets are referred to as "permanent objectives." Heading the list of objectives which never change are Heads of State, such as President Reagan and John Paul II whose elimination would touch off a gigantic destabilization of the West. Assassination of a NATO officer or a trouble-maker in Poland creates a feeling that no man is safe. For those carrying out such missions the Molotov cocktail is obsolete.

The terrorist in priest's robes who attacked the Pope in Portugal was a Hero recruit and carried an itinerary of the Pope's movements. The four terrorists who attacked the Israel ambassador, Mr. Shlomo Argov, in London in early June, had a list of alternative objectives and instructions. A collection of arms and false Jordanian, Syrian and Iraqi papers were found in their hotel room, but the men were Iranians. Replacing such teams are the well-dressed, western-appearing - and often actually western - Heroes who never travel in groups or even in pairs and who have no trouble passing immigration services.

IN FRANCE ANOTHER ORGANIZATION HAS TAKEN SHAPE. It is called "Direct Action." Between February and July 1974 a coalition of International Revolutionary Action Groups (GARI) went on a rampage but was broken up by the police because of its inexperienced leadership. Another short-lived group called "the Armed Core for Popular Autonomy" was formed in 1977 from remnants of the old "Proletarian Left." Out of these came a small, hardened group which founded Direct Action in 1979 and in the next two years netted over 100 million francs in attacks on banks and apartments.

Men with management training set up a directing board with departments of supply and transport. Police have already discovered no less than forty Paris hideouts stocked with false papers and arms. The similarity of these hideouts with Regis Debray's apartment at 4, Avenue de la Porte Briançon, where Andreas Baader, of the Baader-Meinhof band, took shelter while all the police of Western Europe were looking for him, is striking. Yet Regis Debray, who is now an adviser to President Mitterrand, has never been asked who was paying the rent and other expenses on his apartment and made it available, complete with food delivery service, while Baader was on the run.

Direct Action has lines running all the way to Beirut. Squatters' areas spreading southward from Scandinavia through Holland, Belgium, Britain, France and West Germany have been developed into sort of extraterritorial staging points on a veritable Ho chi Minh trail over which Direct Action and other terrorist groups cross Europe at will. Direct Action has a printing plant in Paris which prints tracts for the Revolutionary Lebanese Armed Faction. Directing all this, untouched by the present socialist government or the police, is a man named Jean-Marc Rouillon.

On May 26, 1982, one of Rouillon's top operatives, an attractive 25-year-old girl named Nathalie Menigon, crashed her car as she raced towards Paris from a mission to

Brussels. Nathalie was still in a coma as police examined the 15,000 posters in the trunk, printed in French, Arabic and Turkish and calling for an armed demonstration against the terrorist Reagan, the "representative of American imperialism and enemy of the people, who should be greeted with clenched fists and loaded weapons."

In the jargon of the new terrorist elite a bank robbery is a "proletarian recuperation," not a crime but armed repossession of money taken from the workers.

Claims that terrorism is a class struggle, however, are being phased out, and the new enemy is American imperialism. Whether the complaint is against Israeli incursions into Lebanon, factories ruined by socialism in France or poverty in Latin America, American imperialism is the cause. The May 29, 1982, machine-gunning of Bank of America in Paris was a Direct Action operation to distract news-space from President Reagan's trip to the summit conference at Versailles.

The men behind the machine gun may have been Direct Action members or unsuspected specialists from the Heroes, on loan. Such cooperation is common and anyone likely to be suspected by the police is always prominent in some peaceful public place. Bankers for such projects are Libya and Syria and behind Libya and Syria is a chain of command that leads to Moscow via Vienna. Cold logic is used in the process of destabilization by terrorist warfare. When it surfaces in America, maybe at the Olympic Games, the actors will have clean hands, fortunes banked abroad and defenders who will prove them insane, if the organization fails to whisk them away.

These are the things Americans are going to have to consider as the campaign of the 80s gathers momentum and victors of the Watergate war turn their heavy artillery on General Pinochet of Chile, and anti-communists in El Salvador and Nicaragua, while making a black George Washington out of Hissene Habre of Chad.

Readers: The subjects of this report may not seem interesting today. But they will be!

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NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN IRRESPONSIBLE HANDS

"When U. S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance goes to Moscow later this month to put what may well be the finishing touches to a Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT), he will be watched pessimistically by those American hawks who are as apprehensive of Russia's growing military power as they are suspicious of her intentions," wrote Mark Frankland in the London OBSERVER of October 15, 1978. Mr. Frankland would have been more honest had he written that Mr. Vance's trip to Moscow might put the finishing touches to the West's hopes for survival. Frankland, who once wrote that the Russian secret police were in a "fatherly mood," continued with his customary flair for reassuring the herd: "The best organized and most influential of these hawks belong to the dramatically named Committee on the Present Danger."

The writer of H. du B. Report sees Cyrus Vance as a man sent to discuss a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty for only one reason: Someone was powerful enough to see that such a life-and-death mission was entrusted to him, despite his "peace with honor" negotiations with Hanoi, which cost some three million Cambodians and over two million Vietnamese boat people and gulag victims their lives.

The Committee on the Present Danger is not an unyielding front of hawks but a committee with a few honest members who serve as a screen and a lot of Vietnam-war-type-hawks who should be given the sort of investigation Kim Philby ought to have had. Not one of the men sold to Americans as hawks during the Vietnam war wanted quick military victory. Under the pretense of fighting hard enough to show the enemy he could not win, every one of them, Arthur Goldberg in the lead, was for fighting to keep the enemy from winning until the American home front would accept defeat. Both doves and hawks had enough influence to see that no officer who wanted victory should command in Vietnam, or any victory-minded civilian have a seat in any committee of influence in Washington or a voice in any so-called "university teach-in."

The London newspaper publishing Mr. Frankland's drivel is owned by Atlantic-Richfield Oil with a British conglomerate as a minority stockholder. Its ideology is dictated by Aspen Institute, and whatever it may tell its readers, Clare Hollingworth's statement in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of December 7, 1979, is brutally valid because advocates of drawn out no-winism have dominated our discussion panels, treaty negotiations and international conferences since the end of World War II. Miss Hollingworth wrote: "Western Europe will be fortunate if NATO's supreme commander has as much as 36 or 40 hours of warning time, for the Warsaw Pact forces are already so deployed that they could launch an attack without obvious troop movements." Only the use of advanced American nuclear arms can prevent Russian victory in a classic war. For that reason, and for that reason only, Moscow may sign a treaty limiting the use of nuclear arms. But this would be a treaty binding Moscow and Washington and perhaps Britain and France. The mad-dog leaders with nuclear weapons and bound by no treaty to prevent attacks which Russia can exploit are the threats which any Committee on the Present Danger should study.

THE NUCLEAR WEAPON AS SUCH. "Nuclear weapons will be the heavy artillery of future wars," General Georges Buis (Retired), of the French Army, recently wrote. He based his thinking on Napoleon's principle that "artillery conquers, the infantry occupies." General Buis sees tanks moving in, playing the role of Napoleon's infantry, after nuclear weapons have cleared the field. Two of Napoleon's other maxims he might have mentioned are: (1) "Nations that await attack are already half conquered." Today, nations that await attack are as good as conquered. (2) Never do what the enemy wants you to, for the simple reason that he wants it." The last is something our Cyrus Vances and George Balls and those who push them upward appear never to have learned, nor that we are facing an enemy that is good at producing weapons but not food.

THE 1979 ESTIMATE RECOGNIZED THAT AT LEAST 11 THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES HAD THE TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERTISE TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR WEAPONS, if they had not already done so. Today we face a situation in which scores of red bloc countries, leaders such as Qaddafi and the Ayatollah, and Third World countries with nuclear arms, are willing to put destructive devices more powerful than the bomb of Hiroshima in the hands of any technologically impotent country willing to use it and relieve the supplying nation of responsibility. In such a situation, the ten-nation nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is a piece of worthless paper.

EACH AUGUST THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE BOMBS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI bring forth a flood of wailing. In the best New York Times tradition, military editor Hanson Baldwin led the now-universal attack against America. His charge that the two bombs murdered hundreds of thousands needlessly, because the war was already won, was not reporting; it was incitement. Baldwin, more than anyone, knew that Japanese troops from China to the Dutch East Indies had received orders to execute prisoners so that troops would be freed for defense of the mainland. He knew that young girls had been receiving bayonet training for months, in preparation for the stand on the beaches that would make invasion so costly, America would accept a negotiated peace. Whole Japanese armies had not faced the Americans and it was touch and go whether they would obey orders to surrender or would take to the mountains of China and fight. William Craig, in his "Fall of Japan," tells how even after the two bombs there were officers who favored defying the Emperor and carrying on the war. Visitors to the Hiroshima museum hear a taped litany of anti-American hatred for using the two bombs, with no mention of Pearl Harbor, or the atrocities committed by the most barbaric army in modern times. (Your writer speaks on the basis of eighteen days in a Kampetai torture house.)

IN LATE FEBRUARY, 1944, Japan's leading physicist, Dr. Yoshio Nishina, who had worked with Niels Bors, in Copenhagen, went to see General Seizo Arisue, at the headquarters of the Imperial General Staff. Bowing low, the physicist poured out his story: "General, I have solved the technical problems and I can start assembling an atomic bomb." Arisue had known Nishina for years and had read the papers on his discoveries. He knew of Nishina's construction of Japan's first cyclotron in 1937 and in 1941 he had seen that Nishina was appointed head of a team to develop new arms. At that moment Arisue was desperate and Nishina's proposition brought a ray of hope.

The wave of defeats in the Pacific had shaken Japan and every incoming report brought news of greater reverses. Cooly, with the detachment of a professor addressing a class, Nishina explained the theory of the atom, its fission and fusion and the inconceivable power of destruction attainable through nuclear reaction. "Think of it," he exclaimed, "the nation that acquires this weapon first will be the arbiter and winner of all wars!" All Arisue asked was "how much will it cost?" Nishina hesitated before taking the plunge. "I'll need a hundred million yen to start with," he replied. This was equivalent to \$50 million. Arisue went to see Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who was Minister of War and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. When told of the cost, Tojo fidgeted with irritation. He was fighting for his political life after the successive defeats, and his opponents were making him the scapegoat. He had no moral scruples about wiping out millions of Chinese, Malaysians, Filipinos, Burmese and Indians because American forces happened to be among them. He turned down Nishina's A-bomb because of the cost

and because it had not been tried, and five months later the defeat in the Marianas brought about his fall.

WHILE YOSHIO NISHINA WAS PLEADING FOR WHAT BY WAR STANDARDS WAS A TRIFLING SUM, physicists enjoying British and American nationalities but ideologically committed to Soviet Russia were passing America's nuclear secrets to Moscow. Thus Stalinist Russia acquired the bomb with which she was to blackmail the West. Later, similar physicists bound by religious ties were to do the same for co-religionists constructing a nuclear center at Dimona, in the Negev Desert of Israel, but they were not alone in responsibility for the Dimona break-through. Israel's spending of 35% of her national revenue on attack capability labeled "Defense" (against Britain's 5%) was less responsible for making Israel a nuclear power than the grudge of one important Frenchman against America, and the friendship of another Frenchman for a fellow socialist.

HOW ISRAEL GOT HER A-BOMB. In 1956 the socialist friendship between France's Guy Mollet and Israel's Ben Gurion led to a private agreement. Like communism, socialism, which is communism's prep school, knows no borders, and Guy Mollet promised his socialist brother that French technicians would construct a nuclear reactor at Dimona, but this was only the part of the story that Americans have been told. From 1951 to 1970 Monsieur Francis Perrin was head of the French atomic commission. In the early 50s the United States promised France enriched uranium 235 for an atomic submarine, and Mr. Perrin commenced construction. The hull was already completed and all that was lacking were the final reactor and fuel elements from America when Mr. Perrin was told that America lacked confidence in French security and was withholding further nuclear aid. All that was spent had to be written off, which hit Mr. Perrin as much as the insult. Behind the heavy-handed treatment is a story which both CIA and Britain's MI-5 would rather forget.

In May 1950 the U. S. Military Command in Europe reported that 5% of France's generals and as many as 20% of her non-coms were communists. True, communist penetration had been heavy through the Resistance, after Hitler invaded Russia, but the French Army was fighting communism in Indochina at the time of the American report, and the figure was highly exaggerated. Worse, the entire report was absurd, considering that both British and American civil and military services were infiltrated up to the top.

Head of the American Military Command in Europe advised the chief of staff to be wary of the French, and Britain's joint intelligence committee backed him up. General Omar Bradley, head of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, became so alarmed he called a meeting for April 1951 in Washington and all the procedures for American security measures were spread out before the British. Then the two groups flew to London to study the methods used by Britain for investigating security leaks, loss of classified documents and the handling of secret weapons contracts.

With charges and arguments coordinated they flew next to Paris for a showdown with the French. It was then that the bomb fell. They had barely settled down in their conference room when Sir Robert Mackenzie, the Foreign Office's security man in Washington, was called to the phone. Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean had taken off for Moscow with a complete report on everything the tripartite working group had been discussing. Worse was to come when Kim Philby, who had helped organize CIA and had been London's liaison man with Washington, went to join his comrades.

Francis Perrin sat with the worthless hull of a costly submarine on his hands and never forgave the government that had entrusted its intelligence operations in Paris to Jay Lovestone, former secretary-general of the Communist Party U.S.A., and then, for security reasons, withheld the enriched uranium for the nuclear submarine it had already let him build. Perrin got his revenge by permitting Saint Gobain, the producers of French nuclear centers, to turn their blueprints for a nuclear reprocessing plant over to Israel.

BY 1957 THE FRENCH-CONSTRUCTED REACTOR AT DIMONA WAS IN OPERATION. Egyptian intelligence reported its existence to Nasser but Israel swore it was a textile mill and Tel Aviv stuck to the textile mill story until 1960. Israeli physicists are among the best in the world and with the help of co-religionists in France and America had no trouble extracting bomb-grade plutonium from the spent rods of their French-built reactors. By the late 60s each reactor was producing 26 megawatts, enough to turn out over forty pounds of weapon-grade plutonium a year, sufficient for 3 or 4 Nagasaki-type bombs. America then built a center at Nahal Sorecq under pressure from politicians at home and Arab leaders began screaming that Jewish physicists were placed in sensitive positions in American nuclear plants only to permit the passage of secrets to Israel. A short time later a scandal broke which even the most powerful lobby could not hush up completely.

IN NOVEMBER 1968 TWO HUNDRED TONS OF NUCLEAR GRADE ORE produced by the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation, of Apollo, Pennsylvania, operated by a former Atomic Energy Commission scientist named Zalman Shapiro, disappeared while being transported on a 1,100 ton ship which changed its name, registration and crew three times before disappearing completely under the name of the Scheersberg somewhere between Antwerp and Iskenderum, Turkey. How many times the "Scheersberg" changed flags, crews and names before unloading her 200 tons of American-produced uranium - enough for 30 Hiroshima-type bombs - in an Israeli port is not known since oil was poured over relevant pages of her logbook. The true story of the collusion behind this operation would make a "Mission Impossible" thriller highly embarrassing to the United States and the Euratom Commission.

JANE'S ALL AIRCRAFT OF 1969 listed Israel as a member of the nuclear weapon club. She had refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and by 1970 European services credited her with an arsenal of six bombs. By 1976 the number had risen to 13 and later reports announced that Jericho missiles with a 280-mile range were being held in readiness to hit the capitals of Israel's main enemies with nuclear warheads. Skyhawks and Phantam bombers would be used in the case of a preemptive strike by air. This could not fail to make most of the Arab states offer Russia anything for atomic know-how.

MOSCOW BETRAYED HER OWN ISRAELI COMMUNIST AGENTS and used the information they had provided to clinch a deal with Nasser. Soviet physicists began pouring into Egypt to build a nuclear center on one of Farouk's old estates, at Inchass, between Cairo and the Suez Canal, a center that could only be meant for use against Israel. Dr. Salah Hadayat was appointed head of Egypt's Arab Atomic Committee and ordered to negotiate with India and Italy for cooperation. Egypt was studying the different types of nuclear reactors used by eight countries and closing a deal for a number of Egyptian reactors to be constructed by Nikolai Malichev, builder of the unsatisfactory Asswan Dam, when Nasser died on September 28, 1970. Overnight everything changed. Anwar el Sadat wanted to get rid of the Russians and began to stall.

Libya's Qaddafi saw his plans to get an atomic bomb via the Egyptians go up in smoke and tried to patch up Egyptian-Russian relations by offering to pay for two Egyptian reactors capable of producing 400 megawatts each, for the desalinization of water, if Egypt would line up with Libya and let Malichev get on with his job.

The haggling was still going on when an Arab summit meeting was held in Algiers in 1973 and Moscow informed the Arabs that Israel had succeeded in miniaturizing her bomb. Six years later, in August 1979 a mysterious flash brightened the sky over a remote area of the South Atlantic and this time the atomic club took notice. Israel and Russia denied responsibility and pointed a finger at South Africa, the whipping boy of both East and West. Another such flash lit the skies on December 15, 1980, and this time most agreed that Russia or Israel had conducted a test in an area where South Africa would be blamed. By this time the nuclear monster was completely out of hand.

THERE WAS NOT ONE ATOMIC CLUB BUT MANY. South Africa's high technology is undisputed and there is little doubt that she has a nuclear capacity. Egypt, Argentina, Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea and Mexico are all regarded as nuclear powers. In 1974 the Shah became a member of an ultra-secret nuclear consortium which included France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Iran and called itself EURODIF. Its formation was natural. On March 4, 1948, before the constitution of NATO, France, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg formed the Western European Union and signed a treaty in Brussels committing the five nations to defend each other until 1998. America was not asked to join because Europeans did not believe that an American President will be permitted to risk Washington for the sake of any capital in Europe. In 1968 a body calling itself EUROGROUP was formed as a club within which Defense Ministers of ten European countries will meet twice a year to coordinate defense plans without American participation.

The foundation of EUROGROUP is understandable. No European country had reason to believe that a nation whose State Department, mass circulation press and public opinion could prevent it from saving its own boys by wiping out sanctuaries in Cambodia, even with Norodom Sihanouk's permission, would prevent Russia from swallowing Europe.

Carter's election and his decision to postpone deployment of the neutron bomb under the delusion that Russia would make concessions was the last straw. The logical sequel of Carter's eagerness to establish good relations with Russia was the end of any remaining confidence in America. It justified the pacifist drive now sweeping Europe. The Camp David agreement was only an electoral ploy in the eyes of realists. They saw withdrawal from Sinai as a pause before Israel would claim Southern Lebanon as the Eretz Israel of the Bible, thereby providing Russia with a motive for threatening the oil states of the Persia Gulf.

NO ONE WAS MORE CONCERNED OVER THE DECLINE OF CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA THAN THE SHAH. Since no nation trusted America to come to her defense, after the no-winism war in Vietnam, the Shah saw Iran as the country in Russia's line of march and the only nation capable of shouldering America's burden. EURODIF members never doubted that he would throw everything into defending them, since his own country was their buffer. To prove that he meant business, the Shah put up \$3,000 million for five nuclear reactors and a supply of specially-treated uranium from the Triscastan nuclear center near Grenoble. The rest is history.

President Carter, General Huyser, Ambassador William Sullivan, the Harriman protégé who had knifed the anti-communist government in Laos, and Henry Precht's anti-shah clique in State Department destroyed the Shah and cleared the way for the rise of the Ayatollah.

Khomeiny tore up the Shah's \$3,000 million contract with the French and demanded his money back. This led to the Iraq-Iranian war and President Saddam Hussein's attempt to replace the Shah as defender of the Persian Gulf. On June 10, 1979, Iraq's foreign minister, Sadoon Hammadi, flew to Paris for five days of negotiations, accompanied by Dr. Yahi el-Meshed, who was familiar with Russia's nuclear arsenal from having been trained there. Iraq was to become a partner of the Europeans in EURODIF, when, on the night of June 13, 1979, el-Meshed was killed by a bomb placed in his room in the Meridian Hotel in Paris. Investigation was half-hearted. Only Israel's Mossad, Qaddafi's hired killers (some of them from CIA or America's Special Forces) or Russia's KGB could have handled the job and France wanted no trouble with any of them.

IRAN AND IRAQ WERE OUT OF THE RACE FOR NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP IN THE MOSLEM WORLD, and this left the field clear for Qaddafi, the madman who has recently become head of the Organization for African Unity. France is training Algerian nuclear physicists and building an unstated number of nuclear centers, including a complete reprocessing plant slated to open in 1990, in return for Algerian oil. However, no Arab nuclear threat equals the power for harm which Qaddafi, ironically, acquired through pacifist Holland, the land from which the "Stop the N-Bomb Now" movement has spread across Belgium, France,

Italy and West Germany, while Russia's missile blackmail increases daily.

China tested her first A-bomb in 1963. On Saturday, May 18, 1974, at 8:05 A.M., India, unable to feed her people and periodically borrowing from America and then repudiating her multi-billion dollar debts, exploded her first nuclear bomb in the desert of Rajasthan. Neither were of great immediate consequence. When Qaddafi's bomb explodes it may herald the conflict which the world expects for the 80s. Qaddafi had a problem. First, because of his reputation as an unpredictable maverick, he needed a third party through which to set up dummy companies for the purchase of equipment that was unimportant when taken singly but put together would form the components essential to a nuclear enrichment center.

PAKISTAN BECAME QADDAFI'S FRONT AND A PAKISTANI METALLURGIST HIS MASTER SPY. Dr. Abel Qader Khan managed to get himself employed by a research laboratory in Amsterdam called FDO in 1972. FDO did work for Holland's partners in the Urenco nuclear consortium, and once Abel Qader Khan had his foot in the door, without any security investigation whatever, he began making friends and distinguishing himself by his willingness to help associates.

From FDO he wormed his way into Urenco and in time was sent to the consortium's secret uranium enrichment plant at Almelo, near the Dutch-German border. There he was able to study Holland's great centrifuge process first hand and steal the secrets of an entire multistage process for enriching uranium. No man without a tight security investigation was authorized to visit the Almelo plant unless the Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdiest, the Dutch Security Service, was informed, but none of the rules applied to the Pakistani living quietly in his little home near Schipol Airport with his Dutch wife.

About the time Qaddafi's agents hijacked a truck carrying 20 tons of orange powder known as di-urinate, near the mining town of Arlit, Niger, near the Libyan border, in late 1978, Western intelligence services became suspicious. Di-urinate is basically uranium ore milled to remove impurities. Not until the 20 tons of hijacked ore had been traced to the Pakistan processing center where Abel Qader Khan, the metallurgist, had solved the problem of ultra-high-speed centrifuge technology and produced a metal capable of resisting disintegration at 100,000 revolutions per minute, did the true story come out. Khan had calmly told Urenco that he was leaving because he had an offer which he could not refuse. Urenco took four years to tell their British and German partners that an uncleared Pakistani had worked in their Amsterdam laboratory, enjoyed access to the whole range of classified documents and blue prints which had nothing to do with the work he was hired to do, and then gone to work in the plant Qaddafi had financed in Pakistan.

That is why, as of now, the West can be ready for anything. Qaddafi's plant in Pakistan is not going to be knocked out by any Israeli preemptive strike, and Mr. Cyrus Vance might as well have saved his breath when the Russians started talking about Strategic Arms Limitations in Moscow. It is bombs like Qaddaf's that the West should fear, and Moscow will disclaim any responsibility for what happens, regardless of who is behind the nation that pushes the button. Committee on the Present Danger, please notice.

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CIVILIAN-IMPOSED NO-WINISM AND NEW WORLD GO HAND-IN-HAND

Two hundred and twenty-two student delegates from ninety-one colleges and universities were given the feeling that they were in the world of the great and the near great as they attended the December 4 through December 6, 1964, meeting held at West Point to discuss the problems of the so-called "developing nations" and their relation to the national security policy of the United States.

How the 34 hand-picked adult specialists there from the fields of government and education could rationalize the use of the word "developing" in relation to back-sliding and lawless states is hard to see. For that matter, immature as the West Point cadets and the free-riding student delegates were, even the presence of Holland's Prince Consort with his two Royal Netherlands Military Academy cadets should not have turned their heads to the point where they would see Africa's unstable, communist-worked nations as anything but a liability to the national security policy of the United States. Only Rhodesia and South Africa, which, to a man, the 34 indoctrinators present were out to destroy, could be considered African-assets to the West.

A book could have been written on that meeting, but since no honest one is likely to see print, this report is being produced as a basis on which the House Armed Services Committee and honest citizens might do some thinking.

The meeting in West Point was the 15th annual gathering of the Student Conference on United States Affairs (SCUSA) which, along with a number of other organizations with common goals, mushroomed back in 1949. The timing is significant, because in 1948 a shoddy appearing Pole named Retinger was working with some of the most powerful men in Europe and America to turn Europe into a single super-state which through adding other nations would lead to a new world order. Traditions and national patriotism would no longer be taught in schools and in time a single government would rule the world.

MR. AVERELL HARRIMAN, AS AMBASSADOR TO THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, in Europe, was the man who helped Retinger obtain funds from the mountain of European currencies held by John McCloy, the U. S. High Commissioner to Germany, in 1947, so the European movement for a socialist world could be launched. How the tangle of names interweave in the story of no-winism and one-world conspiracy, in which the latter is not possible without the former! Again Averell Harriman popped up as the companion of Prince Bernhard at the December 1964 brainwashing of cadets and students at West Point, which we are discussing. It was this Averell Harriman who arranged the massive loans which saved Soviet Russia after World War I, before helping Retinger get the money he needed for the formation of his one-world seed group in Europe. Prince Bernhard's memoirs tell us that Retinger asked him to organize and head what became known as the Bilderberg Movement, as a means of fighting the growing wave of anti-Americanism in Europe. But in 1954, while getting his Bilderberg meetings launched, Retinger was using his Harriman-McCloy money to convince Europeans that only by binding themselves together in a supra-

national movement would they be strong enough to defy America and become independent. In 1960 we see Averell Harriman destroying the anti-Communist government of Laos and advancing his protege, William Sullivan, until the latter was able to topple the governments of Laos and Iran. In Cyrus Sulzberger's New York Times column of October 18, 1972, we find Ambassador Harriman seeking advice from the pro-Hanoi Frenchman, Jean Sainteny, and in the negotiations that followed bludgeoning Vietnamese who opposed a sell-out. It is incredible that this man whose name appears in every crisis that has advanced one-worldism through destruction of security and imposition of defeat has been able to retain pre-eminence with the aid of a slanted media. Let us backtrack for a moment in the exposition of our thesis.

WITH THE MONEY WHICH MR. HARRIMAN AND ROBERT MURPHY HELPED RETINGER, THE ONE-WORLDER, OBTAIN FROM MR. JOHN McCLOY, Retinger held a congress in the Hague from May 8 to 10, 1948, at which some eight hundred people referred to as "insiders" answered the call of eighteen ex-Prime Ministers and twenty-six ex-Ministers of Foreign Affairs and voted unanimously for a utopian Europe in which nations would be turned into provinces. Mr. Retinger was frank. "Everybody realized that insistence on national independence and the preservation of national sovereignty were outdated," he wrote in his notebook, but the difficulty was that some preferred "a less clearly defined ultimate aim." Read: some wanted to keep the dubs in the dark until they were in too deeply to get out.

TO TURN A SOVEREIGN NATION INTO A PROVINCE OF SERFS, an army willing to accept no-winism and a press willing to mislead the herd are of prime importance. This, in effect, was why the Student Conference on United States Affairs (SCUSA) was organized a year after the 1948 conference in the Hague. Intelligence services also came into the game. While Retinger was holding the meeting for which Mr. Harriman had helped obtain the financing, in the Hague in 1949, the American Committee on a United Europe began operations at 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, under the chairmanship of wartime OSS leader, General "Wild Bill" Donovan. It will be recalled that Donovan's men helped topple the throne, which was a pillar of stability in Italy, formed an army for Ho chi Minh in Vietnam, and received medals by the bucket-load for supporting Tito in Yugoslavia. R. Harris Smith quotes Donovan as boasting that he recruited men because they were communists. While Donovan was running his American Committee on a United Europe, another front called The Atlantic Union Committee was set up at the same address to push a booklet by William L. Clayton called: "We must trade Sovereignty for Freedom." It sounds like something only the Black Panthers would fall for.

All this appears to have sprung out of the 1949 conference in the Hague, where in 1913 Mr. Carnegie built his famous Palace of Peace to which pilgrims now flock by the bus-loads. No one bothered to observe that those who preach the abandonment of national sovereignty and government by "global arrangements" assume that the world government they want would be run by people who share their views. There is no way to make them see that the men who would rise to the top in a global super-state would be more likely to resemble Stalin than Abraham Lincoln.

THERE WAS ANOTHER OMINOUS DEVELOPMENT IN THE LATE 40s. A flood of newsprint covered America stressing the importance of civilian control over the military. It was an absurd campaign, because civilian control is what the army has always had. What Americans did not realize was that they were being conditioned for a tighter shackling of men who had been trained for their business. Command by civilians thousands of miles away was being extended to tactical decisions on the battlefield. There can be no surrender of national sovereignty unless no-winism is made a national policy, against the will of patriots commanded by generals. And this is what an invisible government in Washington was assuring.

No admission could be more boldly arrogant than the January 4, 1971, column of Bilderberg member Cyrus Sulzberger, who wrote while the sell-out in Vietnam was being summated: "Every President since Truman (1949 again!) has accepted the Wilsonian credo

of peace without victory." In reality this is a policy of denying victory to an army capable of winning and making resumption of war inevitable by granting a breathing spell to the enemy facing defeat. All of these considerations had a part in the meeting held in the United States military Academy in December 1964 so that a Prince and a destructive millionaire statesman could impress future military and civilian leaders while they were immature.

THE WEST POINT DEBATE COUNCIL AND FORUM AND THE CADET EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE were shamefully used to sponsor this meeting which, in the hands of the men who were running it, could hardly be anything but a socialist one-world sales fair.

Considering the difficulty conservative and patriotic leaders have in financing seminars this brings up the question of the money it took to transport two hundred and twenty-two students from as far away as Hawaii, plus a delegation from Canada and the two Royal Netherlands Military cadets who accompanied Prince Bernhard.

Since "The Problems of Developing Nations" and "United States Policies towards the Lands of the Rising Peoples" were the principal themes of this unusual meeting, only someone who had a great deal to gain by massive handouts to Africa was likely to pick up the tab, and this brings us to the story of a man behind one of the richest fields for probers of tax-exempt foundations in America.

The man whose foundation made the 1964 SCUSA seminar at West Point possible was himself a West Pointer, class of 1922. Brilliant, grasping and with unlimited ambitions. One year in the office of the director of military assistance taught him that a gold mine was waiting to be tapped in military and civilian aid. In 1923 he left the army and proceeded to make himself a millionaire in insurance.

Pearl Harbor took him back to the army and from 1942 to '44 he was a member of the Special Staff. By luck, he was one of the first brigadier generals to reach Shanghai in the high-living days after V-J Day. It was a wonderful period for anyone with a PX card and misery for anyone without one. (Your correspondent, looking like a skeleton and fresh from a Japanese prison camp was offered a PX card by Army Public Relations officer Major Kern, if he would permit his attractive Eurasian wife to become General Stratemeyer's party companion. When the offer was turned down the card was not forthcoming. American Red Cross packages for prisoners had piled up in Vladivostok but they were sold to the British by the Zisser-Moody Red Cross team and their woman photographer, in the Chase Bank Building in Shanghai. American ex-prisoners who got any obtained them from the British at black-market prices.)

Though the British did nothing about the Sikh policeman responsible for Bill Hutton's death by torture in 1943, they were determined to arrest the beautiful Princess Sumair of Patiala, the sister of the Maharajah because she had foolishly become involved with Count Takami and his Azad Hind (Free India) movement. There was nothing mean about Sumair. Sometimes Takami showed her the list of those marked for arrest and torture during the night and your correspondent can testify that on one occasion she sent him a warning and got his name temporarily removed.

Fortunately for the princess, the Americans reached Shanghai before the British and by the time the British could get their hands on her she was under the protection of America's acquisitive Brigadier-General. He stuck by the princess in her beautiful saris, yielding only to the point of sending a balding colonel to tell her they would have to be more discreet, because he intended to become a big man when he went home, and no stories of his life in Shanghai must be permitted to harm his career.

By November 18, 1951, the general was under fire in the New York Times for falsifying reports in his post as Director of the Office of Military Assistance. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Chairman of the Senate Preparedness Sub-Committee, claimed that America was behind in her scheduled arms deliveries to NATO and that the general had brought the

number of promised arms down to the number delivered, "then blithely announced that everything was ahead of schedule." This was the period when, in spite of General de Lattre de Tassigny's brilliant year of victories, France was unable to knock out the Vietminh for lack of materiel.

AVERELL HARRIMAN, THE MAN WHO HAD SAVED THE BOLSHEVIKS and persuaded the Rumanians to take communists into their government, just as he pressured the Laotians into taking the treasonable "red Prince" into theirs, was Director of the U. S. Mutual Security Agency at the time our general weathered the Nato-arms-delivery storm, which Harriman had the job of investigating. Their big 1964 show at West Point was, therefore, not their first association. The question is: After his scrape with the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, how did the general in less than 11 years become a campaigner for the premature decolonization of Black Africa, and why? And this is where writers on conspiracy would have a hey-day.

ON LEAVING THE ARMY THE GENERAL DECIDED THAT INSURANCE WAS PEANUTS. In a financial ascent not even possible in the Vatican, he became president of an international bank in Washington. Then he set up a monster holding company in the form of a financial general corporation. Inevitably, a tax-free foundation followed.

The financial general corporation took over the seemingly unimportant Bank of Monrovia, the national bank of Liberia. Who owns an African country's national bank controls the country and is able to plant personal agents around the world by giving them diplomatic status as real or honorary consuls.

A man controlling the national bank of one already independent African country at a time when a continent of new and unviable ones are about to be born is in on the ground floor of a foreign aid and transfers-to-Switzerland boondoggle that staggers the imagination. Given Averell Harriman and a prince to dazzle the handpicked delegates, only a fool would hesitate to fund a seminar in a place like West Point for America's and Canada's future military, political, financial and journalistic leaders, if he had such interests at stake.

Space does not permit going into the backgrounds of the 34 specialists on government and education at this meeting. Aside from a consul-general representing pacifist India, the specialist least qualified to form student thinking on the nations of Africa was probably Professor Charles Frankel, of Columbia University. One of Frankel's Columbia themes was that "dramatic disobedience by a minority is justified as the only effective way of winning the support of the majority." A member of Arthur Larson's pro-communist National Council for Civic Responsibility and also of the Council on Foreign Relations, Frankel was Assistant U. S. Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs during the 1964 riots at Berkeley. His proposal for the education of American students then was that classes be abolished. "Let students spend four years on a campus in an intellectual (read subversive) atmosphere, hearing the lectures they wish." A fine specialist to be at West Point where obedience and discipline are all-important!

PRINCE BERNHARD'S ROLE AMONG THE NEW WORLD ORDER ADVOCATES, began, as we have mentioned, when Retinger talked him into organizing and heading the Bilderberg group of unelected policy formers. The prince never realized that he was being used, that he was the front whose title and position provided respectability for an international group out to circumvent the elected political institutions of their countries. Under Bernhard's wing the International Students' Conference was based at Leiden University in Holland to foster a Bilderberg credo adapted to students - the free university, free society, and world peace through a new order. The elite, such as CIA executive, Cord Meyer, Jr., who wrote: "Preparedness is the loss of all civil liberties and the iron rule of military totalitarianism," considered the ISC so important they sent a CIA delegate to it in late 1954 with a student scholarship as a cover.

The young man in question spent much of his time between assignments on a psychiatrist's couch and ended up in Vietnam.

The conspirators had studied Prince Bernhard. They knew of his sense of inferiority as Prince Consort and his humiliation when the Dutch Parliament refused to approve his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army, so they hinted that their growing super-state, once established, might become a hereditary monarchy.

Thus Bernhard became the provider of respectability for both Retinger's "movement to fight anti-Americanism" and the one-world seed group forming a federation so they would be strong enough to defy America - unless she joined.

When the Lockheed scandal broke other scandals followed and the Prince's bubble broke. To the Common Market one-worlders it was not a set-back. They had a suitable substitute in reserve. The Archduke Otto, whose mother had fought valiantly for his throne, betrayed his supporters, took German nationality and became simply Mr. Hapsburg. Leadership of the common market was dangled before him, and the reminder that Napoleon III passed from President to Emperor. But back to our report on the West Point seminar of December 1964.

SOME MENTION MUST BE MADE OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATES, INCLUDING CADETS FROM THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE. In 1952 Prime Minister Trudeau attended the International Economic Order Conference in Moscow and from then on lived up to his part of the bargain made at that planning session for a one-world government.

In one of his most notable speeches he declared: "I have spun the wheel.....The observer on deck does not now realize that he will find himself disembarking at a different island than the one he thought he was headed for."

THUS UNROLLED THE STRANGELY-SPONSORED MEETING AT WEST POINT, of which Captain Allen D. Raymond III (Class of 1955) wrote: "Prince Bernhard's magnificent speech proved to be the highlight of the entire conference. His discussion of the kinds of people needed to work with the developing nations, what they should and should not do, was particularly pertinent to his audience of public minded undergraduates who would soon be assuming their share of the burdens of leadership of the free world." Read: The premature turning of self-supporting colonies into unstable states, with the destruction of South Africa as an ultimate objective.

Shortly before Prince Bernhard and Averell Harriman fronted at the African ground-clearing meeting for the Africa-eyeing banker, Assistant Secretary of State George Allen was sent to the Black continent "to sound the will to independence of the native population; a strong, free and friendly Africa being important to the security of the United States." An absurd trip. Since natives had been promised the white man's home, wife and car, there was no need to send George Allen to ask if they wanted independence. And the idea that prematurely independent Africa under the leaders they would get would be self-supporting, friendly and strong was as idiotic as Kennedy's talk about "peaceful revolutions." President Nyerere, of Tanzania, calls Kenya the "man eat man" society. With equal validity, the Kenyans call Tanzania the "man eat nothing" society.

FEW AMERICANS WERE TOLD OF THE INDIGNATION OF SOUTH AFRICANS when, eleven months after the West Point meeting, Mr. P. W. James, writing in the November 1965 issue of the South African Observer, disclosed a 170-page blueprint for a United Nations war against South Africa, prepared at the U. S. Military Academy. Miss Amelia C. Leiss, of the staff of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was named as editor of the study. Major Sam Charles Sarkesian, was given credit for drafting the plan "on how South Africa could be beaten to her knees and complete control of the republic could be achieved in four months."

The name of this plan was deceptively called "Apartheid and U. N. Collective Measures, sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

The South African Observer reported that it was under pressure from Mr. Ernest A. Gross, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment and a counsel for Liberia that the above study was made. Mr. Gross was a member of the CFR, an ex-president of Freedom House, and when the drive against anti-communists was on, he was prominent in Arthur Larson's National Council for Civic Responsibility. In 1958 he had been Chairman of the 5th World Order Study Conference and a year earlier had headed the U. N. committee which hounded Povl Bang-Jensen out of U. N. for refusing to divulge the names of witnesses who had testified that the U. N. secretariat was under the control of the Soviet Union and that CIA was infiltrated to the top.

These are a few incidents along the road which has led competent specialists to state that the world faces a major war in the 80s. West Point cadets and university students who were 21 when they met as impressionable youths to have their brains washed by a still-undisgraced prince and a disastrous statesman are 39 today. They should be in important positions by now. That is why this report was written.

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THE TRAGEDY OF BEIRUT

The best way to tell the story of what really happened is to start from the beginning.

Menachem Begin decided to run Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) out of Beirut. The Lebanese did not want them there and the Israeli-Armed Christian Militia under a leftist named Saad Hadad was all for the venture. President Reagan was in favor of getting them out but he wanted to do it through Philip Habib's negotiations.

The President tried to restrain Israeli military action but Begin was so sure that no American politician would dare cut off the \$2.7 billion in yearly aid which keeps his country, with its galloping 130% inflation, afloat, he replied: "Our raids are not your business," according to the London Daily Telegraph of July 14, 1982.

THE CRISIS THAT HAD BEEN BREWING SINCE 1975 WAS COMING TO A HEAD. Palestinians had been preparing for it for years, constructing an underground complex that would form the nerve center of a Terrorist International. Aided by Russian advisers and technicians, monster bunkers connected by six foot by six foot tunnels with cement walls three feet thick became centers for the administrative services of the PLO.

Modern printing equipment was installed to turn out terrorist tracts and false papers. Connected by tunnels were other bunkers in which bombs in every imaginable form of innocent-appearing object were manufactured. Behind the whole was an army of Russian advisers, specialists and propagandists.

One bunker held tiers of bunks, adjoining toilets and kitchens for feeding and housing European, African, Salvadoran, Turkish, Erytrian and Armenian terrorists passing to or from the training camps in southern Lebanon.

WHEN THE ISRAELIS ENTERED LEBANON ON JUNE 6, their Intelligence Service (MOSSAD) estimated that it would cost about 6,000 lives - some 300 Israelis, 1,500 Palestinians and at least 4,200 Moslems - to take the city by assault. They were also aware that the top men they were after could escape through tunnels to the sea. Neither the Russian advisers nor the special Arafat corps which served as intermediaries with the Russians would be permitted to fall into Israeli hands, so the city was softened by shelling and bombing.

One of the first documents seized was a report listing delivery of East German matériel ranging from anti-aircraft missiles to 130 mm cannons, between April 14 and 19, 1982. Most of the mountain of documents is still in Israeli hands.

WEIGHING THE FACTORS WAS FRENCH INTELLIGENCE, which has been there since the days when Lebanon and Syria were French. Reports poured into Paris of Israeli agents fanning out

through Beirut, disguised as Palestinians, and Russian technicians destroying hundreds of pounds of papers in Arafat's underground burrows. Among the files the Palestinians and Russians had no time to burn or shred were country by country directories with the names and addresses of terrorists, supporters and safe houses. While Israeli tanks, guns and planes were pounding Beirut in their 76 days of destruction, a French officer was asked: "Why doesn't Mossad publish the papers they have seized?" The French agent replied: "Use your head. Their blackmail value would be destroyed and those files have to be held over the Russians' heads."

Another question many have asked is why the Russians permitted Arafat to be defeated. One of the answers is that Russia is too bogged down in Afghanistan to wage war through a surrogate power in Lebanon, but there were also other reasons.

THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION, IT MUST BE RECALLED, was formed in Jerusalem in 1964 and in 1969 Yasser Arafat became its president. Yasser was to conduct the political war while supposedly independent terrorist groups with constantly changing names conducted terrorist operations against Israel. The objective of Arafat's political war was creation of a sovereign Palestinian state, and the base he had in mind was Jordan, as a home for the world's estimated 4.5 million Arab Palestinians.

Arafat took the precaution of being in Peking when his terrorist branch hijacked four planes on September 6, 1970. The El Al plane escaped but a TWA Boeing, a DC9 of Swiss Air and a PanAm 747, followed by a British VC10 three days later, were flown to Zarka in the Jordanian desert. The planes were blown up and the battle which ended in King Hussein's expulsion of the PLO from Jordan followed. Frustrated in Jordan, Arafat and his Russian advisers elaborated a more daring plan which fitted Russia's long term goal.

ONE BLACK NIGHT IN EARLY AUGUST 1982, a speedboat without running lights slipped out of the military harbor of Beirut with three of Arafat's lieutenants aboard. Officers on the Israeli missile-carrier which intercepted it believed at first that they were dealing with three deserters trying to make a getaway, but an Israeli crew member was certain he had seen a sack thrown into the water. A search was made and within an hour a helicopter was speeding the recuperated sack and the three Palestinians to Tel Aviv.

The speedboat was headed for Cyprus from where a plane was waiting to carry the three couriers to East Berlin. What they were carrying was a detailed plan worked out by Arafat and the Russians for the destabilization and takeover of Saudi Arabia, the destruction of the royal family and establishment of a revolutionary government in Riyadh.

Saudi Arabia's king had given Arafat millions of dollars and Arafat had pledged his word that he would undertake no action against the country or its rulers, yet for eight years he had been double-crossing his benefactor, infiltrating vulnerable levels of the desert kingdom by planting agents among the oil workers, technicians and administrative personnel. At a given signal, simultaneous uprisings were to be financed and backed by the Russians in Saudi Arabia's principal cities. This was no one-operation plan to assassinate the country's leaders by seizing the great mosque in Mecca during Friday's prayers, as had been tried in 1979: This was Russia's grand throw of the dice for control of the Persian Gulf and the oil kingdoms of the Arab world.

King Fahd was warned in time and security measures were taken, but the problem of what to do with the trouble makers in Beirut remained. No one wanted them. Morocco was willing to take a few as a gesture but Egypt and Syria were unenthusiastic. Algeria agreed to take 900, but they were to be concentrated in a camp at Tebessa, across the border from Tunisia and close enough to join the 982 which Tunisia's American-selected, lifetime President was installing in what may become a future operations base.

Syria's President Hafez el-Assad also has designs on Lebanon as part of what was greater Syria before colonization by the Turks, but Assad is pressed for money and threatened

by the Arab world Shi'ite revolution being fomented by the Ayatolla Khomeiny. In return for \$15,000 million in Saudi Arabian aid, to cover the first year of Palestine refugee expenses, Assad agreed to accept a contingent of Arafat's men, treat them like heroes for a few days and then quietly disperse them across the country where they would be unable to regroup.

President Reagan breathed a sigh of relief and Philip Habib was permitted to think his negotiations had made the PLO withdrawal from Beirut possible. Israel, Arafat and Saudi Arabia knew how close the Middle East had come to the brink and had no delusions about any cease-fire being permanent. The Palestinians will be vulnerable to incitement as long as Israel continues her colonization of the Left Bank and the Gaza Strip. Libya, seconded by Algeria, will always provide bases for those who succeed Arafat. Fifteen thousand Arafat terrorists are now spread through Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, Southern Yemen, Syria, the Sudan, Cyprus, Greece, Algeria, Yemen and the Bekaa valley of Eastern Lebanon, forming a potential fifth column for a greater conflict, since the mass exodus from Beirut.

ON AUGUST 23 BESHIR GEMAYEL, THE 34-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF THE CHRISTIAN PHALANGE HIS FATHER HAD FOUNDED, became the eighth President of Lebanon. He vowed to restore law and order and started by taking his distance from Israel, determined to weld Maronite Christians and Moslems into a single nation where Moslems would no longer be second-class citizens. The Lebanese constitution provides for a Christian President, a Sunni Moslem for Prime Minister and a Shi'ite Moslem as speaker of the 99-member assembly. Lebanon is the crossroads of the Middle East where Arabs, Armenians, Druze tribesmen, Maronite Christians and the traders of the world group some three million people in an area which outside money and agitation may at any time turn into a devil's cauldron.

Once the fedayan fighters were out, Beshir thought he could absorb and control the older Palestinian refugees and their children by gradually enlarging his 25,000-man army to 100,000 or 150,000. He intended to enter West Beirut in an armored car on September 16 or 17 and use his Lebanese Army and gendarmerie to weed out the fifteen hundred to two thousand PLO fighters left behind in civilian clothes. He knew their arms depots were intact and that red bloc agents had organized sleeping cells to prevent his restoring order, but he also had made his plans. They were not to be realized.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, GEMAYEL WAS KILLED, nine days before he was to have taken office. He thought his Beirut headquarters was assassin-proof. A high wall surrounded the two buildings where his meetings were held. No automobiles were allowed inside and all visitors were screened. Trained dogs sniffed at brief cases and packages before they passed the door.

Beshir and his lieutenants were busy on the third floor on Monday, September 13, when a woman and two men whom the guards recognized as workers from the barracks nearby presented identity papers from the Christian Militia and passed through the gate carrying three heavy suitcases. Guards probed the contents covered by ordinary sheets and were satisfied that nothing solid was in the luggage. The police dogs detected nothing and the three were waived into the building, to leave their bags in a room on the second floor, beneath Gemayel's office.

The next day, September 14, the new President was conferring with his inner group of associates at 4:00 P.M. when a tremendous explosion tore the building apart. Gemayel was so badly disfigured, he was only identifiable by his ring. Mossad specialists established the fact that the suitcases carried by the cleaning woman and her associates contained at least 160 pounds of an odorless, soft, extremely volatile explosive known as "hard Detail," which can be given any color and through pressure against textile or other matter can take on a deceptive appearance. East Germany is the only country known to have used this explosive to date and East German technicians are believed to have masterminded the assassination, detonating the charge by a time device. Money - too great a sum to resist - is said to have motivated the cleaning

woman and her accomplices. Beshir Gemayel's brother, Amin, succeeded him in the presidency.

FACTORS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION ARE COUNTLESS. One is a captured Russian-Palestinian plan known as "Red Crescent." Boiled down to its essentials, Red Crescent is a plan to use Syria to take the heat off Arafat's Palestinians and save Moscow's Beirut investment. For Red Crescent to be successful, Lebanon had to be torn by anarchy and the surest way to achieve this was by killing the new President. The country had to be kept in upheaval until winter. Winter would provide a six month respite in which the Bekaa valley could be transformed into a super-fortress. Russians began arriving to help the Syrians dig in. Missiles, weapons, tanks and spare parts poured in by air.

Israeli pilots had shot down over 80 Soviet planes and destroyed scores of the T-72 tanks which Moscow claimed were invulnerable, in the first two days of the fighting. Operation Crescent was to wipe out the Russian defeat and also give the Palestinians a new base around the port of Tripoli, in Northern Lebanon, where Arafat's fighters would coordinate actions with the Syrians in the Bekaa.

UP TO THIS POINT AN ARGUMENT COULD BE MADE FOR BEGIN'S ACTIONS in spite of the indiscriminate bombing of Beirut. The assassination of his Christian ally, Beshir Gemayel, changed everything. The left wing of Saad Hadad's Christian Militia cried for revenge and on the evening of September 16, Israeli forces drew a ring around the camps of Chatila and Sabra with their some 25,000 refugees. Israeli tanks blocked the escape routes and observation posts were set up while the Israeli-trained militia was sent in to wipe out the Palestinians. It was a matter of giving free rein to blind rage. No attempt was made to screen the camps for fighters. The Christian Militia was out to revenge the killing of 15,000 Christians in the village of Damour in January 1976.

For thirty-six hours the massacre continued with the Israeli Army standing by. When a French diplomat begged an Israeli officer to stop the carnage he was told: "We have orders not to interfere in an internal Lebanese affair." In the Acca hospital, near a street leading out of the surrounded camp, babies and patients were murdered as mercilessly as at Phnom Penh. Three doctors were rounded up and a nurse violated while on duty, then the four were killed.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE LID THAT HAS BEEN HELD ON ALL REPORTS CRITICIZING ANY JEWISH ACT SINCE WORLD WAR II WAS BLOWN SKY HIGH. Jews turned out en masse to demand the resignation of Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon. Western writers and politicians dared not protest and foreign Jews said nothing when Dr. Nathan Goldman told the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem, on February 3, 1975, that "the loyalty of Jews is to Israel, not the lands of their birth, even if they doubt the wisdom of Israel's policy."

To the credit of Jews, even in Tel Aviv, they rose in protest over the sending of the Christian Militia into the two refugee camps. *Haaretz* and the conservative Tel Aviv daily, *Yedioth Ahronoth*, reported that on orders of Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon, the Israel Army stood aside on September 16 while their Christian Militia allies went on a 3-day orgy of killing in the Chatila and Sabra camps.

Zeev Schiff, one of Israel's most respected military writers, wrote: "On Friday morning I knew about the massacres in the camps and reported to senior officers but nothing was done."

The British press had anticipated eventual atrocities on the basis of Begin's past terrorist record and refusal to make any concessions. As early as June 13, 1982, Peter Calvocoressi wrote in the *TIMES* of London: "Menachem Begin has used the murderous attempt on Israel's ambassador in London for starting a major war, long planned and desired by him.....If I were an Israeli parent I would tremble for my children and my parent's children."

HERE WAS SOMETHING THE AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, the most powerful lobby in Washington, which uses part of the \$2.7 billion in annual American aid to mold public opinion in Israel's favor, would not be able to sell to the American public as easily as it did the June 1981 raid on Iraq to destroy a nuclear center similar to the one Israel had had for years. (Mrs. Sara Ehrman, credited with turning the tide of American opinion, by the London SUNDAY TIMES, of June 14, 1981, greeted news of the preventative raid on Iraq with an obscenity unprintable a few years ago but no regrets)

Now even Anthony Lewis, one of Hanoi's greatest apologists during the war in Vietnam, wrote in his syndicated column of September 22, that the Israeli Army guilty of the the crime in Lebanon was there because of the policies of Begin and Sharon. "They have done all this, they insist, for Israel's security. But they have, in fact, put its security at risk. They have stripped Israel of what must underlie its military power, however great that is - a decent respect in the opinion of mankind." Of Lewis' former support for Hanoi, nothing.

Mike Royko's Chicago Sun Times column, printed on the same day as Anthony Lewis' blast, September 22, 1982, declared: "If Israel's concept of justice is consistant, then they (Begin and Sharon) should be put on trial as war criminals." To an editorialist of the London SUNDAY TIMES of August 8: "The indiscriminate, disproportionate and merciless ferocity of its (Israel's) onslaught on the Palestinians in Lebanon, accompanied by the fanatical utterances of Mr. Begin and General Sharon, has corroded Israel's position in the world."

On October 3 and after the massacre, Mr. Gordon Brook-Shepherd wrote in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH: "On hearing the news, an Austrian friend (with an impeccable anti-Nazi record, I might add) commented: 'How dreadful! But at least it is the end of any guilt complex.'"

All the floodgates were open and in the flow of newsprint on Begin's terrorist past the world was given a foretaste of the years of blood hatred to come.

BRITAIN, WHERE PUBLIC OPINION WILL STILL NOT TOLERATE A VISIT FROM BEGIN, WAS MOST BITTER. Begin's April 25, 1946, assassination of sleeping soldiers in Tel Aviv has never been forgotten, nor the senseless dynamiting of the King David Hotel in which ninety-seven nurses and soldiers were killed, on July 22, 1946. The memory of the three British sergeants tortured and left hanging to serve as an example to the British will always remain as blood on Begin's hands.

The slow strangulation of two nineteen-year-old British sergeants by Begin's gang on July 12, 1947, is no more forgotten and forgiven in England than the slitting open of 25 pregnant women in Dier Yassin, on April 10, 1948, when 254 unarmed Palestinian villagers were massacred in order to frighten others into leaving their homeland.

After all this, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, of May 4, 1981, quoted Mr. Begin as saying that "Germany's obligation to Jews will never end."

Survivors of the massacre in the camps and the score-settling still going on in West Beirut feel the same about Israel. Peace in the Middle East is as far away as it ever was. Worse, it is a safe prediction that a back-swing of the pendulum will bring a wave of anti-Semitism in the West. The most brilliant psychologists in the world forgot that it is containment which creates explosive force, and the use of fear to suppress even justified criticism must inevitably build up resentment.

The most devious cry in America when parents are asked to send their sons to save Israel will be: "There was a war in Vietnam that we wanted to win!" Moscow will make the most of this asset when it is needed.

MONSIEUR RENE DE LIVOIS, PUBLISHER OF A BULLETIN CLOSE TO FRENCH INTELLIGENCE, wrote a report of particular interest on Decemb 7, 1967, the year before the Tet offensive which broke the will of America to continue the war in Vietnam. His subject was the congress of B'nai Brith, the all-Jewish branch of the Masonic Lodge, which was founded in 1843. One of the questions discussed at the New York Congress was whether the lodge should openly oppose President Johnson in the war in Vietnam.

Rene de Livois wrote: "In the beginning the B'nai Brith leaders wanted to line up with those criticising the war effort against the communists in Hanoi. After over two hours and a half of discussions, a special committee was formed to draw up a peace plan that would permit the United States to pull out of the conflict 'with the head high', in the event of compromise with Hanoi. Among the instigators of this orientation were the American Jews who supported Pierre Mendès-France in 1954 and invited him to the United States to explain his negotiations with Hanoi."

THE PEACE-WITH-HONOR PLAN ADOPTED AT THAT CONGRESS WAS IMPLEMENTED, WITH THE RESULTS WE KNOW. What Henry Kissinger considered "a reasonable length of time" turned out to be too short for Americans to swallow, but a more embarrassing development was to come. With victory attained in Vietnam the international left took up the Palestinians as their new tools against the West.

This left Jewish leaders of the anti-war movement with no place to go but to the right and Mr. Norman Podhoretz headed the scramble by writing "Why We Were in Vietnam." As editor of the Israeli propaganda monthly, "Commentary," Mr. Podhoretz had to justify the war in Vietnam without turning the spotlight on those who made America lose it and passed the "pull-out with the head high" plan adopted at the B'nai Brith Congress in New York in late 1967.

He accomplished this by writing: "My own view is that saving South Vietnam from Communism was beyond the capabilities of the United States." A professional foreign propagandist against America's top generals! Surely he would not recommend surrender if the fate of his client state was at stake.

"The massacre at My Lai was by my definition an atrocity," Mr. Podhoretz wrote, thereby protecting the Stern Family Foundation, Seymour Hersh, the New York Times, the Washington Post and those who made Lieutenant Calley's action to save his men from snipers a massacre. For good Americans he added: "Not a single other such incident has been discovered."

So much for the removal of strictures on honest reporting, but what of the future? It is not good. Moscow planners are preparing to dump Arafat. Not only is he expendable as a loser but he showed weakness when he tried to renew allegiance to the Saudis and put out feelers for recognition by the U.S.

Moscow sees George Habache, Ahmed Djibril and Nayet Hawatmeh as the tough men who will reorganize the PLO, regroup the defeated fighters at a new base and open a new chapter. The Middle East war is far from over. Abu Nidal, Yasser Arafat's mortal enemy, may be the man who will lead the new and more ruthless PLO.

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INTRODUCING MR. ANDROPOV

The scene is Moscow. Kim Philby is facing a one-time friend from Cambridge. The arch traitor had had a hand in organizing America's CIA. He had sent an entire band of Albanians to their death, and on another occasion had handed a high Russian defector back to the Soviets for torture and execution, yet he shows neither remorse nor embarrassment when his countryman reproaches him. Instead he laughs and says of himself and the two who fled to Russia before him: "Every service in the West is filled with men like us." That is a statement every parent in the free world should bear in mind as Yuri Andropov, who for fifteen years made it his business to push communist traitors upward in every sector of public and private life in the West, becomes the political leader of Russia and the communist world.

BEFORE WESTERN LEADERS START HOLDING TALKS WITH RUSSIA'S NEW PARTY BOSS, NEWSPAPER READERS SHOULD KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT HIM. Andropov was 13 years old and ready to take his place in the Communist Youth Movement in 1927 when Stalin established his grip on Russia. As Andropov grew older he took what work he could get; laborer, telegraph operator, moving picture projector, boatman on the Volga. Twelve years later in 1939, he was a hardened red, fighting against the Finns in the new Soviet Socialist Republic of Carelia when he was taken up by a Finnish communist named Otto Kuusinen. Stalin sent Kuusinen's wife to a prison camp in Siberia, but Kuusinen did not lift a hand to get her out. Instead, he continued to sing Stalin's praise. He discovered a German communist named Richard Sorge and persuaded him to become a Soviet spy. Another of Kuusinen's finds was Georgi Arbatov, who was to become head of Moscow's North American Institute and apply the principle that if enough poison is seeped into the life-blood of Western countries they will voluntarily submit to sovietization through gradual rot from within.

When the war was over and Kuusinen became President of the Carelian Republic, Andropov was his number 2. Then Kuusinen was called to Moscow and in 1953 he arranged for Andropov, the protégé he had been grooming, to be appointed ambassador to Budapest. Since then it has been a Hungarian saying that nothing is as dangerous as Andropov's smile.

When the Hungarian uprising started and the Hungarians were settling scores in the streets, many of the Russians got out of Budapest, but not Andropov. He stayed in his guarded embassy and pretended to be smilingly comprehensive of the just vindications of the mob. In their euphoria of freedom, Hungarians threw caution to the winds and border guards left their posts. Any Hungarian could have left if he wanted to. Since Andropov pretended to have accepted the change, and broadcasts convinced the Hungarians that America would help them if necessary, there was no need to flee. What those soon to be known as freedom fighters were unaware of was that Andropov was stalling for time while he and Moscow's man, Janos Kadar, were preparing a trap.

Imre Nagy, the Prime Minister, was troubled. He felt something was in the air. He did

not like the looks of the massive concentration of Russian tanks and troops on the border. Andropov told him there was nothing to be afraid of. It was only a change of guard. "I promise you the red army will never enter Hungary," he swore, as he negotiated complete Russian withdrawal over endless cups of tea. These were the precious hours the Hungarians lost while forces were being moved into place for merciless suppression. Suddenly Nagy received a warning and issued an appeal to U.N. "You have made a great mistake," Andropov told him. "Withdraw your appeal. The Russians are going to pull out." When the invasion was ready, Andropov invited Hungarian Defense Minister Pal Maleter to a banquet. It was something right out of the life of Caesar Borgia. Maleter was talking to his host when the door burst open and Ivan Serov, Chairman of the KGB, stormed in with an armed guard and led the guest of honor away to be shot.

Nagy and a few of his associates took refuge in the Yugoslav embassy where they received a letter from Andropov telling them to come out. All was forgiven. There would be no reprisals. Nagy was as big a dupe as his friends. KGB men took them off the bus that was sent to the embassy to get them. Nagy was sent to Rumania for execution and the rest disappeared. While Russian tanks were sealing the country, Kadar took over as Prime Minister and the exodus of freedom fighters with a mixture of agents whom Andropov wanted admitted to the West began.

Povl Bang-Jensen, the Dane whom UN dispatched to screen the refugees, refused to talk because he distrusted those around him in UN. He was thrown out of his job and on Thanksgiving morning of 1959 was found dead in a New York park under circumstances that were worse than mysterious. Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist who had infiltrated a CIA front, rushed to Vienna and gave blanket approval of all the Hungarians that came out.

The above provides an idea of Andropov's gift for duplicity, a gift which he will play for all it is worth when America's wishful thinkers and fellow travelers begin selling him as the architect of trust and friendship with Russia. His cynicism is also above average, even for a Russian.

SHORTLY AFTER ANDROPOV TOOK OVER THE KGB, IN MAY 1967, a British business man named Nicholai Sharigan, of Russian origin, took seriously a Russian promise that he could visit Moscow with impunity. The classic drama unfolded. First, Sharigan almost had the life frightened out of him in Lubianka prison, then he was offered his freedom if he would go home and be a Russian agent. If he refused, he would be held as an imperialist spy. Sharigan refused to cooperate. Andropov had him brought to his office for the good-friend treatment. "And so, Mr. Sharigan, you have decided not to serve your country?" Sharigan replied: "My country is Great Britain." "If that is the way you want it," Andropov answered, "there is nothing I can do but let the court handle you." An assistant murmured in Andropov's ear, "You know, he is really a British subject." "I don't believe the Queen of England is going to declare war over Mr. Sharigan," Andropov replied as the guards led the tourist back to Lubianka. Not until 1976 was Sharigan released from a Siberian goulag and permitted to return to Britain.

Andropov might hesitate before showing such contempt for a Ronald Reagan but it is doubtful that a Teddy Kennedy would give him any more pause than Carter did the Iranians. As for Andropov's foresight, it has been as infallible as his instinct in knowing how far it is safe to go with what he sees as a decadent West.

ANDROPOV'S FIRST PROBLEM WAS TO GAIN SUPREMACY OVER THE GRU, the military intelligence run by General Ivatouchine. He did this by cutting the ground from under Ivatouchine's feet, always using the KGB in his ride upward. The Tcheka, the secret police founded by the Czar in 1917, was a defensive organization to combat the revolution. It was succeeded by the GPU in 1922 and the slide towards more sinister police forces began. The NKVD replaced the GPU and Russians thought they had reached the ultimate in terror until Stalin introduced the KGB, the purpose of which is persecution at home and subversion abroad.

In the 1970s Andropov courted the army by widening the foreign objectives of the KGB through his OGAS project. OGAS was nothing more nor less than the strengthening of Russian military power and increasing suppression through the acquisition of western technology. Computerized files were established on 260 million Soviet citizens and from them a robot portrait was established of the type of Russian most likely to defect to the West. Overnight, Soviet espionage entered the electronic age. Through technological, industrial and economic espionage, western scientists and industrialists were to provide the know-how which would destroy themselves. Nothing was too large or too small. From gadgets and telephone taps to the most minute details of spacecraft, the items in Andropov's flow of western secrets convinced the civilian and military alike that he was their man.

He is personally credited with giving Russia five million tons of fishing ships, tankers and ever conceivable vessel equipped with electronic equipment for spying against the West. Under him Russian embassies abroad bristled with antennae before a West lulled by its own media knew what was going on. Friendly specialists estimate his agents at between 500,000 and 750,000. France's top Kremlin-watchers set the figure at over 3 million, counting embassy secretaries with the rank of KGB colonel - equal to a general in the army - as well as agents in airline offices, trade bureaus, newspaper offices, universities, government agencies and every important industrial and electrical plant in the West.

One of Andropov's innovations was the use of satellite nationals as spies and killers so that Moscow can show clean hands in pushing the myth of detente. It is Andropov's lulling of the Hungarians, played on a world scale. Three million political prisoners were estimated to be in Russian prisons when Andropov took over the KGB. With one hand he released about a million while with the other he upgraded the use of places like the Serbsky Institute, founded in 1922, for incarcerating suspected enemies of the State in "Institutes of Legal Psychiatry." Here they are given injections of sulphur to make them talk. A prison sentence entails the pretense of a trial. All it took for Andropov to send a victim to a psychiatric center was an order signed by an underling, identical to the paper James V. Bennett, the U.S. Director of Prisons, signed in August 1962, when Jack and Bobby Kennedy tried to railroad General Edwin Walker into a mental institute after he came home from Heidelberg and began giving lectures on his removal from command because he had introduced a program to educate his troops against communism.

BY 1978 IT WAS CLEAR THAT BREZHNEV'S DAYS WERE NUMBERED. Andropov brought a professor from England to help him perfect his English. But he was careful; he remembered what happened to Levrenti Beria when Krushchev suspected that the KGB chief was going to try to take over both the party and the Supreme Presidium. The head of the KGB has immense police power in Russia, but this makes him feared and hated. He knows the secrets and details of the private lives of the foreign leaders a Russian chief will face, but he also knows too much about every Russian on the ladder above and below him. Beria tried to pass over those who stood between him and power, and the true story of his end will likely remain one of Russia's secrets.

WHETHER BERIA SUSPECTED ANYTHING WHEN HE WENT TO MEET KRUSHCHEV on June 21, 1953, we shall never know. If he did not feel sure of himself, he would never have gone. There were a lot of tanks in the streets as top men of the Politburo made their way to the special meeting Krushchev had called. Krushchev had not been on safe ground for very long himself. Less than four months before, he and a few of Stalin's cronies spent the last night of February eating and drinking vodka in Stalin's Moscow apartment. The next day the weather turned colder and most of the inner circle stayed in their homes. It was Sunday and as midnight approached, Krushchev could not sleep. He had a strange apprehension that something was wrong. There had been no telephone calls from Stalin that day. Krushchev, like the others, feared that he had said or done something wrong.

As the hours dragged by on Monday, March 2, 1953, tension increased. Krushchev was still sleepless when towards midnight the telephone that struck terror in the hearts of promi-

ment Russians, if it awakened them at night, began to ring. It was the chief of Stalin's guards and without waiting for a reply he said: "Come to Comrade Stalin's dacha at once." Before taking off on the cold fifty-mile drive to the dacha at Kachiry, Krushchev fortified himself with a large vodka and kissed his wife. When he was ordered to come to Stalin's dacha, both knew it was possible that he might not come back. Krushchev was 7th or 8th in the hierarchy the night he and the others passed through the steel door the guards had broken open. Svetlana Stalin later said that her father died in a blind rage, at a drinking party, but according to Krushchev he was on the floor, paralyzed and dying that night of March 2nd.

By June 21, 1953, the man who had been 7th or 8th in the line of succession had moved to the top, but still he did not feel safe. There are three forces in Russia; the party, the army and the police. The party was in Krushchev's pocket because to a man its leaders lived in fear of Beria. The army, demoralized as it was by Stalin's purges, would follow anyone who promised rational leadership, promotion and more and bigger arms. That left only the police, and Krushchev convoked the Politburo. The meeting had barely started when a group of soldiers, led by a general, burst in and arrested Beria. He was charged with having fomented the riots in East Berlin. What happened afterwards is another of the secrets of treacherous Russia. Pierre Commin, number two of the French Socialist Party - the same Pierre Commin with whom Robert Murphy conspired on April 16, 1958, to prevent de Gaulle's return to power because American insiders feared he would go out for victory in Algeria - visited Moscow in May 1956 and asked Krushchev how Beria died.

Previously, Krushchev had given Zhukov and his tanks credit for Beria's destruction. This time he told Commin that the Presidium, the administrative committee of the Supreme Soviet, had had him watched. When they were certain of Beria's conspiracy they invited him to a special meeting and started shooting questions at him. "We cross-examined him for four hours. He was in the chair where you are sitting," Krushchev told Pierre Commin. "We left him alone for a few minutes while we went in the other room to decide. We felt that he was guilty but we had no proof. We could not bring him before a court; neither could we leave him at liberty. The only thing to do was shoot him, so we shot him on the spot." Pierre Commin swallowed the story that bullets had been flying around in the beautiful Salle St. George of the Kremlin.

Krushchev later pointed out the same chair to Guy Mollet, of the French Socialist Party, and said "It was Mikoyan who shot him. These Armenians are all assassins and he is the next one we are going to shoot." Krushchev, Mikoyan and Bulganin laughed. Guy Mollet managed an uncomfortable smile.

To author-editor John Fischer, Krushchev boasted: "Beria did a silly thing. He came to a meeting without a body guard and I shot him." How interesting to reflect that it is silly for a Politburo member to attend a conference without taking a body guard.

The Spanish weekly, BLANCO Y NEGRO, reported in May 1979 that Beria had parachuted into Spain with a former airforce pilot in 1953 with the intention of seeking asylum in America. According to the Spanish story, Franco arrested him and held him in Ibiza while he negotiated with Moscow for the release of Spanish prisoners in return for putting Beria on a submarine off the Spanish coast in November 1953. The Spanish report stated that Beria was taken back to Moscow and executed the following month. The only part of the story likely to be true is the date of execution.

TIME, of September 26, 1969, quoted Svetlana Stalin as saying a general had told her Beria was arrested and tried in the General Staff building in 1953 and summarily executed ten minutes after he was sentenced.

The story given by one of France's top Intelligence specialists on Russia is probably the correct one. He reported that red soldiers led by a general burst into the Politburo on June 21, 1953 and arrested Beria on Krushchev's orders. For six months the man

who, next to Stalin, had been the most powerful figure in Russia lay in the vermin-infested dungeon where he had sent so many others, to be tortured and forgotten until death freed them, as it did him, before a firing squad.

For two hours and twenty minutes your correspondent stood some 30 feet from Krushchev in Paris on the afternoon of May 18, 1960, while the Karkov miner who had used every imaginable ruse and cover to saturate the West with spies, heaped abuse and obscenities on Eisenhower for sending a high-flying U-2 plane over Russia. Watching Krushchev froth at the mouth with rage, it was easy to understand why Andropov took no such chances as Beria.

NO COUP D'ETAT WAS EVER MORE CAREFULLY PLANNED, and a *coup d'Etat* was actually what Andropov put over. As far back as April 1973 he got himself appointed to the Politburo. Then he moved into the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, for who would dare vote against the head of the KGB?

Americans must retain an idea of the bodies in which Andropov entrenched himself. The Politburo is the supreme decision-making organ of the Communist Party, and the Communist Party is the state. The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party implements the decisions of the Politburo. Members of the Politburo and the Secretariat are elected by the Central Committee, which is the Parliament of the Party. The Central Committee meets every six months, but on special occasions an extra meeting may be called, such as when the members - every one of whom was vulnerable to blackmail - made Andropov Secretary-General of the Party after Brezhnev's death.

As soon as Andropov became both a member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, 22 departments of the Central Committee were in his hands.

He could play on the government, the party, the army and the police as on a keyboard. Since the Politburo decides the policies of the Kremlin and the Secretariat of the Central Committee carries them out, the appointment of top leaders and the signing of decrees is in their hands.

From the moment Andropov became a member of both bodies he had nothing to fear from the Soviet Supreme, whose two houses, the Soviet of the Nation and the Soviet of Nationalities, meet at least every five years to rubber-stamp the decisions of the Central Committee. All that remained for Andropov to do was wait.

AS 1981 ENDED IT WAS CLEAR THAT BREZHNEV'S DAYS WERE NUMBERED. On May 27, 1982, Andropov quietly got out of his poisoned position of power as head of the KGB and eased his friend and fellow-Politburo member, Vitali Fedortchouk, into his place. Fedortchouk would protect his rear. Andropov wooed the generals by calling for more missiles pointed toward the West while ordering Moscow's propaganda machine to raise a clamor in the West, demanding the dismantling of all missiles aimed at the East.

The real problem, the West was told, was not East-West relations but the unjust imbalance between North and South - a play to distract the West's do-gooders and bleed America of money for starving nations which demanded independence and when they got it could not support themselves. Andropov's politics of envy, inciting the have-nots against the haves.

While this was going on, Andropov peered through his thin-rimmed glasses, with all the information acquired in 15 years of spying on his fellow Russians in his pocket, and they jumped through the hoop on command. All of the men ahead of him called for Yuri Andropov to lead the party and in the hours immediately following Brezhnev's death, the intended heirs were eased out. Americans who have been accepted as authorities on Communist affairs, because powerful supporters rather than actual knowledge made them so, may now be asked: What of the future?

HENRY KISSINGER, WHO NEGOTIATED "PEACE WITH HONOR" IN VIETNAM and peace in the Near East, which was nothing but an Andropov-in-Hungary stall for time while Tel Aviv colonized Sinai and the Gaza Strip, predicted in the November 1982 issue of International Politics: "When Brezhnev disappears, he will be replaced by a collegial direction which, a little later, (I do not give it more than two years) will crack up."

With the former head of the KGB firmly installed as Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party, regardless of what name might be given prominence in the Politburo, the Russian Government to come will not be collegial. Americans and Britishers will be told that a new and enlightened Russian leadership wants only to come to terms with the West and all that is needed is a sign from President Reagan that he is interested in Russia. President Reagan must undercut the hawks in the Kremlin and allay Russia's fears, the West is about to be told.

In reality, Andropov's first goal is to bring Red China back into a communist-family gang-up against the West. Anyone who believes an era of peace lies ahead is as stupid as Roosevelt was on November 16, 1933, when he recognized the Red Government of Russia in return for a letter from Maxime Molotov promising "to scrupulously refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the United States, from any agitation and propaganda, and from any action aimed at the overthrow of the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States." It was as sincere a letter as the one Andropov wrote to Imre Nagy.

Russia has been ruled in the past by politicians. Now she is under a man who by Kim Philby's boast has packed every intelligence service in the West with traitors loyal to the KGB. Every government agency, monster light plant, newspaper chain and industry in the West has its Philbys and Burgesses and MacLeans.

To try to root traitors out of places where they are admitted to exist is something only another traitor, real or potential, would call a witch-hunt.

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1983: POLITICS OF ENVY AND FOREIGN POLICIES OF FEAR

Signor Lelio Lagorio, of the Italian Parliament, described the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, as "an act of war in time of peace." In this year of politics of envy and foreign policies of fear - fear of Russia's strength and America's weakness - Vatican reaction was to close the books, to refuse to face what every day of investigation made more obvious - that a KGB chief destined to become the leader of all Russia had used Bulgarian agents in the manipulation of a Turkish gunman, naturally described as a rightist, to kill the Polish Pope, as an alternative to Russian invasion of Poland.

H. du B. REPORT OF SEPTEMBER 1981 told all that Claire Sterling was to write a year later and which READERS' DIGEST was to hail as an exclusive. While American editors ignored our report of what had happened and why, one French publication, the extremely reliable *VALEURS ACTUELLES* reprinted it. The only Washington reaction was a late telephone call from an important reader whom two men, one claiming ties with CIA, were pressuring to reject our detailed account of the four accomplices boxing in Mehmet Ali Agca in Saint Peter's Square, and the killer's trips through France, Switzerland, Spain, Yugoslavia, Iran and Bulgaria to his training camp in the Crimea where he practiced shooting at a silhouette of the Pope in a slowly moving jeep.

Challengers of the report argued that it could not be true because CIA did not have it. CIA not only had no information that the head of Ngo dinh Diem's intelligence service was a Hanoi spy through nine years of the Vietnam war, but they tried to ruin anyone who reported it. Investigation of the spy would have saved thousands of American soldiers and the Hanoi deserters he killed if they fell into his hands. Most attempts to discredit an honest report come from aggressive rivals who want to contact the writer's source, or professional agents who resent being outpaced in a field which they feel is their monopoly.

Let us sum up the attempt on the Pope's life as succinctly as possible. It was to end Russia's troubles with Poland, but beyond that, its destabilizing effect among the world's 750 million Catholics would be international.

THE IDEA OF KILLING THE POPE WAS BROUGHT UP AT A SECRET MEETING OF THE WARSAW PACT INTELLIGENCE SERVICES IN BUCHAREST IN NOVEMBER 1980. No Polish delegates had been invited though the situation in Poland was getting out of hand. Since there was no way of silencing the Polish Pope, Russian Defense Minister Marshal Dimitri Ustinov tossed in the idea of killing him. The remark was made as a sort of trial balloon. We reported that the East German representative had no qualms about drastic action, but the Hungarians and Rumanians were reticent. Ustinov cared little for what the Hungarians and Rumanians thought, so as soon as the meeting ended he issued orders for an assassination operation to be set up, with the stipulation that Moscow was not to be compromised. He could not have issued such an order without clearance from the KGB. A month before the shooting, Rumania's President Ceausescu made a last attempt to talk the Russians

out of going through with it.

COLONEL STEPHEN REDLEV, THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE BULGARIAN SECRET SERVICE, who defected to the West in 1979, was frank with French Intelligence in Munich. "All Bulgarian operatives are directly under KGB control for international operations," he told his contacts. "Moscow prefers Bulgarian agents because they have a long tradition of terrorist activity behind them. They are also the safest and most servile." From the beginning of Andropov's policy of using satellite nationals for actions which Moscow must be able to disclaim if she intends to lull the West with her détente farce, Bulgarians have handled the job of covering Italy.

NOW THE MOST INTERESTING PART OF THE PLOT CAN BE TOLD. We have often written of France's counterpart of the CIA, the *SERVICE DE DOCUMENTATION ET DE CONTRE ESPIONNAGE* (SDECE), which for eleven years was headed by Count Alexandre de Marenches, son of a French father and an American mother, who went to France to drive an ambulance during World War I. De Marenches brooked no interference. To him the Soviet Union was enemy number one and he hit it wherever he could. Two special operations teams were at his service, a 600-man commando unit and the elite Detachment of Operational Assistance composed of Marine parachutists. It was the latter that saved the foreign population of Kolwezi in 1978. Principal arm of SDECE was its low-profile external intelligence network formed around a skeleton force of some 3,000 key agents with collaborators known as "honorable correspondents."

All men were handpicked and dedicated. There was no Thomas Braden nonsense here about recruiting intelligence agents "only from the non-communist left," a fluid left at best, with no definite borders, and interests that constantly overlap. There were no Philip Agees in de Marenches' organization. Directing a service which covered financial, industrial, technical, political and military intelligence, de Marenches fumed but was silent as he watched Russia save time and money in her crash program to surpass the West. All of Russia's advances in aerospace technology, electronic acoustics, laser energy, underwater detection and long range communications interception were stolen from America. An intelligence chief watching and recording this was hardly likely to be acceptable to a coalition socialist-communist government.

WHEN FRANCOIS MITTERRAND, THE SOCIALIST, WAS ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY IN MAY 1981, he hurriedly removed de Marenches and temporarily installed his friend, Pierre Marion. For an appearance of change, SDECE became *DIRECTION GENERALE DE LA SECURITE EXTERIEURE*. A waste of money for new office paper. Pierre Marion held the job for 17 months and was replaced by 48-year-old Vice-Admiral Pierre Lacoste, who had handled daily situations and evaluations reports in the Ministry of the Navy. The public was told that de Marenches had left the service for reasons of health, which may be partially true. A fact remains: de Marenches had made the most of pro-French sentiments in Hungary and Rumania to a point where Budapest and Bucharest had become the West's best windows on the Warsaw Pact world. In early April 1981 de Marenches learned that a decision had been taken to kill the Pope and that a non-Russian killer was being trained. Only the KGB had the power to make such a decision and it was unbelievable that the Polish problem could be grave enough to cause Moscow to take such a risk.

By mid-April there could no longer be any doubt and around April 20, de Marenches sent two secret emissaries to warn the Pope that an attempt might be made within a month. The substance of the confidential reply that came back was: "This information is explosive, since it directly accuses a foreign power." The foreign power was Russia, and the Vatican, thinking the attack might not be carried out, did not want to see the report published. De Marenches' service knew that the code name of the operation was "Raspoutine."

Three days after Mitterrand's socialist-communist victory in the first run-off voting the attack in Saint Peter's square occurred. In a matter of days the Vatican had a wealth of information on the plot and the power behind it but for high reasons of State

preferred to close the files. The Mitterrand Government, Germany and top leaders in CIA were reported to prefer avoiding any statements that might involve Russia. It would only aggravate the global situation. Better to keep the information on file for use in the future, it was argued, but Dr. Ilario Martella, the Italian prosecuting judge, refused to let it drop. Every form of pressure was put on the judge. If he produced proof that Moscow had a hand in the affair, the West would have to do something about it, or appear as the spineless force Russian subversion and propaganda make her out to be.

THE AMAZING SUCCESS OF DR. MARTELLA'S INVESTIGATION TO DATE has a number of explanations: Aside from his tenacity, the most important factor is that the attack was against the Pope. Investigators powerless against the mafia were not blocked by *omerta*, the law of silence. At his trial, hurriedly conducted in two days to prevent anything coming out that might incriminate Moscow, Mehmet Ali Agca was emphatic on three points: He was a foreigner who had committed a crime in the Vatican State and he demanded that he be held in the Vatican jail. Addressing his faceless friends on the outside, he told the court: "When I was arrested in Turkey for killing the editor of the daily newspaper, MILLIYET, on February 1, 1979, I was kept in the military camp of Kartel-Maltepe for five months. Then my friends helped me escape. I will wait only five months to be liberated; then you will see."

Dr. Martella grasped the full implications of the threat. The Vatican has only a small jail and no facilities for a large trial. From his insistence it was obvious that Agca was counting on a team within the Vatican to arrange his escape, just as the team in the military had done in Turkey. If a KGB sleeping cell was waiting to liberate, or, if need be, silence the Turk who refused to be held anywhere else, the judge was determined to thwart them. He sent Agca to the high security prison of Ascoli Picento, some 200 miles from Rome. The prisoner ate well, enjoyed TV and a private bathroom, and on December 29, 1981, was permitted to contact an outside collaborator. Martella was waiting for the enemy to show his hand. The Turk was still convinced that his superiors would get him out rather than risk his talking.

As in the President Kennedy assassination, the press collaborated with the red disinformation service by referring to the Turk as an extreme rightist, despite his training in the Crimea. In keeping with KGB practices, he may even have joined the Turkish right wing group in order to cover his tracks and implicate the real enemy. Both the mafia and the Israeli service, Mossad, cooperated with the judge. The Vatican has no CIA, but aiding its diplomatic corps is an incomparable network of informers. More information drifted in from prisoners captured in Beirut. As the pieces fell into place it became evident that the judge was dealing with a conspiracy, the lines of which ran through the entire communist world. If it were brought into the open, everything which Andropov had taken years to build up would collapse.

The judge told Ali Agca he was crazy if he thought he would live to enjoy the million dollars he had been promised, even if he escaped. The risk of his being eventually captured and made to talk was too great.

At this point, Martella played his best card. Agca was told that as an economy measure, he was about to be moved to an ordinary prison where he would be allowed to mingle with the other men. The Turk panicked. He knew that someone would be placed there to kill him. The lives of too many people depended on his being silenced. Not only the conspirators who plotted the attempt on the Pope, but the Turks who provided the uniform in which he walked out of the military prison on November 23, 1979.

ALI AGCA'S ONLY CHANCE OF SURVIVAL depends on facial surgery, a new identity and transportation to a distant place. An accomplice believed to be Iranian, traveling under the name of Najid, on an Australian passport that had been left in the American embassy in Teheran for a visa, had fled from his palatial hotel on Mont Mario, north of Rome, leaving over ten billion lira in foreign banknotes in a safety deposit box in a bank near Fiumicino Airport. The money was Ali Agca's for his new life if he would tell

everything. All this the new boss of the Kremlin knew within a matter of hours.

Neither the Vatican nor the Kremlin will confirm or deny the report that Pope John Paul II wrote a personal letter to Brezhnev in 1980 serving notice: "If Soviet troops invade my homeland, I will abdicate the Papacy and return to Poland to stand shoulder to shoulder with my countrymen resisting the invaders." It is known that the Pope wrote a letter to Brezhnev so strongly worded it might have made assassination an alternative to invasion, but investigators know nothing more.

By mid-1981 the Polish labor union was getting out of hand and Andropov, already planning his accession to power, had to face the possibility of Ali Agca's talking. Andropov's first thought was to get the Hungarians to take the heat off Russia. In July he went to Budapest to ask Janor Kadar to be the scapegoat. Though Kadar owes everything he has to Andropov's double-crossing of the Hungarians in 1956, he refused to risk trouble with the world's Catholics.

Brezhnev then made two trips to Sofia to ask the Bulgarian leader, Todor Jikhov, to help him. Thousands of terrorists, including over 700 Palestinians, had been trained in the Bulgarian camps of Abropol, Salvan and Smolyan. Why not let the KGB leak a report that the Turk had been trained in one of the Bulgarian camps instead of the Crimean terrorist college at Simferopol? Jikhov was still hesitating when Ali Agca realized that the Italians were not holding him prisoner so much as they were protecting him. Confessions, often contradictory, began pouring out. It was then that Andropov and Jikhov found the perfect solution: Bechir Celenk, the Turkish gun dealer and dope runner, would be sacrificed. Details began to come out on the contract signed by Mehmet Ali Agca and Bechir Celenk in room 911 of the Hotel Vitosha, in Sofia, in the summer of 1980.

Judge Martella had linked Celenk with the crime on November 4, 1982, but at that time the Bulgarians were still protecting him. After the Andropov-Jikhov meeting, Celenk's Turkish nationality was emphasized for the purpose of underminig Turkey's position in NATO and drawing a red herring across the trail of the Bulgarian secret service.

ANDROPOV THEN TURNED HIS HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE VATICAN. The most violent campaign the Russian press has ever waged against the church broke in the Soviet and European press on December 31, 1982. It was not only against the Vatican but against the Pope, personally, the man whom Andropov regards as the catalyst of organized opposition to Moscow's domination of East Europe. For a few days the orchestrated campaign was kept at white heat, then, as suddenly as it started, it ended, after Andropov had accused European newspapers and TV of biased reporting. The meeting with European leaders on the limitation of nuclear arms was coming up and Andropov suddenly realized that heaping abuse on the Pope and insulting the western press would be counter-productive.

One objective takes precedence before all others in Russia at this moment: Prevention of the deployment in Europe of American missiles capable of hitting the Soviet Union. This can only be achieved through propaganda, disinformation and fake peace movements which rot western nations from within.

THE FOREIGN POLICIES OF THE WEST IN 1983 WILL BE BASED ON FEAR, unless one-sided disarmament ceases. Fear of Russia's more than 1,000 SS20 missiles, developed in 1977 while Henry Kissinger was lulling America and a starry-eyed President was weakening our forces and undermining our allies.

The SS20 missile is mounted on highly mobile launchers and propelled by solid fuel, capable of dropping its three independently-aimed warheads on Western Europe. Each of the 1026 SS20 missiles targeted on our allies as of this writing is accompanied by a refire missile held in reserve.

There are no demonstrations in satellite states against the deployment of these missiles, though the button that will launch them remains in Moscow.

The European mobs who march with faces painted to look like death's heads had learned nothing from the boat people. The certainty of Soviet hegemony, to them, was better than a one chance in ten risk of death for the sake of being free. America's weakness and the defeat in Vietnam, for which such demonstrators in America and Europe are partly responsible, make any reliance on America a delusion, the ceaseless barrage of Soviet propaganda tells our allies. In this climate, Russia's new master is offering to withdraw a few of his SS20 missiles if Europe will refuse deployment on her soil of Pershing II and Cruise missiles which do not yet exist. Europe will thus be left vulnerable to destruction with no means of retaliation which might give a ruthless enemy pause.

In the fight against apathy which must come with the beginning of 1983 or never, we might dig up the books written while we were fighting in Vietnam and add a few comments.

In 1970 Mr. William G. Effros, unknown among authorities on Vietnam, compiled a book of quotations taken out of the texts of optimistic speeches made by prominent men between 1945 and 1970. In his sneering treatment of the honest speakers, Effros included on page 141 a statement by Colonel Pham ngoc Thao, the Hanoi spy whom CIA refused to investigate. Granted, Mr. Effros' heaping of ridicule on Americans singing the praises of the unsellable Catholic family every American government agency was trying to force on a Buddhist nation was justified, but his scorn for those predicting and demanding victory was not.

The truth is, victory was possible and Mr. Effros' objective was to make America accept defeat. Those who wanted victory were made to look like trigger-happy fools.

He attained his goal. Now confidence in America is at rock bottom among our allies and fear of Russia dictates their decisions. In the light of all that has happened, a similar book should be compiled on the writings and statements of the pacifists or knowingly subversive colleagues of Mr. Effros. His book is only an example.

HOW THE AMERICAN PRESS DUPED ITS READERS ABOUT THE VIET CONG, while guerrillas were moving into Saigon for the Tet offensive of February 1968 which was to break America's will, should now be told.

Frank Robertson's story in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of how Hanoi troops herded women and children ahead of them as human shields when they attacked the U.S. Army HQ in Saigon should be printed alongside the American-published enemy propaganda on My Lai which brought Seymour Hersh a Pulitzer prize and made the army throw its hero to the wolves.

U Thant told America, after a talk with Hanoi's representative in Kosygin's office, on February 11, 1968: "If America will stop bombing, negotiations can start immediately." He was trying to help Hanoi get a breathing spell.

On that same February 11, Harold Wilson told the House of Commons he had made it clear to President Johnson that British support rested on a political settlement in Vietnam. Read: An agreement which the enemy had no intention of keeping. In sum: American defeat.

On February 25 the 250,000-member British Liberal Party launched a fund-raising drive for American draft dodgers. Readers of R.H.S. Crossman's essays were told: "We (Fabians) are members of the Atlantic Alliance. But this does not mean that we are enemies of every communist revolution. We are opposed to Russian expansion but also

to American victory (in Vietnam)." With British leftists and our own advocates of no-winism against us, our soldiers stood alone. An ignorant TV commentator named Robert Kowalski told the world over an NBC nation-wide broadcast on October 26, 1968: "No responsible official has mentioned military victory, and this would be impossible anyway." Thus the sagging morale of Hanoi troops was boosted.

Joseph C. Harsch wrote on December 5, 1968: "Kissinger was one of the first top experts to conclude that military victory in Vietnam is neither possible nor desirable." (Emphasis ours. Boat people, please notice.)

On the side of those who were making defeat a military objective, the leftist London OBSERVER lamented on February 25, 1968: "The most disastrous result of American defeat could be the election of an extremist Hollywood actor named Reagan to the presidency next November."

The New York Times of January 11, 1977, worked to help Russia attain superiority in a story headed: "Dismisses 'Supremacy' Concept. Kissinger is sure Russians won't obtain Strategic Lead." Defense appropriations were being killed.

Perhaps the best explanation can be found in C. L. Sulzberger's feature story which traversed Europe in the International Herald Tribune of January 4, 1971. "Military victory, like concepts of 'unconditional surrender,' has been recognized as obsolete since World War II. We must structure our policies accordingly," he told our enemies - and our friends.

So the latter are structuring their foreign policies accordingly in 1983. They are policies based on fears which "the extremist Hollywood actor" whom the London OBSERVER opposed is going to have to do something to remove. And it must be drastic, for neither in Afghanistan nor in a war against the West does Yuri Andropov recognize military victory or the concepts of unconditional surrender as obsolete.

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The Most Dangerous Period America Has Ever Faced

The afternoon of Wednesday, January 12, 1983, may have marked a turning point in the downward slide of America's greatness if it turns out to be more than a one-time show of resolution on the part of America's President. On that January day, Eugene Rostow, the 69-year-old brother of Walt Rostow, who was refused a security clearance by the airforce in 1960, hobbled on crutches into the office of Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the arms limitations negotiations in Geneva. The head of the U. S. Arms Control Agency was on crutches due to a recent hip operation. A few minutes later the one-worlder who had been on the crest of the wave for years hobbled back to his desk to write out his resignation. He had been sacked, and the cabal that has kept its own in office, and others out, rose up in arms. The London OBSERVER told trusting Europeans that Rostow had "quite unjustifiably become the target of the Jesse Helms group" because he had offended "the right wing." "The Reagan Administration has no interest in arms control," was thrown in to encourage Europe's rampant pacifists.

"Reagan is bedeviled by the unrelenting demands of the extreme right-wingers in Congress," the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, which is supposed to be conservative, reported. The same paper added: "Mr. Bush himself was said to be surprised and dismayed by the dismissal from this position of the veteran Mr. Eugene Rostow." And well he might be. When the cabal loses a "veteran" as firmly entrenched as Gene Rostow the world of the insiders is in danger. Regardless of which party held the White House, the self-elected members of the self-perpetuating elite has been untouchable and Mr. Rostow, in his indignation, blurted out that he and Mr. Paul Nitze, on their own, had discussed a "compromise" plan with the Russians last summer. It had been rejected but now there is no possibility of his coming up with something acceptable.

CONSIDER THE SORT OF MAN WE WERE LETTING HEAD OUR ARMS CONTROL AGENCY. In 1949 and '50 he had been assistant to the notorious Swedish Marxist-socialist, Gunnar Myrdal, in the Geneva-based Economic Commission for Europe. Gene Rostow was always an inter-nationalist, never an American in the interests he advanced. The Socialist International was his country. In 1950 he recommended that the United States place all American business under U.N. control. In 1961 he was on the advisory council of the Peace Corps and a consultant in our State Department. Three years later he accused Barry Goldwater of "seeking to encourage racial tension and conflict among our people" and acting as a demagogue or a fascist. When his brother, Walt, wrote "The U.S. in the World Arena," holding that the age of nation and nationality is past and "it is in American interest to see the end of nationhood," Gene was among the 67 insiders whose help in advocating the surrender of American sovereignty was acknowledged. The cream of the tightly-knit clique was there: William Bundy, George Kennan, Henry Kissinger, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Jerome Weisner - propagators of the bogus argument that surrender of sovereignty will bring peace - negotiators of disarmament as a prelude to surrender of sovereignty.

THE THEME OF THE CABAL WHICH REMAINED ENTRENCHED in government while Presidents came and went was expressed by Mr. Rowan Gaither, a friend of the Rostow brothers and then President of Ford Foundation, in a conversation with Mr. Norman Dodd in late November 1953:

Said Mr. Gaither: "All of us here at the policy-making level (of Ford Foundation) have had experience either with the OSS or the European Economic Administration....Directives are that we use our grant-making power so to alter life in the United States that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union."

With the sacking of Gene Rostow the first humiliating gap was made in the ranks of the cabal working for the expansion of one-worldism, which might be called negative expansion for the United States. Alternating Republican and Democrat Administrations have come and gone but the same men from the greasy Council on Foreign Relations deck have been reshuffled among key committees, pushed upward and protected. Since their aim has been destruction of patriotism through no-winism, and surrender of even what we have, negative expansionism is the only thing one might call it. And this is at the beginning of a decade in which we risk war through the expansionist policies of three other nations capable of unleashing a conflict.

One of the delusions of the one-worlders is that when the free world becomes socialist, Russia will become less red. The world will then be of one pinkish color and men will live in peace. This is the fatuous theme of the intellectual left and it was never better expressed than by Professor Victor Fuchs, the City College of New York member of the Nixon "brain trust," who accompanied Nixon and Kissinger to Moscow in April of 1972. Fuchs held that "American capitalism is moving into a new half capitalist, half socialist state. Russian communism, on the other hand, is doing the contrary, moving into a half capitalist, half socialist state." Nothing was said about the gulags or Russia's reaching further and further for naval bases for her wide ranging fleet. Fuchs saw only a Russia and America responding to the principle of water in two connecting vases and rising to a common level through their connecting tube. To Fuchs, the water in connected tubes was sufficient proof that two systems, opposite in appearance, must eventually join, though they start from different bases.

Only a leftist intellectual could have been capable of such specious reasoning. People are not like water. There is no aggressive water, or apathetic water, or treasonable water, or stupid water. Water is only a fluid, and if the theory of water in connected vases is applied to soft America in her slough of negative expansionism, and no-winism universities, connected by a tube with expansionist Russia, bound by no promise given to a non-communist, Moscow will soon dominate the tubes. Only a cabal could have put a man like Fuchs on Nixon's "brain trust" and kept him there, just as only a cabal could have selected Gene Rostow and Paul Nitze to form a 141-member "Committee on the Present Danger" for the President of the United States in 1976. Among the window-dressing names of people as powerless as fluid Americans in a tube connected with a tube of fluid Russians were all the old war-horses of disaster - Jay Lovestone, the inciter of revolutions in Africa, and former Secretary-General of the Communist Party USA; Leo Cherne, who for years has been on every CIA advisory committee but whose political mentor was an Austrian socialist named Joseph Buttinger, and scores of others. Cherne was so void of the essential qualities of a good Intelligence adviser, he went off on a "kick" over a Vietnamese family he knew nothing about and for eight years used his influence to ruin or silence anybody who warned America that the family for whom he and his socialist friend were lobbying were pushing the South Vietnamese into the arms of Hanoi. These are the things that happen only when a cabal has all but unlimited power. Soldiers pay for stupidities on the part of civilians with their lives.

THE SACKING OF GENE ROSTOW ON JANUARY 12, 1983, was the first break in the solid ranks of the American "triad" society which until now has been invulnerable to everything but embalming fluid. Granted, Gene's brother, Walt, has still not been publicly humiliated but Gene's ousting was a beginning in the right direction. It was Walt who told Johnson in 1967: "A great transition from narrow nationalism to international partnership is already in progress." While Russia was at the peak of her duplicity, brother Walt was able to boast: "I detected a mellowing of Russian policy five years ago and sold the idea to Kennedy." When in a closed session of the House, Everett Dirksen asked Rostow if he had used the term "mellowing" in his 1962 advice to Kennedy, Under Secretary of

State George Ball got up and told Rostow not to answer. In 1968 it was brother Walt who prevented Commander Lloyd Bucher's high priority appeal for help from reaching the President while North Koreans were seizing the Pueblo. His excuse for holding that message on his desk through the vital period that would have permitted bombers to fly to the rescue was that he was "compiling information for a briefing of the President." This is an example of America's invisible government which William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury and Energy, under Nixon, describes as "a powerful political intelligentsia.... as stubborn and ruthless a ruling elite as any in history."

True, President Reagan has made some questionable appointments, such as Margaret Heckler, who opposed funding for the B-1 bomber, the neutron weapon and the Trident II missile. She is now Secretary of Health and Human Services, but no one outside the President's inner circle knows what horse-trading and creeping approaches are necessary when one is weeding out an entrenched secret society calling for "the abolition of the American nation in favor of a federalized world state in which Professor Rostow hopes that communists will obey the dictates of international law" as Congressman Battin described Rostow's credo, in the Congressional Record of July 2, 1962.

Mr. Paul Nitze, Gene Rostow's associate in secret talks with the Russians on a "compromise plan," last summer, said of the unceremonious sacking: "While I regret the dismissal of my dear friend, Gene Rostow, as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, I don't think that Gene's departure will have any negative impact on my ability to negotiate effectively at Geneva." When ability as a negotiator is zero, how can anything have a negative impact on it? Just 23 years ago, when the Asilomar Strategy Seminar was held from April 24 to 30, 1960, Paul Nitze proposed "that we inform the United Nations that NATO will turn over ultimate power of decision on the use of our Strategic Air Command and NATO Defense System to the General Assembly of the United Nations." A year after Nitze's address at the Asilomar Seminar, on Monterey Peninsula, the Pentagon presented a plan for an American-trained guerrilla force for nations threatened by communism. Military planners dropped the idea when Walt Rostow proposed at the Fort Bragg Army's Special Warfare School that control of such a world-wide, American-trained guerrilla army be turned over to "some international organization under U.N."

Even an Intelligence Service is not infiltration-proof when a nation has an invisible government working to destroy its sovereignty from within. How else could Cord Meyer, Jr., write: "Anarchy threatens us in uncontrolled growth of nationalism and insistence upon the sovereignty of nations," and still rise to head covert operations in CIA, which is supposed to safeguard America's sovereignty? Only a cabal working for the West's defeat could have effected Cord Meyer, Jr.'s, appointment as CIA station chief in London after Meyer wrote: "Preparedness is the loss of all civil liberties, and the iron rule of military totalitarianism." And this attack on preparedness and discipline was written by a former U.S. Marine!

IN THE CASE OF GENE ROSTOW, the test will come when we see if those who pushed him upward in government will now ease him into the Foreign Service School or the Institute of Defense Analysis where he will be in place to indoctrinate others. This is where we find ourselves as we face the most dangerous period in America's history. Mr. Harry Rositzke tells us in "The KGB-The Eyes of Russia," that "The KGB prides itself on its study of the bourgeois psyche, and its more than a thousand gregarious officers in the West are in a position to single out the most susceptible." The former KGB chief who now heads expansionist Russia knows enough about every member of America's invisible government to be able to predict with some degree of certainty what he will do or say under any given circumstance.

THERE IS NO SECRET ABOUT RUSSIAN EXPANSIONISM. Germany, Holland and Denmark, with their hippy soldiers and clergymen spreading pacifism with Russian money, are the products of western tolerance. Russia's policy of expansion is based on fear. The peasant is controlled through fear of famine, the city-dweller through fear of gulags, non-communist countries through fear of Russian missiles and distrust of America's will to risk

American cities for the protection of Europe's.

Countries taken over by socialist parties that become communist, or communist parties placed in power by Russian arms, are thereafter "colonies" ruled by the Central Party in Moscow. Lenin stated Russia's expansionist policy in his "Treatise on the tasks of the Youth League" when he wrote: "As an objective, 'peace' simply means communist world control." Frol Koslov told the Italian Communist Congress of 1962: "Peaceful co-existence is nothing more nor less than victory over the route of least resistance." In his "Victory without War," Mr. K. V. Ostrovitianov, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Science, describes peaceful co-existence as "a communist technique for the penetration of the Capitalist world from the rear."

Discussion of détente by Russia's communist party wearing its government mask has never implied a lessening of the same party's war of conquest by class struggle, and this Mr. Paul Warnke failed to remember when he was America's chief arms negotiator and, according to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, of April 1978, urged President Carter to ban the production of neutron warheads in the belief that Russia would reciprocate.

RUSSIA HAS DEFENDED EVERY MILITARY AGGRESSION as necessary to "assure protection of her borders." The argument is specious, as both Russia and Israel must learn, for each further border in the concentric rings of expansion only creates new and more numerous enemies.

While nation-by-nation takeover is not neglected in Russian expansionism, the packaging of nations is recognized as easier and quicker. Formation of the United Nations was a step towards world packaging and though America pays over 25% of its cost, Soviet Russia holds a majority vote. The European Economic Community, or Common Market, is the expanding regional seed-group which will become Atlantic Community when America walks into the trap. The word "Economic" was never anything but bait for voters in countries ruined by Labor-Socialist governments. Dangled before their eyes was the promise of roaring economies, no customs duties, cheaper postage and travel without passports.

A Frenchman named Jean Monnet, who was a friend of the Rostow brothers, and a Pole named Joseph Retinger, founded the Common Market on printing press money which Robert Murphy and Averell Harriman helped them get out of Marshal Plan accumulations in Europe. Even when told the truth, the intellectuals of Harvard were too stupid - or too bent on creating a socialist super-state - to understand what they were hearing.

Walter Hallstein, the first president of the Common Market Commission, declared in a lecture at Harvard on May 23, 1961: "We are not in business to promote tariff preferences or to establish a discriminatory club to form a larger market to make us richer, or a trading bloc to further our commercial interests. We are not in business at all, we are in politics. Any nation which comes into the Common Market is accepting a far-reaching political commitment." In plain English: It is merging with a socialist super-state and there is no getting out.

I. I. Potekhin, the Russian, wrote in "Africa Looks at the Future:" "Society's evolution towards first socialism and after that communism is inevitable."

There we have the reality of Russian expansionism and the suicidal desire of what we call America's "insiders" to hasten its realization. Russia is the new Colonial power in Africa, Afghanistan and wherever ships sail. Since Yuri Andropov took over party control, six new Russian divisions have been deployed on her Western front, bringing the total to 185.

Russia is estimated to have 1,000 SS-20, triple-warhead missiles, based in eight mobile groups in three areas, and controlled by the elite arm of General Vladimir Tolubko's Soviet Military and Strategic Rocket Forces. These SS-20 missiles are in hard steel

and America's counter force is on paper. Under such conditions, negotiations were entrusted to Gene Rostow and Paul Nitze.

The next expansionist power capable of unleashing a war in the 80s is Libya.

MUAMMAR EL QADDAFI DEPOSED KING IDRIS AND SEIZED POWER on September 1, 1969. By 1978 Dr. Abel Qader Khan was constructing Qaddafi's first nuclear bomb in Pakistan and in 1980 Qaddafi acquired six 209-type submarines. Today, between 3 and 4 thousand Libyan students are studying nuclear physics in US universities. Qaddafi is the madman of the Arab world, and out of his twisted reasoning has come a theory which makes communism compatible with Islam and which he hopes to sell to followers of the prophet.

His dream is an Islamic empire which will include all of North and Central Africa, with himself as its leader, if not its Caliph. His country of three million people is, by population, the most heavily armed nation in the world. He has three times as many tanks as France and is recruiting Africans for the Moslem Legion which will provide his cannon fodder. Nine times he has attempted to enlarge his country by mergers with nations which would become his provinces. Each time he failed, but he is not discouraged. Gradually he is buying up property on the Italian island of Pantelaria, after failing to take over Malta as a stepping stone for power further and further afield.

Ten percent of Fiat's stock is in his hands, with the Russian plant alone manufacturing 680,000 trucks a year, 13% of them for conversion into missile carriers for Russia's blitzkrieg against the West.

President Reagan is one of the heads of State he has plotted to kill and he recently stated in a French TV interview that it would be best if the moderate leaders of the Arab oil states would fall. Unless Qaddafi is stopped, and soon, conflict is inevitable and the world is in a tinderbox state.

Diametrically opposed to Qaddafi but equally expansionist and equally ruthless are Israel's fanatics.

THE SUBJECT OF ISRAELI EXPANSIONISM HAS UNTIL RECENTLY BEEN TABOO IN AMERICA. An organized league made editors and politicians live in fear of being denounced as anti-semitic; then in a matter of months a feeling that had been building up for years could no longer be contained. London's WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEW, of December 30, 1982, editorialized: "Israel will become increasingly isolated....I see growing tensions and perhaps a 2 to 1 chance of a new Middle East War." GLOBESCAN, the Paris-based international report courageously stated on December 20, 1982: "In a deliberate snub to the United States and western opinion, the Israeli Government last week confirmed the building of five new settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The Israelis plan settlements between and around existing Arab towns and call for increasing Jewish population in the occupied areas by 100,000 in five years. About 25,000 Jews now live in the occupied areas in 103 settlements... Globescan comment: Sometimes when Globescan writes about Israel's militarism and expansionism, we are told that we might be accused of appearing anti-semitic. We are not anti-Jewish. We are not anti any people. But we are definitely against leaders who promote aggression and collectivization, because we know what it does to all people and all civilizations.

Israel's 'leaders' evidently feel that their desires for empire come before those of the majority of the people of Israel who desire to live in civilized peace. It should not come as a shock to the U.S. State Department that Israel does not intend to withdraw from conquered territory. Even the Washington Post has reported on the Sharon-Begin plans for Empire....Sharon explained it clearly in 'Israel's Strategic

Problems of the 80s', a policy that stretches Israel's sphere of strategic and security interest from Pakistan, Turkey and Iran across the Arab world and deep into Central Africa...In early writings and conversations, Sharon outlined parts of his plan, including: (A) Takeover of Southern Lebanon up to Beirut. (B) Annexation of the West Bank (completed). (C) Driving the Arab people into Syria in order to topple the Syrian regime. (D) Overthrow of Jordan's King Hussein....As an American ambassador put it: 'The Zionist goal is not to establish a Jewish state but a new Jewish empire.'

And Israel's Menachem Begin has often said that his foreign policy is based on commandments Jaweh gave to the Jewish people according to the Old Testament. If taken seriously, that would give Israel title to Egypt, East Africa, the Sinai Peninsula, Jordan, most of Lebanon and huge areas of Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia....On September 22, Congress voted \$2,185 billion for Israel, including \$1.4 billion for military aid and \$550 million in free grants that never have to be repaid."

As this is written, Begin is stalling, delaying withdrawal from Lebanon until the President and American congressmen are preoccupied with the 1984 elections. Israel's right to exist cannot be questioned, but this is not the way to safe borders and peace; it is the road to enemies on every border, and the decade we are entering is explosive. It is no time for an American cabal to be playing with one-worldism, or West Germany with pacifism, or expansionist nations with matches.

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AMERICA: A BULLDOZER FOR SOVIET COLONIALISM

The seeds of a future world conflagration which may come in this decade began with the dismantling of Western nations and the dilution of their populations. America's throwing herself with missionary zeal into a crusade of premature decolonization brought the spread of this dry rot which destabilized mother nations and made enemies of their colonies, and it is possible that before the end of the 80s an America with her back to the wall will be forced to decide whether misguided idealism or a deliberate conspiracy was responsible for what we are about to face.

Oswald Spengler, in "Decline of the West," predicted that the great machine of social organization would crumble under the attack of rationalism and radicalism, and that institutions built up by the inarticulate wisdom of the centuries would go down before social revolution and war. Spengler, who refused to be used by Hitler, believed that the second secret of a great state is "tradition established by good blood, upholding political and cultural life by standards and tastes mortised in centuries, immune to crazes and fads, the winds and storms of the mob." In our sneering at patriotism we rejected tradition.

Demagogues and the starry-eyed preached to us about an American melting pot in which every conceivable race would merge to form a nation with similar values, and, by creating a world of homeless, floating and embittered refugees, we forced the theory on our allies after World War II. The melting pots produced only fifth columns and when the coming trial is over, perhaps a few will remember Spengler's prophetic words: "Only a missionary would apply the same forms of moral judgment to all mankind....Our passion for subjecting the whole world to our own morality is typical of the expensive egotism and restless discontent of western 'Faustian' man."

The story of how we brought the free world to the brink through Carter's disarming of America and his undermining of the modernization-minded Shah, who was its stabilizing force in the Middle East, is only the last chapter to date in the history of an America no longer immune to crazes and fads, but swayed by the winds and storms of manipulated mobs.

IN TEHERAN IN LATE NOVEMBER 1943, a dying Roosevelt took advantage of a meeting with Stalin, without Churchill's presence, to announce that he was going to end colonialism, beginning with Indochina. As it turned out, he was telling the greatest murderer of the century that he was going to do his work for him. Roosevelt was obsessed with his dream of a United Nations. It was a fool's dream of a utopian world in which colonies that had been given good government and prosperity, but which had not yet reached civilization, were expected to exercise good judgment until they should become colonies again as Soviet satellites. The results were tragic and the process brutal.

General "Wild Bill" Donovan, the boss of Roosevelt's Intelligence and action arm, was probably mentally sicker than Roosevelt long before he looked out of his 4 Sutton Place

window, in New York, and "saw Russian battalions marching over the 59th Street Bridge." ("Wild Bill Donovan - The Last Hero," by Anthony Cave Brown). On Donovan's orders, officers of his Office of Strategic Services (OSS) armed and trained an army for a veteran Vietnamese communist who conned them by drawing up a constitution modeled after our own, which he had no intention of using. Then when the inevitable happened, Donovan wailed that "the U.S. is a party to the conspiracy to lose Indochina." (Page 828 of the above mentioned book)

In September 1945 a young Alsatian hero of the Resistance named Lieutenant Francis Klotz was determined to liberate French women and children from the unlighted basement of an orphanage in Thakhek, Laos, where they were held under the same unbearable conditions as our own POWs were to know. Since March 9, 1945, the torturers described by Lieutenant-Commander John McCain had violated and abused the women who without hygiene or proper food had become walking skeletons. It was a purely humanitarian mission, but most of the French books recording the history of that era tell how Majors Reeves, Holland and Aaron Banks used the full weight of OSS authority and prestige to prevent the women and children from being liberated. The ex-CIA leftist, R. Harris Smith, saw the attempt to save women tortured by people from whom we later tried to liberate our own men as simply an act of colonialism, on page 318 of his book on OSS. Erwon Bergot, captured at Dien Bien Phu, tells the story in all its details in "*Les Heroes Oublies.*" General Henri Jacquin perpetuates it in "*La Secrete Guerre en Indochine*" and Jean Larteguy contributed to the immortality of Reeves, Banks and Holland and the lasting hatred of America they planted in the minds of many decent people. What happened was that Klotz, with the aid of British Captain Kemp, insisted on crossing the Mekong from their base in Thailand and liberating the families being held by the reds in Laos. All three of the Americans tried to prevent them and Reeves defended Viet atrocities on grounds that the women and children were only paying for "years of torture Indochinese had suffered under French colonialism," a state to which millions of Vietnamese in rotting boats and death camps have tried to return.

Klotz and Kemp had freed four families, in spite of Reeves' sullen protests, when they crossed the Mekong on September 27 with medicines for those who could not be brought back on that trip. At the time, they did not know why Reeves was in a worse humor than usual and had delayed their crossing twice in an attempt to block it, in spite of the fact that over twenty sick women and children were still in the hands of people from whom we later tried to rescue tortured prisoners. The moment the small boat arrived on the Laotian side of the river they understood Reeves' reluctance. He had let the Viets know that his presence should not hinder them from whatever they wanted to do. As the reds closed in, Captain Kemp sized up the situation and stepped in front of Klotz to save him. At the same time, he called on Reeves to protect him from the rear while they backed towards the pirogue.

Reeves replied, "I guess I am neutral in this," and stepped aside so a Viet could put two bullets in Klotz's back. What happened to the women and children whom the Resistance hero and the British officer rowed across the Mekong to save has never been known. Kemp carried the inert body of the lieutenant back to the boat and held his head on his knees as he died without taking his eyes off Reeves.

Years later General Morlanne visited the training camp of the Green Berets, at Fort Benning. Reeves, then a colonel, was startled for a moment as he recognized the man he was facing; then he stepped forward and offered his hand. General Morlanne refused it. These are stories not found in American books, but they, and stories of other actions during the war in Algeria, explain why de Gaulle removed French forces from American command in NATO in 1966, in order to retain their loyalty.

AMERICA'S CRAZE AND FAD OF THE POST-WAR ERA was elimination of the old colonial structures before a new framework had been formed to replace them. Both dynasties and countries have their own immutable law of evolution which holds that when a power is

ready to fall, a rising one strong enough to replace it is there and waiting. America led the crusade to destroy colonial law and order before an educated generation of dependent peoples was ready to take control. Moscow inherited the sealanes we put up for grabs and terrorists formed their own borderless empire.

ON NOVEMBER 1, 1954, ALGERIA WAS TO FOLLOW INDOCHINA. Africa became a field of political arson: In early 1957, George Meany, the great boss of American labor, whipped up what Spengler called "the storms of the mob" in volatile Ghana. Claiming that he was speaking for America's "fifteen million free workers" he told natives being delivered to tribal wars and tyranny: "I speak with equal consternation of Algeria, where patriots deprived of liberty are locked in a final, and, I am sure, victorious struggle for independence from the clutches of French colonialism; the most degrading expression of an outgrown and declining imperialism."

There were 110,000 Algerians in the French Army at the time, fighting an organized group which through terrorism was maintaining the fiction that the majority of the country wanted to be ruled by Algerians. Thirty thousand of these loyal Algerian soldiers were brought to France and saved. The rest were left to have their throats cut. Today every Algerian able to do so has moved to France, enlarging the unassimilative community sabotaging French industry and destabilizing the country. The story of how the no-winism war of which George Meany was so certain ended as it did is almost as sad as the sacrifice of women and children by Reeves and Banks on the shore of the Mekong.

AN INTELLIGENT ALGERIAN NAMED SI SALAH WAS MASTER OF WILAYA (MILITARY DISTRICT) IV, which extended from Oran to the Berger land of the Kabyles on the Tunisian border. The rich valleys of the Chélif and Mitidja were controlled by him, all the way to the Ouarsenis mountains in the south. What Si Salah wanted was good rule and the equal rights of Frenchmen, but the war was being fueled by a roving American labor "ambassador" named Irving Brown, who was passing forced contributions from unionized Americans through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels, to terrorist leaders of the "National Liberation Front" (FLN) for the purchase of arms to kill our NATO allies. Yet the French Army was winning the war on the ground. Morale was high and no son of a French minister ever deserted his unit, with his father's support, as Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall's son did in 1969. Si Salah wanted peace and on June 10, 1960, he flew to Paris accompanied by Commandant Mohammed and a guerrilla leader named Lakdar to meet de Gaulle in the Elysée Palace and promise that the other wilayas would follow him. All he asked was the same government and rights as the other provinces of France. Everything French soldiers were dying for was being offered de Gaulle on a platter, and the President, by a process of thinking peculiarly his own, turned it down. He saw a French Algeria, not as a land in which Algerians would be happy to live, but as an alien land of Arab Moslems who would automatically become French, and de Gaulle had a dread of what he thought of as the "bastardization" of France. By refusing the peace which Si Salah was risking his life to offer him, it was precisely that "bastardization" which he brought about.

As always, he was devious in his reply. His words held out hope, because he did not dare let the nation know he had refused peace with victory, but when he did not offer his hand to the three Algerians who bowed at the door of his office in the Elysée Palace they knew their fates were sealed. To prevent any other leader from embarrassing him by offering surrender, de Gaulle leaked word of Si Salah's secret trip to Paris and let native assassins take care of him. Thus, when France became war-weary enough to accept surrender, Algeria became independent and every Algerian not high enough to get in on what the European had built up dreamed only of getting on a boat for Marseille.

TODAY ISLAM IS THE SECOND RELIGION OF FRANCE AND THE ONLY ONE THAT IS GROWING. The story of the black colonies of Africa is essentially the same, save that government has been worse and tribal struggles more bloody. By the end of 1980 almost five million Africans, over half of them Algerians, had left their once-prosperous countries and were sowing the seeds of racial confrontation in France. On Christmas eve of 1980,

the communist mayor of Vitry, on the outskirts of Paris, led a mob with a bulldozer to destroy a housing project set up for 300 workers from Mali. Gas, water, electrical and heating installations were torn out in an orgy of racial hatred and intolerance organized to make the refugees go home. Algerian immigrants, when offered \$2,500 if they would go back from where they came, took the money, went to Algeria for a vacation and slipped back into France. Twenty years after communists and labor unions had blocked French streets in demonstrations for equality and against colonialism they were attacking the people they had "liberated." By that time the Viets, for whom Majors Reeves and Banks had helped murder Francis Klotz and a couple dozen women and children, had flooded France, Britain, America, Australia, and the free countries of Asia with refugees beyond saturation point. To one-worlders, an influx of black or brown refugees is a breach in the wall of nationhood. To Moscow it promises divisiveness, destabilization in industry and politics and a recruiting ground for treason.

FRANCE IS THE PERFECT EXAMPLE OF DESTABILIZATION BY OSMOSIS, but it must be remembered that the Moslem laborers undermining French economy on factory floors are enemies of the conservative governments of Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf as well. French sociologists, who may also have been conscious revolutionaries, decided that the way to spare Algerian workmen the feeling of being uprooted was to bring entire villages - headmen, muezzins and families - to France. Establishment of little Algerias and a counter-culture was the result. Sections of Marseille have been taken over by Shi'ite fanatics who follow an Ayatollah in Teheran. By the time two and a half million North African Moslems were installed in France and were being promised a vote it became apparent that half of the Arab-speaking population followed orders carried by inflammatory cassettes sent by the Libyan madman, Qaddafi, and the other half was listening to cassettes from the equally mad Khomeiny. Berber-speaking immigrants and the French-speaking younger generation from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia look to Moscow and the French Communist Party.

Eighteen thousand workmen are employed by the Renault plant at Flins, eight thousand of them Algerians. Forty-five percent of the workers in the Citroen plant at Aulnay are North Africans, speaking their own language and turning their labor union into a secret society, more a religious brotherhood than a workers' union. Groups bound by fanaticism and their own culture have taken over the shop floor and with it the automobile industry, which is one of the key industries of France. As workmen gather in separate groups to listen to cassette tapes from Libya, Teheran and the Moslem Brotherhood, which was responsible for the death of Sadat, the possibility of violence is ever-present.

THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD IS NOT TO BE UNDER-RATED in the crisis that is building up. Nasser first used it, then attempted to break it up. Sadat leaned on it until his position was secure and then was unable to get the monster back in the vase. A professor named Hassan el-Banna founded the Moslem Brotherhood, or F.M., for "*Freres Musulmans*," as it is commonly called, in Egypt around 1930. He told his followers to be anti-democrat as well as anti-communist and called for a return to "Islam on the march." "Allah is our God and the Prophet Mohammed is our leader," el-Banna proclaimed. "The Koran is our constitution and the Holy War our arm. Death in the service of Allah is our supreme desire." In a matter of months a million followers had rallied to the new leader. In Egypt his followers have assassinated two prime ministers and a President (Sadat). "Jerusalem and Andalusia are our lost provinces," is one of their slogans. In France they have taken over whole villages as irate Frenchmen have moved out.

One of their first moves after World War I was to erect the great mosque in Paris with Moslem Brotherhood funds. It has now been given to Algeria and turned into a seat of Islamic revolution in Europe. For the past six years, the Brotherhood has built a mosque a year in France. Hundreds of others have sprung up in garages, apartments and sheds in the Arab slums. All of them are full and equipped with loud-speakers blaring violent sermons in Arabic, condemning the corruption of the powerful and the evil influence of the West, in schools, factories and offices. This spewing forth of hatred is as much against conservative Saudi Arabia and her neighbors, considered too modern

by the Brotherhood, as it is against the existing society in France. When five Moslem agitators were recently dismissed from an automobile plant, the reply of the unionized Algerians was a prolonged strike and the destruction of forty completed cars.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN KHOMEINY'S FOLLOWERS AND QADDAFI'S IS A MATTER OF GOALS. Shi'ite followers of the Ayatollah want a world of Islamic Republics. Khomeiny is the symbol of their revolution and his regimented disciples, implanted in the all-powerful Confederation of General Workers (CGT), are proud that he brought America, the embodiment of Western power, to her knees by seizing her embassy and humiliating her nationals.

Mao called America a paper tiger; to the Shi'ites, Khomeiny proved that he was right. Algerians with their soaring crime rate are expressing the same attitude towards the French. Qaddafi's aim is a Libyan Empire comprising North Africa, Niger, the Sudan and selected islands of the Mediterranean. The Libyan embassy in Paris recently purchased a thousand maps of Corsica for use in the terrorist school Qaddafi is running in a country of three million people armed with three times as many tanks as France.

Present statistics show that the North African population in France will double every twenty years, producing a voting minority of seven million by the year 2000. French population growth hangs at around 1.9 per couple. As unemployment increases, tension between the two races is on the rise and any thought that a decade will bring about integration of the two societies is self-delusion. The French Government went to great expense to construct low-rent housing for Moslem workers, but, because of real estate values, housing projects were far from their places of employment. The Arab worker prefers to live in slums crowded with his own people, in houses built to their own taste, out of packing boxes and gasoline cans, and within walking distance of their factories.

When a young North African steals a car or commits a crime, he flees to the ghetto of his family and all over France the ghettos are proliferating in ratio with the crime rate.

The young Algerian has become arrogant, since he knows that the coalition socialist-communist government in power is afraid to alienate his community. As an example of this attitude, last June an Algerian named Haine Gharssa broke into a studio in which sixty-two-year-old Madame Jeanine Schon had invested her life's savings for her daughter. Gharssa changed the locks, installed himself in the studio with two women and ignored court orders to move out. The government refuses to act and Madame Schon is in a hospital being treated for a nervous breakdown.

Before independence there was not this problem because Algeria was a well governed country in which Algerians preferred to live. One of the saddest aspects of the Algerian colonization of France, at a time when national unity is about to be put to the test, is that the Algerian who remained loyal to France during the war in which America backed the terrorists is excluded from his own community with its labor union strength. Furthermore, since he refused to be disloyal to the officers to whom he had sworn allegiance, he has been treated as a criminal by French governments, if he escaped assassination.

Shortly after independence a Frenchman wrote to the Daily *FRANCE SOIR*, pleading that, since de Gaulle was pardoning the terrorists, the record should be wiped clean for those who opposed leaving loyal Algerians to have their throats cut, as well. Encouraged by the Frenchman's letter, a few days later an Algerian *harki* who had fought for France and refused to shoot his officers in the back wrote a letter that was touching in its simplicity, from his cell in Fresnes Prison. It gives me a twinge of guilty conscience as I read that letter today and regret that I did not send a food package to that man whose imprisonment should have been a reproach to every honorable Frenchman.

Politely and with the brevity of a little man with the old-time sense of honor, he began by giving his name and address: Bouziani, Ahmed. Prisoner No. 49356. Cell 248. 3rd Division, Fresnes Prison, Paris,

"I am a Moslem and have been arrested more than a year. I was for the French flag. I lived in the region of Bone and now I am incarcerated as a political prisoner. If I come to address myself to you by this present it is that I am absolutely alone, having no longer any family, and by this fact my imprisonment is still more painful. I would like to ask you if it is possible that you might bother about me, for I know no one in France and it would give me great pleasure to know that outside I am not abandoned."

I feel a regret that I cannot turn time back as I read this faded, yellow clipping. Even a word of praise would have done much for the simple but honest man issuing his plea from cell number 248. Such men never received National Students' Association scholarships funded by CIA nor a moment's consideration from George Meany and Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown, whose Algerian protégés now form Iranian, Russian and Libyan fifth columns in France.

RUSSIA IS CONDUCTING THE GREATEST CRASH MILITARY BUILD-UP THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN, as this is written. Castro and Indira Gandhi are standing before a meeting of 101 nations in New Delhi and, without batting an eye, calling themselves "unaligned." Holland has a hippy army, a neutralist population and a cancer in the form of Moluccans made homeless by premature decolonization and sacrificial offering to Sukarno. Italy cannot cope with its Mafia, much less Yuri Andropov's ambitions or networks of Bulgarians.

In the crisis which faces us, statesmen will surely ask how tightly-knit communities from former colonies came to form fifth columns in mother countries from which they were told that independence meant liberty. One of the organizations which should come up for scrutiny is the Atlantic Institute, whose January 1961 meeting in Paris, Lord Gladwyn, the British one-worlder, wrote that he was going to attend.

Someone is certain to ask how Henry Cabot Lodge could register his Atlantic Institute with the Paris Prefecture of Police as a cultural organization and then convoke the leading socialist one-worlders of Europe to hear Pierre Uri list "elimination of colonialism" as one of the Institute's objectives. It is interesting that Milton Katz, who gave Averell Harriman the nod of approval which cleared the way for Jimmy Carter's candidacy for the Presidency, crossed the ocean to attend the meeting of that "cultural organization."

If we lose, we cannot say that Oswald Spengler did not tell us that our social organization would crumble under rationalism and radicalism and go down before social revolution and war.

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