



CLUBS - FROM ROME'S TO MOSCOW'S

With this issue H. du B. Report begins its 28th year of existence. The explosion points of the world on which we might devote our 28th anniversary issue are countless. Muammar Qaddafi's offer to support and finance a black revolt in the United States merits a special number. That between March 15 and April 15, 1985, Qaddafi survived two assassination attempts and executed 75 Libyans on charges of conspiracy are matters for a full report. Even more important: All talks with Soviet Russia should start with: "Get out of Afghanistan. Let us have no wars of aggression while you talk to us about peaceful co-existence." Instead of this our April 1985 issue will attempt to answer a flood of requests for information on what is known as the CLUB OF ROME. Why so many readers have become concerned over the same subject, we do not know. We can only try to apply the answers.

THE CLUB OF ROME SHOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED THE CLUB OF TURIN. Its official founder, Dr. Aurelio Peccei, is an official in the multi-billion dollar Fiat empire controlled by Signor Giovanni Agnelli, of Turin. Dr. Peccie is also in the top level of the directorate of the Olivetti corporation, which does not stop with typewriters. Money for the founding of the Club of Rome in April 1968 came from the Agnellis, the Rockefellers of Italy, through the Agnelli Foundation, which is linked to the Italian Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Italian counterpart of America's Council on Foreign Relations. How many factories, corporations, newspapers and other enterprises are controlled by the Agnellis would be as hard to trace as the post-war empire of the Krupps. Suffice to say that over 400,000 workmen employed by the Agnellis make Turin the Detroit of Italy. They also go far towards making the Italian Communist Party the only self-supporting one in Europe. The New York publishing house of Bantam Books was owned by Agnelli until the Bertelsman Group, of West Germany, paid \$60 million for 51% control in September of 1977.

On November 5, 1976, Signor Giovanni Agnelli was in Moscow to negotiate the expansion of his multi-million dollar automobile plant in Togliattigrad. The Russians had been insisting on expansion ever since Vittorino Chiusano, head of the Fiat branch in France, closed a deal early in 1961 which led to the setting of a Fiat factory in Russia for the manufacture of trucks, automobiles, armored cars and the chassis for missile launchers. The latter were passed on to Hanoi, numerous "liberation movements" in the third world and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Agnelli was worried when he made his Moscow trip in November of 1976. He had predicted that 1977 was going to be a terrible year and he wanted to save what he could. Top men in the Kremlin had been tipped off by their agents in Italy that Agnelli had financial worries and their aim was to offer him a safety net if he would convert his Russian operation into armaments, including nuclear. Slowly they drew him in. Chiusano, his French manager, had already sunk \$100 million in the Togliatti plant, where over a third of the workers are women. In

1970 some 22,000 cars rolled off the assembly line in the new town named after Palermo Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party. When Agnelli and the Russians sat down at their November meeting in 1976, the Russians, knowing they were dealing from a position of strength, asked for a further investment which they knew was twice as much as Agnelli was in a position to risk. Their timing was as well-calculated as in all Soviet deals where ideological advantages are as important as the economic. When they saw that Agnelli was at the point of saying "no," they brought up the possibility of offering Qaddafi an opportunity to invest part of the hoard of Eurodollars he had accumulated through oil sales. It worked and Agnelli made a trip to Libya. He swallowed the Russian bait and Qaddafi ended up with 9.6% of Fiat at a cost of around \$500 million, paid on condition that the Fiat plant in Russia would also provide arms and nuclear aid. The Russians gave their approval on condition that Qaddafi provide facilities for a naval base in the Gulf of Sidra. It became a three-way deal and everyone was satisfied.

The above example of Agnelli's willingness to involve his Italian industrial and publishing empire with Qaddafi and the Russians will give the reader an idea of the murky world in which the Club of Rome was a natural follow-up of the Treaty of Rome. This latter was the treaty by which American and European world federalists were able to establish the European Economic Community, otherwise known as the Common Market.

IN FORMING THE CLUB OF ROME UNDER THE NOMINAL LEADERSHIP OF AURELIO PECCEI it must be remembered that Signor Peccei, a member of the self-elected Bilderberg group, was a front figure behind which Giovanni Agnelli and men representing everything that the CFR and the Rockefellers represent in America would do the directing. TIME, of August 14, 1972, described the Club of Rome as "an organization of distinguished industrialists, bankers and scientists from 25 countries." Between 80 and 100 members were accepted at the club's founding, approved to preserve the "elite" image. At the top was a seven-man executive committee assigned to carry out the Club's decisions for the introduction of a new world order under which all governments must change their ways, even to imposing population controls. The way in which this would be handled was brought out in early 1972 in a book, THE LIMITS OF GROWTH, based on a Massachusetts Institute of Technology study which was financed by Volkswagen.

As Professor William Irwin Thompson, formerly with MIT, put it, "The intriguing idea about the Club of Rome is its incredible sophistication as a prestige structure." A brand new world, divided into eight regions in which there would be no immigration restrictions, so that eventually ethnic and racial differences would disappear, would be run by men not elected to run it but by an elite qualified to do so. Among the early American supporters of the Club of Rome was the leftist Senator Claiborne Pell, and, aside from MIT and Case Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, the Club's main American associate was the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, at 2101 Continental Avenue, in Washington, D.C. The latter "handled United States participation in the International Council of Scientific Unions and its eleven constituent unions" and "maintained National committees for the purpose of implementing participation in international organizations." We see world federalism in the making.

A STUDY OF THE CLUB OF ROME first exposes the Common Market, which the Treaty of Rome founded, as a creeping group of nations constantly eroding the sovereignties and constitutions of its members. Then follows the Club of Rome as the group of men who regard themselves as the elite appointed to control the one-world government which the Treaty of Rome is meant to establish. Agnelli has admitted "European integration is our goal. Where politicians have failed, we industrialists hope to succeed." It was too early to state that global integration was their goal, so Mr. Agnelli used the term "European," but an alert observer will notice that politicians (who are elected) have failed in the eyes of the Club's members and it is time for industrialists to take over. He uses the word industrialists because he and his inner circle are industrialists, but bankers, scientists and professors are included. They are the servants and mind-shapers of the elite. The ground-work for the forming of the Club of Rome had been going on for years

before its launching. TIME, of May 5, 1958, quoted Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, one of the fathers of the A-bomb, as saying "I believe that only a world council of wise men can assure peace on a scientific basis." (One of the most objective accounts of President Eisenhower's dismissal of Oppenheimer "as a security risk and because of fundamental defects of character" is in Collier's Year Book of 1955)

Oppenheimer and his ilk took it for granted that they would be part of that council of wise men. Among the American initiates of the Club of Rome are the Rockefellers, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Pugwash members, and high on the list, Averell Harriman. An immense propaganda campaign is going on at the moment this is written to sell America and the West on the intelligence, experience and linguistic abilities of General Vernon Walters, the ex-CIA chief whom President Reagan has named American ambassador to the United Nations. Many on both sides of the ocean feel that the post should have gone to Ambassador Jean Girard for her integrity in exposing UNESCO and its director-general, though it cost her her own job. Others recall how a political spectrum ranging from American labor unions through CIA, State Department, U.S. Information Service, TV, newspapers and American Catholics was brought into play to install and keep installed a wrecker in South Vietnam. Their action destabilized America to the point that the Washington Post was able to bring about the world's first coup d'etat by press. The club that put this over was powerful enough to picture a colorless Ngo dinh Diem as "the man of charisma - the leader possessed of a mysterious rapport with his nation and thus, it seems, with destiny." Rot! What rapport, between a Buddhist nation and a partyless Catholic with only America behind him!

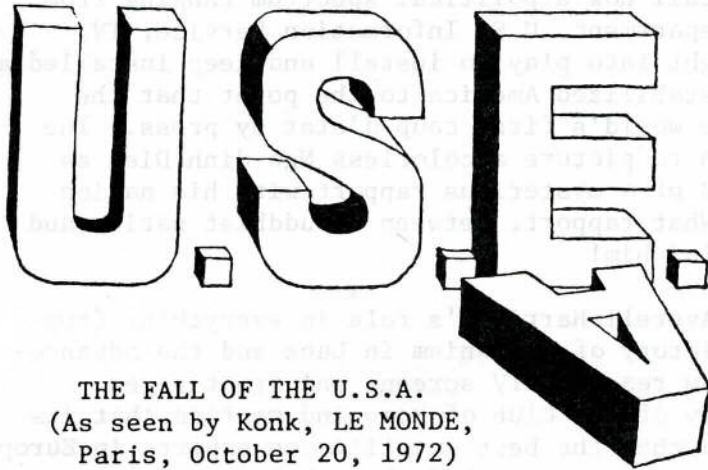
The "club" was also strong enough to keep Averell Harriman's role in everything from the founding of the Common Market to the victory of communism in Laos and the advancement of the ambassador who toppled Iran from reaching TV screens and front pages. Consequently, since we are telling the story of the Club of Rome and mention that its lines lead to Averell Harriman, we must add that the best intelligence experts in Europe, including the brilliant Pierre de Villemarest, have remarked that throughout his career and publicized rise, General Vernon Walters has been Averell Harriman's man. The Club of Rome's interest in what it calls a "fairer distribution of goods" and the coincidence of a Harriman henchman in the American ambassador's seat at UN bode ill for South Africa and the "haves." Equally, Brzezinski's book, "America's Role in the Technetronic Era" is Club of Rome thinking at its worst.

THE SECOND CLUB OF ROME REPORT ON THE WORLD CRISIS and how to deal with it was brought out in 1975 under the title "Mankind at the Turning Point." It was more "elite" stuff, produced by two professors with 42 collaborators at seven European and American centers of learning, drawing on the advice of 21 hand-picked consultants from Tokyo to Mexico City. Like the Club's first report, "The Limits of Growth," it was fright rhetoric, telling competitors of the great Agnelli IFI holding company which, aside from controlling Fiat, owns a soccer team, a number of publishing houses, a concrete company, a ski resort and a retail chain, that economic expansion would lead to sudden collapse of the world system. "Only a global revolution, the substitution of a new world economic order can save us." In the words of Mr. Peccei in Nice, France, on November 20, 1976, "The idea of a new international economic order demands cooperation between the countries of the western world, those of the socialist world, the third world and the fourth world. It is a matter of an historical compromise."

HERE THE ROLE OF THE CLUB OF ROME IS BROUGHT OUT FOR WHAT IT IS: Another front for selling the Common Market as the forerunner of one-worldism and an opening of the drive to introduce those who intend to be the new world's leaders. In the meantime an international trade agency, a world food authority, a world agency for mineral raw materials and an international agency for ocean management were added to the Club of Rome objectives at the meeting held in Rotterdam over the weekend of June 21, 1975. In each case the word agency denotes a body for control, one more suppression of freedom. One of the things that has made non-one-worlders refuse to recognize the fact that the world envisaged will be a socialist one is the seeming contradiction in the Agnellis, the

Rockefellers, the Harrimans and the great foundations having anything to do with Socialism. Mr. Agnelli finds no contradiction here for he sees himself as "an enlightened, non-denominational modern director, a progressive capitalist!" Also, confidence in his own intelligence and position precludes any thought that a regimented and directed left might push aside his mandateless elite.

THE REASON WHY NATIONS SHOULD ENTER THE COMMON MARKET WAS NEVER CONCEALED. They were told that only by joining the Common Market could they become powerful enough to defy the United States. LE MONDE, the Paris equivalent of the New York Times, in its issue of October 20, 1972, pictured the socialist super-state replacing the U.S. as the leader of the free world. A monster U.S.E. was shown in which E replaced a fallen A. Yet the occult powers using anti-Americanism as an argument for persuading nations to relinquish sovereignty and become provinces were working hand in hand with the American CFR and those planning to bring the U.S. into the same package. In May 1966, Mr. Robert Schaezel was made U.S. Ambassador to the Common Market which counterpart funds from the Marshall Plan had erected, with the aid of Averell Harriman and Robert Murphy. After six years of "education" in Brussels, Ambassador Schaezel was brought home and given a year's leave in which to write a book for the CFR advocating American entry into the Common Market. That, in sum, is the story. The Treaty of Rome created the nucleus around which the new one-world order would be formed; the Club of Rome is the jockeying-for-place arena of the



THE FALL OF THE U.S.A.
(As seen by Konk, LE MONDE,
Paris, October 20, 1972)

European group which plans to run it. Eventually the Rockefeller-Harriman club of America will challenge it and a Moscow club will inherit the debris. Senior American and Common Market officials met in Washington on October 21 and 22, 1976 to determine a plan of action but it came to nothing. Both groups decided they "could get a better deal after the Presidential election from a government headed by Mr. Jimmy Carter." (London DAILY TELEGRAPH, October 23, 1976)

TODAY PLANS ARE IN MOTION TO ISSUE COMMON MARKET POSTAGE STAMPS. Another vestige of sovereignty is nibbled away. In late 1985 travelers' checks will be issued in Ecus, the Common Market Currency. The Ecu is formed from a basket made up of the currencies of member nations and is valued at 6.9 French francs. But the basis is unsound, since the twelve member "provinces" - which is what they really are - have different rates of inflation. Since the U.S. and Japan are linked to the European twelve through the Trilateral Commission, a movement is afoot to bring the dollar and the yen into the Ecu, thus eliminating the dollar as the lynch-pin of the world currency system. When the one-world seed group was formed, the governments that went in were promised protection against any future gang-up by communists bearing the socialist tags. They were told that no law could be passed without a unanimous vote. Now pro-communist Greece is a member and the London weekly OBSERVER, which was bought by Mr. Robert Anderson of Aspen Institute and Atlantic Richfield Oil in November 1976, supports Greece's demands that the rule of unanimity be abolished. Majority rule is necessary, non-socialist members are told, because "the rule of unanimity reduces the community to the pace of its slowest member." This change of the rules is a step towards marxist supremacy by denying member nations the right of veto they had been promised on entry.

Professor Walter Hallstein, first President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, declared in an address at Harvard on May 23, 1961: "We are not in business to establish a discriminatory club to form a larger market to make us richer, or a

trading bloc to further our commercial interests" (which is what the duped member states had been told), "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." There are the answers to our readers' questions about the Club of Rome. For the moment a more dangerous cluster of centrally controlled clubs and fronts threatens an apathetic West.

THE ARMS AT MR. GORBACHEV'S DISPOSAL MERIT SOME THINKING. Let us take the non-conventional. Mr. Gorbachev is intelligent, ruthless, and, by policy, personable. Hypocritical would be a more proper term. He knows that oppressive actions such as the Budapest, Prague and Afghanistan adventures weaken the foreign communist parties which are Moscow's fifth columns. Strikes, such as the Scargill attempt to ruin Britain through coal mine strikes in the winter, pay off because a native serves as a front. Because of their common language, a prime Soviet aim has been to separate England and America, consequently, Americans, and particularly Roosevelt, were encouraged to foment revolts in colonies of their allies. During the Vietnam war between 30 and 40 front organizations operated in Britain against the United States. In her campaign to prevent deployment of Cruise missiles and Pershing IIs in Europe, Russia found that the perfect way to gain her objectives is to go over the heads of governments and make people of the West support Soviet policy unwittingly by convincing them they are supporting something else. The mother company for this campaign is the Helsinki-based WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. There is no more emotive word than peace for lulling one's opponents.

THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL disguised its role as a Soviet front by establishing its base in Vienna when it was founded in 1948. America and the western allies thought the war was over but Moscow was already preparing her unilateral disarmament campaign designed for export. When the Austrians expelled the World Peace Council and its staff the organization moved to Helsinki, but one of its most important subsidiaries, the International Institute for Peace, still uses the Vienna base. A Soviet subsidy of around \$100 million, swollen by contributions from other sources around the world, continues the unending political war which Russia conducts without the shock of armies. It is a war in which traitors see themselves as idealists and Russian diplomacy becomes aggressive because it is backed by armies. Disinformation repeated until it becomes accepted, infiltration of the West's intelligence services and public offices, acts of terrorism which leave the public with the feeling that their government is unable to protect them even on their streets and in their homes, all this is part of Moscow's arsenal of political warfare. No contradiction is seen between this and the maintaining of the World Peace Council in Helsinki which controls a network of 13 major subsidiary organizations, each controlling countless smaller ones which in turn branch off into regional and local groups until all relationship to the head of the hydra in Helsinki is lost in the maze of labor cells and professional and church bodies serving as fronts.

IN RUSSIA THREE THEMES ARE CONSTANTLY DRIVEN HOME. Every age and level of society is imbued with the justness of the class struggle, the war against capitalism and the necessity of unending warfare against imperialism. The official stand of the USSR is that imperialism is represented by the states of the Atlantic Alliance and its spearhead is American militarism. American reaction is a "peace park" in North Dakota which assures the Russians that a state is signalling its willingness to surrender.

BY LATEST COUNT THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL was found to be maintaining affiliates in 140 countries. Like all Soviet fronts, the WPC is controlled by the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party. Head of the party's International Department is Mr. Boris Ponomarev who claims credit for President Carter's rejection of the neutron bomb. The executive secretary of the World Peace Council is a Britisher named Frank Swift, formerly of England's Inland Revenue Staff Federation, but there are 1,600 representatives of national groups and affiliates on the Council. Like the directors of the "Peace Garden," in North Dakota, theirs is a full-time job opposing neutron bombs, Cruise missiles, Pershing IIs (but not SS-20s). They are now in the first phase of their campaign against America's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The World Peace Council link in England is the British Peace Assembly which controls more than 130 unions, trade councils, political and women's organizations, peace groups, and the 1.4 million strong Transport Union. France's most powerful controller of peace movements is the Confederation of General Workers (OGT) which is gradually being taken over by North Africans, to whom President Mitterrand would give the vote. A dangerous front which is gaining force in Germany is "Generals for Peace and Disarmament," organized in West Berlin by General Gerhard Kade, a German member of the WCP and also the Vienna Institute for Peace. One of General Kade's star supporters is the Italian General, Nono Pasti, formerly a top officer in NATO's Southern Command, who announced at a press conference in the Hague, in November 1981, "The most convinced opponent of war is the Soviet Union and the same cannot be said of the United States where the idea of war is linked with profits." Major-General Gerd Bastian, formerly commander of West Germany's 12th Division, expressed the same views at an April meeting in Groningen, Holland, co-sponsored by the Washington-based Center for Defense Information, which is directed by Rear Admiral Gene R. Larocque. Generals Pasti and Bastian were permitted to address congressional meetings on Capitol Hill in 1981 which enabled them to make contact with the "Institute for Policy Studies," which was founded by Markus Raskin and Richard J. Barnett in 1963 as an affiliate organization to the extreme left Peace Research Institute.

THE PURPOSE OF THE INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES is to conduct selective research in support of unilateral disarmament of the United States, the break up of U. S. Intelligence Services and the dismantling of the capitalistic system. This has led to a tie-in with the International Peace Academy, which was founded in New York in 1969 with, strange as it may seem to some, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as one of the founders. The guest of honor at the International Peace Academy meeting in Menton, France, in January 1978, was Mr. Sean MacBride, the head of Amnesty International and a holder of the Nobel Peace Prize. The names of Mr. Vance and Mr. Leslie Gelb, formerly head of the State Department's political-military bureau, also appear in files on the "Independent International Commission for Disarmament and Security" which Olof Palme helped set up in Vienna in September 1980. Future historians should point out that any organization founded by Olof Palme and linking disarmament with security is an insult to intelligence. They should give Leslie Gelb immortality as the head of State Department's political-military bureau who returned from a visit to Moscow in the summer of 1979 and explained that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was due to Russia's fear of encirclement. The above picture of internal subversion flourishing through permissiveness, and external sapping never ceasing because the enemy has the drive and the will to sap, may be compared to a world whose candle is burning at either end. While one set of clubs destroys love of country from the top, another undermines our community of countries from below.

"OUR YOUNG MUST BE TAUGHT TO HATE" went the headline in the July 1982 issue of the "Communist Youth League Journal," above an article by Mr. A. I. Gavrikov, of the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. "We have no right," he wrote, "to leave out of the moral makeup of our children an active, irreconcilable acute hatred of our class enemies." So why do we bother with negotiations which only dupe our own people and afford the enemy time? International Peace Academies and one-sided Peace Gardens in the West are not the answer. They are only softening devices for the West's children.

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TRUTHS ON THE MID-EAST POWDER KEG



It is time the West be told that fighting is not going to end in Lebanon except on Syrian terms and behind Syria is the West's enemy, Soviet Russia. Before World War I the Balkans were considered the world's powder keg - today it is the Middle East. To tell the world how and why this became so is tantamount to political, financial and, if one goes far enough, perhaps personal suicide. Yet, here are the seeds of World War III.

IN THE EYE OF THE STORM THAT HAS RAGED since the U.S. partitioned Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state in 1947 lies Lebanon where Maronite Christians and Sunni Moslems were more interested in making money than fomenting revolution. Left to themselves, according to Middle East authority John Bullock, of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, they would have reached an accommodation. Through an unwritten agreement drawn up in 1943, Lebanon had a Maronite

Christian for a President, a Sunni Moslem for a Vice President, a Shia Moslem as speaker of the House and an Orthodox Christian as deputy speaker. The 99-member House was divided on a similar basis. Lebanon was the crossroads of the Arab and Christian world and Beirut its market place. A 52-mile border separated Lebanon from the new state of Israel and attacks against Israel were inevitable. Hoping to turn southern Lebanon into a Christian buffer state, Israel supported the Christians during the 1975-76 civil war. It was a mistake, Israel's leaders thought that with the help of the Christians they could become the dominant power in the area. It was a hopeless dream from the start. Despite the 1943 agreement giving the presidency to the Maronites, Lebanon was an Arab Moslem nation with a Christian minority, most of whom considered themselves non-Arab, and for the Christians, Israeli friendship was a poisoned gift.

GENERAL HASSAN ARFA, son of a princely family of Iran's old dynasty and chief of staff of the Iranian Army before becoming ambassador to Turkey, had an English wife. He was sympathetic to the Israelis and at a time when the Shah was sowing the seeds of trouble with Iran's fanatic Shi'ites by protecting Israel, General Arfa told Israel's leaders that they could not live on American aid and handouts from foreign Jews forever. They must develop their light industry but to do that they must have a market and to have a market they must prove to the Arab world that they wanted peace more than they wanted land. The general's advice went unheeded and in July 1980 the entire city of Jerusalem, a city holy to Jews, Moslems and Christians, was annexed as Israel's capital. In 1984 Presidential candidate Walter Mondale further estranged the Arabs and made Americans the targets of terrorists by promising that, if elected, he would move the American embassy to Jerusalem.

A GREATER MISTAKE CAME ON JUNE 7, 1981. Israel was already a nuclear power, but without warning and in defiance of world opinion she bombed the nuclear reactors Iraq had installed near Baghdad. The London SUNDAY TIMES of June 14, 1981, in a quarter-page story on world indignation and the political clout of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), in Washington, told how in 48 hours Mrs. Sara Ehrman, from the fourth floor of a white marble bank building near the Capitol, turned American opinion around. The SUNDAY TIMES quoted Mrs. Ehrman as saying: "When I first heard the Israelis had bombed the place, my reaction, quite honestly, was 'oh (a foul-mouthed obscenity)!' But then we all got our people out and got on the phones and now - well, I just heard the papers down in Albuquerque have praised what Mr. Begin did." One of the first persons called was Senator Gary Hart, of Colorado. Throughout Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning the opinion of the American public and Congress was one of shock. Mrs. Ehrman admitted "on the face of it, the Israeli raid was going to be pretty darned hard to justify." At dawn on Tuesday a 5-paragraph AIPAC memorandum was delivered to every member of the senate and congress stating that Israel had struck at Iraq's nuclear weapon capacity (a reactor) because Iraq's President Hussein was about to bomb Israel.

There were no grounds for such a statement but by the end of the end of the day, according to the London SUNDAY TIMES report, "speeches were running three to one in favor of Israel and Mrs. Ehrman reckoned she was earning her \$41,000 salary." It was a victory that may prove fatal.

IRAQ WAS KNOCKED OUT BUT SYRIAN INFLUENCE SOARED. Syria's President Hafez-el-Assad had irrefutable proof that only a security pact with Soviet Russia could insure an Arab nation against an Israeli "Pearl Harbor-type" attack, so the security pact was made and there will be no surprise attacks on Syria's nuclear reactors. In this climate President Jimmy Carter committed the American taxpayer to waste an extra \$2 billion in 1979 on an Israeli-Egyptian peace plan which other Arab nations regarded as an exercise in cynicism. Never did the American President understand that he was fatally weakening the Christians with the Moslem majority in Lebanon by permitting Israel to extract too high a price and then reaffirming the same sort of security pact with Israel that Syria has with the Russians. From then on two tiny states had the world's great powers by the tail.

BEHIND HIS OTHER MOVES, SYRIA'S PRESIDENT ASSAD has a dream of restoring the "greater Syria" which once dominated the Middle East. For the moment he has two smaller objectives: A strategic balance with Israel. He knows that the coalition partners in the Israeli knesset are bound by a contract which precludes the surrender of any part of the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, much less the internationalization of Jerusalem, so acquisition by force must be Assad's aim. Secondly, he wants to prove that any American-sponsored peace move can only mean another Arab capitulation. It was easy for Assad to play on the plight of the 1.3 million Palestinians living under Israeli military rule and those who were homeless. The terrorist powder barrel in Lebanon was only waiting for a match.

For Russia it was ideal. A classic war is expensive. Guerrilla warfare is cheaper. But terrorism is cheapest of all. Terrorism is guerrilla warfare in cities instead of in mountains and forests. By being conducted against crowds it leaves no man or woman with a feeling of security. Thus nations are destabilized by a small force from within, for which invisible backers may disclaim responsibility, and the threat of armies coming in for the kill is ever-present. Moral influence is a euphemism for power possessed but not actually used. By permitting America's power to decline, the Carter Administration destroyed America's moral influence in the world.

IN JUNE 1982, DEFENSE MINISTER SHIMON PERES LED ISRAEL INTO ANOTHER BIG MISTAKE. He decided to invade apparently defenseless Lebanon and get rid of the Palestinians once and for all. In the process he destroyed the delicate balance between Christians and Moslems, and it is never going to return. Over 40,000 people have died in the ten years

of Lebanon's civil war, most of them in Beirut. Lebanon was regarded as the Switzerland of the Middle East but it was always a patchwork quilt of fiefdoms with Beirut as a neutral ground on which racial and religious groups with nothing in common but commerce could meet. Israel hoped for victory by leading the minorities to kill each other. Given their relative populations, Israel's loss of 650 soldiers in the invasion of Lebanon was as devastating as America's losses in the war in Vietnam, which Professor Arnold Kaufman worked as hard to make America lose, with his "national teach-ins," run from the University of Michigan, as he would have to make Israel win.

It is true that for more than ten years the Palestinian forces of Yassar Arafat constituted a state within a state in southern Lebanon, spreading panic with their rocket attacks on Israel's northern settlements. But for over a year the Palestinians had observed a cease-fire and it was their previous conduct that served as a pretext for the June 1982 invasion. The Israeli plan was ingenious. Each time the Palestinians made a counter attack, the Israelis bombed the Shi'ites, turning the Shi'ites against the Palestinians as the cause of all their troubles. Druze fighters under the command of their hereditary leader, Walid Jumblatt, the man of the Chouf mountains, joined the Shias and the rule of Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel went no further than his palace wall at Baabda. Behind the Shias and the Druze was Syria, the standard bearer of Arab nationalism and behind Syria is massive Russia.

PRESIDENT HAFEZ EL-ASSAD - HAFAZ THE LION - has a sense of personal destiny. He feels that the French tore pieces out of Syria to form their artificial nation of Lebanon and British colonialists did the same in Jordan. To Assad, Israel should be part of Syria, and if the Israelis will not withdraw from a few acres of Red Sea Coast at Tabah, they will never leave Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza strip in return for the right to exist. Syria is Russia's pawn in the Middle East and in Assad Moscow has a power for regional trouble-making which every western error has increased. Assad is not a well man. After his recent heart attack, he could disappear from the scene at any time, but his brother, Rifat, is also a member of the Alawite Moslem minority, Vice-President of Syria and chief of the country's security forces. The aim of the two brothers is to build up Syrian military and economic strength, while at the same time maintaining themselves in power.

What would happen if the Sunni majority were to rise up with the Shia fanatics whom Jimmy Carter, Milton Katz, Cyrus Vance, Averell Harriman and Zbigniew Brzezinski turned loose on the world when they undermined the Shah is awful to consider. For this reason five secret services operate in Syria. They brought joy to the heart of Hafez el-Assad in mid-December 1984 when he learned that Israel was moving towards betrayal of her Christian allies in the withdrawal talks being held at the UN headquarters just outside Lebanon, in the village of Naqoura. Another meeting was arranged for January 7, 1985 and fears spread among the Christians as it was learned that Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Perez favored complete withdrawal, all the way back to the Israeli border. The invasion and the loss of lives had been in vain. No one doubted that full Israeli withdrawal would lead to another bloodbath, such as that of the Palestinians in Sabra and Chatila in September, 1982, or the massacre of Christians by the Druze in the Chouf war of 1983. Hafez el-Assad, as he watched events unfold, reasoned, quite sensibly, "as long as the Israelis have decided to pull out, why bother to negotiate?" All he had to do was wait.

THE ONLY PIECE OF LEBANON NOT UNDER SYRIAN OR ISRAELI CONTROL in early 1985 was the Christian enclave whose leaders had signed the death warrants of their people by believing that Israel would protect them forever. On March 12, 1985, the Christians revolted against the Lebanese Government of Amin Gemayal for not taking a stronger stand against the Syrians, as though there was anything he could do. On April 16, 1985, Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druze, who control Lebanon from the Mediterranean to the Bekaa Valley and from East Beirut to the Awali river in the south, went to Damascus for talks with the Syrian President and the massacre that shocked the world

was in the works. Walid Jumblatt allied himself with Nabih Berri, whose Shi'ites hold Lebanon from the southern border of the Druze fief to Israel's buffer zone in the south and west, and these two leaders are determined to wipe out Christian influence in Lebanon and destroy Yasser Arafat's hopes that he and his followers will ever come back. This brings us to the plight of the Palestinians.

DESPITE THE UNPLEASANT APPEARANCE OF YASSER ARAFAT, the Palestinians who had been driven (or frightened) from their homes in what is now Israel enjoyed a vast well of sympathy among the West's silent (or muzzled) majority, until Leila Khaled and her gang hijacked four western aircraft in 1970 and blew them up on a desert airport in Jordan. Arafat was careful to be in Peking when the hijacking occurred, but from that moment sympathy for all Palestinians and their so-called "Black September" movement plummeted. The Palestinians themselves should have shot Leila Khaled for what her hijacking and her arrogance did for their cause. Since then Palestinian fortunes have fluctuated, from Yasser Arafat's moment of triumph at the United Nations to the defeat and deportation of his El Fatah army from Beirut in 1982. Arafat still has an immense warchest and many followers. From a new headquarters in Cyprus he plans a comeback, and the main Shia unit in Lebanon, the well-armed and trained 6th Brigade, is sensitive to charges that they are helping Israel by disarming and murdering the remaining Palestinians in Chatila and Bouj al-Barajneh. They explain their actions by swearing that they will never let Palestinians take control of Lebanese territory again, as they did between 1980 and 1982. The truth is, Hafez el-Assad, and behind him the Russians, believe that Arafat is too soft to be the sole representative of the Palestinians and a new Palestinian Army has been formed in Damascus. It is not the Palestinians per se that the Druze under Walid Jumblatt and the Shias of Nabih Berri are destroying, it is the old army of Yasser Arafat, so that a new army obedient to Syria and acceptable to Russia might take the field.

Yitzak Rabin, the former Prime Minister, has learned nothing. He is willing to give the Palestinians a nation, but at someone else's expense. He would give them Jordan, which, by burdening King Hussein with trouble-makers or depriving him of his kingdom, would only compound the causes of trouble already too numerous to overcome. To tell who stands where in the shifting sands of Middle East politics is by now a study in intrigue. When it was reported that Arafat's old fighters who had been driven out in 1982 were drifting back to the elaborate network of underground tunnels and storehouses of hidden arms beneath the three camps of Sabra, Chatila and Bourj al-Barajneh, the Syrians who intend to tolerate no other power in the Arab Levant than their own, sent the hardened Shia Amal fighters in to clear them out.

The idea was to separate pro-Arafat fighters from the Palestinians being trained by the Syrians and the Russians. The trouble was, when the massacre started the two factions joined forces and the Shi'ites, who were used to fighting hit-and-run battles in open territory, found themselves fighting equally experienced Palestinians who dodge in and out of cunningly concealed entrances to their rabbit warren of tunnels. The stench of decaying bodies became almost overpowering and the families in the tunnels were soon running out of food and water, but only on a few occasions was the Red Cross allowed to pass Shia lines. Photographers and journalists are told they will be killed if they come back. Under pressure from King Hussein, Yasser Arafat has agreed to Israel's right to exist but the Israelis will not talk to him and while the killing goes on in the three camps under seige, the man who will replace Arafat is looming ever larger on the horizon. He is Ahmad Jibril, the man who brought Israel to liberate 1025 prisoners, some of them notorious killers such as the Japanese, Kozo Okamoto, who left 25 dead and 80 wounded on the floor of Lod Airport on May 30, 1972. All of these were turned loose in return for three Israeli soldiers.

AHMED JIBRIL LEADS WHAT IS CALLED THE FPLP-CG, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Commandement Général. The recent disproportionate exchange of prisoners, in spite of Israel's vows never to give in to blackmail, has made Jibril a new power to

reckon with and something must be said of his past. Jibril is an outright communist and was an engineer in the Syrian Army until he was ousted in 1959 for his political views. Those were the days of Nasser's United Arab Republic and men like Jibril were considered dangerous. Now his day has come and he has his own Palestinian Army base near Moscow. Supply and transit centers have been set up in most of the countries of the Warsaw Pact. Training of his men is handled in Russia by the KGB and GRU and Jibril himself has passed through several military and ideological training centers in the Soviet Union. If we are to be realistic, Jibril must be regarded as both a Syrian and Russian front. Jibril and el-Assad are chips on Russia's shoulder which Israel will touch at the risk of a major war. Syria is Moscow's pawn in a dangerous game between East and West, a military base for Soviet action in that part of the world, and any statement made by Hafez el-Assad is a statement from the Kremlin. In this tense state of affairs America is bound by a treaty with Israel and the policy of planting Jewish settlers, many of them religious zealots, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continues. The result is a collision course and Israelis who wish for peace are not encouraged by what they see at home.

WHILE SYRIA WANTS A WEAK AND DIVIDED LEBANON, dependent for protection on a Syria which in turn is dependent on Soviet Russia, Arab power is increasing and Israel's is on the decline. Israel's defense minister can mobilize 170,000 soldiers and some 370,000 reservists in a matter of days. He has some 8,000 armored vehicles and 3,650 tanks. His 460 fighter planes and 188 helicopters are manned by pilots as good as any in the world, but Syria has 500,000 men under arms. Moscow has supplied them with Mig 23s and 25s, Sam-5 missiles and SS-21s. They are backed by 3,600 tanks, 600 fighter planes and 2,300 pieces of artillery.

The years of fighting for survival, and particularly the unwise invasion of Lebanon followed by a withdrawal which doomed their friends, have left many Israelis wondering where it is all going to lead. Arab presence within the country is growing with 4,000 Arabs now enrolled in Israeli schools, twice the number that have graduated from Israeli universities in twenty years. At the same time, six times as many Jews left Israel in 1984 than in 1983, 17,000 to be exact. In the past five years 80,000 Israelis have left the country, mainly because of lack of employment for the young. Inflation is another source of discouragement. Currently it is running at 100%. The cost of a suit of clothes went up 40% in March and a motorist reflected that a gallon of gasoline cost him as much in April 1985 as he had paid for the second-hand car eight years ago. If not open defeatism, it is a spirit of doubt that weighs heavily on many Israelis today behind the 12 mile buffer zone on which so many hopes were placed.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON WAS SCHEDULED TO END ON JUNE 6, 1985, and though in Tel Aviv the man in the street does not know what is going on, he has the feeling that impending events are in the air. As the London TIMES of June 8, 1985, put it: "Information about the lack of realistic pull-out is beginning to trickle into the Israeli press. Defense officials are quoted as saying the main reason why the pull-back had not taken place as promised is because Israel's proxy militia, the mainly Christian 'South Lebanese Army,' had suddenly and unexpectedly begun to disintegrate. As part of the attempt to disguise the full extent of its cross-border involvement, the Israeli army had begun refueling its scores of vehicles still in Lebanon from giant tankers hastily re-sprayed in the distinctive grey used by the South Lebanese Army.... This is one of the main reasons why no figures are available about how many Israelis are staying in Lebanon. By June 7 none of the 10 joint Israeli-South Lebanese Army fortified positions inside the zone patrolled by the UN had been dismantled. Some Israeli officers appear to be embarrassed by the obvious fiction of the final withdrawal, which was originally scheduled to be carried out on June 6."

THE DECISION NOT TO ABIDE BY THE ORIGINAL WITHDRAWAL PROMISE IS UNDERSTANDABLE. All of the signs that give pause to experienced military leaders are in the air. There has been no attempt to disguise the fact that Libya's Muammar el-Qaddafi is pouring arms

and munitions into a port being hastily constructed by the Iranian-supported Shia Army which hopes to carve out a state for itself within a dismembered Lebanon. On May 11, 1985, Yasser Arafat, wearing his usual olive-green fatigues and with a pistol on his hip, met with Teng Hsia-ping in the Great Hall of the People, in Peking, and was told by China's leader that China's position would never change. He was only confirming the promise of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang that NORINCO, the state-run arms sales outlet in Peking, would continue to supply arms as gifts to the old Arafat-run PLO in its struggle with the Syrian and Moscow-backed army of Ahmad Jibril. "The Jewish State and the Reagan Administration," Peking's Prime Minister declared, "were the main obstacles to peace in the Middle East." An Arafat-Jibril fight to the finish is in the works.

ON THE GROUND, INDICATIONS OF AN APPROACHING SHOWDOWN ARE EVEN MORE CLEAR. With every passing day, Russia is making it more evident that important events are in the offing and when the storm breaks she wants to appear to have clean hands. Advanced aircraft and latest model missiles are continuing to arrive on airlifts from Moscow to Damascus but an estimated 3,000 men from the 7,500-strong army of Russian advisers to Syria have been flown home. These are men from the special brigade sent to train the Syrian Army in the use of SAM-5 surface-to-air missiles. Having trained a special Syrian force on how to bring down planes over a wide area of the Eastern Mediterranean, their job is completed. Syria's 50,000 special troops and Air Force personnel can now operate on their own. Syria's strong man, Hafez el-Assad, agreed that the Russian profile should be lowered in step with Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, as part of the setting of the stage. Parallel with the departure of Soviet military advisers from Syria, the flow of Russian trained Syrians into Lebanon started. All are military men, and in plain clothes. Only a State Department and a CIA courting a world crisis as ardently as FDR hoped for a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor can close their eyes to the fact that all the factors are here by which any one of a dozen small forces can draw the world's great powers into a confrontation. Pending the explosion all parties concerned appear to be acting as though a world war is what they want. On January 22, 1973, Abu Ayad, the Palestinian leader, addressed a meeting of the Fatah guerrilla army in Cairo and ordered more secret and underground operations. It was a call for terrorism and could only destroy western sympathy for his cause. But any sympathy it created for the Israelis was in turn blown sky-high when Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, told world Jewry from Jerusalem on February 4, 1975: "Your duty is to Israel in time of peril....Jews living in Western countries are facing the real test of their solidarity with Israel and must be ready for open conflict with their home governments over the Middle East crisis."

Soviet Russia could not have asked for a more potentially destabilizing speech in America than Dr. Goldmann's statement of where allegiance should lie if Israel's interests and America's were to clash and millions of Americans who wanted to win a war in Vietnam were to be called upon to support a religious cause made alien by Dr. Goldmann's declaration. Seven years later, when Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent forces into Lebanon, he told a representative of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH on July 15, 1982 - "The Military operation is a divinely ordained war." Those who screamed, like CBS' David Schoenbrun, about the Vietnam war being unjust were silent but there were indications that Washington was urging prudence. Maier Ester reported in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of July 16, 1982: "Mr. Begin is fortifying his cabinet to resist American pressure for Israeli concessions to the West Bank Palestinians." In the same issue, Mr. Robin Gedye wrote that Dr. Issam Sartawi, of the PLO National Council and a close adviser to Yasser Arafat, had informed the British Foreign Office that the PLO was ready to concede Israel's right to exist on a reciprocal basis with the PLO. It was a peace offer but Begin and the hawks around him refused to yield an inch. Now the matter is out of their hands and it is with Russia using Syria as a front and Syria using the Shia Moslems whom the Carter Administration turned into a world power that the West will ultimately have to deal.

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GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE SKY

The hijacking of TWA flight 847 shortly after its departure from Athens on Friday, June 14, shocked the world, which was what the Ayatollah Khomeiny wanted. On Sunday, June 9, he sent his former bodyguard, Mohsen Rafighdoust, the handler of Iran's dirty work, Minister of the Padsaran and brother-in-law of Rafsanjani the President of the Parliament, to Beirut to direct the operation down to its most minute detail. Seizing hostages in small numbers did not satisfy the senile old man. When Shi'ite leaders met in Teheran for their war council on May 19, 20 and 21, he made it clear. He wanted massive actions, well planned and carried out in a manner that will give the West no respite until it is reeling under succeeding blows. It was a declaration of war. The main enemy is America and beyond America the Christian world and non-Shi'ite Islam. "We will bring America to her knees," boasted the Ayatollah Montazeri, the official successor to Khomeiny. "We must humiliate Americans wherever we find them. Either they will refrain from striking back and we will have won, or they will do something and we will be officially at war."

Mr. Maurice Siegel, the editor of VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE, the Paris weekly, asked bluntly in his issue of June 20, 1985: "Hasn't the moment come to admit that war is staring us in the face and that that war is aimed at us?...The Imam Khomeiny aims to hit the 'Great Satan,' which is to say, the United States and her allies, naturally Israel, but also the 'Little Satan,' France. Do not try to look in the other direction. This war is being waged....Certainly, action is difficult. It is easier to be virtuous and call for negotiations, and to threaten without ever striking. But it is unbearable to accept assassinations, kidnappings, murderous attacks and constant acts of piracy. To do so is to surrender in advance. And if this is our choice, let our leaders say so. In which case we will be abandoning the Christians of Lebanon and we will never be able to remember without blushing that they were our brothers and sisters in a once peaceful land."

SINCE WE ARE AT WAR, AS THE FRENCH EDITOR HAD THE COURAGE TO SAY, let us also be honest and admit how we arrived there and where it is leading us. When America became the protector and financial supporter of Israel, she took on the Arab world. But Arabs were weak and no one needed their oil. There is an old Persian saying: "To us the Arabs were nothing but mendicants and merchants; Allah willed we were to know them as warriors." Miss Uli Derickson, the courageous TWA hostess who refused to point out Jewish passengers to the fanatic young hijackers, exclaimed after her liberation: "It is unbelievable, the point to which those youngsters hate us, the extent to which they hate America and everything that is American. To them America is responsible for everything that is wrong in the world." In reality, the brainwashed adolescents were guilty of ingratitude, which among the Medes and the Persians was the most heinous of crimes. Had the Carter Administration not destroyed the only power capable of holding Iran's fanatic Shi'ites in check, those determined to humiliate and provoke Americans wherever they find them would not have a power base from which to spread Shi'ite revolution and destabilize non-Shi'ite

Islam as well as the non-communist West. The madmen were given power and a nation by a naive do-gooder from Plains, Georgia, whom a comparatively small group of men in Washington brought into the Presidency by feeding bits of paper into a computer to find out what their man should say, and refrain from saying, in order to have the votes of labor unions, have-nots and all the ethnic and minority groups in America which put together would form a majority. The story of how Averell Harriman, Milton Katz, Cyrus Vance and David Rockefeller's protégé, Zbigniew Brzezinski, used computers to direct the mood of the American people and turn it into votes is told in the April, 1979, issue of H du B. REPORT, "The Making of a President."

WHETHER THE ACTIONS WHICH CREATED THE HATRED THAT MISS DERICKSON DEPLORED were deliberate or unavoidable under our type of democracy is by now a moot question. The harm has been done and all Americans are facing the day of reckoning. To the hundreds of thousands of fanatic Shi'ites calling for vengeance and a holy war, the young American they crushed with rifle butts then shot and threw on a tarmac was personally responsible for the two and a half billion dollar minimum annual gift America gives Israel, the colonizing of the Left Bank, and the bombing of Iraq. Under our form of government legislators are elected by a secret ballot. But their votes on laws and policies are not secret. Therefore any organized minority in control of television chains and the press can eliminate anyone, from President downward, who votes against its interests. Highly principled members of the legislative face this and few are wealthy enough, or foolish enough, to commit political suicide, knowing that they will be replaced by someone worse. In such a climate, our President is walking in a minefield. Leader of the most powerful nation on earth, he knows that technology is no match for cruelty and cunning. Hijacking and the holding of citizens to humiliate moral nations is guerrilla warfare in airplanes and a decadent West would repudiate any leader who attempts to defeat the enemy on his own terms. Once we have admitted this, we must look frankly at the forces aligned against us.

In our November-December Report of 1981, the ELEVENTH HOUR, we wrote: "The world is already at war. The days of Pearl Harbors are over. The act of formally going to war involves risks which a nation that has perfected subversion - and is the only one pledged to impose its ideology on the world - is not going to take. Moscow knows that Pearl Harbors bring Hiroshimas and democracies do not think in terms of terrorism. The new form of war is through terrorism within nations for which the aggressor can deny responsibility." Again, in our Report of October 1983, THE NEW KIND OF WARFARE, we wrote: "Russia's new form of warfare calls for terrorists destabilizing all nations from within, pacifists destroying the West's will to fight, and brush-wars too numerous to extinguish."

HAVING ESTABLISHED WHAT WE ARE FACING, let us study the factors dictating the enemy's decisions as well as ours. There are three terrorism-sponsoring nations: Iran, Libya and Syria. Inciting, arming and promising to come to their assistance if they are attacked is Soviet Russia. Had blanket approval of our yearly appropriations to Israel, her colonizing of the West Bank and her bombing of Iraq been put to a secret plebiscite, almost two hundred million Americans would have voted no. But this is all past. The best brains of the anti-terrorist forces of the world are now pondering how to cope with the hijackings of aircraft and blackmail through hostages. To date they see only two alternatives: Take military action and sacrifice the hostages, or yield through "negotiations" and lose more lives in the future.

IN EARLY JANUARY THE INTELLIGENCE CHIEFS OF IRAN, LIBYA AND SYRIA held a secret meeting in Teheran to discuss coordination of actions in support of terrorists under Shiekh Hussein Fadlallah, who directed the attacks on the American and French barracks in Beirut. The most active man at the Teheran meeting was Libya's Muammar al-Qaddafi who repeated his September 2, 1984, speech celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of his seizure of power. "From Iran to Afghanistan," he proclaimed, "to the revolutionaries of Nicaragua, Cuba, Namibia and Grenada. From Palestine to South Africa and Northern

Ireland, we must work together, with the Grace of Allah, to form a world front against imperialism (read: America). We await the day when the courageous forces of the Polisario, united with the armies of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia will march beside us to Palestine and Jerusalem." An order for false passports was placed with the Greek ring operating in Cyprus and Sheikh Fadlallah gave a report on the high quality of the agents he had planted in London in November 1984. Here the decision for stepped-up action was taken and a date was set for another meeting in Libya, in early April with a Syrian delegation attending. Qaddafi presided over the meeting in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, and promised the Shi'ites all-out aid in forming a command structure for a revolutionary war. Syria's Hafez al-Assad was convinced that Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon was part of an Israeli-American plan to drive Syria from Lebanon and create a Christian state under an Israeli-American condominium.

Qaddafi and Fadlallah requested that Syria assure free passage for agitators and terrorists over the roads which she controlled. Syria would also provide protection for the terrorist militia entrenched in the Bakaa Valley with their anti-tank and Grad missiles. Iran's role would be religious agitation, inciting the fanatics whom the Hezbollah - the Partisans of God - would provide. All was set for the meeting of May 19, 20 and 21 where Hussein Mussawi, commander of the Shia militia in the Bakaa, Subdi Tfaili, leader of the Hezbollah, and Abdullah Mussawi, commander of the Lebanese kamikazes, were present and obviously under Syrian orders. It would be easier to believe Mr. Nabin Berri's statement that he is only an honest intermediary had he not been at that meeting with Karim Chamseddin, the right-hand man of Sheikh Fadlallah. It was here that the flawless operation was put on the planning boards. It could not possibly go wrong.

THE ONLY TIME WHEN THE HOSTAGES COULD HAVE BEEN LIBERATED was on the plane's first touchdown in Algiers. Here the two lone youngsters could not have gotten away with what they did without Algerian complicity, a fact which should be brought home to the New York Times, labor delegate Irving Brown and others who worked for Algerian victory. When the Boeing first arrived over Beirut the control tower was still in the hands of a government controller. He refused it permission to land, but while he was speaking he could hear the sound of firing. The Shia militia was seizing control from Sunnite forces and units of the regular army. In a matter of minutes the hijacking became a Shi'ite coup d'Etat. The first step in the creation of a Shi'ite-controlled "Islamic Republic" was realized when the Shi'ite 6th Brigade of the national army seized runway 21 and threw in with the hijackers. Intelligence services recalled that the Ayatollahs in Iran had announced in mid-May that surprising things were going to happen at the end of Ramadan, the Moslem holy month. Between then and June 9, when the Ayatollah sent his personal emissary and minister of the Pasdaran (Guardians of the Revolution) to Beirut, the most meticulous mobilization the three terrorist states have ever mounted against the West was pushed ahead.

Ramadan ended on Thursday, the 13th of June and the hijacking came the following day. Under the pretext that they expected an Israeli attack from the sea, the terrorists darkened the airport and under cover of the blackout ten or twelve more terrorists armed with machine guns, grenades and knives boarded the plane. Passengers suspected of being Jewish, because of their names, were taken to an unknown destination by members of the Hezbollah and the plane took off before the Israelis or an American Delta force could hit the airport. There is evidence that the terrorists were constantly informed of American and Israeli plans. Another disturbing angle of the hijacking is the fact that a week before seizure of the plane - which is to say the first week in June - between 300 and 350 young fanatics, some Iranian but others from Shia groups in other Arab states, were divided into twelve commando teams and sent from Teheran with orders to do nothing until given the command. All were formed in the numerous training centers around Teheran and fanaticized to the point of elation with the thought that they were on suicide missions with the objective of carrying out one order before being killed. Two of these teams have been uncovered in London and the news suppressed. This brings up the question of how many are in position in America.

THE DETROIT AREA HOLDS MORE SHI'ITE MOSLEMS THAN IS GENERALLY KNOWN. Here Nabih Berri, who is America's negotiator with the terrorists, owns filling stations. His ex-American wife and two of their six children live in Dearborn. Berri is legally a resident of the United States and can enter the country when he wishes. When Qaddafi assassinated the Shi'ite religious chief, Moussa Sadr, the 46-year-old Berri, who studied law in Beirut and Paris, was catapulted into his place as head of the Shia organization, Amal, which had been organized to fight for rights the Shi'ites should have had because of their numbers. To satisfy the Shi'ites, he was made Minister of Justice in the Amin Gemayel government, but there is no justice and there is no government in Lebanon today. Berri is distrusted by the fanatics who regard him as too Americanized. If Israel and the United States fail to meet his demands, he may be arrested tomorrow. When the Carter Administration destroyed the government which held Iran's fanatics in check and sent General Robert Huyser to order Iran's generals not to try to save their Shah, no end of individuals and organizations in America worked to support the men who are now terrorizing the world and have declared war in its new form on America. The Moslem Brotherhood wing of the Ayatollah's movement enjoyed the support of Bertrand Russell, who brought America to "trial" during the war to save Vietnam. The Institute for Policy Studies, Georgetown University, and M.I.T.'s evil genius, Noam Chomsky, all backed the murderers in Teheran.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Professor Thomas Ricks, who directed the pro-Khomeiny U.S. Committee on Iran from his safe command post in Georgetown University, supported them. One of the questions we must ask ourselves as we look back on the vicious mobs such men sent demonstrating in the streets and terrifying the dying Shah's elderly mother and sister, the Princess Hamdam, is: "What were the faces hiding beneath hoods in those demonstrations? Why did the police not look to see if they were American followers of Jane Fonda, foreign agitators, or the terrorists America will be dealing with tomorrow? They should have been unmasked and photographed."

THE MOSLEM ORGANIZATION, JAMIAT AL ISLAM, IN CALIFORNIA, was not even investigated after the assassination of Bobby Kennedy, though it was known that Sirhan Sirhan had been sent to Syria for terrorist training and that the organization's American leader Ahmad Kamal (Born Cimarron Hathaway, in Denver, Colorado), had worked in Madrid to incite Arab countries and Lebanon against the West. Though men recruited and trained by Kamal's San Francisco-based organization provide a fifth column for the newly declared war on America, Kamal will never be questioned. He was CIA's man in Algeria when CIA and State Department, along with our labor unions, TV and press, were supporting the Algerians against the French, and there are too many things he could tell. All this brings us back to point one.

COULD ANYTHING HAVE BEEN DONE? The best authorities on the Middle East are convinced that when Israel released 1,150 prisoners in return for three captured Israeli soldiers, the hijacking of June 14 was inevitable. Had the 733 Shi'ites in military prison number 6 at Atlit, in Israel, been released at once for the hostages seized aboard the Boeing, specialists believe the Hezbollah would not have had time to become drunk with the sense of power and the pleasure of prolonging the humiliation of America which press and TV fawning have given them. A quick compliance might have secured the release of the hostages before both Nabih Berri's Amal and the hardliners holding the nine or more supposed Jewish hostages could realize their power and raise the ante. It was soon too late. And even if those held by Amal were released in return for Israel's handing over the Shi'ites, the Hezbollah hot-heads are not likely to willingly surrender the card which gives them importance, power and world publicity - the nine passengers with Jewish names.

Here the blame must fall on Israel. The leaders in Tel Aviv washed their hands of the whole thing and said it was America's problem. Viewed calmly, they were calling for American humiliation as strongly as the terrorists when they said America must request the liberation of the 733 Shi'ites in Atlit in return for the hostages seized aboard

flight 847. By delaying a surrender that was going to have to be made, they must assume responsibility for the nine passengers who have slipped completely from Amal control. It was a shabby way to treat the President of whom they requested twelve billion dollars as an outright gift this year and will probably receive at least half that sum. As the confrontation - for confrontation it was - dragged on, the world asked what was going to happen next. A word from Teheran or the Syrians could have freed the hostages at once.

FEELING THAT OPEN CONFLICT WAS IMMINENT, Libya's Qaddafi began flying Soviet-provided heavy transports to Iran loaded with war matériel, particularly Scud missiles. Soon afterwards, ships flying the Cuban flag arrived in Syrian ports loaded with tanks and heavy arms. Back in Libya, East German mechanics worked overtime to repair tanks and aircraft rusting in the desert. On the diplomatic front, Libyan and Syrian envoys rushed to Moscow to request new equipment and spare parts. For an Iranian offensive against Iraq? Or a move to make Jordan the next battlefield? Anything is possible.

THE AMERICAN MEDIA, ANTI-REAGAN ALMOST TO THE LAST PRINTING PRESS AND TV MICRO, began sneering at the President and denouncing his patience as a sign of the helplessness he condemned in President Carter. Marvin Kalb of CBS led the pack. When the embassy hostages were seized, Shi'ite power was not yet established. America still had partisans, free and willing to risk their lives. His Excellency Houchang Nahavandi, former Minister of the Shah, head of the secretariate of the Empress and assumed Prime Minister of the Provisional Government in Exile, has shown us the map prepared for the attempted liberation of the embassy hostages, which failed because its planners broke the first rule of such operations. They failed to send three times as many helicopters as were needed for a reasonable margin of success. Our Iranian partisans were ready and in control of the short distance from where the helicopters were to land and the place where the hostages were waiting to be delivered, and by sending insufficient craft for the operation, the Carter clique left our allies to be raked in and executed.

Having bungled the operation, the only solution left to the man who had pulled the rug out from under the Shah was to send Ham Jordan to Panama and try to bring everlasting dishonor on America by handing the West's friend over to his enemies to be paraded in Teheran, tortured and eventually killed. We strongly urge that you read the September 1980 H du B Report for an honest account of how the Empress frustrated the dishonorable deal which the self-righteous Carter was about to accept.

President Reagan has not even a dishonorable radius of action within which to operate. British Intelligence, still the most effective in the Middle East, soon pinpointed the houses where all but the nine hostages assumed to be Jews were kept. The latter were believed to be in a terrorist camp in Baalbek, and no commando operation was possible that would not result in all of the hostages being killed. This left only patience and an attempt at negotiations between civilized intermediaries and madmen, with Shi'ites raising the ante the longer Israel undermined President Reagan by maintaining that the whole thing was a strictly American affair. After the problem is resolved, as eventually it must be, even with the hostages killed, the war that has been declared against us will escalate. India's Sikhs have shown that though hijackers may be prevented from getting arms aboard planes, it is fairly simple to get cargo and checked luggage aboard which will destroy the plane in flight. Gradually the guerrilla war being waged against us in cities and in the air will become more sophisticated and it is our prediction that Muammar al-Qaddafi will take the lead in introducing warfare against the West at sea, always with the threat that a retaliatory attack on Libya will be an attack on Soviet Russia and the other radical Arab states.

WE NOW KNOW THAT THE MINES WHICH DESTROYED SHIPPING IN THE PERSIAN GULF were placed there by submarines which Moscow had sold Qaddafi and by a container ship, the GHAT, registering 2,412 tons and placed under a crew from the Libyan Navy for Red Sea and Persian Gulf operations during July and August 1984. On returning to Tripoli the

regular crew took over and the 19-man navy team which had handled the operation was given Qaddafi's highest decoration. Qaddafi rode high and specialists from the best navies in the world were sent to find out who had planted the mines and who had provided them. It was an English destroyer which first detected a suspicious appearing mass in the Red Sea and sent Terrence Settle, the top mine expert of the British Admiralty, to direct a lifting operation. Settle perceived at once that he was working on a new type of mine, both unknown and unpredictable. Above all, it must not be detonated. It had to be dismantled, studied and its source established. Non-magnetic instruments were flown from England with a special chamber in which the mine could be isolated from the slightest sound or vibration. After days and nights of work England's specialists were able to verify their early suspicion that they were dealing with no conventional arm. Moscow had produced a mine which would explode on contact or by vibration of the water around it or even by a change in the pressure of water against it. The sound of a motor would touch it off. Other characteristics of their new "find" the British will not disclose. Probing backward, British services learned that when a pilot from America's ace Black Jack Squadron 41 shot down an attacking Libyan plane in the Bay of Sidra, in August 1981, Qaddafi was certain the Americans were going to make a landing. He sent a hysterical plea to the Russians and Moscow gave him their most technologically advanced mines for use against American subs. The Americans did not invade Libya but Qaddafi kept the mines, and, without consulting the Russians, had his inexperienced men roll them off submarines and the merchant ship, the GHAT, in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. They did not even know how to arm the triggering device which would have prevented the British from bringing up and studying Russia's latest mine. The Qaddafi has nuclear arms we already know. We also know that he has bought Russian submarines and fast missile boats. In 1979 Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia sold him a number of extremely rapid and maneuverable mini-submarines which could operate under Palestinian colors. Though Russia is training Libyan crews aboard classic type F submarines (2,000 tons), we predict that Qaddafi will hire Americans to man his subs, just as he was able to employ CIA men like Frank Terpil, Edwin Wilson and the former director of CIA's Far East Division, Ted Shackley, when he wanted instructors in "dirty tricks" and a man able to obtain a ground-to-air Red Eye missile capable of bringing down a Boeing 747 he had in mind. It would surprise no one that Americans willing to take on such jobs are so easily found. How many times during the war in Vietnam did our leading newspapers and wide circulation news magazines use the term "super-patriots" in referring to those who love their country? Has Qaddafi not already promised Jesse Jackson and Louis Farrakhan arms and support for a black war within America?

THE CRISIS OF THE HI-JACKING JOB OF JUNE 14 will have been settled one way or the other before this report reaches our subscribers, but the fact remains: War has been declared against America, in cities, aboard airplanes and at sea. Qaddafi's offer to finance a black war in America was not idle talk and Civil Liberties Union lawyers crying "racism" should not be able to paralyze America's internal defenses.

AND THE MURDER OF U.S. NAVY MAN, BOB STETHEM, should not be written off in an agreement promising no reprisals. If every terrorist training camp is not hit, Ayatollah Montazeri will have been proven right when he said: "Either they will refrain from striking back and we will have won, or they will do something and we will be officially at war," which is where we have been for a year though we did not face it. In January 1984 the Ayatollah Rafsanjani, President of Iran's Parliament, told the world: "The West will soon be submerged by an ocean of fire and blood. We will destroy American warships cruising before Beirut."

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HOW GORBACHEV GOT WHAT HE WANTED

At ten minutes after ten, by Athens local time, on Friday, June 14, 1985, two young Shi'ite Moslems who have already been identified under two names, Ali and Hassan Ezz e-Din, and Ali Yunes and Ahmed Kharbeira, hijacked TWA flight 847 shortly after its takeoff for Rome. How these youngsters terrorized the 153 passengers on the plane and murdered U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem, before throwing his body on the Beirut tarmac, should remind us of what Savak had to deal with. One of them had been the trusted bodyguard of Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite organization, AMAL (Hope), founded in 1974 to fight for the recognition of Shi'ite rights in Lebanon, the other had been a trusted security guard at the Beirut airport. Together they set in motion a chain of events destined to change history.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SIMPLIFY MID-EAST POLITICS AND REASONING, but let us try to follow the labyrinth that led up to the morning of June 14. The real chief of Shi'ite terrorism is Sheikh Hussein Mohammed Fadlallah, in Teheran. His goal is a Shi'ite Moslem Republic in Lebanon and Shi'ite leaders in power in all the states of Islam. Fadlallah's political boss is Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, President of the Iranian Parliament. Supporting and protecting Rafsanjani is his brother-in-law, Mohsen Rafighdoust, commander of the Pasdaran (protectors of the revolution.) Bear in mind that these men would never have been anything but loud-mouthed talkers if Americans ranging from an ignorant do-gooder in the White House down to leftist professors, human rights fanatic Patricia Derian and Henry Precht in his State Department office had not decided to topple Iran's Emperor because his police were keeping the world's worst fanatics in check. One might ask: What could one possibly do to Hussein Mohammed Fadlallah and those who have succeeded the Shah that would constitute a crime against human dignity?

There are approximately 1,200,000 Shi'ites in Lebanon. These are divided into two groups, the terrorist Hezbollah faction controlled and financed directly from Teheran, and the Amal group under the westernized Nabih Berri, who has a wife and two daughters in Dearborn, Michigan. Berri owns property there, including a number of filling stations and, according to Beirut reports, a supermarket. He has a green card permitting his entry into the United States, and before the Mid-East turmoil is over he is almost certain to have to use it - if he has time. Berri, living under heavy guard in his fortified bunker on the Mazraa cliff in Beirut, takes his orders from Syria's president Hafez el-Assad. Only by his Shi'ite religion is he attached to the murderers in Teheran who consider him a renegade and will let him live as long as they can use him. The Palestinians hold him responsible for the recent massacre in Sabra, Chatila and Bourj el-Barajneh, which was ordered by Iranian Ambassador Moukhtashmi, to prevent Yasser Arafat's followers from ever again becoming the masters of Beirut. The Druze, under Walid Jumblatt, want to kill him for not lining up with them, and the Sunni Mourabitoum organization, which Qaddafi finances, has a price on his head. His fellow Shi'ites consider him too pro-American and the Syrians will turn against him when he ceases to have any grip on Amal. He is Minister of Justice in the Amin Gemayel government, but

there is no government.

IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF AMERICA TO STRENGTHEN BERRI'S HAND, and if possible, to see that nothing happens to him. If he were to be assassinated tomorrow, every Shi'ite in the world would think America was behind it. There are 36,000 Shi'ite Moslems in the Dearborn, Michigan area, subject to the influence of a local imam named Djavid Shirri, who in turn is enflamed by speeches and promises from the Reverend Jesse Jackson. A wave of sabotage in the automobile industry, or unemployment, could touch off a racial crisis that would shake America.

Not let us move back to Teheran. In early June the President of Parliament, Rafsanjani, made a trip to Libya where he signed a treaty with Qaddafi calling for all-out Libyan support for Islamic organizations fighting for the creation of Islamic Republics. Libya promised military and financial backing in a Holy War against Israel, the U.S., or for the retaking of Jerusalem.

FROM LIBYA THE IRANIAN DELEGATION WENT TO DAMASCUS for talks with President Hafez el-Assad. Do not try to apply reason to Middle-East politics. Assad supports Iraq in the war against Iran, but Lebanon and the Iranian training camps in Baalbek are another matter. Sabah Noun, the Syrian suicide-attack specialist, and Issam Kansouk, a Syrian security officer, usually work with the Iranians, Muhamad Nurani, the Ayatollah's chargé d'affaires in Beirut and the Hojatoleslam Mahdi Karoubi, guardian of Teheran's Foundation of Martyrs, when a big coup is in the works. They are believed to have had a hand in this one because two days before the hijacking, Kansout got out of Beirut. Immediately afterwards, a truce was declared and the attacks on the Palestinians still holding out in Bourg el-Barajneh were called off.

Come June 14. As soon as the seatbelt lights were turned off on flight 847 out of Athens, the Ezz e-Din brothers, also known as Ahmed Kharbeira and Ali Yunes, got up and went towards the toilets where airport workers in Athens had placed their guns. (The lesson: Beware when two dark-complexioned passengers get up simultaneously and head for airplane toilets.) The hijackers demanded that Israel liberate the 700 Shi'ites they took with them when they withdrew from Lebanon. The 16 days of martyrdom had started. Hafez el-Assad got Berri on the telephone and blasted him for having failed to wipe out the Palestinians and for letting the Hezbollahis take over an action that might get him into trouble. The scenes of the next few days were a disgrace to American TV. CBS, with 50 men in Beirut, tried to outdo ABC, NBC and CNN in handing out money and trampling on pastry-laden tables to earn the name of U.S. terror-vision around the world. The terrorists were given priceless publicity and TV men pressed money into thier palms for accepting it. Statements made by Americans with guns at their heads were shown on TV screens as information. The Algerians had two chances to act when the plane landed there twice. Instead they showed a lack of gratitude for the millions of dollars CIA agents and America's labor union ambassadors, Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone, gave them when they were fighting our NATO ally. They did nothing and twice let the plane fly back to Beirut.

Israel should have acceded to the hijacker's demands and handed over the 700 Shi'ites at once, before the terrorists could realize what a wonderful opportunity for publicity they had and raise the ante. Instead, top leaders in Tel Aviv helped the fanatics humiliate President Reagan by insisting that he ask them to liberate their prisoners. By the night of June 16 it was too late for a quick solution. The tired pilot was forced to fly back to Beirut for the third time and during the night the Shi'ites divided up their hostages, Nabih Berri's Amal group hid thirty-two of them in their quarter of Beirut and the Hezbollah band taking two navy men and the five passengers with what they thought were Jewish names to Baalbek where they could be murdered before any liberating force could find them.

ARMAND HAMMER ARRIVED IN MOSCOW on June 17 while the world was assuming that the Hezbollah fanatics had no intention of handing over their seven hostages, even if Israel

released the 700 Shi'ites they had carried out of Lebanon. Hammer told Gorbachev not to count on meeting President Reagan, if he went to New York for the U.N. session in September. The Americans, Hammer told Gorbachev, did not consider the meeting urgent. They wanted more time to size up the man they were dealing with.

TWO DAYS LATER, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, ISRAEL'S DEFENSE MINISTER, YTZAK RABIN, gave Gorbachev and Hafez el-Assad a gift beyond their wildest expectations. In an early morning broadcast he declared: "When I was prime minister and actually minister of defense, I never tried to dodge my responsibilities when dealing with terrorists. Now, Mr. Americans, don't ask Israel to do your work for you. Quit playing around with us and tell us clearly what you want us to do." (Translation from the French broadcast). It was not a smart speech from a man expecting \$7.1 billion from American taxpayers in 1985-86. In a matter of hours, Hafez el-Assad was on his way to Moscow in response to summons from Gorbachev.

GORBACHEV KNEW THE IMPORTANCE OF EVERY DETAIL at a time when he was trying to set up a meeting with President Reagan, and the entire Soviet disinformation machine was in high gear to create the image of a respectable party boss, in no way connected with the Syrians and the terrorists they were sheltering. The moment the text of Rabin's broadcast was put in front of him Gorbachev knew how the hijacking could be put to his advantage. "Be ready to move," he told Assad, "but don't let anything happen to those Americans. There is one dead already and that is going to cause trouble. You are responsible for the remaining 39, but do not move until I tell you to. Timing is important. Let the tension increase, and before control of events is taken out of our hands, we will move." This was the essence of their conversation.

FROM THE MOMENT OF GORBACHEV'S ORDERS TO ASSAD the story of the 39 American hostages reads like a Hollywood script. On Saturday, June 29, America's ambassador to Syria went to the rendezvous place where he was told the Red Cross convoy would be arriving. For four hours Ambassador Eagleton waited, with no sign of the hostages and no word as to why they were delayed. A French newspaperman called it "another day of dupes." Whether Ambassador Eagleton had been brought there as another humiliation for America or at the last minute something had gone wrong was anybody's guess. All Eagleton knew was that the drive from Beirut should have taken four hours and he had already been waiting long enough for the convoy to get there. What no one knew was that while the ambassador and the press were waiting a scene was taking place in Baalbek which the idiots who had spent millions of dollars filming drivel would have given anything to preserve for history. When Nabih Berri told the wild men obeying only orders from Teheran to hand over their seven hostages, they refused. They regarded Baalbek, one of the most ancient and impressive temples in the world, as their uncontested fief. Seven terrorist training camps surround it and they had no intentions of giving up the hostages Teheran had told them to hold until further orders.

Suddenly a massive column of twenty some trucks and half-tracks led by a Cadillac and two Buicks loaded with Syrian officers descended on the Hezbollah stronghold. Seven helicopter gunships were wheeling overhead as troops took up positions and officers from the three black cars went straight to the cave where the seven Americans were hidden. The astonished Shi'ites had not gotten over their initial surprise when they noticed that the officers facing them were not in uniforms of the Syrian Army; they were men from the Special Security Forces of Rifaat el-Assad, the President's brother. Rifaat and his praetorian guard are reputed for their cruelty. To give them due credit, the men they deal with regard mercy as a weakness, and neither Rifaat nor his army give their enemies worse treatment than is considered normal in their dog-eat-dog world. Gone are the days of tradition and honor when a prisoner could cry "e-hedeenah" and throw himself on the mercy of an Arab leader who would treat him as a guest. Further, Rifaat himself was exiled to Switzerland and France for most of 1984 and from the time the hijack crisis started he knew he was facing a situation that could make or break him. His eyes had been everywhere from the moment the hostages were taken. To the

Shi'ites facing Rifaat's colonels, the Security Forces are remembered for the methodic way they wiped out the Syrian village of Hama in 1982, killing fifty thousand troublesome members of the Moslem Brotherhood. The colonel in command was smiling and spoke in a calm voice when he told the Shi'ite leader he had come for his seven guests. The Hezbollah Shi'ite tried to play for time. He asked to be permitted to contact Sheikh Fadlalla, in Beirut, or his number two, Sheikh Ali Amin. The smile disappeared from the colonel's face and he said "I want them now and if I do not get them we will destroy every one of your installations in Lebanon. Not a one of you will come out of here alive. It is up to you to obey our laws and not for us to obey yours."

Turning to an officer beside him, he said "I don't want a hair of those Americans touched. Go in and get them. I want them safe and unharmed and I hold you responsible." When one of Rifaat's men speaks, whoever is facing him knows he is not fooling. Brushing past the open-mouthed Shi'ites the security men took over.

WHAT MADE THE LIBERATION OF THE MEN BELIEVED TO BE DOOMED so spectacular was that Rifaat, his brother's official successor, handled it himself. Hafez told him: "I have made a deal with Washington and I promised to hand over thirty-nine hostages. I cannot lose face by delivering thirty-two." That is the real reason why U.S. ambassador to Syria had to sweat it out for four stifling hours. Nabih Berri saved his own face by saying the delay was caused by threatening statements President Reagan had made in Washington.

As soon as the hand-over became known everyone tried to claim credit for it. Rafsanjani, the President of the Iranian Parliament, could do nothing but put a good face on it and tell the Americans he had ordered the Hezbollahi to hand over their prisoners. In sum, everyone who could have called a halt to the whole business and arrested the hijackers before the body of Robert Stethem was thrown on the tarmac in Beirut hurried to disassociate himself from the whole business. Nabih Berri was helpless from the start. American TV, as an institution worthy of any esteem, and the Shi'ite fanatics were the big losers. The winner was Mikail Gorbachev who is slated to meet President Reagan on November 19. Between now and then the American media will be pushing the Gorbachev cult image in the United States and nothing will be said about the East German, Cuban and Bulgarian troops being flown into Afghanistan.

A MONTH AGO IT WAS UNTHINKABLE, BUT DO NOT BE SURPRISED if we are about to see the beginning of a new era of cooperation between America and Syria. The acid test will be what Hafez el-Assad decides to do about the murderers of Robert Stethem. This does not mean that Fadlallah and the fanatics in Teheran are going to repudiate the Ayatollah Montazeri who declared war on America at the meeting of the Teheran War Council of May 19, 20 and 21 with the threat to bring America to her knees. The words: "We must humiliate Americans wherever we find them. Either they will refrain from striking back and we will have won, or they will do something and we will be officially at war," still stand, but Rifaat el-Assad has broken Teheran's power in Lebanon. Iran will remain America's implacable enemy and it is more than ever necessary that Washington makes a reappraisal of her relations with Syria.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HAFEZ EL-ASSAD AND MOSCOW was never a comfortable one. The 1967 war with Israel gave the Russians an opportunity to present themselves as Syria's only friend. By 1973 Soviet advisers were becoming pushy in Syria and Hafez el-Assad tried to limit their power. A period followed in which Assad tried to move away from the Soviets, although they were still the only power giving him military support. He risked an open split in 1975-76 when he intervened in Lebanon against the Palestinians. Moscow knew he would have no choice but to come back, as indeed he did when he saw that no American politician would risk putting pressure on Israel. Moscow punished him by tightening her hold and wringing a treaty of friendship and cooperation out of him in October 1980.

ASSAD HAS NO DELUSIONS ABOUT HIS WEAK POSITION. He is a member of the Alaouite Moslem sect which comprises 10% of Syria's population. Against him is a Sunnite population

of 55%, Kurds make up 10% of his people, 5% are Druze and the other 20% are of faiths without political or conspiratorial power. Assad does not reject the idea of Israel's existence and he will go as far as a treaty but his terms are withdrawal to the pre-1967 frontiers and self-determination for the Palestinians on the Left Bank and in the Gaza Strip. For bankrupt Israel, such a treaty, with America guaranteeing her borders but not her conquests, should be ideal. Assad would like to end the pointless conflict with Israel because his eyes are on Lebanon. If he can annex Lebanon into a greater Syria, the mixed population of Lebanese Alaouites, Druzes, Maronite Christians, Orthodox Greeks, Catholic Greeks and others would enable him to control both the troublesome Shi'ites and his native Sunnites. America may as well face it: There will never be peace in the Middle East until the pre-1967 borders are restored, and only by letting Assad divide Lebanon into Syrian-controlled cantons can he be put in a position where he will regard Moscow as a threat. In the meantime, sands are running through the hourglasses.

IN LATE 1983 ASSAD WAS SICK, and the power struggle that will come eventually seemed at hand. In late February, 1984, Assad's brother, Rifaat, commander of the powerful Defense and Security Brigades, jumped the gun, fearing his brother was going to die, and tried to take over power. It was not an attempted coup d'etat against his brother, but against a clique in the army that has always been jealous of Rifaat and would throw their tanks in the streets if Rifaat did not do so first. It was Rifaat's insurance against losing what he saw as his rightful succession, and it went wrong when Assad recovered and came out of the hospital. He quickly resumed command and Rifaat's tanks went back to their barracks. To teach his brother not to move too hastily, Assad named three Vice-Presidents and placed Rifaat number two on the list, after the former foreign minister. Two months were allowed to pass and Rifaat was sent on a mission to Moscow, accompanied by two military men who hate him. The mission was nothing but a social visit to get Rifaat out of the country, and when his two enemies returned to Damascus, Rifaat was told to go to his property outside Geneva and take a rest. The Mitterrand Government courted him as Syria's most likely future leader and invited him to France to live. When Mitterrand visited Syria in November 1984, Rifaat went home with him, to the wild acclaim of what had been his private army. He was soon re-elected to the 90-man central committee of his brother's Baathist Party and his handling of the American hostage rescue operation which broke Shi'ite power in the Baaka Valley and the Baalbek training camps has once more put men like George Shultz at the crossroads. There is nothing to negotiate. Negotiations only legalize what has been won or lost on the world chessboard. America must decide whether she wants to make Israel give up a colony in return for a live-and-let-live deal with men like the Assad brothers or go on pouring millions into an endless war that will bring America humiliations and opportunities for Mr. Gorbachev to gain advantages. This brings up the question of what kind of a man the New York Times, the Washington Post and America's TV channels will be selling a gullible public when Gorbachev meets Mr. Reagan in November.

MONSIEUR PIERRE DE VILLEMAREST PUT IT SUCCINCTLY: "Gorbachev is Stalinism with computers." To de Villemarest, the expert on Soviet affairs, American and West European liberals were prepared well in advance to embrace the team that was being formed by Andropov, kept on ice by Chernenko and put in power in March 1985. It took Gorbachev 16 weeks to move his personal team into key positions from which Soviet expansionism will now be directed. "New world order" will be drummed into western ears until anyone who questions it will be a "lunatic fringer." "Peace through trade" is going to be pushed as though Afghanistan never existed. At least sixteen American and West European commercial delegations are due to visit Moscow between June and the end of August. Gorbachev's image-makers and probers for industrial know-how have regimented the one-worlders by talking about a relationship between Comecon and the European Common Market. West Germans are intoxicated with the thought of German reunification coming about naturally, as the first step towards the removal of barriers between East and West.

What must never be forgotten is that for years Gorbachev worked in the shadow of Andropov while the latter headed the KGB and that from 1982 onward the coordination of

secret affairs was in his hands. One of Gorbachev's first acts was the overhauling of Department T of the KGB, the department which specializes in acquiring the technological secrets of the West. Top among his personal aims is the taking in hand of the communist parties of the West. There may still be news stories about red candidates being national communists first and Russian communists afterwards but party discipline will become what it was when Maurice Thorez deserted his 3rd regiment of engineers on October 4, 1939, during Stalin's treaty with Hitler. (Orders came to him direct from Moscow through the communist party command in Belgium.) Gorbachev removed Andrei Gromyko from the command of foreign affairs, which he had handled for half a century, and made him President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Into Gromyko's place he put Edouard Chevarnadze, considered harmless by the western press. "He is forty seven and knows nothing about foreign politics," one western political writer wrote. It was true, but Chevarnadze had been minister of the interior in Stalin's Republic of Georgia for eight years and he had been ruthless enough to purge over three hundred party members and shoot thirty-some of his comrades when he took over that Republic. The more one thinks of it the more one wonders if there was a relationship between Armand Hammer's visit to Gorbachev three days after the Athens hijacking and the day of the Syrian raid on the Shi'ite stronghold at Baalbek which was followed by a November 19 rendezvous between Gorbachev and President Reagan. From the stories Armand Hammer's brother, Victor, told me years ago about his brother's cunning, nothing would come as a surprise.

AS SOVIET RUSSIA STREAMLINES HER CUMBERSOME BUREAUCRACY and the Ayatollah Montazeri boasts that Iran will bring America to her knees and humiliate Americans wherever they find them, the ultimate question presents itself. With all of our technological superiority, does America have men with the gray matter to wage this new kind of war. The answer is no. Take one man as an example. For years Leo M. Cherne operated behind the Research Institute of America while under succeeding Presidents his name was on every civilian body appointed to advise CIA. The publication of his Research Institute attracted readers with its bits of information on tax avoidance and economics but it served as a propaganda vehicle for America's big mistake in Vietnam, the destruction of a traditional Emperor and the imposing of a narrow Catholic family to whom more and more Buddhist Vietnamese preferred the communists. Mr. Cherne and an Austrian socialist ran the CIA-supported lobby for America's disastrous policy. In 1958 Cherne was giving lectures, advising Americans to make private investments in Vietnam. And he claimed to be an economist! In 1957 his answer to specialists on Vietnam was: "I doubt that anything I could tell you (an imbecile like you, understood) concerning my admiration for President Diem and the effective nature of his government would alter your point of view." What did Cherne know about Diem and his police state family? Nothing, as his lobby partner admitted when the awful farce blew up. To a man of Cherne's mentality, anyone who disagreed with him must be a supporter of Ho chi Minh, so he wrote on January 16, 1957: "If a President and a government which have given sanctuary to a million people who fled from communism, can be called a freedom extinguisher, then by that logic, I would expect you to say that Ho chi Minh carries the torch of freedom." The supercilious rider of the then profitable bandwagon was too stupid to realize that those million Catholics from the north were the only constituents the man he was selling had. Sanctuary in the south? They were regarded by Mr. Cherne's man as a god-send! Newsweek of March 1, 1976 hailed Cherne's appointment to CIA's Independent Oversight Board. In November 1981 he was made Vice-Chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. We find him now on "The Committee for the Present Danger." No, Washington is far from ready for the new kind of war.

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1985 - TROUBLE AND UPSETS

It reads like a story. How professors who have made repetition of their versions the price of a diploma will tell it, we do not know. We do know that the press is their source and textbooks their monopoly, and education is the continuation of politics by other means, so we offer this true version of events from mid-1985 onward.

FROM MAY 19 to 21 a vicious inner circle of Ayatollahs sat in Teheran to plan guerrilla warfare in cities and in the skies against the West and Arab nations that do not accept their views. When the Ayatollah Montazeri, the recognized successor of Khomeini, declared: "We will bring America to her knees," it was a declaration of war, and the squatting group of old men around him were in accord. The die was cast. All that remained to be done was to send emissaries to the mad man in Libya who in January 1985 signed an agreement in Moscow that Iran, Libya and Syria would coordinate their actions.

ON JUNE 2, 1985, ALI AKBAR RAFSANJANI, President of the Iranian Parliament, had a secret meeting in Libya with Muammar el-Qaddafi, leader of the Revolutionary Alliance of Libya, Syria and Iran. Qaddafi is bound by treaty to provide military and financial backing for any Holy War against Israel or America and for the liberation of Jerusalem. His agitators roam Africa and direct anti-American actions as far afield as the Sultanate of Sulu in the Southern Philippines. Sudanese revolutionaries had been formed into an army in Libyan training camps under the command of a Sudanese named Zakaria, whom Qaddafi had recruited and trained, and Qaddafi was told to be ready for a diversionary action in Africa if necessary, for a coup against America was planned for the end of Ramadan. Qaddafi agreed to back the Iranians to the hilt.

With that assurance, Rafsanjani went to Damascus where the Sheikh Fadlallah, representative of the Jihad Secret Army, has his command base over the 1,200,000 Shi'ites in Lebanon. The fanatical Hezbollah wing of the Jihad Secret Army is installed in the Bekaa Valley and has seven well-equipped camps in the area of Baalbek. The moderate face which the Shi'ites present to the world is their political organization, Amal, headed by the westernized Nabih Berri and founded in 1974 to fight for greater representation for the Shi'ites in Lebanon. Though its army was built up in Lebanon, do not think of the Jihad Secret Army as a purely Lebanese force. Its terrorists have spent five years implanting themselves in obscure positions in London, Paris, Rome, Bonn and even the United States. The nerve center for all operations in Europe is Hamburg and the transmissions base for the Holy War which Qaddafi has been selected to direct throughout Africa is Marseille. More on this later. What is important for Americans to remember is that they are not watching a haphazard unfolding of events. From apparently random hijackings in the Eastern Mediterranean to riots in South Africa, all is part of a plan made far in advance and events occur in their ordained sequence.

ON JUNE 14, 1985, TWO VOLUNTEERS FROM SHEIKH HUSSEIN MOHAMMED FADLALLAH'S Jihad Secret Army hijacked flight 847 a few minutes out of Athens and announced that the 153 passengers would be released in return for the 700 Shi'ites whom the Israelis had taken with them when they pulled out of Lebanon. One of the hostages was killed and 113 were released before the final act and the repetition of a lesson ignored by a decadent West: Terrorists (and subway muggers) terrifying the innocent have no rights. Those palpably guilty should be killed "in course of arrest" and the rest set free, after photographing and fingerprinting. Terrorists in prison only make it inevitable that more innocent people will be terrorized or killed in an attempt to get them out. The first by-product of the June 14th hijacking was the beginning of a breach between America and Israel. The by-products that followed were more important.

ON JUNE 17, 1985, THREE DAYS AFTER THE HIJACKING, Moscow's greatest American supporter, Armand Hammer, turned up at the Kremlin with a deal. Gorbachev wanted a meeting with President Reagan. Hammer wanted the release of the hostages hidden in Baalbek because they had Jewish names, but, more important, he wanted himself and Gorbachev to get credit for it. For maximum effect, they waited until American patience was at breaking point, then Gorbachev told Hafez el-Assad to see that the Americans were freed. Gorbachev will now meet President Reagan on November 19. He also reaped another dividend.

IT WAS THE MOMENT FOR GORBACHEV TO HOLD OUT HIS HAND TO ISRAEL. Stories of American anger over Tel Aviv's lack of cooperation had been appearing in the world press since the moment the hijackers demanded the liberation of the 700 Shi'ites held in Atlit prison and every suggestion of an American-Israel rift was music to Gorbachev's heart. His dream is to separate America from her friends. Soviet embassies around the world received orders to court the Israelis. Yuri Vorontsov seized the occasion to take Mr. Ovadia Sofer, the Israeli ambassador to Paris, aside at a cocktail party and arrange for a private meeting in the home of Daniel Barenboim, the noted Jewish orchestra director. Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador to Paris was amiability itself. He pooh-poohed the idea that there were any unsolvable difficulties dividing their two countries. Leaks to the press followed and the London weekly OBSERVER, a leftist paper owned by Robert Anderson, Atlantic-Richfield Oil and Aspen Institute, helped Gorbachev's new policy by running a story on July 21, 1985, headed "Russia Warms to Israel." Gist of the OBSERVER story was that Vorontsov had told Ambassador Sofer at their Paris meeting that Moscow wants to solve the problem of emigration to Israel and renew diplomatic relations. Friendly links between Israel and the Soviet Union, the Russian ambassador said, "could open the way for Soviet participation in an international conference on the Middle East." Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel will meet in September for the first high level contact between the two countries since diplomatic relations were broken off at the time of the six-day war. The plan afoot is a masterpiece of Soviet cunning. Russia will gain the gratitude of the Arabs and the friendship of the Israelis with Israel paying the price.

FIGARO, the conservative Paris daily of July 21, 1985, devoted a quarter page to Moscow's courting of Israel. "Cease your anti-Russian propaganda in America," the Soviet Ambassador to Paris told his Israeli counterpart. "Make a gesture of friendship and we will sign an agreement giving Soviet Jews the right to emigrate to Israel, on condition that they stay there and not go on to the United States. That will be the first step and a global treaty will follow." The obstacle to emigration will be easily circumvented. No time limit for residence in Israel was stipulated. Arabs see the return of a Soviet ambassador to Israel as a second recognition of Israel as a state, and the prospects of fifteen or twenty ambassadors from the Soviet bloc setting up office in Israel cannot be taken as anything but a sign of Soviet support. A trifling matter for the new Russians. They avoid the question of whether the new embassy will be in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv. Instead, there are hints that they will pull out of a corner of Syrian territory to make way for the emigrants from Russia. Syria will be pressured into restoring part of the Golan Heights. As for the Left Bank and the Gaza strip, they are a small price to pay for Moscow's guarantee of Israel's pre-1967 borders. No longer will the granting of a limited number of exit visas to Russian Jews be purchased in

hard currency, merchandise or American wheat. All-out cooperation between the two countries is being offered on a platter. In return, permission for the installation of American "star war" bases on Israeli territory will be out. The powerful Voice of America transmitters in Israel will have to move, and the Israeli propaganda machine in America will have to cease turning public opinion against Mr. Gorbachev. Sooner or later the question of the internationalization of Jerusalem is going to have to come up, as Gorbachev gropes for a way of holding the friendship of both Arabs and Jews. For the moment, his greatest dread, as all the old policies of East and West are in disarray, is that King Hussein of Jordan will bring about an accord between Syria, the P.L.O. and the United States which will weaken the Kremlin's role in the Middle East.

TO DATE, EVERY RUSSIAN ACT HAS BEEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOWING TROUBLE, and under Gorbachev each tension has been to Russia's advantage. Russian ambassadors in every country in Europe, going out of their way to establish friendships and hold out promises to their Israeli colleagues, are making a struggle inevitable in the Israeli parliament between leftist and rightist members. Moscow is convinced that it will contribute to a victory for the left. Behind the scene and with no mention in the Western press, while the policies of decades were going topsy-turvy, General Alexie Yepichev, the most anti-Semitic of the Soviet army's high command, was removed from his post and disappeared without a ripple. It was Yepichev who in 1952 organized the drive to destroy Slansky in Prague and mounted the witch-hunt against Jewish doctors in Russia. America's policy as usual, has been cautious reaction while Gorbachev swept the table left by his predecessors and exploited his role in liberating the hostages in Beirut and the Bekaa Valley.

AMERICA'S POSITION IS BEST EXPLAINED BY A QUARTER-PAGE STORY IN THE FIGARO of July 21, on the same page as the report out of Jerusalem announcing the Russian-Israeli march towards re-establishment of diplomatic relations. "Ill feelings between the United States and Israel" was the headline of the report out of Washington. It stated that Washington is in accord with King Hussein, whose life and kingdom hinge on the finding of a solution to the war in the Middle East. Hussein had gone to the heart of the matter and declared "if there is to be peace, Israelis must talk to the Arabs and Palestinians must sit on the Jordanian delegation." To date, Israel has justified her stand by the refusal of the Palestinians to recognize her right to exist. Under pressure from Hussein and backed to the wall, Yasser Arafat grudgingly recognized that right. Two Palestinians with no connection to outrages committed in Lebanon were selected to sit with King Hussein's delegation. He did not ask that the Israelis shake hands with Yasser Arafat or any of his hated lieutenants, only that they sit down with Hatam Hussein, head of the P.L.O. Information Office in the United States, and Nabil Shaaz, leader of the Union of Palestinian Students in America. Torn by internal dissent, Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's ruling labor party, rejected the offer outright, giving Gorbachev's new propaganda team a chance to tell the world that the condition Israel has held out for since 1949 has been met and rejected because Israel wants land instead of peace.

WASHINGTON AND THE MODERATE ARAB STATES HAVE CAUSE TO BE WORRIED about Russia's advances to Tel Aviv. Gorbachev is said to have always been of the opinion that the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967 was a mistake. It left Moscow with no opportunity to play Israelis and Arabs against each other. Also every Western press story of Jews in gulags for wanting to emigrate deprived Moscow of countless sources of information in the United States. Gorbachev, by his fence-patching, is drawing a net around the United States and hoping to restore a well of sympathy which his predecessors threw away. At this moment some 30,000 Jews are awaiting exit visas from Russia. The bait is tempting to a country beset by economic problems and with immigration from the West down to a trickle, a few hundred immigrants a year moved mainly by religious motives. For over two years the departure of disillusioned emigrants has exceeded the flow of settlers coming in. Over 400,000 have left the country since it was founded in 1948. Young men continue to arrive from underprivileged countries in North Africa, but with no trade experience or profession, they cannot hope to pay \$30,000 for a modest home and start a family. In an attempt to put a brake on the exodus, departing Jews are permitted to take only \$800 as travel allowance. It is only natural that with every news-

paper telling them American patience is sinking, even a Russian promise looks like a life preserver in reserve. Meanwhile, Hafez el-Assad's natural dislike of the Russians, his seeing them as future enemies in his own territorial ambitions, and, most of all, the efficient way in which he acted during the hijack crisis, is making the idea of a Syria-Jordan-America rapprochement seem possible in spite of the most powerful lobby in Washington. A number of factors must be faced. Syria alone controls the future of Lebanon. If there is to be peace in Lebanon it will be through Syria and contrary to the plans of the PLO, Libya, Iran and Israel. If there is to ever be peace in the Middle East it will be because an Israeli Government has decided that it wants peace more than it wants land, and no government in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem can take this step without touching off a crisis that will tear the country apart. Honest Israelis are conducting an investigation of fraudulent land deals involving some of the most important people in the country at this minute. As cases are brought to light in which Arabs were cheated out of their land on the West Bank, an example of the division within the country can be found in Foreign Minister Yitzak Shamir's speech on August 15 when he declared: "They had to do this, in weird and wonderful ways. It is no simple matter to buy land from the Arabs. There is terror, there are threats, and even murders. And it has to be done, sometimes by trickery." Terrorism is the result. Real politics, faced with Moscow's creeping conquest of Asia, Africa and the road to the Middle East, is forcing reappraisals of long-held positions, whether the West wants it or not. And every admission, such as the one made by Foreign Minister Shamir on August 15 hastens the process.

MEANWHILE, THERE IS THE WAR BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ. There can be no question as to where the West's interests lie. President Saddam Hussain with his country of 15 million Iraqis took on Iran with her population of 45 million in order to halt the monster which the Carter Administration released from all restraint. Neither the Christian West nor the moderate Arab states can afford to let Hussain fall. The new U.S. embassy is being enlarged in Baghdad with offices for attaches from the armed forces. In February a secret American military mission flew into the Iraqi airbase at Mutthada loaded with America's most sophisticated military equipment. Support of Iraq, to the hilt, is justified after the humiliation of the hostage crisis in Teheran and the nature of an Iran determined to impose her revolution on the world. This, in the area of the Iraq-Iran war, makes America Syria's ally. Other changes in American policy and opinion are due to come as Gorbachev's fence-patching in China is recognized as encirclement.

ON JULY 5, 1985, THE EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN OF CHINA'S MILITARY COMMISSION complained that a million Soviet troops were deployed on China's northern border. Senior members of the commission reported that 60% of Russia's estimated armed strength, or some 1,200,000 troops, either face China in the north or threaten her from Vietnam. Gorbachev had not yet gotten around to China. Four days later Peking's Vice-Premier, Yao Yilin, was in Moscow, for eight days of VIP treatment and placating conversations before President Li Xiannian's trip to Washington. One of the first things Gorbachev's negotiator told him was: "Forget the \$20 billion contract between President Reagan initialed last year in his nuclear cooperation pact with China. Congress will never approve it." Twenty-four hours later Moscow announced that a \$15 billion trade agreement had been signed with Peking, doubling the Sino-Soviet Trade Act. Russia will build 7 new industrial plants for China and modernize 17 of the installations built in 1950. A new team of Soviet technicians will oversee construction of the modern plants and teach the Chinese how to run them. Vietnamese presence in Cambodia? A trifle. Moscow will see that it is reduced (as it was due to be in any case) and Peking will voice no objections to the installation of the Soviet fleet in the modern naval base the Americans constructed in Cam Ranh Bay. Americans can thank their lucky stars that the \$20 billion nuclear cooperation deal with Peking has stalled. Behind a massive screen of favorable press reports, the reconciliation that was always inevitable has started. Worse is yet to come.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN THE WEST'S POLITICIANS AND PRESS ARE OUT TO DESTROY SOUTH AFRICA. Various minority groups including our church leaders have closed their eyes to African nations where blacks are killing blacks. Our March 1960 report on Africa should be read today as the nation most strategically and economically important to the West is being pushed into chaos and the hands of the Russians, carrying a continent with it. Its people, particularly the 350,000 non-South African blacks working there illegally,

enjoy the best living conditions of any blacks on the continent, yet the manipulated western conscience is sending them the way of the Cambodians. With the sureness of master strategists, Gorbachev and his marshals picked the Achilles heel of South Africa, the tiny nation of Lesotho, formerly Basutoland, which is independent but surrounded on all sides by South Africa. For years it has been Moscow's aim to manipulate racial chaos in the Republic. Because of the word, apartheid, they were able to mobilize socialists, communists and conservatives to their cause, and everything has gone Moscow's way. As a black revolutionary front to attract western support, the African National Congress (ANC) was set up, but probably not a white European or American in ten million knows that the ANC is directed from within by the African Communist Party, which is headed by a 59-year-old Lithuanian Jew named Joe Slovo. It will come as a surprise to white idealists to learn that the war council of the highly touted ANC is directed by a Lithuanian communist controlled by the KGB. It was Slovo who at the Zambia meeting of the ANC gave the order that the military wing of the movement, the "Spear of the Nation" as it is called, abandon the strategy of economic sabotage and embark on an orgy of killing. Now that the Russians are moving into Lesotho, Joe Slovo is believed to have been transferred to Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. While Russia furnished the money and arms and training for ANC violence in South Africa, Yuri Faddeevich Sepelev, the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, handled Moscow's trouble-making in Lesotho. Sepelev was one of the 105 Soviet intelligence agents expelled en bloc from Britain in 1971. From there, as "Consul General" in Zagreb, he directed the separatist movement in Croatia until Yugoslav secret police uncovered his ring in 1975. When Russia decided to use Mozambique as a base for destabilization in the South while Muammar Qaddafi enflamed black Africa from the north, Sepelev was made ambassador to Mozambique with a staff of over 40. Now, since American and European heat is on South Africa, a Soviet embassy is being established in Lesotho, headed by Vladimir Ivanovich Gavryupshkin, a 61-year-old official of Boris Ponomarev's International Department of the Soviet Communist Party, which directs the foreign policies of even the KGB. Apart from the British High Commission, there had been four other embassies in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho. They were represented by career diplomats from China, the U.S., North Korea and West Germany. The Soviet embassy will be staffed by Ponomarev's men, not answerable to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Now let us turn back to Europe.

SEVEN BRITISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT VISITED MOSCOW IN EARLY JULY, invited by Gorbachev himself. Gorbachev is staking everything on a labor victory over Margaret Thatcher in England and preparations are being made to send Eduard Shevardnadze to London this fall. Refugee groups are planning a special welcome for him. Victims of Georgian prisons charge that Shevardnadze authorized the torture methods used when he was Minister of the Interior of the Georgian Republic. They particularly remember his "pressure cells" where specially selected criminals beat up and tortured fellow prisoners on orders of the Georgian secret police. Georgian Jews who reached Britain during the detente period charge that Shevardnadze personally took part in the beatings. In the last week of July 1985, British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was invited to Mr. Shevardnadze's office to be told that Moscow wants better relations with Britain. In another office the Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Georgy Kornienko, was working on Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the British Foreign Office. So closely are Soviet officials following Gorbachev's orders to charm the British, Kornienko refrained from using the "this is a Russian internal affairs" reply, when Rifkind observed that the war in Afghanistan had gone on longer than World War II. While the British delegation was being courted in Moscow, the Soviet Chemicals Minister, Vladimir Listov, was on a purchasing mission to London and arranging for a trade delegation headed by the Secretary of State for Scotland to visit Moscow as soon as the vacation months are over. No opening is left unexploited in the current courtship of Britain where Soviet agents are furnishing money, advice and propaganda to assure a Labor victory. "Britain poised to renew Soviet Arts links" went the London TIMES headline of August 17, 1985. Plans for an extension of artistic visits and exchanges between British and the Moscow bloc were emphasized and a special word put in for Arthur Miller's "The Crucible" and the success it is having in Poland. Here let us backtrack again and pick up the Gorbachev-Qaddafi thread.

WHEN PRESIDENT GAAFAR NEMEIRY, OF THE SUDAN, WAS TOPPLED BY A COUP D'ETAT ON APRIL 6, 1985

Muammar Qaddafi, who had been working for years to destroy him, announced to the world: "The Sudan is ours. Don't touch it!" In November 1984 Qaddafi sent an emissary to negotiate a joining of the two countries with Nemeiry's representative in Milan. In February 1985 agents of the two leaders met in Paris. Qaddafi was determined to take over the Sudan by one means or another. Since his rise to power in September, 1969, Qaddafi, with his oil-rich country and a population of some three and a half million people, has made at least ten attempts to form a union with another Arab state. A union in which Qaddafi will gradually assume control, or where, as in his attempted merger with Tunisia, the other leader will die and leave Qaddafi alone at the top. In August 1984, King Hassan, of Morocco, was forced to sign a treaty of union with him in order to get Qaddafi to cease financing the guerrilla war the Polisarios are waging against Morocco.

For Qaddafi, the union with Morocco was only a minor advance. The big prize is the Sudan where Arab Africa and black Africa meet. Only the Sudan stands between Libya and tottering Ethiopia. The fallen President Nemeiry has stated that two days before the coup d'etat which deposed him while he was out of the country, Qaddafi offered him five billion dollars if he would agree to a merger. It would have been a merger in which the two would have shared power until Nemeiry's assassination, for domination of the Sudan has been the dream of Qaddafi and his Russian advisers. No country was ever more ready-made for a takeover than this country at the heart of Africa. To unite an Arab north with a black south, with even the Arab north divided by a Khatmiya sect which is pro-Egyptian and an Ansart sect which hates the Egyptians and prefers the Libyans, was hopeless from the start. If Qaddafi, supported by Gorbachev, controls the Sudan, Uganda and the Chad are doomed. Zaire, the richest mineral nation in Africa, next to South Africa, which the democracies are offering Russia on a platter, will fall to Qaddafi along with Tanzania. What the West will see will be a pro-Soviet African axis passing from Libya to Ethiopia, through the Sudan and crossing the gateway of the Red Sea and on to South Yemen. Egypt and Saudi Arabia will be endangered, and this brings us back to the Middle East. We have completed the circle. Such is a bird's eye view of events of 1985, up to the present date.

Even Hafez el-Assad's veering to the West is full of meaning. He is no fool. He is watching Gorbachev and he knows that his eventual struggle will not be with Israel but between himself and Qaddafi.

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HOW THE WEST IS BEING DIVIDED

While the world is gushing over the charm and reasonableness of Mikail Gorbachev and his resemblance to "the man next door," let western readers remember an iron-clad rule of history: When a state is at its peak, militarily, but its economic, social and political future looks hopeless, self preservation dictates only one possible solution: Go to war while you have a chance of winning. This was the case of Japan in the late '30s. The elite of her army had been hardened by four years of fighting in China and her navy was tops. While the world thought she was capable only of copying, she produced a fighter plane the U.S. could not match. She built the largest battleship the world had ever seen and a submarine twice as large as the world thought was in existence. Numerous battleships, sailing under the same name, concealed her real naval strength from the world, but economically her back was against the wall. The occupation of North China and her coastal ports brought only a drain instead of easy victory and the riches she had counted on. France had been overrun and Britain was reeling under attacks by Germany's submarines and bombers. Senator Gerald P. Nye and others of his ilk were calling America's defense manufacturers "merchants of death," and opposing the draft which would have spared America a year wasted in mobilization and the loss of thousands of lives. Not honest enough to risk losing the Jewish vote by admitting they were pacifists or neutralists in the war against Hitler, they styled themselves "non-interventionists" which meant the same thing.

It is significant that while Senator Nye, of North Dakota, was devoting his life to the destruction of America's defense industries and preventing fortification programs in the Philippines and American islands in the Pacific, the senator's legislative assistant was Alger Hiss.

The Japanese war party was watching the success of the blind in America as intently as the KGB is watching the pacifist movements they are fueling in Europe and America. If Japan's superb navy and airforce could knock out the American fleet in a surprise attack, they were certain that with our "non-interventionists" keeping America defenseless and legislators like Montana's Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin ready to vote against war even after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, America was too decadent to fight. A negotiated peace leaving Japan in possession of her conquests was not impossible. In contemplating Japan's decision to go to war while her national unity and military strength were at a high point and her economic future looked blank, Americans must contemplate the parallel with Russia today and reflect on the words of Canada's former Governor-General, Vincent Massey: "A free people remains free only through daily acts of courage. A nation's bravery in war cannot atone for timidity in time of peace."

TODAY SOVIET FLEETS ROAM THE SEVEN SEAS. Since 1972 three new types of intercontinental missile systems, a new bomber with potential intercontinental capability and three new types of strategic missile firing submarines have been launched by Soviet Russia. In

that time America has produced one new type of strategic missile, one new type of submarine and one new type of cruise missile. The Soviets have a lead in strategic systems and they possess newer ones than the United States. In the realm of Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) systems, referred to as "Star War" arms though purely defensive, Russia has been experimenting for years. Now, when Mr. Gorbachev meets President Reagan in Geneva in November he is expected to give him his choice: Stop the Star Wars program immediately, or drop the arms control agreement negotiations now. That Russia will continue her Star Wars planning is understood.

LET US CONSIDER THE MAN PRESIDENT REAGAN WILL BE MEETING. Afghanistan has proven a mire instead of a gold mine. Not a chief of state has asked Gorbachev why he does not back his professed desire for peace by getting out. On October 17, 1962, Mark Frankland headed a story for the leftist Paris-based Herald Tribune: "Soviet Secret Police in a Fatherly Mood." It was a mess of biased tripe even then, and Mr. Frankland would probably be telling us what a fine fellow Mr. Gorbachev is today if, after 23 years in Moscow, he were not on the list of 31 diplomats and journalists expelled in retaliation for Britain's expulsion of spies following the defection of the West's long time inside-man in the KGB, Oleg Gordievsky, with his suitcases loaded with names and secrets. We should thank Mr. Mark Frankland for teaching us not to expect gratitude from the Russians. His August 12, 1973 story in the London OBSERVER: "Cambodians are dying for Saigon and the U.S., not Cambodia" was a Soviet propaganda line that should have insured him against trouble for the rest of his life.

Richard Owen wrote of the Russian expulsions in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of September 20: "Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev was showing the 'iron teeth' behind the affable smile." A London TIMES editorial went further: "When Mr. Gorbachev can present himself on his own terms he manages to fascinate western commentators with his aura of decisiveness, strength in argument, and the freshness of his presence when contrasted to those of his predecessors. When he does not have the initiative, however, it is a different story. Then he tends to behave with all the crudeness of the bully and that capacity for over-reaction which is a familiar feature of Soviet behavior."

But enough. From now on let us look at Moscow's new leader without any illusions. Consider our first premise: With the number of spies with which Moscow has saturated the West, because it is so easy, the Kremlin cannot help but know that there will never be a first-strike attack from America. Russia's cynical disregard for truth and her certainty that America will accept propaganda insults without protest was never better proven than when Moscow told her troops they were going to Afghanistan "to repel an American invasion." (Please bring this up with Mikail Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan.) Once the fact is faced that every top level Soviet official knows that America will never go to war unless attacked, it must be accepted that Moscow's obsessive fear of American arms can only be fear of a retaliatory attack in a war that Russia is planning. There is no other explanation for the construction of more than 2,000 bunkers capable of protecting 110,000 Soviet military officials and party leaders, and this by a country in the financial straits of Soviet Russia. With Mr. Gorbachev in power work is proceeding to extend a cast iron network of shelters in the center of Moscow which will link with the some 100 miles of tunneling south of the capital. This network is 700 meters underground, safe from nuclear attack and fanning out from an impregnable control center. Tens of thousands of specially screened workers have been employed on the project for over two years and the cost will run into billions of dollars. No mention was made of it at the arms control talks which opened in Geneva on September 19, though the existence of the underground network and the enormous cost, to say nothing of the increase of offensive weapons, can only mean that the Kremlin is planning an offensive operation. Bearing the above in mind - for the two are related - let us now turn to another subject.

ON AUGUST 2, 1985, FRAU SONJA LUNEBURG DISAPPEARED FROM BONN. No one knows, or at least West German Intelligence has not told, what her real name is. All that has been disclosed is that she is 60 years old and arrived in West Germany in the '60s with the false

"Luneburg" identity. She got a job as secretary to a member of parliament and by 1974, pushed upward by invisible hands, she was secretary to Martin Bangemann in whose office security, defense and foreign policy decisions were made. As secretary of a member of the security committee of the cabinet, she had the run of the building and there were few secrets of the Free Democrat Party she did not know. No one suspected her. There was no apparent reason for her to take flight and not until August 8 was it known that she had been a spy. Then on August 16 Frau Ursula Richter disappeared. She too had come to West Germany as a "refugee" in the 1960s. Her job was in the office handling the claims of Germans expelled from the Sudeten land after the war, but it was a cover for a wider spy ring of which she was the head. Behind her she left espionage equipment, telephone numbers implicating countless guilty, or innocent Germans, and secret cameras, but she took the complete file on refugees from terroritories now under communist domination. There was no reason why her apartment should have been left so full of incriminating evidence, unless it was to touch off a spy scandal that would shake the western alliance. Lorenz Betzing, a messenger in the administration department of the West German Army, disappeared the same day as Ursula Richter. Three years ago Betzing was a maintenance engineer working on the elevators in the enormous secret bunker which West Germany erected in the Eifel hills, south of Bonn. Here the NATO "Wintex" exercises were evaluated and installations have been perfected for the establishment of the West German Government in the event of war. Betzing was in position to know of all the devices Moscow and the East Germans have perfected. Every inch of the monster bunker was known to him.

Worse was yet to come. On August 19, three days after Ursula Richter and Lorenz Bitzing obeyed the secret signal from Markus Wolf, the East German spy master whose agents and sleepers are on every level of the West German government, Herr Hans Joachim Tiedge, head of the office in charge of tracking down and catching East German spies, suddenly disappeared. So great was the shock, the public was not told of it for another two days. Tiedge knew every secret of the West German intelligence organizations and their methods. He was the liaison man between French and British services cooperating with his own. With his disappearance it was obvious that East Germany's Markus Wolf (code name: Mischa) had files on every top French or British agent in the German Republic.

THE FIRST QUESTION WESTERN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES ASKED WAS: Why did Moscow sacrifice such important and long established "moles?" The answer: Gorbachev is introducing a new and daring policy. There is no length he will not go to, to destroy the allies' confidence in West Germany, even if it means throwing what appears to be the eastern bloc's best agents to the wolves. Four escaped to East Germany, but back on the other side of the wall the hunt is on and dozens are being arrested. The objective was to frighten the Americans out of sharing any secrets - particularly those touching on the Stratetic Defense Initiative (Star Wars program) - with the West Germans. But if Moscow was willing to pay such a price to sow distrust among the allies, she has other agents, equally, if not more highly placed, to replace the sacrificed. While the West's confidence in Germany was being destroyed, the French Army and Intelligence Service was being torn in shreds.

IT WAS FRANCE'S WATERGATE BUT THEY CALLED IT THE RAINBOW WARRIOR SCANDAL. The 450-ton RAINBOW WARRIOR was flagship of an organization known as GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL, which is based in Britain but registered in Holland where Russian-manipulated peace movements flourish under the Dutch Reformed Church. It was back in October 1969 in Canada that what was to become the GREENPEACE movement started. Several thousand American draft dodgers and deserters got together and planned how they would stop American nuclear tests in the Aleutians. They took to the streets, denouncing the war in Vietnam, American belligerency and America's foreign policies in general. Some 6,000 Canadians joined them and under the leadership of a minor scientist, Jim Bohlen, and a Jewish lawyer named Irving Stowe, who had become a Quaker, they set up a committee to oppose American tests in the Aleutians. Supported by the Quakers and an ecological organization, they frightened Canadians with the specter of an immense tidal wave engulfing the west coast if the

American tests were not halted. In 1971 the name GREENPEACE was adopted and by February 1972 American public opinion had been stirred up to a point where the tests were stopped. For a time the GREENPEACE fanatics occupied themselves with saving whales and baby seals until their attention was directed to France's nuclear testing on Mururao Atoll.

The current mastermind and motivator of the GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL is a 52-year-old Canadian named Davis McTaggart who has a salary of \$20,000 a year and expenses. Supporting McTaggart and his fleet, which operates at a cost of around \$500,000 a year per ship, is a 15-man international council. On it Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Austria, Sweden and the U.S. are represented. McTaggart's first attempt to harass the French was in 1972 when he sailed the 38-foot sailing vessel, the Vega, into the Mururao testing area on the pretext that he was protesting against the ban on entering French waters.

France had announced that nuclear tests were going on and that vessels entering the restricted area should be warned. If they refused to leave they were to be escorted out of the restricted zone. As McTaggart's harassing tactics increased, New Zealand, which bars American nuclear powered ships and ships bearing nuclear arms from its ports, (though it will count on America for defense in time of war) became a staging point for McTaggart's flotilla. Actually, it was more political than ecological. It was a platform for the campaign to run the French out of the Pacific at a time when Russia's agreement with Singapore is bringing the Soviet fleet further and further into adjacent waters. Considering that the Mururao tests are subterranean and that Mururao is further from major population zones than Paris is from Russia's testing sites, there was no reason for the GREENPEACE organization to send the RAINBOW WARRIOR into Mururao waters. The French were still pondering this when on March 1, 1985, they learned that a new game was being planned. Madame Louise Trussel, secretary-general of GREENPEACE PARIS, explained to the inner circle which French agents had penetrated that "after a short stop in New Zealand, where it will be joined by the sailing ship, Vega, the RAINBOW WARRIOR will sail for the Mururao atoll in Polynesia and agitate the Tahitians against the French nuclear tests scheduled for September. The fishing ship, which heads the Greenpeace fleet, is equipped with all the sophisticated material necessary."

Greenpeace leaders at the international headquarters in Lewes, Sussex, had decided on an action lasting many months and conducted with a maximum of publicity.

Steve Sawyer, the organization's campaign director in New Zealand, agreed that they were no longer dealing with nuclear tests. "In the Pacific," he added, "we cannot pretend that the environmental campaign is not connected to independence issues."

This put a new aspect on the matter. Greenpeace was no longer a peace movement but a transmissions belt for agitation of a civil war in which thousands of natives and Europeans would be killed in hitherto peaceful islands. It was linked up with events in New Caledonia. Sawyer was aware of the plan to take prominent anti-French Polynesians aboard the RAINBOW WARRIOR so they could publicize the fact that they had made a landing on Mururao.

From the moment the French services learned of this the Greenpeace organization was nothing but a nest of spies and it is possible that men who had had enough gave orders for action, or other men took matters in their own hands.

McTaggart, when he learned what was afoot, saw where his activities were leading and wrote to Auckland explicitly ordering his people to stay outside the 12 mile limit. "If the boat is taken inside it is going to hit the fan," he warned. French services knew his ship carried equipment which could transmit pictures of any incident around the world and was as much a spy ship as any Soviet trawler fitted with devices for evaluating French progress on the bomb, if not with the capacity to sabotage the tests.

THIS WAS THE ATMOSPHERE AT AUCKLAND WHEN THE RAINBOW WARRIOR WAS SUNK ON JULY 10.

The spotlight was turned on the only victim, Fernando Pereira, the 35-year-old official photographer of the Greenpeace organization. Pereira deserted from the Portuguese Army in May 1968 to avoid going to Africa. For a time he hid out in France before going to Frankfurt to join the Meinhof-Baader gang, the nucleus of the Red Army. When revolution broke out in Portugal in 1975 he went home to join the extreme left faction under Otelo de Carvalho. Six years later, when de Carvalho's leftists were defeated, Pereira went to Holland where he requested and received nationality.

As an editor on DER WAARHELD, a leading paper of the Dutch Communist Party, he specialized in demonstrations against deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles until the Dutch arrested him as a Soviet agent when they expelled the Tass correspondent in the Hague. Pereira was a member of the Soviet-directed World Peace Council and through one of its important members got a job as official photographer for the Greenpeace organization in early 1985 with the recommendation "above suspicion."

Admiral Henri Fages, commander of the nuclear testing center, sent reports to Paris in March, April and May that this year's Greenpeace harassment would be the biggest ever. The organization that started with saving seals was no longer satisfied with protests against nuclear arms and atmospheric pollution - they were now out to stir up racial ferment and Prime Minister David Lange was providing a base for an invasion of French territory.

Mururao Atoll is the seat of the underground nuclear tests. Kourou is France's launching ground for experiments in space, and with Nouméa, New Caledonia, where bloodshed has already started, the three points form the most important axis in France's 5,000 square miles of Pacific waters. The admiral reported that the new plan was to run France out of the Pacific.

At last Paris acted, but in the communist left's fight to use the Greenpeace scandal against France and the right's fight to use it against President Mitterrand, while the press uses it to sell papers, we may never know who, if anyone, gave orders to sink the RAINBOW WARRIOR before it sailed on its trouble making mission.

IT IS TRUE THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN FRENCH AND BRITISH INTELLIGENCE have been unusually cool since July 1984 when two of the British service's frog men were killed, accidentally (crushed between two ships), while examining the hull and missile-launching system on France's newest and most powerful submarine, near the Isle of Longue, off Brest. It was embarrassing for both nations so was never reported. In New Zealand it is recognized that New Zealand, Australia and Britain form a family, so it was natural that British agents should tip off the New Zealanders when French agents began to arrive.

Why, you might ask, are we taking up so much space with what to the average American reader will seem a far-off Franco-New Zealand quarrel.

THE ANSWER IS: THE GREENPEACE ORGANIZATION'S MEDDLING IN THE PACIFIC is very much our affair. Secret negotiations in Singapore have given the Russians still more advanced port facilities and before the end of 1985 Russian fishing trawlers will be operating with all their electronic intelligence-gathering equipment in the strategic waters we are discussing.

Short sighted Britain and America rejected feelers from Kiribati, the small island east of the Carolines and just north of the equator. As little as \$3 million would have prevented Kiribati from granting Soviet Russia the facilities for nine or ten vessels which Moscow holds.

Month by month, Moscow will broaden the scope of her activities. The island government has no way in the world of policing whatever the Russians choose to do in the two million square miles of isolated waters in which New Zealand's socialist Prime Minister refuses facilities for America's nuclear powered or armed ships and an organization started by American deserters is hampering French nuclear tests and fostering revolt.

About a thousand miles to the south of Kiribati is Vanuatu, where a group of starry-eyed Americans gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to an illiterate native who, if he had put over the revolution they were financing, would have proven as manageable as Muammar Qaddafi for the West and as cooperative as Castro for the Russians.

Cam Ranh Bay, one of the naval prizes of the world, which the Americans left in Vietnam, is now Russia's major staging point for a fleet pushing southward and towards Australia. Subic Bay Naval Base and Clarke Air Base in the Philippines are within striking distance of Russian forces in Cam Ranh Bay.

Russia's latest Kilo-class diesel submarines, practically soundless and extremely difficult as targets, have been seen probing in the direction of Kiribati and New Caldeonia, where the revolutionary group now in action was trained by Qaddafi.

But these are not the only things Americans should be interested in, in the dispute over the sinking of Mr. McTaggart's boat and the killing of a Russian-agent photographer. Nor is it terribly serious that French communists are using the Watergate-type bungle in New Zealand in their fight to help Russia, or that the French right is using it as ammunition against their socialist President.

French leftists are trying to tear the heart out of the French Army and, as in Watergate, there are those who want to destroy the intelligence service completely along with the counterpart of our FBI. This is nothing we can do anything about.

More important, let us remember: Russia's attack, through one-way pacifists, on Mururao is only a stage on a long road. Along the line, when the time is ripe, our Strategic Defense Initiative - Star Wars program to some - will be Greenpeace's target.

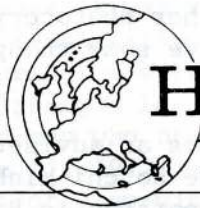
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WITH HIS REAR IN SHAMBLES OUR PRESIDENT FACED THE OGRE

A watergate has come to signify a mission not meant to succeed but designed to destroy those ordered to carry it out and by its failure to destabilize the nation and ruin leaders who cannot be defeated at the polls. Planners of such an operation have two arms for channeling public opinion: The press and the school. Thus, the planners of a watergate cannot fail when nations are gullible and apathetic.

We start this report on the watergates of Europe, knowing that at any moment a startling event may outweigh its importance. Since the four terrorists who hijacked the tour ship, Achille Lauro, were not killed while being arrested, a bloodier and more terrible mission will be carried out to force their release. This is as certain as mathematics. The humiliation of America is also a must after the West's unanimous surge of pride in outwitting the four who put over the most spectacular hijack operation to date, to force the release of 50 Palestinians held in Israel.

IF AN ATTACK AGAINST AN AMERICAN BASE OR EMBASSY COMES FROM ARABS OR PALESTINIANS, our professors and Woodwards and Bernsteins will outdo themselves in support of the President. If it comes from Soviet-supported ideological instead of territorial terrorists it will be reported as what is called well-balanced news. Before studying what happened in the governments of our three principal allies as a vital conference was being prepared between President Reagan and the leader of a nation that disclosed constant conditioning of its army for war against us by telling its soldiers they were going to Afghanistan to repulse an American invasion, let us study the scenario of government-destabilization.

Consider that you are reading a story. We will start it back in the 60s. America was torn asunder by poltroons fearing the draft and outright supporters of the enemy in a war that would not end. It would not end because when the press, professors and insiders campaigned in the late 40s for "civilian control of the army," mentally lazy readers did not realize civilians had always controlled the army. What Cyrus Vance was preparing for was the time when men in Washington would give orders to generals on the battle field. To create a "new world order" no-winism had to destroy the old.

In August 1965, a man named Daniel Ellsberg went on a fact-finding trip to Vietnam with General Edward Lansdale, who got Vietnamese city-dwellers to accept America's man through promises of American aid and deposed the Emperor, whom the millions in the rice paddies regarded as the Son of Heaven, by rigging a plebiscite. By 1969 Ellsberg was all the way in the enemy camp and stole a 47-volume secret report from the Pentagon where an astute personnel manager would never have let him in the door. With the aid of a Vietnamese named Vu van Thai, who clipped the TOP SECRET stamp off the corners, and a 36-year-old pal named Anthony J. Russo, from Rand Corporation (a sub-office for CIA employees who could not get past the security hurdle), Ellsberg ran his stolen papers through a photocopy machine in late September, 1969. A shabbier team it would be hard to find.

Rand Corporation had sent Russo to Vietnam in 1965 to interview prisoners and a particularly wily one got hold of him, sang to him, recited poetry to him and conned him like Ho chi Minh conned Major Archimedes Patti in 1945. Nevertheless, Russo went on working for Rand and was happy to take Ellsberg and Vu van Thai to the advertising agency of his girl friend, Linda Sinay, who let them use her photocopy machine. If by this time you do not believe in the conspiracy theory, give some thought to the record of the third member of the trio.

During the 1956 negotiations in Paris, Vu was an adviser to Ho chi Minh. (That was the period when David Schoenbrun, of CBS, became Ho chi Minh's friend). As late as 1955 Vu was treasurer of a Ho chi Minh espionage apparatus in Paris known as the Vietnamese Association of Scientists and Technicians, at 6 rue de Bievre, Paris 5. After Lansdale (then a colonel) ran out the leader of the Binh Xuyen Army, General Le Van Vien, who until then had kept the capital free of communists, Vu van Thai went home and flattered his way into the confidence of the megalomaniac whom John Foster Dulles and Edward Lansdale were supporting. Through the credit office of the national bank, Vu became the administrator of American aid. But the credit office was run by Albert Pham Ngoc Thao who headed Diem's intelligence service, though until his fake rallying he had been Ho chi Minh's intelligence chief in the south and continued to be for the rest of his life. (Stanley Karnow published a column on Thao's place in the communist pantheon of heroes in the International Herald Tribune of March 24, 1981. I listed him as a Hanoi spy on 13 pages in BACKGROUND TO BETRAYAL - The Tragedy of Vietnam, in 1965, but instead of investigating Thao, the State Department tried to block my passport. Bernie Yoh, whose job it was to build Diem up for CIA and smear anyone who wrote the truth, told inquirers that I was a Frenchman who had been expelled from Vietnam. (Yoh is now number 2 man in ACCURACY IN MEDIA.)

On Sunday, May 11, 1957, Vu van Thai had luncheon with David Rockefeller and the presidents of Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, John McCloy of the CFR, and other members of America's faceless government, in John D. Rockefeller III's home in Tarrytown, New York. In October 1958 he was back in Washington for talks with Mike Mansfield and the insiders. 1960 found him in U.N. From there he went to Harvard as the top authority on Vietnam. In January 1966 he was appointed ambassador to Washington and we must always wonder how many knew that from 1957 to September 18, 1963, he was carrying on secret negotiations with Hanoi for Ngo Dinh Nhu and carrying a French passport in case anything went wrong. LE MONDE, the leftist Paris daily, of March 3, 1966, praised him for never wanting to liberate North Vietnam and never having spoken the word victory. This known Ho chi Minh agent could never have held such posts and given 42 lectures and press conferences during his first four months as ambassador to the United States without unseen protectors behind him.

In 1966 Vu van Thai set up four secret meetings between George Ball and Le Duc Tho, the politburo member with whom Cyrus Vance, Averell Harriman and Henry Kissinger negotiated the final sellout. When Vu van Thai, Ellsberg and Russo had run off all the photocopies they wanted on Linda Sinay's Xerox, Vu sent a set of the stolen papers to Hanoi and Ellsberg gave a set to the Soviet embassy in Washington two weeks before he gave the papers to the New York Times. One cannot disassociate this act of treason from the Watergate affair, because it was to find the source of such leaks that the agents marked to be sacrificed were sent on a mission which someone higher up had doomed to failure.

PUBLIC OPINION DEMANDED THAT ELLSBERG AND RUSSO BE GIVEN THE SEMBLANCE OF A TRIAL, so they were and the farce lasted 89 days, ending on May 12, 1973, with an acquittal. The two forces, press and school, performed to perfection. Twenty Harvard professors signed a protest against the government's investigation on grounds that it was a threat to academic freedom. (Academic freedom? Giving stolen Pentagon papers to a Hanoi spy, the Soviet embassy and the New York Times, when boys were dying in Vietnam!) Edwin O. Reischauer, former U. S. ambassador to Japan, and John Kenneth Galbraith were among the signers praised by the Washington Post of October 25, 1971.

The trial took place in California and Vu van Thai was brought from Dakar where he was working for UN. But he was never called to the witness stand "because," the Washington Post stated under an April 5, 1973, dateline, "the defense decided that his appearance as a witness would pose serious risks for its case." So why didn't the prosecution insist that he be called? Because it was the President and the security services, not Ellsberg and his ilk, whom the conspirators wanted to get. Given what we now know of the security leaks at every level of government and the nature of our enemy, the men who went into the office of Ellsberg's Los Angeles psychiatrist in September 1971 in search of papers (on a Pentagon man who needed a psychiatrist!), and were "framed" in the Watergate operation of June 17, 1972, should be regarded as sacrificed patriots. Their no-win missions were part of a no-win war. When its objective had been attained the precedent of a "coup d'etat by press" had been established. America and her enemies knew that one newspaper and two disreputable journalists can destroy any elected President. When America accepted defeat, Ellsberg exclaimed "It is the most beautiful celebration of the bicentenary of the American Revolution I can imagine." Berkeley University students paraded through the streets carrying North Vietnamese flags and chanting "North Vietnam has won! Bring the victory home!" Ten years later over a thousand people a month were still paying their life's savings for a chance to flee South Vietnam in a rotting boat, unwanted by any nation. Where Vu van Thai is no one knows but he is set for life.

ABROAD THE SAME ROT WAS BEING PUSHED BY MEN IN WASHINGTON. Arms, ammunition, explosives, machine guns - even two missiles - and top secret papers were disappearing from American bases. West German intelligence informed US Army HQ in Heidelberg that German terrorists and East German agents were working on civilians and military personnel, that the bases had been infiltrated and rotating soldiers were carrying the poison back to America. Major-General Harold R. Aarons, Deputy Chief of Staff for intelligence, started an investigation, but those working with the enemy had been told who to write to in Washington. The cry was immediately raised that the civil rights of Americans were being interfered with abroad and Senator Lowell P. Weicker, one of those using the Watergate scandal to emasculate CIA and the FBI, took up their case. TIME, of August 13, 1973, quoted the senator as shouting in anger over the investigation in Germany: "Someone has a helluva lot of explaining to do." No name-writer, congressman or professor pointed out that soldiers or civilians aiding spies and terrorists have no civil rights, no matter where they are. Now let us move ahead and study watergates as an export.

ON JULY 10, 1985, THE GREENPEACE WARRIOR WAS SUNK AT A DOCK IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. The background of the affair was partially told in our October issue. In October 1969 two Americans, who had fled to Canada to keep their sons out of the army, recruited American draft-dodgers and deserters into a movement which became known as Greenpeace. With the legal aid of a Jewish lawyer who became a Quaker, they frightened Canadians into joining them in a drive to oppose American nuclear tests in the Aleutians and by 1972 had succeeded. Simultaneously, they gained world sympathy by opposing the yearly slaughter of baby seals. This distracted attention from the fact that as soon as they had halted American testing in the Aleutians they set out to stop French testing in Mururoa. But here opposition to nuclear experiments was combined with agitation to spread revolts in France's islands in the Pacific.

The French general staff, with its detailed information on sophisticated intelligence equipment aboard Greenpeace boats regarded the pack of trouble-makers using New Zealand as a platform as nothing but a nest of spies. It was necessary to force the Greenpeace fleet to cease harassing the nuclear scientists, but a frog-man operation to blow up the flagship of the demonstrators was not necessary. The French Navy could have warned the Greenpeace Warrior out of Mururoan waters, firing a shot across the bow if necessary or even boarding the vessel. Instead, a complicated sabotage operation was set up to take place in New Zealand where the socialist Prime Minister was so opposed to anything nuclear, he would not let American warships bearing nuclear arms put in there. A check

for three million francs, countersigned by France's Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius, was provided to finance the operation. Who initially ordered it is something French conservatives are still trying to find out. All they know is that the order came from on high, very high. It was France's watergate, meant to cause a storm that would justify a purge.

WHEN COLONEL COUNT ALEXANDRE DE MARENCHÉ headed France's intelligence service (Service de Documentation Extérieure et Contre Espionnage, or SDECE) from 1970 to 1981, French Intelligence was referred to as "the service of seigneurs." A word difficult to translate. Call it gentleman leaders, lords of an elite service. True, fine men had been purged because de Gaulle regarded them as more loyal to France than to himself, but Colonel de Marenché had quietly rebuilt the organization to where socialists and communists regarded it as a threat and drew up a plan which the police journal published on June 27, 1972: "The judiciary police must be attached to the Ministry of Justice. Other police organizations will be disbanded. The SDECE will be suppressed." The socialists came into power by grace of communist votes in June 1981 and moved to separate the SDECE from the army, which was as far as they dared go at the moment. To assure the pro-communist left that the service which tracked down Soviet spies no longer existed, its name was changed to DIRECTION GENERALE DE LA SECURITE EXTERIEURE (DGSE). The words "counter-espionage" were omitted and "Exterior Security" could mean defense against American imperialism or anything leftist propaganda wanted to hit. Monsieur Pierre Marion, who had spent 30 years as assistant director of AIR FRANCE, became the new director of the DGSE, but as the government's prestige plummeted and Russia's invasion of Afghanistan "to repulse an American invasion" became too much even for the socialist government, changes had to be made. On the recommendation of General Jeannou Lacaze, Chief of Staff of the army and an old-time secret service man, Admiral Pierre Lacoste - too much a patriot for the communists to ever accept - was made head of the DGSE in November 1982. Under him were 17 hundred military officers and 15 hundred civilians, but three-fourths of the upper posts were held by army, navy and airforce men who had no illusions about Soviet promises.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO LET DOWN THE COMMUNISTS WHO ELECTED HIM by making Charles Hernu Minister of Defense. Hernu, a straight forward man with a thin beard around his chin, loved the army. Taking Régis Debray, the man who called Ché Guevara a saint, into the Presidential Palace as an adviser, was not enough to offset putting Charles Hernu over the army. Socialists and communists had never forgiven his 1973 letter to LE MONDE explaining why socialists should approve of nuclear weapons for defense. On the other hand, Hernu's enemy, Paul Quilès, supported Pierre Joxe at the socialist congress in Valence in August 1981, when Joxe announced that his group intended to change the mentality of Frenchmen and make a change in society (for a new world order, understood). Hernu made a national independence his priority and the putting of Frenchmen back to work if they were going to save the nation from ruin. For four years and four months Charles Hernu preached "love of country and love of the army" from the Ministry of National Defense. On September 17, 1985, LE MONDE (dated September 18) played the role of France's WASHINGTON POST and ran a sensational story about an hitherto unmentioned team of frogmen who were responsible for sinking the Rainbow Warrior at her Auckland dock. Until then there was no link between French agents and the bombs which sank the boat, but France's leading political daily gave New Zealand and British services the information they were looking for and named two French intelligence agents as its source.

On September 19 an angry President Mitterrand wrote a letter to Prime Minister Laurent Fabius - a letter is tangible, something that can go on file and in the press above the President's signature. "Why had the newspapers received reports which had not been furnished the government by its competent services?" "Competent services" meant the Ministry of the Interior, headed by Mr. Joxe, and Mr. Joxe replied that two journalists on LE MONDE (for France also had her Ellsbergs) had obtained papers which disappeared from the Ministry of National Defense. This made the Defense Minister responsible. On September 20 Mr. Hernu handed in his resignation with tears in his eyes. Two days later, on September 22, he was officially made the scapegoat when Mr. Fabius announced over

television that the military had sunk the boat in New Zealand and killed the photographer. (That the photographer was a revolutionary working for the communist World Peace Council, and that he died because he went back to the boat after the first explosion, to remove compromising papers and equipment, was not mentioned.) On September 25 the Prime Minister announced that Hernu had given the order to sink Rainbow Warrior. (Though Fabius had countersigned the three million franc check to finance the operation.) To save the President, Mr. Hernu remained silent. By that time Paul Quilès was firmly installed as Minister of National Defense. He had been appointed on the recommendation of Interior Minister Pierre Joxe as soon as Mr. Hernu resigned. This necessitates a look at Pierre Joxe. As France's Minister of the Interior, he is a hard-line marxist. Hardest of the hard. Part of his education was received in Moscow while his father was working in Russia and he has never brought action against anyone leaking sensitive defense secrets from his ministry. As a last blow to internal security, he removed the head of the DST (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire), French equivalent of the FBI. Into his place went Monsieur Remy Peutrat, Joxe's man.

SEPTEMBER OF 1985 PROVED A CRUEL MONTH AS OLD FRIENDS WERE SACRIFICED to save the President whose position was crumbling as the legislative elections of the spring of 1986 approach. Former Intelligence chief, Admiral Lacoste, took the knife in his back like a gentleman and refused to name a name as sixty-year-old five star general, René Imbot, was put in his place. But General Imbot was no docile puppet. Forty-five hours after taking his post he went on French television to state: "I have discovered - and I am weighing my words carefully - that there is a veritable malignant operation of destabilization in our secret services." Other generals who until then had been silent began giving warnings. Some thought General Imbot had said too much and others that he had not said enough. To all questions he replied "I am the head of the secret services, I will say no more." By sacrificing the Minister of National Defense, the head of the Intelligence Service and the chief of France's equivalent of the FBI, the President and his Prime Minister have gained a brief loan of time at a moment when West Europe's coalition of terrorists, backed by Qaddafi, the Iranians and the KGB, are openly threatening to act. Now let us turn to what was happening in West Germany as the Geneva meeting approached.

ON AUGUST 18, 1985, HERR JOACHIM TIEDGE, WHO FOR 19 YEARS HAD BEEN WEST GERMANY'S SPY CATCHER, threw off his mask and disappeared to the East. With horror, West Germans learned that the man entrusted with preventing communist infiltration was a top East German agent, protecting spies instead of catching them. Margarete Hoke and Lorenz Betzing, who had passed the secrets of NATO exercises and every detail of the underground center of government where Bonn leaders will set up their headquarters in time of war to East Germany, were arrested. Sonia Luneburg, 60-year-old secretary of a member of the cabinet committee which makes all decisions on security, defense and foreign policy, had taken the road east on August 2. After her departure it was learned that she was a trained East German agent. Ursula Richter, age 52, who had come to the West as a refugee, followed her. Ursula had charge of the files on Germans expelled from the former German Sudetenland who were capable of providing information and propaganda on the Russians, but on the side she directed a wider spy ring with lines running directly to Marcus Wolf, who for 30 years has been East Germany's master of espionage. Tiedge's flight was the worst. West German and French agents scurried to get to West Berlin before Tiedge could deliver their names and the charts outlining cooperation methods between America, French and West German agents. Western networks in East Germany collapsed and the experienced chief of West German Intelligence, Herr Heribert Hellenbroich, was forced to resign. It was approximately a month after his French counterpart had been thrown to the wolves. Both services were in disarray. If Marcus Wolf had called so many of his top agents home from West Germany it was because better ones with more spotless records were in position to take their place. France and West Germany had had their watergate; England had a less sensational one on the first weekend of November.

THE WASHINGTON POST WAS CHOSEN AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE ORGAN to carry a story that would destroy American confidence in Britain's Intelligence Service and halt the exchange of secrets between MI-6 and CIA. A man named Jock Kane, who had been employed by the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham, England, with its listening post at Cyprus, gave the Washington Post a manuscript containing military secrets which never could have been published in Britain. He told of the loss of classified codes, the betrayal of submarine detection systems through lax security. According to Kane, it was child's play for Geoffrey Prime, sentenced in 1982, to give Moscow thousands of pages on the most secret satellite spy operations of America and Britain. The system used in picking up bursts of compressed radio transmissions sent by ballistic missile submarines were described in full. All the secrets of the multi-million dollar electronic eavesdropping station run by Britain and the United States were in Russian hands, according to the story in the Washington Post, and the ease with which enemy spies penetrated Britain's services was exposed to congressmen at a time when they were being asked for allied defense appropriations. This was the situation at President Reagan's back as preparations were being made for him to sit down at a Geneva table with Mikhail Gorbachev and when, if ever, he needed a position of strength.

MEANWHILE A SHOCKING DECEPTION WAS BEING PUT OVER ON AMERICA AND THE WEST. By mutual agreement, governments and the western press were lowering a blackout on a tragic story lest it cause a chill between the two leaders meeting in Geneva. In June 1985 almost every news story on the 38 Americans being held by the Amal Shi'ites in Beirut brought up the question of seven other Americans held by the Jihad Islamic. One of them, Mr. William Buckley, third secretary of the U.S. embassy in Lebanon, had been seized in March, 1984. With him was Father Lawrence Jenco, Associated Press reporter Terry Anderson, Mr. David Jacobson and Thomas Sutherland. From Teheran the Imam Moussaoui announced that the four Frenchmen and seven Americans being held in Beirut would be released only when the 17 Arabs imprisoned in Kuwait for bombing the French and American embassies in 1983 were liberated. One of the prisoners in Kuwait was the Imam's nephew. One American prisoner, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, was released in September at the request of Syria's Hafez el-Assad, but Assad did not want to send special forces in to free all the prisoners, as he had the hijack victims held by a hard-line group in the Bekaa plain. It wasn't that he did not want to risk their lives. His liberation of 7 Americans by force on June 29, at Gorbachev's request, so that Gorbachev could get his meeting with Reagan, had already caused trouble for his Lebanese allies who were getting their oil from Teheran. On the morning of October 6, the group holding the six remaining Americans and calling themselves Islamic Jihad issued a communique stating they had killed William Buckley, the embassy secretary, and sent a photo to prove it. Washington issued a statement to the effect that the photo was bad and they believed Buckley was still alive. However, when the Archbishop of Canterbury sent his personal envoy, Mr. Terry Waite, to Beirut, Mr. Waite told the correspondent for the London TIMES, the day after his arrival, that he feared his visit might "be the last opportunity to secure the release of the four Americans." There was no mention of Buckley. It was as though he and one other man had been written off. They never existed. The truth is, the terrorists holding Buckley in Baalbeck received word that CIA knew where they were and a rescue was being planned. Mad with fury, they flew Buckley to Damascus in a helicopter and from there to Teheran by plane. In Teheran he was held in one of Khomeiny's secret prisons for political prisoners on Avenue Fereshteh. (The phonetic spelling may be incorrect.) Shortly later the Iraqis bombed that quarter of Teheran and, fearing again that their hiding place was known, the Iranians took Buckley to Qom, near Felehabad. By now they were in a rage. They had given up hope that America would meet their terms, so, determined to make the embassy secretary admit that he was really the CIA station chief in Teheran, he was unmercifully tortured. My report being garbled, it was unclear whether repeated torture sessions had broken his arms or his legs. It was one or the other. By the time death released him his face had been bashed in, disfigured to a point where his body could not be handed over, so the price they asked for it was release of a hundred Palestinians, which they knew Israel would refuse. This is the ghost that would be hovering between the two leaders in Geneva.

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PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS - THE NAKED TRUTH



Manuel Quezon, the Philippine demagogue who made a career of stirring up mobs who never had it so good, used to get votes by telling his people "I would rather see the Philippines run like hell by the Filipinos than run well by the Americans," and on July 4, 1946, he got his wish. Now Quezon is gone and others will pay the price. Optimists give Quezon's islands five years before Russians will be making even Marcos look good.

A COMMUNIST NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY of some 15,000 men is waging a guerrilla war, and, as with all guerrilla wars, their strength is not in actual numbers of fighters and supporters but also in the unpopularity of the force in power. In many sections of the Philippines guerrillas have realized Mao Tse-tung's concept of "living like the fish in water." President Ferdinand E. Marcos has been governing the 7,100 islands of the Philippines for twenty years. He is sick and imperious to warnings that even if by a ruse or naked power his tired, corrupt and inept government wins the elections scheduled for February 7, 1986, he is trapped between two forces and certain to meet defeat or assassination. His chain of islands running approximately 1,100 miles from north to south cannot fight a colonial war and a communist one. There is no reason why he should not give independence to the Moslem Sultan of the Moros who will never assimilate with the tribes of another culture and another religion in the north. Oppressing them will only make defeat by the communists more inevitable.

Publication of New York property records showing that the secretary of his hated wife, Imalda, has purchased three New York apartments in the name of a company used as a family front in Hong Kong, made the President as many enemies as the death of the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino. Such reports as these, and the publication of the Princeton, New Jersey, police report stating that a thirteen acre estate was being occupied by members of the Marcos family, though owned by a "front" corporation in the British Virgin Islands are propaganda arms of the New People's Army. Marcos is a wily politician, devious even by Philippine Islands standards, but handing out sandwiches with ten-dollar bills between the buns is not going to solve the problems his all-important strategic islands face today. The leader of the communist New People's Army sent emissaries to Moscow as soon as Mikhail Gorbachev assumed power, but the reply from the new boss of the Kremlin was "Wait. Be Patient." After Afghanistan, Gorbachev needed time. Foreign Communist Parties are faced with the job of convincing sceptics that the new man's hands are clean, and there is no reason why he should dirty them in the Philippines when patience and America's past errors will hand him the stepping stones to Indonesia on a platter.

If Marcos wins on February 7 he will face a Moslem independence movement in the south which should have been recognized and appeased when it could have been done gracefully.

At the same time a hit-and-run guerrilla war with the communists will wear him down until he is past the point of no return. The communists will then set up a revolutionary provisional government which the third world will recognize and the Kremlin will send its aid through them. If his opponent, Mrs. Corazon (Cory) Aquino wins, it will be by luck and a great deal of help from the United States. Over a million people in a country of some 54 million have signed a petition urging the inexperienced widow of the assassinated candidate to run, and if the election is honest she stands a chance of winning it. The catch is, no one has ever seen an honest election in the Philippines. Bought votes and "flying voters," usually soldiers touring the polling booths out of uniform, will carry the day the way Diem handled his first plebiscite and all his elections in Vietnam. Ballot boxes will be stuffed or stolen (as in Chicago in the J. F. Kennedy's campaign, the campaign of which the President's father said "I could have elected my chauffeur for what that cost me.")

Landowners will be intimidated and the landless will have been taken over by the reds. An opposition member of the parliament lamented to an official of a foreign embassy "You've got to have goons, guns and money to win an election in the Philippines. We've got the goons but we're short of ammunition and money." Suppose, in spite of all these handicaps and with American backing, Corazon Aquino wins. She originally promised that she would legalize the Philippine Communist Party, grant the imprisoned communists, including their leader, Jose Marice Sison, a general amnesty, and bring the 16-year-old war against communism to an end. Mrs. Aquino is much further to the left than her running mate, Mr. Salvador Laurel, the pro-American leader of the UNIDO Party. Though she promised her supporters that if elected she would close the American bases at Subic Bay and Clark field and carry the Philippines into the non-aligned camp, America may back her. In this case, do not rule out the possibility that Marcos will make a deal with Moscow.

NO MATTER WHO WINS, AMERICA IS FACING TROUBLE. The vital gateway to the Pacific will be lost and the oil lanes from the Middle East to Japan at the mercy of Russia's Pacific Fleet. The dilemma for naval strategists is acute. Subic Bay's deep and capacious harbor is ideal for allowing large numbers of warships to maneuver safely. There are contingency plans for moving facilities to Guam, but the 7th Fleet would find itself cramped and far from the area where it is needed. The dilemma for political strategists is still more acute, for their hands are tied. To win their support, Mrs. Aquino is now tempering her speeches about the American bases.

AMERICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES STARTED IN 1898 with the peace treaty which ended the Spanish-American War. The 10,850-mile coastline of the Philippine Islands with its 120-mile wide Manila Bay, the finest harbor in the Far East, were ceded to the United States for \$20 million. After 48 years of American tutelage, independence was granted on July 4, 1946, and at present the United States is paying \$900 million for the use of Subic naval base and Clark field for another five years, with an equal amount for their modernization. Considering the political situation and the time left to run on our lease, we will likely have to defend them or make the Soviets a present of installations as modern as the one we left them at Cam Ranh Bay. Rear-Admiral Louis Chapman, commander of the U. S. 7th Fleet, warns that "American withdrawal from the Philippines will be tantamount to abdicating the South China Sea to the Soviets." Congressmen opposed to granting the present \$180 million a year in military aid to the Philippine government point out that \$3.1 billion, out of the \$8.6 billion loaned to the Philippines by the World Bank between 1978 and 1982, have vanished, presumably into the foreign accounts and property holdings of the President's unpopular wife. Under ordinary conditions America could demand an accounting or insist on reforms, but because of a colonel's insatiable desire for publicity, anything America does or says to the Filipinos now sends the entire nation into a fury over what they consider American meddling. As grave as the military and financial threat hanging over the Philippine Islands is, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had to declare for the sake of politics at a meeting of President Marcos' New Society Party on July 23, 1985: "Powerful though she may be, the United States cannot tell the Philippine people what to do."

THE STORY OF HOW WOUNDED PHILIPPINE PRIDE prevents America from taking any step to save the islands which thousands of Americans died to wrest from the Japanese is a tale which, regarded in retrospect, seems too void of common sense to be possible. For thirty years hardly a newspaper or magazine article mentioned Colonel (now General) Edward Lansdale without adding that he elected Ramon Magsaysay President of the Philippines. If Magsaysay was praised for defeating the communist Huks there was always a hint that it was by grace of Edward Lansdale, and Mr. Boris Smirnov, the first secretary in the Soviet embassy in Manila, has wrung what seems to the Filipinos to be an arrogant boast of its last drop of mileage.

THE BOAST THAT FILIPINOS COULD NOT ELECT THEIR OWN PRESIDENT reached its high point of inanity in the late '50s when two Americans, William Lederer and Eugene Burdick, talked into a tape recorder to turn out one of the worst books ever devoured by an ignorant public. People longing to be told that somewhere they were doing something right, that in one spot on the globe - Vietnam in this case - they were winning, were carried away, emotionally by the Lederer-Burdick "quickie." Burdick was a California professor and Lederer a naval officer whose claim to authority on Vietnam was that he had been there in the navy. Intellectually dishonest and badly written as it was, their tape-recorded drivel bound in hard covers became a best seller. Overnight the two authors - one should say talkers - became heroes, taken up by labor leaders and women's clubs, in search of speakers. The political importance of the book which was really an insult to American intelligence became so great, under the impetus of a fawning press, reviewers called it "the book that helped elect Kennedy." Columns were written over America's "objectivity" in sending THE UGLY AMERICAN to Moscow as part of an American cultural exposition. Its translation into foreign languages and distribution by United States Information centers abroad was a propaganda triumph, according to the press, and a gold mine for the two who were by luck riding the crest of a wave. That they were at times hard on the State Department and the Eisenhower Administration was considered, in their and America's, favor, as proof of the liberty of authors and our press.

The only other known piece of writing by naval officer Lederer was a shallow example of bad taste called "The Skipper's Pink Panties," found in a book of collected stories placed as sleep-producers in the rooms of Hilton Hotels. It is possible that Mr. Lederer's complaint that he was discriminated against, as the ship's radical, for believing in the Roosevelt New Deal, was the only reason the author's amateurish story got into Conrad Hilton's throw-away book. Asked if he was not afraid, as a naval officer, to sign his name to THE UGLY AMERICAN, Lederer replied "Not at all. The Pentagon cleared it." Why shouldn't they clear it, when a principal theme was the glorification of Allen Dulles' man, Edward Lansdale, thinly disguised as Colonel Edwin Hillingsdale? That it had any affect on J. F. Kennedy's election is doubtful, that it had a lot to do with Ed Lansdale's promotion to Brigadier-General is indisputable. Lansdale's glorification in the Lederer-Burdick opus, starts with the story of how he made Magsaysay President of the Philippines. TIME, of April 4, 1955, repeated the king-maker claim of our man in the Philippines and added an account of how he also outwitted the villainous French who were trying to sabotage the American-imposed Vietnamese President whom Allen Dulles had sent Lansdale to put over. In its pride over how an American CIA colonel had given the Filipinos their President, the American press began referring to him as Colonel Landslide. How a sensitive electorate might take this no one bothered to ask. Philippine voters could not put a man in Malacanang Palace without an American meddler making up their minds and that was that. In broadcasting to the world that Magsaysay could not have won if an alien colonel had not played them for fools, American sacrificed forever any chance of helping a good man into the Philippine presidency when the fate of the Pacific area would be hanging on the balance.

In THE UGLY AMERICAN the authors went on to tell how out of the thousands of American officers in the Philippines, only Colonel "Hillingsdale" had the intelligence to show that Americans are not superior snobs. He did so by riding into a Philippine village in uniform on a motorcycle bearing a sign saying "The Ragtime Kid," and when enough urchins and loafers had gathered around his motorcycle parked in the gutter, he played a few pieces on a harmonica for them and begged the price of a meal. Now anyone who

thinks a man gains respect and friendship for himself and his country by descending to coolie level and acting like a bum in face-conscious Asia is stupider than Jimmy Carter. Whether Marcos wins or Corazon Aquino, only a native conceived army coup d'etat is likely to give the country a fighting chance. If pro-western Salvador Laurel were to win the presidency on February 7, there would be a hope, but after the Lansdale glorification campaign and his destruction of every valid leader and native anti-communist force in Vietnam, a rumor that America is behind Laurel would be the kiss of death. The headlines of a story on the Philippines in the TIMES, of London, on July 24, 1985, went: "Marcos' men queue up to denounce US interference." In the most lawless land in the world today anti-Americanism is the line that pays the most dividends and the offer of an election is too little, too late. Police cannot cope with subversion at mass level and corruption at the top when assassinations are running at 16,000 a year, with many going unreported. When arrests are made a bribe settles everything. Thieves went so far as to steal the landing lights at Clark field. On another occasion they stole the field's fire engine by driving it out the gate with bells clanging and guards clearing the way. In such a climate conditions are ideal for the erection of a communist provisional government in an area claimed to be "liberated." The plea for recognition by UN we have already covered. The other insurrection tearing the Philippines apart will receive the support of every Moslem nation in UN when it makes the same plea.

IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PHILIPPINES, on the island of Mindinao and hundreds of smaller islands lapped by the waters of the Sulu Sea, is the Sultanate of the Moros. In the days of American rule, when the Moro Sultan was the only crowned head under the American flag, his people were demanding independence. Had an America already embarked on a crusade against colonialism given complete autonomy to the people she was denying the right of self-determination in the Philippines, instead of agitating the Indians and Africans against our allies, half of the Philippine problem would have been solved. Moro revolt against the Americans was religion-inspired rather than political. A young Moro, in a religious frenzy, would decide to go to paradise by killing as many Christians as he could. His imam would insert a sliver of bamboo beneath his skin, usually in the stomach area, and then bind him tightly with two or three yards of white cloth. In a few days the site of the bamboo would begin to fester and when the fanaticized follower of el Kitab (the Coran, literally "the book") could stand the pain no longer, he would go "horomontado," which is to say, amok, attacking any Christian in sight with his curved knife. A revolver loaded with 32-caliber bullets would not stop the killer in his tracks due to the tightly drawn cloth holding him together. This led the Americans to adopt the 45-caliber bullet, which had enough impact to knock a charging Moro off his feet. Later, a more resourceful governor solved the problem forever by burying the dead Moslem beside a pig, which assured that on arrival in paradise none of the houri would have anything to do with him. Most American histories, including William L. Langer's Encyclopaedia of World History, concentrate on the revolutionary revolt of the communist Hukbalahaps and omit the equally important and more justified war of the Moslem Moros for independence. Under their hereditary Sultan there was none of the corruption or political crimes which plagued the Manila government. Socially and morally they had nothing in common with the tribes of the north save proximity of their islands and that both had been under Spanish rule and then American rule. There was never a possibility of assimilation with the north. Had America granted complete autonomy when such a decision was hers to make, the northerners would have been presented with a fait accompli and the war, amounting to genocide, which has been going on ever since the granting of independence would never have occurred. Instead of fighting on two fronts today, the Manila government could have had an anti-Communist Sultanate as an ally in the south.

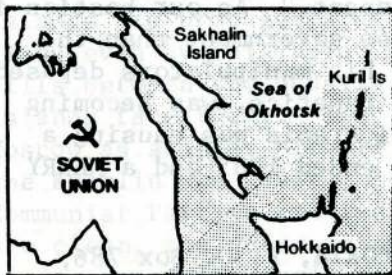
WHEN AMERICA GRANTED INDEPENDENCE TO THE PHILIPPINES the mass of military matériel on the islands was turned over to the Manila government on grounds that it represented all the islands and that it was Christian. That the so-called Christian majority had been converted to the unyielding Catholicism of Spanish missionaries while remaining the most corrupt and lawless people on earth should have been reason for giving the Moros a hearing. Such war surplus matériel as did reach the Sultan's followers consisted mainly of small arms and 50 horsepower outboard motors. That much power in the stern of a Moro

boat pushed the bow out of the water, so the Moros, born and bred in the arms of the Sulu Sea, learned to install outboards in wells in the center of their boats. Darting in and out of the thousands of coves and inlets which they knew like the palms of their hands they faced the same odds in numbers and matériel that the Afghans are facing today. It was hopeless from the start, and America, encouraging just such wars for independence as the Moros were waging, sowed trouble from Indochina to the part of North Africa called the Mahgreb but ignored the war that, with periods of lull when each side needed a rest, has been going on to this day. The most important organization leading the fight for an independent Philippine Sultanate is the Moro National Liberation Front under the leadership of Nur Misuari. When all Moslems were regarded as insignificant their aspirations were ignored; now that whoever inherits Philippine leadership on February 7 will be forced to fight the Communist New People's Army or surrender to it, Libya's Qaddafi is preparing to ignite the Moros. Relations have been established with the Moslem World League, known as Rabitah, and its secretary-general, Abdullah Omar Nasseef, was received by President Marcos in the Presidential palace in mid-April 1985. All that the league's representative asked was that Marcos fulfill the promise he made to the Moro National Liberation Front in 1976, granting complete autonomy if the 50,000 Moro guerrillas would lay down their arms. The Sultan's followers came through with their part of the agreement but Marcos didn't. He was buying time while he and his associates acquired property, banks and microchip companies in California's Silicon Valley.

THIS IS THE FIGHT THAT HAS BEEN GOING ON SINCE 1945 IN THE ISLANDS OF THE SULU SEA.

Another courageous and hopeless one has been going on in the Island of Timor ever since Ellsworth Bunker made it Indonesia's 27th Province in 1976. For almost ten years the summary executions, the systematic round-ups of suspected sympathizers and the forcing of young people into press gangs has continued. The senior Roman Catholic official on the island sent a warning and a plea to the West in 1985 but it was ignored. The Dutch were prepared to save both the natives of Timor and those in Papuan New Guinea, in what is now West Irian, from Indonesian colonization. Ellsworth Bunker, as negotiator for President Kennedy, in 1962, denied landing rights for Dutch planes and permitted Sukarno to set up a rigged plebiscite which gave Jakarta complete rule of both areas. Now the West Irians are fleeing to Papua by the thousands, but Timor is an island and its natives have no choice but to fight and be killed, until the Russians offer friendly assistance.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION AS THE PHILIPPINE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY GATHERS STRENGTH and rebels fighting for independence await help from anyone who will give it should be a warning to the West. The number of warships and submarines based in the Soviet Far East is now around 520. They are poised for a move southward, towards the Pacific area where New Zealand's Prime Minister Lang denies port facilities to his nuclear powered or armed American and British defenders. Russia's largest naval concentration was, until recently, on the Kola Peninsula, facing NATO. It is now estimated at around 466 units. The buildup in Asia at the expense of the northern Kola base indicates that Moscow considers the Pacific more important than Europe. The switch from Kola to the Pacific started when Soviet naval planners decided to construct a safe haven for strategic missile submarines in the nearly landlocked sea of Okhotsk. At present 24 missile-bearing submarines are based in the Far East port of Petropavlovsk. Nineteen are of the latest Delta type, capable of launching a nuclear attack against the U. S. mainland without leaving the waters of Okhotsk. Like their American counterparts, Russian submarines are regarded as second strike weapons, increasingly vulnerable to Western superiority in anti-submarine warfare and dependent on the Kurile Islands taken from Japan to make their island-surrounded sea a sanctuary. All three of Moscow's aircraft



carriers have an anti-submarine role. Two are now based in the Far East, leaving only one in Europe. Monthly the southward incursions of the two Far East carriers become deeper and more frequent. They are probing, seeing how far they can go.

THE JANUARY VISIT OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER EDWARD SHEVARDNADZE TO JAPAN will be the first such visit in eight years and it is not being made to offer hopes that the lost Kurile Islands will be returned; it is designed to let the Japanese know what they have

yet to lose if they do not walk a narrow line. The two lost islands of the Kuriles form the most important links in the protective chain encircling the Okhotsk Sea. The Japanese have installed a powerful telescope in a museum called "Homeward looking House" on a point of the Japanese mainland nearest to the Islands. Stalin took in his one-week war and from there they observe their former island bristling with military installations. As the patrol boats constantly on watch midway between the two points of land relay each other a Japanese is at his telescope. With each acquisition of what the Soviet Navy calls a protective base - really a more advanced position - more bays and islands must be occupied to make the new one secure. They have now reached a point where the American bases in the Philippines are threats to an advance route and a timetable which Moscow considers immutable. Gorbachev knows that America has no reason to save Imelda Marcos when her people know she has acquired millions of dollars worth of foreign property and placed it under a company she controls in the Caribbean tax-haven of Curacao. Nor does America have anything to gain by supporting Corazon Aquino who has pledged to reclaim American bases though their rent and the hard currency spent by service men and earned by American-employed Filipinos is necessary to the nation's economy. Only a pro-Westerner like Salvador Laurel in the Presidency can halt the creeping conquest of the Pacific, but this, after thirty-two years of drivel about a CIA officer's election of Magsaysay before the same officer went on to sap the underpinnings of Vietnam, the U. S. does not dare suggest.

EUROPEAN REPORTS ARE AS PESSIMISTIC AND AS CRITICAL OF WESTERN POLICIES AS OURS. Mr. Michel Heller, Moscow correspondent for the Paris weekly, LE POINT, reported after interviewing Kremlin officials on the Gorbachev-Reagan talks: "Disarmament is an important and even necessary subject for East-West relations, but it is secondary....A nuclear war is not inevitable. What is inevitable is Soviet Communist victory, which Moscow intends to achieve without a war. Disarmament is only a pretext for freezing or un-freezing East-West relations." Read: The discussions of disarmament is a ruse to lull the West. North Dakota's "Peace Garden" is soothing syrup for an isolated state. Mr. Heller reported jubilation in high Soviet circles after the November meeting in Geneva when American banks, elated over President Reagan's superiority at the conversation table, advanced \$200 million for the purchase of American wheat and raised the 1985 loan to \$8 billion. The arrival of 400 American business men in Moscow provided an opportunity to buy what Russia needs with today's dollars and pay for it with devaluated ones in twenty years, if at all. In Warsaw, Willy Brandt, who loaded the West German government with East German spies, but rode to power on CIA fronts and funds, (see H. du B. Reports, March-April, 1961) told Poles that detente must be achieved as soon as possible. President Francois Mitterand was welcoming General Jaruzelski in Paris, the Israeli Prime Minister was attending the Congress of the Israeli Communist Party and expressing sympathy for Soviet Russia.

ECHOES OF THE OCTOBER 25 TO 27 MEETING OF THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION were still resounding in Paris. The most solidly objective magazine in the world, Paris' monthly SPECTACLE DU MONDE*, recalled in its December 1985 issue that Mr. Wendell Wilkie, America's 1940 candidate for the presidency, had written a manifesto entitled ONE WORLD, and that Paul Warburg, speaking from the rostrum of the U. S. Senate on February 17, 1950, declared: "We are going to have a world government, whether we want it or not. The only question is whether it will be created by conquest or consent." As our bastion in the Philippines foundered, Nicaragua was in the grip of a worse government than the one Jimmy Carter destroyed. Iran, where President Carter and his manipulators deposed a monarch on grounds that his police were being too firm with fanatics, was becoming such a threat to world peace and all Moslem nations that Saudi Arabia was causing a regional upheaval by expelling alien Arabs from her sands. So ended 1985 and a MERRY 1986 began.

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SOME OF THE THINGS WE TOLD YOU

In April H. du B. Report will begin its 29th year of existence and we are going to devote this paper to reports and warnings which we urge our subscribers to read again and weigh in retrospect against the untruths they have paid money to receive from a cheating and sometimes treasonable media. Our world is shrinking and a net is closing about the part of the globe called free. Only an informed public can save our way of life.

WE STARTED H. du B. REPORT IN 1957 while a war in Vietnam was gaining momentum and another war that had its roots in Franklin D. Roosevelt's rabid anti-colonialism had been raging in Algeria since November 1, 1954. A roving labor agitator named Irving Brown was forming labor unions in the colonies of America's allies. The unions were then used as armies in revolts for independence and native labor leaders chosen by Mr. Brown became the leaders of Africa's prematurely independent and unviable little countries. Supported by foreign aid from poor taxpayers in rich nations the savage tribes of men like Idi Amin and Milton Obote exterminated their enemies. We reported how New York lawyer Laurence McQuade went to Ghana and shouted "Africans Unite! You have a continent to gain and nothing to lose but your chains." They were not in chains but hundreds of thousands lost their heads. In our March 1971 issue we quoted Molotov's 1953 prediction: "We are entering into the period of decolonization which will be followed by a general independence. Then, on those territories that were yesterday slaves, will fall a period of unbelievable disorder. There will be political and economic anarchy. Afterwards and then only the dawn of communism will arise." It was for that that American agitators were preparing the ground. Our March 1960 report on how savagery was introduced into an Africa where Europeans had maintained justice, medical care and protection from tribal massacres should be required reading today, as should our years of reporting on Southeast Asia.

NO WAR WAS EVER LESS NECESSARY THAN THE 30-YEAR WAR AMERICA KINDLED IN VIETNAM. Colonialism was on its way out and a rising generation would have gradually taken over administration of their countries until a Canada-Britain type relationship would evolve, but leftist intelligence officers of America's Office of Strategic Service (OSS) were conditioned by Roosevelt and those who rose under him. Duped by a wily native trained in Moscow, they armed and gave him an army because he showed them a constitution modeled after our own. The result: 30 years of needless war, 77,334 French soldiers dead or disappeared, America torn asunder and some 55,000 U. S. soldiers sent to their graves, some three million Asians massacred, thousands lost at sea in rotting boats, and unwanted refugees flooding Asia and Europe. In our first year of publication a report written in Bangkok on September 16, 1957, charged that Albert Pham Ngoc Thao, President Diem's right hand security man and head of the credit office of the American Aid section of the National Bank of Vietnam, had organized Ho Chi Minh's intelligence service in Cochin China and headed it until he flattered his way into the Saigon government under the Americans in 1955. Instead of investigating him the American press made him a hero, TIME magazine praised him for letting prisoners go with their arms, "to show we are

not afraid of them," and Joe Alsop lauded him until Thao was killed in an attempted take-over which he claimed had CIA support, in July 1965. Not until March 24, 1981, did Stanley Karnow admit in his syndicated column that Pham Ngoc Thao was enshrined in North Vietnam's cemetery of heroes. As Hanoi's master spy, he had been putting American aid to the service of the enemy. In the same September 1957 issue we named the administrator of American aid, Vu Van Thai, as a spy working with Thao. In September 1969 Vu Van Thai helped Daniel Ellsberg photocopy the papers stolen from the Pentagon and sent a set to Hanoi before Ellsberg gave copies to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the New York Times. H. du B. Report had denounced Vu Van Thai as a Hanoi agent when John D. Rockefeller III had him for dinner on May 11, 1957 and throughout the years that followed, but when loyal Americans were brought to court for trying to get information on Daniel Ellsberg, their defense attorneys never called in the Hanoi spy who participated in copying the stolen papers. This was no-winism in court with honest men on trial.

OUR ENTIRE ISSUE OF JUNE 1971 was dedicated to Senator Mike Mansfield's role in involving the United States in a war in Asia and then opting for defeat. We recommended that every American read Senator Mansfield's article in the January 1956 issue of Harpers Magazine in which he told how he discovered President Ngo Dinh Diem through Supreme Court Justice Douglas and then supported Justice Douglas' "find" in the destruction of every anti-communist group and leader in the country, even to deposing the Emperor who held the disparate clans, sects, tribes and regional groups together. Mansfield was proud to be called Diem's godfather in the Harpers Magazine article which, on analysis, should shock every intelligent reader. Then, when no-winism had turned public opinion against the war which Mike had helped draw America into, and he had broken the forces he sneered at as anti-communist, he piously declared that we had walked "the extra mile," said "America cannot be policeman for the world" and switched to the side calling for surrender. But one cannot tell America the truth with impunity when men at every level of government are on the other side. Americans who went to Hanoi and had tea and cakes with the enemy a mile from where American pilots were being tortured had no trouble when they came home, but when we told our subscribers how and by whom they were being led to what Cyrus Sulzberger (the Bilderberg member) called "peace without victory" in his column of January 3, 1971, the State Department attempted to block our passport. Thank heaven Frances Knight was in the passport office! We took many beatings because we gave our subscribers an unassailable intelligence report. One of our worst trouble-makers was a French woman socialist who was given a trip to America by the cultural attache in our Paris embassy in late November 1959. From then on she toured the country regularly, selling the Catholic family we were cramming down the throats of a Buddhist country. At a Church League of America symposium held by Edgar Bundy in Chicago in March 1967 she was asked "What is the main issue between you and H. du B.?" Without batting an eye she replied: "He is for a no-win policy in Vietnam and I am for a win policy," and no protest was permitted from the floor.

H. du B. REPORT OF JUNE 1961 told of the March 3 to 17 meeting of the executive committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels through which Walter Reuther and Irving Brown were building a socialist empire in which labor leaders would govern management and nation. It was a plan for conquest by labor unions and a socialist one-world government but America's labor bosses protected themselves against charges of revolution-sowing by telling members of their monster "front" in Brussels to consult (read inform) the AFL-CIO on what they were doing "while pursuing their actions independently." Russia's war through third parties had been adopted by Reuther and Brown. To finance such actions, the AFL-CIO voted to give \$3,250,000 for the second trimester of 1961 and \$220,000 to clear up the previous year's deficit, the money to be raised by imposing an additional 3 cents per month "contribution" on AFL-CIO unionized workers for the next six to nine months, with the understanding that their (forced) contribution would not exceed 18 cents per month per worker. With a claimed million workers financing a war against our NATO ally, it should not be surprising that de Gaulle expelled NATO from France. In a parallel attack on our NATO ally and provider of our principal base in Europe, the AFL-CIO continued to sap from the bottom while politicians

controlled by it attacked from the top. Our Report told how on April 1958, Mr. Robert Murphy delivered a letter to President Eisenhower telling the French government to cease fighting in Algeria and negotiate. The following afternoon Mr. Murphy met with the assistant secretary-general of the French Socialist Party in the American embassy to discuss how they could prevent de Gaulle's return to power. The letter and America's meddling resulted in the fall of the Fourth Republic and de Gaulle's hatred of America. Today every Algerian able to get out of his country has fled to France. A soaring crime rate, unemployment and a population of almost four million Moslems is causing racial tensions that are destabilizing the country. Only those working to mix all races in a one-world government or create a cancer in Europe are happy.

IN OUR REPORT OF MAY 1976 and our series on the European Common Market we told how Robert Murphy and Averell Harriman arranged for the pile of European banknotes amassed through the sale of Marshall Plan goods to finance the erection of the European Common Market. Then the Trilateral Commission, the Atlantic Institute and countless fronts dating back to General William (Wild Bill) Donovan's AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE would bring in the United States and replace the dollar with the Ecu. In Reports running all the way to our issue of January 1984, we told of Walter Reuther's plans to go beyond the ICFTU in Brussels and form a global union temporarily based in the Intercontinental Hotel in Frankfurt which at the push of a button could touch off a strike around the world if governments and managements did not bow to shop floor delegates.

THE CONSPIRACY TO BIND ALL NATIONS IN A ONE-WORLD ORDER and the story of those behind it has been treated nowhere with more meticulous detail than in H. du B. Report. In explaining the birth of the unelected Bilderberg parliament we repeatedly told how Joseph Retinger, the Pole who made a living by pushing causes (see our Report of May 1972, and Retinger's biography in the report of April 1972), went to Prince Bernhard, of Holland, in 1954 and talked him into sponsoring the Bilderberg meetings "to counter a growing anti-Americanism." Then, in our series on the Common Market we told how his argument for a European superstate was that only by banding together would Europe be strong enough to defy America. Mr. Robert Schaetzel, the former American ambassador to the Common Market, demanded in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, the publication of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) of April 1966: "If the loss of sovereignty is good for Europe, why isn't it good for us?" This was reported in H. du B. Report of July-August 1979, after we had informed our readers that Mr. Schaetzel had been given a year's leave to write a book for the CFR on why America should join the Common Market. In the same issue we reported the founding of the Trilateral Commission by David Rockefeller and Mr. Brzezinski and the declaration by their European supporter, Mr. Charles Dupuy, Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of France, that "We are working towards a universal republic and that republic starts with Europe." The first duty of a conspiracy is to deny its existence and those lulled by a deceiving media will scoff at the suggestion that America is being pushed into a packaged world in which no nation will have an army and no nation will be able to get out. That the most aggressive nation in the world would be at the top of the package and that that nation would be Soviet Russia is self-evident. To provide irrefutable facts we reprinted several times for new subscribers the story of Mr. Norman Dodd's visit to Mr. Rowan Gaither, president of the Ford Foundation, in November of 1953. Mr. Dodd was the Reece Committee's director of research when Congress was investigating the activities of America's foundations. Mr. Gaither told him: "All of us here at the policy-making level have had experience in either OSS or the European Economic Administration and our 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." Mr. Dodd replied: "Mr. Gaither, legally you are entitled to use your grant-making power for this purpose, but I do not think that you are entitled to withhold this information from the American people to whom you are beholden for your tax exemptions. So why do you not tell the American people what you have just told me?" Mr. Gaither's answer was: "We would not think of doing that."

IN OUR JANUARY 1986 REPORT we told how on February 17, 1950, Mr. Paul Warburg stood on the rostrum of the United States Senate and told Americans "We are going to have a world government whether we want it or not. The only question is whether it will be

created by conquest or consent."At the time Mr. Warburg was flaunting a conspiracy which Americans still refuse to take seriously, Mr. Cyrus Vance was running a campaign to establish civilian control over the military. It was ridiculous from the start, for civilians have always had control over the military with the President as commander-in-chief. It was as though Mr. Vance was preparing for a war in Vietnam where civilians in Washington would have the power to dictate tactical decisions to generals on the battlefield in order to assure that an army capable of victory would accept defeat. All this the American public could have learned had H. du B. Report enjoyed a mass circulation. Also that in 1968 Cyrus Vance and Averell Harriman were in Paris, negotiating a humiliating surrender in the war that began in February 1945, when Major Paul Helliwell, in South China, gave Ho Chi Minh the guns and 20,000 cartridges with which to start his war against the French. Not a bullet given to Ho Chi Minh by the Americans was ever used against the Japanese. Mr. Vance is now connected with the International Institute of Peace Studies, a subject which needs no study. Peace comes through victory, or defeat caused from outside or within. A constant theme of H. du B. Report has been that defeat in the field is followed by demoralization at home, and no-winism as a planned objective can only be to achieve its by-product, demoralization, which is the conditioning process for one-worldism.

NOWHERE HAS THE MASS MEDIA BEEN MORE REMISS THAN IN CONCEALING THE TRUE PURPOSE of the front organizations, often directed by Americans with respected names, which have been set up to further the establishment of a "new world order." Our May 1976, LESSONS OF HISTORY issue went back to the founding of United Nations and brought readers down to late 1972 when Milton Katz received a telephone call from Averell Harriman asking him to look over a man named Carter whom a small group of insiders, including David Rockefeller and Brzezinski, had picked to be President. "He is a new face," said Mr. Harriman. "No one has anything on him." In March 1978 we told of the plan to merge the Trilateral Commission and the Atlantic Institute, the founding of which by Henry Cabot Lodge we covered in detail in September 1979. Our July-August 1979 Report covered the unification of Socialist Parties in Europe and James Reston's mind-conditioning article in the New York Times of March 28, 1966, in which he wrote: "The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been holding hearings this week on a resolution which would make an Atlantic Federation the aim of American policy in Europe."

IN COVERING TRAGEDIES WE HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GO BACK TO THE MEN AND ACTIONS FROM WHICH THEY STEMMED. Throughout the Algerian War we constantly reported on the meddling of a Denver-born American named Cimarron Hathaway who changed his name to Ahmed Kamal and founded a California-based Moslem organization known as Jamiat al-Islam (Organization of Islam). He was America's man with the Algerian terrorists, and the Algerians' authority on America. Henry Taylor, the New York columnist, wrote that Kamal had made trips behind the iron curtain on missions for Algerian support, and had to pay \$1000 to avoid the trouble of a lawsuit which Kamal would probably have lost. Our June 1958 and part of our May 1979 reports were on the recruitment of young Arabs in California and the sending of one Sirhan Sirhan to Egypt and Syria for terrorist training but there was no investigation of Ahmed Kamal or Jamiat al-Islam when Bobby Kennedy was killed. H. du B. was in Dallas the day President Kennedy was killed and wrote a special report which was printed on December 1, 1963. He plans to write a full report of hitherto unpublished facts when the public is ready for a long and shocking story.

AS PART OF OUR DISCLOSURES OF BETRAYALS OF OUR SOLDIERS, our May 1970 issue was a special number for future reference on Cambodia and included James Reston's rantings which caused an English editor to say that Vietnam could never defeat America but James Reston might. Another Cambodian report which should have reached a wide public was our February 1971 issue, THE KHMER REPUBLIC IS BORN - AMERICAN CAMPUSES ERUPT, for here we told how in February 1959 compromising papers and 400 pounds of American gold fell into Cambodian government hands when a treasonable general was killed and it was discovered that American agents had plotted to depose Cambodia's rulers and make the country a republic. In our account of American actions in Cambodia while rioting students were dictating America's foreign policy we told how State Department thwarted our generals who wanted victory. Our military wanted to destroy the Cambodian bases from which

enemy forces were killing American boys, so State Department sent Chester Bowles to Cambodia to find a way to block the generals. To his chagrin, Prince Norodom Sihanouk sided with the generals. He told Mr. Bowles that he had no objections to U. S. forces engaging in hot pursuit in areas unoccupied by Cambodians. Mr. Bowles tells in his book, PROMISES TO KEEP, how he got around this by withholding the information "because several of the important people in State Department felt (as I did) that such an attack would be a serious mistake." That is how an unelected civilian and a handful of friends in State Department sentenced two million Cambodians to a hideous massacre.

A PRIVATE INTELLIGENCE REPORT FACES AN OBSTACLE IN TRYING TO GET INFORMATION LIKE THIS TO THE PUBLIC. Citizens will rush to subscribe to financial newsletters telling them how to get rich and how to avoid taxes because such letters are answers to their personal short-range problems. They forget that in the ultimate reckoning politics and foreign affairs dictate the actions of the market. With that in mind our report of January 1966 was on International Finance. Our April 1968 issue was devoted to the importance of gold and efforts of the big eastern bankers to downgrade it in the minds of investors. Our November-December issue of 1967 explained the crisis of the British pound and our April 1968 issue again warned against the attack on gold. In September 1971 we told how and why the dollar was the lynch-pin of the world currency system and must be maintained. This was followed in October 1978 by THE DOLLAR COMES TO JUDGMENT and in January, 1981, by GOLD TAKES OVER FROM THE DOLLAR.

THROUGH IT ALL THE LOT OF THE WRITER OF AN HONEST INTELLIGENCE REPORT IS DISHEARTENING. He carries no weight against men who appear wealthy and successful. The political maneuvers of the insiders were so grave in West Germany in early 1961, we went to a prominent conservative Chicago publisher who had been our hero. We wanted him to help us tell Americans how Willy Brandt was being brought to America a month before Chancellor Adenauer's visit, so as to undercut the latter. We wrote a special March-April 1961 report to point out how men like Leo Cherne (CIA's perpetual civilian adviser) and Joseph Buttinger, the socialist, were using their CIA front, the International Rescue Committee, to give Brandt a fake award and make West Germans see him as the man for whom America would do most. Victor Ruether gave an "Americans for Democratic Action" dinner for him in Washington, and an editor of the official American labor publication, NEW LEADER, was sent to Germany to bring out a new magazine selling the man who was to flood the West German government beyond saturation point with spies from East Germany. The Chicagoan, in his elegantly paneled office, waved me away. "Willy Brandt will never be Chancellor of West Germany," he said. "I have friends in West Germany." He was as adamant when I warned that only bigots or the misinformed could think that a foreign power (America) could put a sectarian Catholic family over a Buddhist nation without disaster.

"PACIFISM IS RUSSIA'S CRUISE MISSILE" we wrote when Moscow mounted her campaign to disarm the West, and when terrorist warfare through third parties, for whom Moscow could disclaim responsibility, started. H. du B. Report covered THE NEW KIND OF WARFARE in October 1983 and GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE SKIES in June 1985.

WHEN MEHMET ALI AGCA ATTEMPTED TO KILL THE POPE on May 13, 1981, we rushed a report on the plot, from beginning to end, to the late Congressman Larry McDonald who used H. du B. as his adviser on foreign affairs. The details were in the congressman's hands before we told in our September 1981 issue of the secret meeting of all the Warsaw Pact Nations' security chiefs except Poland's in Bucharest in November 1980. Russian Defense Minister Marshal Dimitri Ustanov told the men he had convoked that the Polish situation was becoming alarming. It had to be nipped in the bud before it could spread and the solution was to kill the Pope. The Hungarians and Rumanians demurred. The East Germans were for action, but to placate the Rumanians and Hungarians, Ustanov told them that plans would only be made to "dissuade" the Pope. Colonel Alexandre de Marenche, the head of French intelligence, sent two agents to warn His Holiness that an assassination attempt was being prepared, but the Pope refused to believe it. Congressman McDonald's reaction was to telephone H. du B. in the middle of the night and beg "If you can't give me your source, tell me anything so I can get these two men (an Englishman on the

congressman's staff and his friend with CIA connections) off my neck. They tell me you are crazy." It was essentially the story Claire Sterling later sold to Reader's Digest at Readers' Digest rates. Ali Agca's itinerary across Europe and to the Soviet terrorist training camp in Semferopolis was in the congressman's hands before it reached the press but two men prevented him from putting it before his House committee.

OUR STORY OF APRIL 1972 ON HOW JIMMY CARTER WAS MADE PRESIDENT should form a chapter in an honest history book for students who are becoming diplomaed instead of educated. Preceding it should be our February 1980 account of how an operation called Watergate was planned, perpetrated and deliberately meant to fail in order to create what Britain's authority on psychological warfare, General Sir Walter Thompson, called a "gossamer" which a team of papers could blow into a scandal that would give America the worst congress and President the nation ever had. H. du B. Report called it America's first coup d'etat by press, which installed in office a man chosen by the Trilateral Commission.

WHY THE RUSSIANS KILLED LARRY McDONALD was the title of our report of September 1983. It was the only inside story of Congressman McDonald's four years of talks with South Korea's former Air Marshal and ambassador to Denmark before flight 007 was shot down as it was bearing him and twenty-six mysterious South Korean passengers to the talks which Moscow could not let take place.

ON JUNE 14, 1985, SHI-ITE MOSLEMS HIJACKED TWA FLIGHT 847 AFTER ITS TAKE-OFF FROM ROME. In the fifteen days that followed, American television gave publicity that could not be bought to Hussein Mohammed Fadlallah's assassins who killed one American and held 153 others in terror. Only H. du B. Report of July-August 1985, told Americans how the seven passengers believed to be doomed and held in Lebanon's ancient Baalbek ruins were liberated through Armand Hammer's intervention and Mikhail Gorbachev's request, so that Russia's new chief could have a talk with President Reagan. All was back in order and "peace through trade" became the West's siren song again.

STILL AMERICANS WERE ALARMED OVER THE FATE OF WILLIAM BUCKLEY, kidnapped by Beirut's Amal Shi'ite group in March 1984. Other hostages were released, but the fanatics still held Mr. Buckley, 3rd secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, and five others. One of the six Americans concealed in the Baaka Valley, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, was released in September but the press ceased mentioning Mr. Buckley as though ordered to make the public forget him. Through H. du B. Report and our private letter to an Indiana congressman, our subscribers and a few newsmen learned how Qaddafi had told Teheran that Mr. Buckley was CIA's station chief in Beirut and that as a result he was taken to Damascus and from there to Teheran and Qom, where he died after his face had been bashed in under torture.

H. du B. REPORT OF JANUARY 1986 carried the true picture of the situation in the Philippines and America's helplessness as the February elections approached. A month later, in February 1986, the career and financing of terrorism by Muammar Qaddafi were studied from an angle that the West's media and spokesmen have assiduously avoided. No television viewer should delude himself about Mr. Gorbachev's moderation and desire for friendship. When President Reagan demanded boycott action against Libya for its backing of international terrorism, Mr. Gorbachev announced that Qaddafi can count on Moscow for full support.

FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS WE HAVE MAINTAINED A EUROPEAN LISTENING POST FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Above all, we beg them to remember that "new world order" is a synonym for conspiracy. Let those who doubt it never forget the paper which Professor Arnold J. Toynbee presented at the annual conference of Institutions for the Study of International Relations, in Copenhagen, as far back as June 1931. In it he declared: "I will merely repeat that we are at present working discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the nation states of the world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands, because to impugn the sovereignty of the local nation states of the world is still a heresy for which a statesman or a publicist can be - perhaps not burnt at the stake, but certainly ostracized or discredited."

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THE MUAMMAR EL-QADDAFI STORY



Muammar el-Qaddafi spent his childhood in a goatskin tent in the Province of Fezzan, which Italy had ruled. According to the London TIMES of April 18, 1972, there is evidence that his mother was a Jewish woman of the Lingi family, in Benghazi, who married a desert tribesman from Cyrenaica in the early 1940s and became a Moslem. Whatever his parentage, the lowly Arab born in a nomad tent became a soldier and swore allegiance to King Muhammed Idris. The stories he took in with his mother's milk were unlikely to make him a one-worlder. The Italians, in their first years of administration over the country, are estimated to have killed off half of the Libyan population. Qaddafi's formative years were in the heyday of liberation, but the unforgiving nomads remembered that the basis of Italian colonialism was not to exploit native

labor but to eliminate it, so that incoming Italians could flourish. Young Qaddafi was told how members of his own family had been shut up in extermination camps or dropped from airplanes at the feet of their wives. Certain streets of Tripoli were barred to Libyans but Italian immigrants would find furnished homes waiting for them if they would help populate Italy's North African colony.

ONE THING WAS INSTILLED IN THE MINDS OF LIBYAN SOLDIERS and that was loyalty to King Idris al-Senussi who was more than a monarch in the European sense of the word. King Idris' grandfather, Muhammed Ali al-Senussi had founded an Islamic sect in 1843 and in 1916 the leadership of that order was passed to Idris, making him, in effect, the Caliph of a sect that spread from the Egyptian border westward into Tripolitania. All authority over the tribesmen - spiritual, political and economic - was in his hands. Holding his people together was a network of religious lodges, like the monasteries of Europe, supported by the faithful and ruled by Sheikhs who represented their spiritual head. It was essentially medieval in nature but it was to the leader of this order that the Tripolitans of West Libya turned for defense against the Italians in 1921. The Senussi provided the only catalyst of resistance against Italy's fascist armies and their military hero was Sheikh Omar Mujdar Senussi whom Mussolini executed in 1931. With his passing, Idris, also known as Sayyid, Amir and King, took up the burden. As a result of King Idris' stand with the allies during World War II his people were saved from the trusteeship which Stalin demanded and instead were put under a period of caretakership, supervised by the British but with Idris recognized as King. Much of the governing machinery of a democratic state was introduced and the King enfranchised women in 1964 but there were no political parties. Parliamentary deputies represented their tribes or business interests. Libya's population of some two million inhabited the coastal strip and clung to the cities, Tripoli and Benghazi, the capital. Aside from the two cities was a third region, the Fezzan, with its villages and oases of the nomads. In practice the Kingdom was a federation with a fragile constitutional arrangement which left power in the King's hands, but this power was never challenged because it was rooted in tradition and his

leadership as spiritual head of his sect. Also in the King's favor was his hero status for resistance to Italian rule. It was inevitable that the old ways would change with the intrusion of oil companies from the West and the wealth they brought, at a time when Arab ideas and turbulence began coming from the East. Israel became a festering sore, poisoning the Arab world, and Libya could not remain untouched. If Zionists were to take back the land they held 2,000 years ago, it could only be achieved by taking it away from someone else. King Idris was caught in the midst of this conflict, straddling the medieval world and ruling a land built on a monastic order, yet drawn into the modern age of oil concessions. The King was an able politician, skillful and just in dealing with foreign governments, though he spoke no language save his own. He granted Wheelus Air Base to the Americans who made it one of the largest such bases in the world and gave Adem Airforce Base and Tobruk to the British. Since the King had no male heir he provided for his succession by giving the title of Crown Prince to his nephew, Prince Hassan, but no attempt was made to establish a political party as such. His religious order was his party.

IN MAY 1962 THE STAMPEDE TO GET OUT OF ALGERIA HAD STARTED and the King was contemplating sending his cousin, Sheikh Ben Tekouk Senussi, to America to point out that those who were backing Algeria against France were leaving some 300,000 members of the Zaoula Senussi Brotherhood in Algeria without protection. Throughout the month of May, 1962, Sheikh Ben Tekouk, conspicuous in his rich robes and turban, with his many decorations and embroidered burnous and carrying a silver-headed walking stick, pleaded the Senussi case in Paris. His father, Sheikh Abdelkader, was spiritual leader of the Senussi Arabs in Algeria and representative of King Idris. In a long conversation of May 25, 1962, he was warned: "You are going to have trouble in Libya when the French pull out of Algeria. See that your cousin (King Idris) does not let Irving Brown, the American labor organizer, into the country. He is duping the Arabs into thinking he is helping them get independence, but he does not want independent monarchies. Once a colonized Arab state gets independence, Brown and his associate, Jay Lovestone (former General Secretary of the Communist Party-USA), work to form a republic and put a socialist labor leader in power."

IRVING BROWN HAD FORMED THE TUNISIAN CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL WORKERS and in 1952 he took Habib Bourguiba, who, as Mussolini's spy number 13120, had tracked down Libyan dissidents for the Italians, to an AFL-CIO Congress in California. The deal by which Bourguiba would become Prime Minister of Tunisia and then depose his King was made at that time. (Later Bourguiba made himself President for life and on August 12, 1961, sent his secretary and two hit men to kill Salah ben Youssef, the friend who had become his opponent, in room 53 of the Royal Hotel in Frankfurt.) In Morocco, Brown formed the Moroccan Confederation of General Workers and picked a coffee house politician named Mehdi Ben Barka as the man who would use a labor union as a political party and depose his King. Ben Barka was given the usual buildup - trips to America, a meeting with President Eisenhower and glowing stories in TIME magazine. (Fortunately for the world, King Hassan's army commander had Ben Barka kidnapped and assassinated in Paris on October 29, 1965, as he was about to leave for Havana to take over leadership of the Trilateral Conference which was planning a global war of terrorism against "American imperialism"). Foreign finds usually play their discoverers for fools. A more shocking warning came to the Arab monarchs of North Africa in March, 1960, when Abdelkader Chanderli, representative of the Algerian terrorists in New York, left his U.N. lobbying to go to Cuba for ten days of negotiations with Fidel Castro. Michael K. Clark in his book ALGERIA IN TURMOIL, told of Irving Brown's trips to carry money to the Algerian rebels and how in 1956 he had addressed a meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel). Brown told the union members present, many of whom were Zionists, that "efforts (presumably his) to direct North African Nationalism into the channels of democracy would destroy the totalitarian forces in the Arab world and make for unity between the Arab countries and Israel." (One of "free Algeria's" first acts was to offer 200,000 men for a holy war.) To Irving Brown, monarchy was a totalitarian force, and State Department was so determined not to see what was going on between its Algerian proteges and Communist Cuba, Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, America's pro-Castro

ambassador to Havana, was called to Washington for the duration of Mr. Chanderli's negotiations.

KING IDRIS HAD AMPLE WARNING OF THE DANGERS BESETTING HIM, but he was 80 and in a hospital in Bursa, Turkey, when, on the dawn of September 1, 1969, dissident soldiers seized the Tripoli radio station and announced the formation of an Arab Socialist Republic. Prince al-Hassan al Rida, the weak heir apparent, was forced to repeat before a microphone: "I abdicate all rights of succession and all my legal and constitutional rights to the throne." Muammar el-Qaddafi was 27 and unknown at the time. King Idris, recuperating in the Bursa spa near the sea of Marmara, refused to believe what had happened and announced that he was going home, but those who knew Libya had no doubts that the coup was successful as the faceless leaders behind it set up a Revolutionary Command Council and issued a statement that the new Head of State would be named at a later date. At first, Colonel Saad ed-Din Bushweir was believed to have masterminded the coup but the colonel declared that he was only the chief of staff and the new leader would be revealed when the Revolutionary Committee and its four chairmen would be named at the end of the week. This made the experts believe that a power struggle was going on within the group and that Abdul Hamid Bakush, the socialist who had been the King's Prime Minister until he was appointed ambassador to Paris in 1968, would emerge as the socialist republic's President. Amidst all this the crucial question remained: Who in Libya would have thought of turning against a king revered by his people as both the spiritual head of their faith and the hero of the war for independence? General Guibaud, then head of French Intelligence, jumped to the conclusion that Moscow had been working through Algeria, and reached elements in the Libyan Army with a promise of Tupolev bombers, SA-2 ground-to-air missiles and a group of military advisers and instructors. But the theory that Abdul Hamid Bakush was Moscow's find did not stand up, particularly when he failed to remain in power.

WHO WERE THE MEN PULLING THE STRINGS was the question foreigners and Libyans asked when an obscure signal corps officer, 27 years old and without a distinguishing act in his career, was suddenly pushed into the position of Chief of State and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council. That somebody with immense power was behind him was certain for things like that do not happen by accident. Attempts to peer into Qaddafi's past did not divulge the answer. He spread the story that as a student in the secondary school at Fezzan he began enrolling his classmates in a plot to overthrow King Idris and the rest of the powerful royal-religious Senussi, but as a legend it does not stand up. He would have been denounced. Idris, with his heroic record as a resistance leader and pious respect as the head of his sect held a high place in the hearts of all Libyans when Qaddafi was in school. More likely was the possibility that Irving Brown, who had tried to make a leftist rabble-rouser President of a socialist Morocco and had succeeded in installing a labor union protégé in Tunisia, to depose his King, was following up his success in Algeria by backing a find in Libya. America, with her huge Wheelus Air Force Base, had no lack of agents on the spot, and Brown's cooperation with Thomas Braden, one of the most dangerous leftists to gain power in CIA, was no secret. As far back as the late 40s Braden had given Brown money to organize a labor union (Force Ouvriere) as a political arm in France. All knew of the CIA-labor role in pushing Willy Brandt into a position where he could carry East German spies upward with him. In 1945 Major Archimedes Patti, of OSS, threw the support of America behind an Oriental named Ho Chi Minh because Ho's fake constitution was modeled after America's. Then in the early 1950s Supreme Court Justice William Douglas telephoned Senator Mike Mansfield, asking him to come and meet a man named Ngo Dinh Diem whom he had decided should be Vietnam's President. Thus a Montana politician helped depose Vietnam's Emperor and force on the Vietnamese a man picked up by one of the worst Supreme Court justices America ever had, until the country was doomed and the senator changed sides. NEWSWEEK, of July 26, 1965, printed a posthumous letter from the Hanoi spy, Pham Ngoc Thao, to a NEWSWEEK correspondent. Thao another American find, boasted that he was not working alone and that he would triumph "with the aid of Americans, including CIA." His side triumphed but no attempt was made to uncover his American associates, anymore than one will be made to

find out if Americans discovered and backed Qaddafi.

QADDAFI HAD NEVER BEEN STABLE. Alternating between periods of energy and depression, he was capable of withdrawing into himself, then making a sudden appearance with a brutal or senseless scheme. The Americans and British were run out of their bases. Every resident Jew and Italian was expelled. The exiled King was sentenced to death in absentia and Queen Fatma, living in Cairo with the King, was sentenced to five years in prison. Crown Prince Hassan Reda, who had not managed to escape, was sentenced to three years and 18 out of 22 royalists were found guilty of corruption. On June 11, 1972, Qaddafi celebrated the second anniversary of his ousting the Americans from Wheelus by broadcasting to the world over Tripoli radio that he would furnish money, volunteers and arms to support the Palestinians against Israel, the Irish against Britain, the negroes against the whites in the United States and the Moslems against their oppressors in the Philippines.

LITTLE IS KNOWN OF QADDAFI'S PRIVATE LIFE. There was a first wife whom he divorced. A second wife, presumably Libyan, is still with him, and in late 1973 he secretly married a 31-year-old English girl named Anne Rees who followed him to Sirte. He had met Miss Rees in 1967 at the London Association of Arab Students while taking an officer's training course at the base in Beaconsfield. Which one of these women is the mother of his sons or any of his three daughters is unknown. The only tie his English wife maintained with her former life is a London bank account in her maiden name.

WE HAVE TOUCHED ON QADDAFI'S INSTABILITY and his habit of disappearing for days and sometimes weeks of brooding silence, then suddenly reappearing with threats of blind terrorism against his enemies and "American imperialism." On September 18, 1971 he came out of one of his spells of despondency to drive to the airport to welcome President Diro Hamani, of the Niger. On the way a swerving truck killed five members of his guard speeding ahead on motorcycles with pennons flying. Though he had sent dozens of men to execution with a sweep of the pen, it was his first personal experience with violent death and it sent him into another fit of depression, convinced that it was an attempt on his life. For two weeks he told members of the Revolutionary Council he was resigning and while he brooded, Abdessalim Jaloud, his Minister of Economy, took over as Head of State and Tahar Houni, the Minister of the Interior, was temporary head of Government. Foreign governments were beginning to ask if Qaddafi was still alive when, on October 4, he showed up in Damascus for a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad and Egypt's Anwar Sadat to push his idea that the three countries pool Egypt's and Syria's manpower and technology with Libya's wealth and form a single country with a rotating presidency. This was only one of the nine attempted mergers Qaddafi tried to put over with Arab states, undoubtedly with the idea that Libyan cunning or the death of one of the partners would leave Qaddafi unchallenged leader of the Arab world. (See H. du B. Report, Oct. 1980)

"Let's prohibit the use of alcohol and announce our support for all the oppressed of Islam," Qaddafi suggested. "We are here to talk about something serious," Hafez replied. Three months before the Damascus meeting Qaddafi was calling on the Moroccan Army to overthrow King Hassan II. Two years after the three leaders met in Damascus, Qaddafi was running 200,000 Egyptians out of Libya with all the indignities he could heap on them because Sadat was not giving him a hand in the control of Egypt, and on October 13, 1984, Qaddafi and King Hassan announced that their countries would form a union. On March 3, 1973, killers whom Qaddafi had sent into the Sudan accompanied by weapons in a diplomatic sack assassinated U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel and Chargé d'Affaires, George Moore, in Kartoum. Unperturbed by the cold-bloodness of the Sudan murders, on January 12, 1974, the senile Bourguiba was photographed embracing Qaddafi and agreeing to a merger with Tunisia. When Bourguiba's young wife and her foreign minister spiked the idea, Qaddafi was ready to invade Tunisia. Meanwhile, in July 1973, all Libyan students studying abroad were ordered to come home for a major conference with their leader. Students in Britain, The United States, Italy, West Germany, Egypt and France had to make a quick decision. It was go home or risk assassination by refusing. For it appears about this time that the madman in Tripoli who was building an underground

tunnel into the desert, acquiring four times as many tanks as France and turning his country into an arsenal was beginning to realize the possibility of carrying terrorist warfare into foreign countries.

WHAT PROMPTED THE IDEA WAS THE EASE WITH WHICH PALESTINIANS WHOM HE HAD HIRED succeeded in hijacking a Lufthansa plane on October 29, 1972 and blackmailing the German government into liberating the three surviving assassins who had taken part in the Munich Olympic massacre. Like a boy discovering a new game, Qaddafi went off on a hijacking jag. On April 9, 1973, he had one group try to blow up the Israeli ambassador to Cyprus while group number two went for an El Al plane at Nicosia airport. The job was bungled. Two of his terrorists were killed and seven others captured. This made a rescue job a necessity, so on November 25, 1973, he had graduates of one of his training camps take over a KLM plane flying from Amsterdam to Tokyo. During one of the stops it made in the Middle East, before the hijackers surrendered in Dubai, there was a short conversation with officials in Nicosia and a few days later Archbishop Makarios freed the arrested seven. It was the beginning of a reign of terror in airports and on airliners. Less than a month later, on December 17, 1973, members of the his National Youth Movement threw bombs into a Pan Am plane at the Rome airport and killed 32 passengers. In the ensuing investigation it was learned that airport workers concealed arms on marked planes in Damascus and Bahrein for killers who would board at Beirut. About that time, Sabri al-Bana, better known as Abu Nidal, broke with Yasser Arafat and Qaddafi's blind guerrilla war in cities and planes was turned over to a specialist. Abu Nidal was given \$12 million a year out of the \$100 million earmarked for terrorism. Between seven and eight thousand Russians came into the country as trainers and advisers. Gradually twenty-some training camps began operating staffed with Cuban, East German and, it is said, former FBI and CIA instructors.

TERRORISM WAS RUN LIKE A MULTINATIONAL BUSINESS. Under the direction of Abu Nidal and his chief of staff, Abu Abbas, three bodies were set up to wage what Jean-François Revel, the Frenchman who is one of the most brilliant political writers of our age, calls the war of "assassination without risks, in countries without protection, of victims without defense and innocents without responsibility." At the top of the terrorist structure is The Secret Committee of the Revolution, headed by Qaddafi. Under it is the Arab Office which handles terrorism and sabotage in the Arab world. The hiring and funding of mercenaries and their hit jobs in the rest of the world is handled by the Foreign Contacts Office. The Peoples' Bureaux, as Libyan embassies and missions abroad are now called, do the recruiting. Headquarters of the network of training camps is in Tripoli. A training course lasts six months after which come specialized courses in hijacking, sabotage, document counterfeiting and special subjects. The high point of Abu Nidal's operations was the taking over of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, followed by the hijacking of an Egyptian plane to Malta on November 23, 1985. An excellent example of how Qaddafi works can be found in the latter. Half of the pay for Abu Nidal's 1985 operations was handed over in cash by Qaddafi's cousin, Colonel Hassan Ashkal. The day after Egyptian commandos stormed the hijacked plane at Malta Airport, Hassan Ashkal was assassinated. He was the only eye witness to Qaddafi's financing of Abu Nidal's jobs, and he was shot without a qualm.

WHEN PRESIDENT REAGAN SENT DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN WHITEHEAD on a tour of nine European capitals to present proof of Qaddafi's responsibility for world terrorism, Qaddafi denied that there were terrorist training camps in Libya, then proceeded to make a speech praising volunteers for terrorist and suicide missions. "We shall allocate trainers and place at their disposal all the weapons they need," he declared, adding, "I offer these volunteers with the Palestinians at their head my personal protection, because Libya is the base for the liberation of Palestine." But liberation of Palestine is only an excuse used by a deranged man who loves terrorism for its own sake. The \$2 million he gave America's Black Muslims had nothing to do with Palestine. Eloi Machoro, the leader of the revolt in New Caledonia, was trained in Libya and was about to send a team of his followers there when he was killed by a French patrol. Qaddafi's backing of the Basques in their war against Spain was senseless, since Spain had not yet recognized Israel. He gave over \$15 million to back Idi Amin's murderous

government. More millions went to sow trouble in Chad, the recent war between Burkina Faso and Mali and the spread of subversion in Uganda. These are acts to which Americans pay little attention. More important is Qaddafi's determination to cause the disintegration of NATO. Specialists are being prepared in his training camps to disorganize the NATO transport system and immobilize police and security branches. In the past few months Libya has received a hundred Sam-5 missiles with a range of over 200 miles and two thousand Russian technicians to handle his sophisticated equipment.

NOT EVERYONE IN THE LIBYAN ARMY APPROVES OF THE FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ARMIES loaning commando teams to each other with Palestinians hitting Uruguay and France, Japanese shooting up an airport in Israel or plotting an attack in Holland. Germans, Italians and Irish doing killings for other groups with Libya financing the lot. In August there was a serious revolt when army commanders opposed Qaddafi's confrontation with Tunisia. A number of officers disappeared. A short time later reports reached Paris of revolts in the Libyan navy and airforce. Convoys of official limousines have come under attack twice in Tripoli but Qaddafi appears to lead a charmed life. Over a hundred officers are reported to have been executed and an unknown number arrested. As security tightened with Qaddafi's increasing paranoia, top army posts were rotated to prevent officers from getting together to form a plot. When Qaddafi travels, two identical jets go off in different directions. His own pilot flies for two or three hours before Qaddafi boards the plane, so great is his fear of sabotage. Now he has adopted a method de Gaulle used during the Algerian war. Revolutionary Committee members, some in their early 20s, are being planted in the army to report on their officers. Sooner or later a group of younger officers will quite likely seize power as suddenly as Qaddafi did in September 1969. For the moment there are two schools of thought. One group feels that there was more behind the assassination of Colonel Hassan Ashkal in November than the fact that he was the sole witness to Qaddafi's financing the Abu Nidal atrocities which upset the non-Arab world: The seizing of the Achille Lauro and the hijacking of the Egyptian plane to Malta. Ashkal was Qaddafi's cousin and number three man in the army, head of the Sirte command. Qaddafi's claim that he had a car accident did not explain the six bullets in his body. The story most commonly believed is that Qaddafi's right hand man, Abdessalim Jalloud, did the killing at Qaddafi's request to prevent Ashkal from ridding the country of a madman.

Whatever the true story, the twenty-some known bases continue to turn terrorists loose on the world and 1986 promises to be a bloody year. European specialists agree that most of the Arab leaders would like to see Qaddafi disappear, but when the United States - the nation that gives Israel at least \$4 billion a year - calls for economic sanctions against Qaddafi, every Arab leader is forced to line up behind him. Italy realizes over \$4 billion a year with Libya and tounts on Qaddafi for 15% of her oil. West Germany is Libya's principal supplier of machines and industrial equipment. France, despite her quarrel with Qaddafi over the invasion of Chad, has a favorable trade balance of around a billion dollars a year. All have backed away from sanctions on one excuse or another, so Qaddafi is splitting NATO. If Qaddafi goes through with his threat to plunge Europe, the Middle East and perhaps the world into war should America hit one of his bases, Italy fears that her 15,000 nationals will become hostages. Germany has around 1,500 nationals working for Qaddafi, Britain 7,000 and France 1,000. Belgium and Luxembourg have sent a trade mission representing fifteen companies to try to enlarge trade exchanges. Such was the situation as February 1 approached and President Reagan announced that any American who has not left Libya by that date will be liable to arrest when he or she comes home. Qaddafi is onvinced that the US will never hit one of his bases for fear of killing Russian advisers in uniform whom he has scattered all over the country. Whether the Americans working in oil installations or schools decide to follow President Reagan's order and come home or risk becoming hostages, one thing is certain: Any former CIA man working at a terrorist training base will be assassinated if he tries to leave the country. The pay was too high to be resisted but by now he knows too much and Qaddafi will never dare let him get home to talk. Whoever found the young Libyan lieutenant and dangled power before his eyes conjured a monster out of a vase.

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