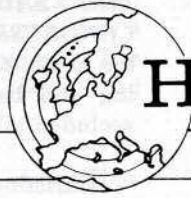




A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

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## A BOOK THAT ALL AMERICA SHOULD READ

*FOR ELEVEN YEARS COUNT ALEX-ANDRE DE MARENCHES HEADED FRANCE'S INTELLIGENCE SERVICE*, then known as the Service of External Documentation and Counter-espionage. Some years ago, Monsieur Mitterrand asked his intelligence chief if he would stay on with him, should he ever be elected President of a socialist government. Count de Marenches replied, "Certainly, as long as you have no communist ministers in your cabinet."

A month after the socialists rode into power with the aid of communist votes in May 1981 the best intelligence chief France has had in living memory was out and, to give the impression that new men of peace were in power, the word counter-espionage was dropped and the service became "The General Directorate for the Supervision of the Territory".

Freed of his duties, the man who for eleven years had sat at the center of a vast intelligence web, knowing the secrets of the world, rarely mentioned in the press, and never photographed, sat down to dictate his book, *DANS LE SECRET DES PRINCES*, (In the Secret of Princes).

My first reaction when the book came out was disappointment in the man I had admired. He chose the question and answer method to tell his story, and it was not the format that I objected to but his choice of Christine Ockrent, a 44 year-old Belgian woman formed by the

American T.V. chains, NBC and CBS, as a collaborator.

Aside from its leftist slant, NBC is remembered as the chain over which Alfred R. Stern exercised control while his father remained behind the iron curtain to avoid imprisonment as a Soviet spy. CBS is best known abroad by its longtime Paris bureau chief, David Schoenbrun, who was given a free trip to Hanoi the year before Ho chi Minh died and returned to write a book boasting of his friendship with Ho since 1946, while French and then Americans were dying, fighting Schoenbrun's friend, a man so ruthless he betrayed the nationalist leader, Phan Boi Chau, to the French in order to rid himself of a rival and get his hands on the reward.

When treason became fashionable, Schoenbrun left CBS and toured American campuses, inciting students to desert the army or flee the draft.

With such a background no one should have been surprised at Christine's brutal treatment of Amir Abbas Hoveyda on April 6, 1979, the night before the poor man's execution. Lying on a delapidated mattress on the floor of a putrid cell in a Teheran prison, with the "government's" prosecutor standing by, like a hang-man, the broken ex-Prime Minister who for 13 years had headed Iran's government, was a pathetic sight as the Belgian woman with the cruel mouth bore in on him. A Paris weekly described her vicious interrogation as "an

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inquisition conducted by a furious woman out for blood."

The mollahs had judged correctly when they picked the woman from France's 3rd channel to justify their execution of an innocent man over 20 radio and T.V. chains around the world. The old gentleman remained dignified on his mattress as his tormenter clung to one subject and would not let it go: his responsibility for the supposed actions of SAVAK, as though she knew anything about SAVAK or the fanatics with whom it had to deal. Max Clos, of FIGARO, described her as "the executioner's assistant, by her questions and the tone in which she put them."

The weekly magazine, MINUTE, observed that with passions running as high as they were, one might translate her interview as "machine-gunned by Christine Ockrent". After the execution she was all hurt innocence. "I did not cause him to be shot!" No, but she helped the mollahs by giving the world the impression that justice had been done.

Christine's boss on CBS, Bill MacClure, remembered her as a woman "obsessed by her work". What leftist of the media isn't? Many an intelligent T.V. watcher has wished that her broadcast could be re-run, so the viewers might see it against what replaced the organization over which she abused a man about to die. Later the Council on Foreign Relations invited her to America to lecture.

These were my thoughts as I found any book repulsive if it had Christine Ochrent on the cover. After reading army colonel Count de Marenches' personal story of events and men which the media have consistently distorted only one thought remained - admiration for the intelligence and high principles of the man who has given us the most honest, over-all picture of past events and present problems the world is facing.

A feeling remains that his psychological judgment was as sound as his integrity. He picked an ambitious woman who is a comer in French television and consequently capable of a great deal of harm. He realized that after forcing her to weigh her prejudices against his knowledge, she will never be the same again.

Politely and with infinite patience, he answered loaded questions such as a CBS or NBC interviewer might put to a conservative and the result was an irrefutable rejection of

every pet notion of the left.

*COLONEL DE MARENCHES' PAGES ON IRAN SHOULD BE REPRINTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.* "The voices of the mollahs, carrying subversion, were spreading and being amplified, through the most secluded villages."

Christine: "Being an autocrat instead of a dictator did not prevent the Shah from having little consideration for his political opponents."

"We are in the Orient. We are not on Champs Elysees or Hyde Park or Central Park." The explanation that followed could not have failed to make Christine wince at the memory of her treatment of the martyred Prime Minister.

"To save the Shah we had to warn him of what was happening."

"Did you ever tell him the truth?"

"He asked me to always tell him the truth . . . I told him that my one and only interest is the defense of the higher interests of France and Europe and the Free World camp. I had neither the need nor the desire for advancement nor any recompense."

"Did you tell him the mollahs were agitating the country?"

"I said to him, 'beware of the bazaar.' I also said, 'Beware of the Carter Administration.' I warned him that this President Carter, so disastrous on the national and international level, had decided to replace him. The American President was totally ignorant of Near East and Middle East Orientals. In the short view of this boyscout person with the baby face who barely knew where Iran was on the map, the Shah was a villainous dictator who put people in prison. So he had to be removed as soon as possible and a U.S. type democratic system installed.

"One day I mentioned the names of those in the United States who had been given the job of arranging his departure and his replacement. I had even been present at a meeting where the discussion was 'How to get rid of the Shah and who would replace him'. (The Carter team can hardly deny such a statement, coming from such a man) "The Shah would not believe me. He said, 'I believe you on every point but this. It would be stupid to replace me. I am the



West's best protector in this part of the world. It would be absurd. I can't believe you.'

'After a silence while I searched for a reply, I said, 'suppose the Americans make a mistake?' And this is what happened. The Americans (meaning the Carter clique) had made up their minds.'

'In the West one had an idea of the Shah that was not flattering to his regime.' Christine was still trying to justify her treatment of Amir Hoveyda, which she will never live down.

And the colonel was not going to let her off. 'The Western idea of the Shah's regime passes too often through the deforming mirror of SAVAK, which is pictured as a sort of super-Gestapo, plus the KGB multiplied to ten.

I am sad when I think of General Nassiri who headed SAVAK for many years. He went back to Teheran of his own accord to explain to the Ayatollah and was tortured and executed. If SAVAK had been what it was claimed to be, the Shah would still be on the throne and Khomeiny in exile.'

There were four powers in Iran, the colonel explains: the throne, the army, the bazaar and the clergy. The clergy enflamed the bazaar, Carter strait-jacketed the army and Shi'ite fanaticism was turned loose on the world.

Christine asked if he had tried to infiltrate the Ayatollah's entourage while he was in France. 'That was the job of the Minister of the Interior, since it was in France. But I feel the government was not well informed on what Khomeiny was doing. His Eminence was recording inflammatory tapes calling on the people to revolt and the army to desert. The tapes were sent to East Berlin and the Iranian Communist Party reproduced them by the thousands. From there they were sent to Iran to be put in letter boxes and thrown over garden walls.

'Did you warn the President?'

The colonel told how the Ayatollah had been asked to leave the country, but the Shah requested France to let him stay.

'Shaken by this news, I decided to go to Teheran and learn from His Majesty, himself, the reason for such a request. Forty-eight hours later I boarded a plane. Teheran was darkened by fires and a general strike

paralyzed the airport. There was no navigation control and we were short of fuel so we passed the night in Cyprus. When my aide and a specialist and I reached Teheran the following morning, men with the look of the gallows on their faces were everywhere. There was still no tower control so I ordered the crew not to leave the plane. After a difficult passage through the city swarming with people. I did not recognize the Shah who received me in a dimly lit room of the palace wearing large, dark glasses that covered half of his face.

After the usual greetings, I told him of my stupefaction and shock on learning that Khomeiny was being permitted to stay in France at his request. 'Sire, is it possible that someone around you gave that order, or that it was a mistake?' He replied, 'Not at all. Between ourselves, I will tell you why. If you do not keep him in France he will go to Damascus, which is too close to Iran, and from Damascus he will go to Libya where Qaddafi will get hold of him and we can expect the worst. It is best that he stay in France. Please tell your President that I count on his friendship to tighten the vise.'

'I told myself, he may know French culture but I was not sure that he understood the soft democracies. The most dramatic part of our interview was when he said, 'Tell your President, my dear count, that I will never fire on my people. Having seen the mobs spreading terror from the airport to Teheran, I replied, 'Sire, in that case all is lost.' '' Christine had received her first lesson on the true nature of the man and police on whom she had vented her hatred.

'When the audience was ended, the sovereign conducted me to the door with great courtesy and in the beam of light he took off his dark glasses. I looked at him before bowing. It was not the familiar face I had seen only a few weeks before. It was already ravaged by the sickness that was to take this man whom many adored, whom others detested and who had done so much for his empire. In the end, he was one of the great men of our time.

'After being stopped at barriers a dozen times with an automatic close to my head, we reached the airport where, by a miracle our plane was still intact. Next morning when I entered the President's office, he said, 'Well?', as he got up. Without a word of greeting I replied, 'It is Louis XVI all over again.'



Christine asked if the Shah was disappointed in the French President's attitude.

Colonel de Marenches did not know if the Shah was disappointed in France, but, he replied, "You must know that the Carter Administration, in its imbecilic determination to change the political system of Iran, put such pressure on the already weakened Shah that he ordered the Iranian forces not to try to maintain order. Further, the unutterable Carter sent General Huyser to Iran to visit the various commands and warn the Iranian Army, the best and finest equipped in the region, using only American materiel, that they would not get another American spare part if they resisted. Thus Khomeiny was put in power and the Shi'ite revolution launched."

Christine asked the colonel if he had made any suggestions when the American hostages were being held.

He explained several proposals he had brought up and added that a study had been made of the Ayatollah's residence in Qom, during the first days of confusion. It was near an empty field where helicopters could land and a plan was drawn up by which the Ayatollah could be seized and flown to a ship in the Indian Ocean where he would be held until the Americans were released. It was feasible, but when it was put before Carter he replied, 'You cannot do that to a bishop, and above all, a man of his age!' " (Comment ours: Yet, it appears that he sent Ham Jordan to Panama, prepared to hand the Shah over for fortune and death, in exchange for hostages, with the approval of the Washington Post and the righteous demagogues now howling for President Reagan's head over a petty arms deal).

*AS REGARDS THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD*, for eleven years the colonel watched Soviet Russia work through other fronts and concluded that for the men in Moscow there is no time of war or time of peace. The war we are engaged in is total, global and multi-colored. "Beware of those who say there is no conflict. They are badly-informed or dangerous. My job was to watch the submerged part of the iceberg, where the waters are murky. Never in the forty years I have interested myself in such problems has the situation been so critical ... The most astute move of the devil was to make people believe that he does not exist.

"The time has come to breathe the word

'subversion'. It is a dreadful arm, for it works without showing itself. It remains, intelligently and subtly, just below the level of belligerence. It is difficult to attack subversion, because if you mention it you are labeled a fascist. This fearful method is found in the media, it is found among those who shape our souls, our hearts and our brains, which is to say the clergy, the school and the university. In ancient times, to hold power one controlled the church, in the XIX century subversives seek control of education and through it our minds. Its worst weapons are the audiovisual and the university. In the West they no longer teach love of country and work, as they do in the East, but laxity, no discipline, lack of respect for the old virtues and search for an artificial paradise."

*ONE CANNOT REFUTE COUNT DE MARENCHES BY BRANDING HIM ANTI-AMERICAN*, his mother was an American who drove an ambulance in World War I. Christine observed that there seemed to be no parliamentary control over his service, as one would expect in a democracy.

"The Americans, and particularly the Carter Administration, destroyed the CIA," the colonel replied. "They succeeded in doing in a few years what the KGB could not have accomplished in its wildest dreams. We watched the self-destruction of the American services, including the FBI. Many Americans threw themselves into a sort of macabre dance, a scalp dance around the security services. You can imagine who was most pleased by this. Special Operations had to be approved by I do not know how many committees. Plans for operations appeared in the papers the moment experts began thinking about them. How can a service be secret if it is not secret? Better not to have any. On the other hand, I see no reason why two senators and two congressmen, whether they are of the right or the left, should not visit the head of Intelligence from time to time, while he seats them before a map of the world where action is needed and, without going into details, shows them where decisions must be made.

This is a policy the colonel followed himself by regularly inviting political leaders, even of the opposition, to lunch with him so he could show them the danger points and so prevent their using his initiatives as political ammunition.

His comments on the Trilateral Commission and politicians who block constructive measur-



es in Angola are scathing, but his pages on the press come close to holding the past errors of Miss Ockrent before her face. To Colonel Oliver North and Admiral John Pointdexter his words are a shake of the hand from across the ocean. "The action service of an intelligence agency is half way between a diplomatic note and an expeditionary corps," he wrote.

"Did you ever set up such an operation?"

"We set up a number of operations on that level, such as Entebbe (when Israelis were rescued from a plane hijacked to Central Africa). The proof that they were successful was that you never heard of our role."

"Are they always successful?"

"No. Do you know anything in the world that always scores 20 out of 20?"

The Christine of CBS came to the fore for a second and she asked: "When you are running a secret service, do you regard the western press, which is one of the guarantees of our democratic system, as a hindrance or an ally?"

"You ask an important question. Personally, I have adopted an attitude that suits me. I have nothing to do with the press. In this way I am sure to have no headline troubles." (He would not get away with this in Washington) "The sensation press cannot resist a 'scoop'. When, by some means, more or less honest, they get their hands on something like the Pentagon Papers, they splash stories that aid only the enemy and hurt the United States. I find this completely irresponsible."

*TOUCHING ON THE UNITED NATIONS*, the colonel stated, "We knew for years that the head of the international personnel department, in Geneva, was a KGB officer who controlled all the files of the functionaries and affected their postings."

*WHAT ARE HIS OPINIONS ON THE CONTRAS OF NICARAGUA?* "To abandon them is suicidal." On his Latin-America chart the colonel shows an arrow running from the USSR to Cuba and from Cuba to Nicaragua. Nicaragua is the detonator and Mexico the bomb. Invading arrows mark America's some 2500 mile border with Mexico. He warns: "America should never be deceived by the pretended new look of Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev, designed to hold the world's attention while they conduct operations elsewhere. I

have pointed out to the President (Reagan) the presence of twelve to fifteen million illegal aliens who can someday be regimented into a fearful fifth column.

"America has no national identity card. The English language is not imposed. The massive arrival of 'Hispanics' continues, colonizing areas that were once Spanish or Mexican. They form the advance guard of a force that will someday demand the return of these states. It remains to be seen how the famous melting-pot will work in the face of waves of thousands of clandestine immigrants a day, who do not disperse but remain in groups, forming larger and larger oilspots of an alien culture."

*AS IMPORTANT AS THE COLONEL'S PREDICTIONS IS THE WEALTH OF INSIDE STORIES WHICH HE BRINGS HIS READERS.*

Christine asked how he received word that an attempt would be made on the life of the Pope.

"Not by telephone," he replied. "The telephone is an instrument to be used when you want to disinform somebody. This information was important because it was sound. I asked myself: Why do they want to eliminate the head of the Catholic Church? To analyze such information we must never use our Judeo-Christian end of the XXth century teachings. I learned and I taught my men that they must get up and move to the other side of the table. If possible, they must adopt the mentality of the adversary. They must sit down in the East and ask themselves what would be gained by killing the Pope.

I discovered three major reasons. First: this man came from the other side. He knows the techniques and mentalities of those of the East. There is nothing communists hate worse than a man who understands their methods. How can one imagine hell if one is an angel? The Holy Father emerged from where devils are hatched. He knows them and all their wiles, which a Pope born in the West can never perceive.

"Secondly, in getting rid of a Pontiff whose historic task is to bring back to its path a Catholic Church undermined by doubt, a church in which many priests, naive or well-meaning, are not indifferent to the siren calls of Marxism, when not handling a Kalachnikov themselves. The third reason is that if he were to die, an Italian Pope would no doubt be elected, soft and less experienced than one who has come in from the cold."



Count de Marenches sent two important men to the Vatican in January 1980. Such information was too important to send otherwise. The Holy Father replied "My fate is in the hands of the Lord", and, apparently, no precautions were taken either by the Vatican or the Italian Government.

When Mohammed Ali Agca declared, "I am Jesus Christ", those trying to absolve the Soviets and Bulgarians jumped with satisfaction and said, "The man is crazy." To Count de Marenches, placing himself on the other side of the table, the explanation was clear: the Turk was sending a coded message to someone on the outside.

**WHAT ARE COUNT DE MARENCHES' THOUGHTS ON TERRORISM?** "Between 1970 and 1981 there were negotiations between the government and certain groups of terrorists to make them spare France, Christine pointed out. "Were you ever in on these talks?" "Absolutely not! Such contacts were made by other members of the government. Personally, I will tell you it is cowardly to try to push terrorists somewhere else, so they will leave you alone ... It is dangerous to unleash the mechanism of fear, and to give in is worse."

A 'non-communist Marxist' is a communist who would be a member of the Communist Party if he were not serving the ends of communism better by staying out of it.

*Peter Simple*. London DAILY TELEGRAPH, Nov. 5,  
November 5, 1971

For the story of how an Intelligence chief of integrity keeps those informed who have a right to know and yet maintains the liberty of action on which effectiveness depends, no better book has been written. There is no statement in it with which I would disagree. Hundreds of stories on which the public has been disinformed are there.

The patience and lucidity of the man who knew could not have failed to change the woman who attacked a doomed Prime Minister with the ferocity of ignorance.

Translation of the colonel's book, for the education of those whom media-created Watergates and Irangates have manipulated, is a must.

Count de Marenches has donated the royalties from his book to charities and cultural institutions. The French edition may be ordered from EDITIONS STOCK, 103 Boulevard St. Michel, 75005 Paris. \$19 including postage.

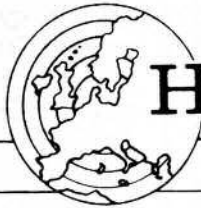
We are working towards a universal republic and that republic starts with Europe.

*Charles Dupuy*, Grand Master of the Grand Orient Lodge of French Masonry, referring to the Common Market. 1973





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## *Arms Limitations Negotiations, The Answer Is NO*

Europe has seen no great terrorist operations in recent months because of the lesson America taught Qaddafi in April of 1986 and the war France's new Minister of the Interior, Monsieur Charles Pasqua, has been waging on terrorists ever since. This does not mean that the war to destabilize the West from within has ceased. It only means that a man with a disarming smile is in the Kremlin and more terrorist acts are being prepared.

Disarmament and peace are words to make mobs immobilize western governments. In the negotiations taking place the enemy is not talking to America's President but over his head to a senate committee and an anti-administration press. Never since President Roosevelt, under Averell Harriman's persuasion, established diplomatic relations with Moscow in 1933 has the enemy abided by his agreements, and those who have negotiated for the United States at disarmament and arms limitations talks have not inspired confidence in those dependent on America for defense.

A new round of arms limitations talks is coming up and this time opposition politicians and a press hostile to the point of being anti-American have weakened the President before the negotiations start. Many an American ally is asking if the weakening of the President before he faces the new-look Russian is not deliberate.

We are told that had there been a war before the Walker family's home industry espionage firm was exposed America would have lost. To undo the harm will cost America billions and reliable sources state that the full damage may never be undone. Even the plans for making America's coding and decoding

machines were in the hands of the enemy, when the President faced his opposite number at Reykjavik. The Soviet team knew everything he was going to say. The miracle is that the President's showing was as good as it was. THIS MAKES A LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PAST NEGOTIATIONS IN ORDER. It would be interesting to write the full story of the SALT II agreement which Mr. Carter signed with party boss Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna on June 18, 1978. The President went jogging around his residence to show how fit he was compared to the ailing Russian who had to be assisted when descending stairs. Their relative health did not matter since everything Mr. Brezhnev said had been written in Moscow two weeks before he went to Vienna.

Mr. Carter's chief negotiator was Paul Warnke, who opposed Cruise Missiles, Trident submarines and the B1 bomber on grounds that if America took unilateral action in limitations, Moscow could be counted upon to make a reciprocal move.

When the congressional committee questioned Mr. Warnke before confirming his appointment as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, he told the senators, without batting an eye, that "any agreement which is not verifiable is worse than no agreement at all."

Congressman Edward J. Derwinski (of Illinois) inserted a report in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1977, that the first thing Warnke did as soon as he passed the confirmation hurdle was disband the verification bureau and scatter its experienced members through other offices, "to improve verification capability," he explained. Who

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could he have been working for? Yet this was our confirmed negotiator!

President Carter's doctrine was that of Mr. Marshall Shulman, his principal adviser on foreign affairs, who worked closely with Paul Warnke and who declared in 1975: "Detente involves a long-term plan which calls for collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union for the installation of a new world order."

In the late '40s Mr. Warnke was one of the militants clamoring for civilian control over the military, a stupid campaign - or a cunning one - since the military had always been under civilian control.

America was basking in the flush of victory and a small group from the no-winism school was preparing for the day when civilians placed at Washington desks by organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations would tell generals on the battlefield what they could and could not do.

"Every President since Truman has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory," Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in his NEW YORK TIMES syndicated column of January 4, 1971. (Architects of the new world order temporarily suspended the Wilsonian credo when Hitler invaded Russia and perpetrated the holocaust). No-winism in Korea and Vietnam was being assured.

By the time Warnke became President Johnson's Assistant Secretary of Defense in 1968 no one remembered that he and men in his department had taken tactical decisions away from generals. Neither did anyone give it a thought when Paul Warnke, Morton Halperin and Leslie Gelb stored 47 volumes of secret Pentagon papers in Rand Corporation files with strict orders that they were not to be removed without authorization of at least two of the above.

Either Rand Corporation was penetrable or one of the three guardians should never have had a security clearance, because in late September 1969 a known war protester named Daniel Ellsberg, whom Allen Dulles' prize CIA agent, Edward Lansdale, had taken to Saigon on a "fact-finding" trip, walked out of Rand Corporation with the lot. A Vietnamese named Vu Van Thai, who had been a Ho chi Minh lieutenant until the Geneva accord of 1954, clipped the TOP SECRET stamp off the corners and helped Ellsberg photocopy sets for the Hanoi government, the Soviet embassy in Washington, the NEW YORK TIMES, and who knows who else.

A story in the NEW YORK TIMES, of June 24, 1971, suggested that Mr. Warnke might

have given them the classified papers, since he testified before a congressional committee that, in his view, there was nothing in them that could endanger American security.

The question is: who pushes such men upward into positions where they have such power for harm? Surely it was not wealth alone that enabled Averell Harriman and David Rockefeller to make Jimmy Carter a president and through him place men like Paul Warnke, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Cyrus Vance et al at levers of command. All this requires a powerful organization, and it was not loyalty or ability that seated Harriman and Warnke at the Paris table where America's "peace with honor" was negotiated.

The aim of Carter and Ham Jordan in the SALT II negotiations was to show that country boys could govern, so a flood of communiques flowed from typewriters with vivid accounts of hard bargaining. There was no hard bargaining. Beyond anything Brezhnev's controllers dreamed of, Warnke offered to limit Cruise Missiles to 500 kilometers on non-heavy bombers and Moscow's long-range Backfire bombers with their multi-warhead missiles were never at stake.

Why would Warnke negotiate for America? He had been George McGovern's foreign policy adviser when McGovern told pressmen in Springfield, Massachusetts, on April 18, 1972, that if elected he would withdraw all American forces from Vietnam, "lock, stock and barrel", within 90 days. And if Hanoi refused his deal he would still withdraw, leaving the prisoners behind. (Valerie Kushner, whose husband was a POW, made the cover of LIFE magazine of September 29, 1972, as a campaigner for McGovern!).

Three years before Warnke became Carter's SALT II negotiator, he registered with the Justice Department on March 26, 1975, as a lobbyist for the Algerians and opposed the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement in the Sinai before a Senate Foreign Relations committee on October 6, 1976. He is listed as a trustee in the Institute for Policy Studies founded by Marcus Raskin and Richard Barnet in 1963 and described by Senator Daniel Crane (of Illinois) in the Congressional Record of September 24, 1980, as "the hub of a revolutionary political network which seeks the unilateral disarmament of the U.S., the breakup of American intelligence service and the dismantlement of its capitalistic economic system." Warnke is also on the board of advisers of the Center for Defense Information. Both organizations maintain close ties with Moscow's World Peace Council.



The Soviet-American Institute in Moscow has given Mr. Warnke VIP treatment and the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of April 14, 1980, reported that he is a member of the faculty of the Washington School for Peace Studies.

What does a peace school teach, except how to surrender? THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, of May 3, 1983, editorialized that with the USSR spending 15% of its GNP on arms and America ligitated by nuclear disarmament and peace studies, committees 'heavy with actual communists, sneaking regards, useful idiots and profile-proud clergymen, the peace schools and study groups might more aptly be regarded as 'the surrender lobby'."

On October 5, 1973, an A.P. dispatch out of New York reported that 300 American campuses were using peace studies material. Saul Mendlovitz, director of the World Order models project, in New York City, announced: "We may be at a moment in history where it is possible to abolish war." How can war be abolished unilaterally by men like Mendlovitz and Warnke when the Soviet fleet is taking islands from the Philippines to Papua, New Guinea under its wing in preparation for domination of the seas when shortrange land missiles become unimportant?

"PEACE STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOLS - PROPAGANDA FOR DEFENSELESSNESS" was the description given by the London SUNDAY TIMES, of October 28, 1984. John Izbicki wrote in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of January 9, 1984: "Peace studies is now an 'in subject' and teachers are being swamped with leaflets dealing with unilateralism and how nasty or good the Americans or Russians are. By May 6, 1986, the Soviet-directed drive had progressed to a point where Roger Seruton wrote in the London TIMES: "The new attempt to establish left-wing indoctrination in the name of peace studies, world studies, and the like, at the center of the curriculum, is simply the last and most explicit of a whole series of assaults on traditional educational values." Lenin's injunction: "Give me a generation of your youth and I'll give you a communist world" is being carried out under our noses and progress in the West's schools is more important than the talks Mr. George Schultz opened in Moscow on April 13.

*IN THE PAST AMERICA'S NEGOTIATORS HAVE BEEN ILL-CHOSEN AND THE ENEMY'S SIGNATURE WORTHLESS.* At the Yalta Conference which ended on February 11, 1945, Alger Hiss negotiated for the United States and Averell Harriman quietly left the room while the official pictures were being taken. On returning he confided to Ciechanowski, of the Soviet group, "World revolution

does not interest Stalin." General "Hap" Arnold, commander of the American Airforce, declared "I don't see any difference between Stalin's ideology and Roosevelt's, and I think we are making a big mistake in taking Stalin for a communist." General Marshall agreed, "Stalin isn't a communist, he's a realist."

In the Salt II negotiations of June 1977 America's position was little better. Paul Warnke represented America because he, Averell Harriman, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Milton Katz and David Rockefeller had elevated Jimmy Carter to the presidency. But while negotiating the 73-page bilateral treaty which Carter and Leonid Brezhnev signed, Warnke was already in the peace-dupe camp, opposed to the weapons Moscow wanted America to relinquish and destroyer of the committee formed to verify that Moscow abided by her agreements.

Strobe Talbott, in his book, "Deadly Gambits," expressed Britain's opinion that the Republican Administration which came to power in 1981 was convinced that America was weak, that SALT II must not be ratified and that arms control meant curbing Soviet weaponry, not checking the American build-up. Gradually, forces blocking every move the President made undermined this hard-line stance.

Mr. Paul Nitze, the new American negotiator in Geneva, took a walk in the Jura mountains in July 1982 with Soviet negotiator Uli Kvitsinsky and between them they agreed that America would drop her plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in West Germany if Moscow would make massive cuts in the SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe. When details of the private deal leaked out Washington rejected it, but what pressure made President Reagan choose Paul Nitze as an arms limitations negotiator? Through all his public life he had worked for accommodation and coexistence with Soviet Russia.

Under Eisenhower he had been on the Gaither Committee which urged peaceful accommodation with the USSR. In 1958 he headed the National Council of Churches World Order study at a seminar calling for friendship with Russia through unilateral halting of nuclear testing. As chief adviser on National Security to JFK he proposed turning the Strategic Air Command and NATO over to UN. In 1962 he became Secretary of the Navy and in 1967 number 2 man in Johnson's Defense Department. Surely no American President puts the security of the nation in the hands of such men by choice.

*AFTER ELEVEN HOURS OF NEGOTIATIONS AT REYKJAVIK* on October 12, 1986, none of President Reagan's proposals were



accepted and Moscow told a nuclear frightened world that she had offered to withdraw all the SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe if Reagan would halt his "star wars" program. The aim was to then demand that both nations accept a zero-zero option with no nuclear missiles on either side. This would render the much-feared Strategic Defense Initiative useless. Europe's 580,000 soldiers with their 7,800 tanks would be overrun by the Warsaw Pact group's 725,000 men, unweakened by "peace-studies" and supported by 16,700 tanks and superiority in arms and planes.

*MOSCOW'S NAVY, THE WORLD'S SECOND, WAS ACQUIRING NEW SUBMARINE BASES IN THE PACIFIC* while the "peace-study" rot was eating the timbers of western nations, but the world did not yet know that two young marines were turning the secret recesses of America's Moscow embassy into a night club for the KGB. It should have surprised nobody. During the war in Vietnam, "super-patriot" was a pejorative term most of the publications of America applied to anyone mildly defensive of America's interests. Mr. Medford Evans, one of America's most erudite writers, wrote in American Opinion magazine of November 1981, "Allegiance to the West is to the nation state: a patriot is loyal to his country. When patriotism weakens the self-interest of the individual citizen takes precedence ... The KGB prides itself on its study of the bourgeois psyche, and its more than a thousand gregarious officers in the West are in a position to single out the most susceptible."

One of the worst attacks on patriotism ever published in the U.S. was "The Hard Kind of Patriotism", by Adlai Stevenson, in HARPER'S magazine of July 1963. "It is necessary for Americans to learn to love their country in a new and more difficult way," Mr. Stevenson told the senior class of Notre Dame University when they gave him their patriotism award. "It was alright to be fond of the place of one's childhood, but Americans must learn to transcend narrow nationalism and embrace the family of man," said Adlai. He praised his friend, Jean Monnet (the one worlder) and called it a witch hunt when men of Joe McCarthy's time charged that there were 381 communists in the State Department. "But we shall survive John Birchism and all the rest of the super-patriots," he told Notre Dame's senior class.

Part 18 of the U.S. Government Printing Office pamphlet on the January 8, March 2, and April 8, 1954, senate hearings on "INTER-LOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENTS" provides another insight in Mr. Stevenson's ideas of patriotism. Mr. Charles P. Grimes, chief counsel of the subcommittee investigating subversion in government departments, asked Rear-Admiral Adolphus Staton if he recalled a radio operator who had been removed because he boasted that Stalin had a communist on every United States ship and could learn immediately the location of all U.S. ships simply by sending a radio signal."

Admiral Staton remembered the man's discharge and the immense flood of protests that came into the Navy Department. Getting no satisfaction from the department, the protesters went to the White House and Secretary of the Navy Knox sent an assistant Secretary of the Navy named Adlai Stevenson to see Admiral Staton.

Mr. Stevenson had 6 or 8 sheets of paper covering some 6 to 10 men whom Admiral Staton's board had removed from posts as radio operators aboard U.S. ships in convoy. The admiral and his board had pointed out that on the out-break of the Russian revolution, radio operators aboard warships passed War Ministry messages to the crew below decks instead of to the bridge and the officers were massacred. Communist Spanish radio operators did the same in 1936. Mr. Stevenson protested that there was nothing against the men who had been discharged. Admiral Staton replied, "We are not charging these fellows with any crime. This is an emergency legislation. These fellows are in convoy on our ships, carrying valuable cargoes to Europe in connection with the war and we are resolving our reasonable doubt in favor of Uncle Sam." (The Hitler-Stalin Pact must be borne in mind)

Mr. Stevenson replied; "Well, Admiral, I don't think we ought to be too hard on the commies." Mr. Grimes asked; "What did you say to that?" As the admiral recollected, that was the end of the interview. (These are only a few lines from the 48-page report on the hearing.)

It was frightening to think that a political machine tried to make Adlai Stevenson President of the nation that leads the west.

After Germany had been punished for invading Russia there was a radical change in Mr. Stevenson's views on war. "With the development of modern technology, victory in war has become a mockery. What victory? Victory for what and for whom?" he asked in his Notre Dame address, which was given feature space in HARPER'S, followed by "A Footnote on Adlai Stevenson," by John Fischer, who "felt numb with loss" after Mr. Stevenson's death.



In the letter Mr. Stevenson's ex-wife wrote to me on October 26, 1956, she did not comment on reports that threats on her life caused her to withdraw her short book, "The Egghead and I", in which she is said to have mentioned that her husband spent more time with his male secretary than he did with her. All she would say was that circumstances beyond her control prevented her book from reaching the publishers before the November 6th elections, so she decided to cancel publication.

*IT WAS INEVITABLE THAT LAXITY IN SECURITY MEASURES SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE ALL-OUT ATTACK ON PATRIOTISM.* In December 1960 Mr. Bernon Mitchell, 30, and Mr. William Martin, 31, two homosexuals in the coding department of the National Security Agency, received a coded message from the Garcia ring of Soviet Intel in Mexico City, telling them what their controller, a Soviet agent named Malinovsky, wanted.

From that moment Moscow was kept informed of the U-2 spy flights over Russia and learned in late June 1960 that an RB-47 would be taking electronic photos from 100 miles at sea off Murmansk, accompanied by a George Washington type submarine. When the RB-47 was shot down on July 1, 1960, a search for traitors started and it was discovered that Martin and Mitchell had disappeared on June 24. In combing the relationships of the two coding experts investigators learned that a homosexual fraternity had entrenched itself through every level of government. Among the initiated there were no secrets and it would take only one traitor to put the security of America at risk. Overnight homosexuals fled for cover, some going abroad with remittances to keep them out of sight.

Five years later Britain was in the grip of a drive to legalize homosexuality among consenting males and the SUNDAY TIMES of November 28, 1965, devoted most of a page to testimonials from three men who claimed their lives had been ruined by an unjust law. One was a Chinese who had been blackmailed, another told of his ignominious dismissal from the RAF, but the lead story and the most interesting one was the confession of a man who called himself Peter Johnson. His nationality was only faintly veiled and there was a hint that the importance of the man he was forced to leave had given him social pre-eminence in London's homosexual community.

He was described as coming from a country with homosexual laws similar to Britain's, a writer, intelligent, articulate and able to look

after himself. But, he lamented, "I was forced to betray an old lover in a manner that even now makes me feel ashamed. About seven years ago I had an affair with an important public man back home." (a year and a half before the Martin and Mitchell scandal) "This man could scarcely have held a more critical or powerful position in his country. People in government, from the Prime Minister down knew him and relied on him. He very nearly became the head of a vital international mission and probably would have if it had not been for me. For some reason, until recently, no one even suspected he was a homosexual. After we broke up I came to this country ... One day two men suddenly knocked on my door. They had flown to Britain for this one visit. They were security policemen, they said, above the law and above morality. (FBI?) They showed me documents, allowed me to telephone a diplomat in London to prove they were genuine. They started elaborate hinting, talking about certain relationships with a certain person in a certain position.

"They said if a scandal broke our country would be denied access to vital secrets ... After three hours questioning I told them about it. After all, the man was a security risk .. I can't tell you how dirty, how guilty, it made me feel. Obviously, that man meant more to me than I realized at the time. After these security men returned I heard there were special government meetings, questionings, screenings of all officials. My friend was retired and everything was hushed up."

Mr. "Johnson's" story ended with a plea that the law be changed so others might not be made to suffer as he and his friend had suffered. That his story never reached the American public is unimportant. The soft underbelly of America is that political machines will force Presidents to accept negotiators who believe there should be no victory in war and that security officers "should not be too hard on commies." Nomination for the presidency is not beyond their reach if the machine playing party politics thinks they are electable.

No explanation was given why President Kennedy did not make Adlai Stevenson his Secretary of State, as he had promised, and the harm Mr. Stevenson did as Ambassador to UN was never in conflict with NEW YORK TIMES or WASHINGTON POST policies so no sensational "investigative reporting" resulted. All ended happily for the anti-patriot camp. Mr. Stevenson died suddenly one July afternoon in London, in 1965, after a luncheon with two friends and an efficient U.S. embassy overcame British reluctance to permit his body to be



flown home without an autopsy.

These are memories that come back as one contemplates the photograph of dupers and duped in the Salle Katerina of the Kremlin on August 5, 1963, when the treaty partially banning nuclear testing was signed.

Adlai Stevenson, his lips pursed with joy, is recorded for history beside a smiling U Thant. Krushchev is laughing hilariously and smiles wreath the faces of Americans who should have known better, as they posed beneath the scowling portrait of Lenin.

*THIS TIME THE MOST REALISTIC PRESIDENT WHO HAS EVER OCCUPIED THE WHITE HOUSE* at a time of arms limitations negotiations is facing a new-look Russian while a hostile press and opposition party tug at the rug on which he is standing. America's allies are asking: Is Gorbachev sincere? The answer of the experts is "No!". The shortest distance between France and East Germany is 198 miles. NATO has 580,000 soldiers in fighting units, 7,000 tanks, 7,100 anti-tank guided weapons, 3,000 pieces of artillery and 1,250 fixed-wing tactical aircraft. The Warsaw Pact camp has 725,000 soldiers, 16,700 tanks, 11,600 anti-tank guided weapons, 9,200 artillery and 2,650 aircraft. It is no time to sign an agreement promising that both sides will remove medium and short-range nuclear missiles. As for other arms, the immensity of Russia's territory and her propensity for creating obstacles make Western verification of Soviet missile withdrawals impossible. America has nothing to learn from inspecting Soviet plants and sites. But a verification agreement will permit Soviet teams to swarm over the most secret bases in America, noting locations and technological advances.

While Gorbachev uses smile diplomacy his offer to abolish nuclear missiles is an admission that he has given up hope of developing a strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) system of his own or persuading Reagan to drop America's.

The defense correspondent of the London OBSERVER reported on December 15, 1985, that the Kremlin is switching to the Pacific Ocean and the new emphasis is on submarines. Paris' conservative weekly, LE POINT, reports that Admiral Vladimir Chernavine has been given the job of closing the gap between the Soviet Navy and the American. Chernavine is a submarine expert, deploying Delta class submarines closer to the United States and making Cam Ranh, the ultramodern base built by the Americans in Vietnam, the largest operating center for the Soviet fleet outside of Russia proper. From Cam Ranh and the Cambodian

ports of Kampong son and Ream, some 500 Soviet Naval vessels and over 130 submarines rove southward towards Vanuatu and islands on the route to Australia and New Zealand.

Natives from Papua New Guinea were on their way to Libya for training when Gorbachev held an International Conference for Peace in mid-February with Armand Hammer and a delegation from America among the 700 guests he had invited from 70 countries, as propagandists for his next talks on arms limitations.

The word from European Intelligence services is that Red military planners are about to make Nicaragua their new advanced base for activity in the Americas. Preparatory to the move from Cuba, military aid to Nicaragua rose by over \$600 million in 1986. Most important, Gorbachev is reported to be set on improving Moscow's unfavorable image caused by exposures of the KGB. Espionage will be taken over more and more by the satellite states. Micro-information, nuclear affairs and missile-guidage technology will be handled by the East Germans. Bulgaria will use her fleets of trucks driven across Europe by tank officers and her import-export contacts will acquire electronic equipment now under embargo. Security measures in France and preparations for operations in Chad and elsewhere will be watched by the Czechs.

These are things that men who make a business of watching world events are thinking about as they contemplate the years of attacks on patriotism in the country on which the free world depends, the succession of arms limitations negotiators who pushed the "peace schools" of the enemy as an avocation, and, now with crucial talks in the offing, a more dangerous foothold than Cuba being presented to Mr. Gorbachev by a Senate Committee in Washington. Surely, future historians will shake their heads.

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As a courtesy to fellow newsletter publishers, Harry Schultz and Larry Abraham, we are happy to announce that they are widening their field in the struggle to save an ever-deteriorating Free World. Those wishing to collaborate with them or receive more information are invited to write to FREEDOM, INC., P.O. Box 5253, 8022-Zurich, Switzerland.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



# H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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## A FRENCH TRIAL THAT MAY LEAD TO AMERICA

The big news of the month is that SS Obersturmführer Klaus Barbie, "the butcher of Lyons", is being tried in the Lyons court of Assize for crimes against humanity. The trial opened on May 11 and sometime in July the balding man in gray will be sentenced to life in prison, which to the 73-year-old Barbie means little, as he has said himself: "time moves so swiftly." Between the date of this writing and the day when the man who calls himself Klaus Altman, the name under which he was naturalized in Bolivia on October 3, 1957, stands up to hear his sentence, many things may happen.

*KLAUS BARBIE IS NOT THE ONLY MAN ON TRIAL IN THE CLASSIC COURTROOM WITH SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC ON THE CEILING.* The resistance has its secrets. It is known that on orders of Stalin the Manouchian group of Armenians and Jews - a resistance group within the resistance - was sacrificed to permit other groups to disappear, and even those whom Barbie was assigned to track down were known to inform on their co-religionists to save themselves or their families. For three years it was said that Barbie would never be brought to trial for fear of the reputations he might ruin, but now the infernal machine has been set in motion and Barbie's lawyer, who is against anything pertaining to civilization, Christianity or the West, can be counted upon to bring down as many people as possible with his client.

Whether Barbie tells everything he knows or not, things are going to come out of his trial that may shake men in high places - unless the sensational press chooses not to follow certain trails to their sensational ends. And one name which Jacques Verges, Barbie's mysterious, half-Vietnamese, half-French lawyer, is certain to bring up could lead to one of the most prominent and arrogant men in America unless Benjamin Bradlee's so-called investigative reporters are reined in.

*H. DU B. REPORT OF APRIL 1983* dealt with what America might learn from the Klaus Barbie story, and our reports for March 1970 and April 1974 brought up the name of a Frenchman employed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome whose past should have barred him from any mission vital to America. Those three reports might be added to the present one if Barbie carries out his threat to turn Frenchmen against Frenchmen and friends against friends.

*HILTER BOASTED IN 1942 THAT HE WOULD ROT EVERY COUNTRY HE OCCUPIED.* "I shall make men denounce each other and I shall ruin men by pointing them out as denouncers," he thundered. "I shall spread mud," and his threat is being carried out.

Leftist writers and professors have created a literature on treason and lack of patriotism in occupied France without going into the

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methods the Germans used or asking themselves what they would have done had they walked in the trapped man's shoes. The Hotel Lutetia, where the writer lived for many years, was a headquarters for the Gestapo. Hitler's agents would bring in men picked up haphazardly, in cafes or on the streets. The reputation of the Gestapo was enough to make a man's blood run cold though he had nothing on his conscience. There was always present the thought of what went on in the Prison de Cherche Midi, only a block away, where suspects were given what was known as the "bathtub treatment", placed in a tub of water slowly brought to boiling point.

When the SS officer figured his victim was ripe for the next step he would tell the man he was going to let him go this time though he was not completely satisfied that he was not up to something. "We are going to keep our eyes on you and I want you to come back a week from today with six names," would be his parting words. What would happen to the terrified man and his family if he did not show up with the six names was only too clear. Every man should ask himself what he would do if he were in the victim's place. The logical reaction, with wife, children and parents at stake, would be to turn in the names of six characters who deserved anything that might happen to them. But these were the sort who would give the names of good men to save themselves. Besides, there would have to be names for the next visit, and the ones after. Once on the Gestapo files, the weekly visits never stopped. Sometimes a resistant would be permitted to escape so he could be followed, or to make his comrades think he had talked. No man felt secure. Monsieur Maurice Raffus, in his exhaustive study, *JEWS IN THE COLLABORATION*, testified that the General Union of French Isrealites (UGIF) attempted to play the cooperation card and close their eyes to what happened to foreign Jews if France's Jewish community would be permitted to survive, but it was no use.

*BARBIE, THE SADIST ON TRIAL, WAS BORN ON OCTOBER 25, 1913*, the year before his father was wounded in World War I. In 1933 he became a patrol leader in the Hitler Youth Movement and on September 26, 1935, joined the Sicherheitsdienst, the secret service of the Nazi Party, and was sent to Dusseldorf for training.

In 1937, when he was 23 years old, he joined the party and by May 1940 was with the Einsatz Commando group in Amsterdam, dealing with the Jewish problem in Holland.

Barbie's testimony was convincing when he claimed to be a pure and unrepentant Nazi, but we must bear in mind that during the two years in which he sent Dutch Jews to their death in the Mauthausen Camp, he was under the command of Colonel W. Nikolai, who as a German intelligence officer took Lenin across Switzerland in a sealed car in 1917. Nikolai was adviser to Heinrich Heydrich, chief of both the SD and the Gestapo when Hitler rose to power, and Heydrich made Nikolai head of the bureau of Jewish Affairs in 1935. A strange attachment between Nikolai and Barbie began. It was Nikolai who pushed Barbie upward and in 1942 sent him to Lyons, the capital of the resistance.

Not until after the war was it learned that in many cases a Soviet agent in the Gestapo decided who was to be captured and who was not, and that Colonel Nikolai, Barbie's protector and Amsterdam chief, was a top Moscow agent throughout the war. After Germany's collapse, Nikolai with his vast files on blackmailable men became the KGB's chief adviser in East Germany until he died. The idea is far-fetched, but suppose there was an ideological tie between Nikolai and Barbie which makes it Barbie's duty to play the dedicated Nazi to the end.

*JEAN MOULIN WAS DE GAULLE'S FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE RESISTANCE IN LYONS*, in charge of setting up an administrative structure to handle communications, finance, arms deliveries and intelligence. There was no sign of unwillingness on his part to cooperate with the communists, but his rear was unprotected. Barbie was under orders to get him, and it was in Stalin's interests that he be caught. If the communists could claim that they had liberated France they would be in a position to claim power when the war was over. (See H. du B. Report of April 1983)

*IT WAS A PERIOD IN WHICH NO ONE KNEW WHO TO TRUST*. Between November 1942 and August 1944 Barbie sent 7,731 Frenchmen into the cells of Montluc Prison. Only 2,064 came out alive, 2,765 were put on



trains for the extermination centers, the fate of 2,440 is unknown and 622 were executed.

Rene Hardy, leader of the railway sabotage network of the resistance was arrested by a collaborator named Robert Moog, but his papers were in order so, after a vicious interrogation, Barbie let him go. When it was eventually learned what an important man had slipped through their hands, Barbie lived in dread that the Abwehr would learn that Moulin's top wrecker of trains had been caught by an informer and released by an SS officer.

The Gestapo had to come through with a victory, and one of the two in the dog-eat-dog game between Barbie and Moog received a tip-off that Jean Moulin and his top lieutenants would be meeting in the home of Dr. Frederic Dugougeon, in the Caluire district of Lyons, at 3 p.m. in the afternoon of June 21, 1943.

An SS team lead by Barbie knocked at the door while others climbed through windows, terrifying patients in the downstairs reception room where Jean Moulin, Raymond Aubrac, and an Alsatian resistant were waiting. Henri Aubry, Rene Hardy and three other members of the network were upstairs.

Hardy was the only man to escape. He made a break and ran towards the Saone River with his hands tied behind him while guards fired at him, wounding him in the arm. The others were pushed into cars and driven to Montluc Prison where the doctor watched Jean Moulin, battered and bleeding in his cell, after Barbie's first interrogation.

*MOULIN DIED UNDER TORTURE AT THE HANDS OF KLAUS BARBIE* but no one is certain where. One report has it that he died in Paris on or around July 8 after his chest had been crushed. Barbie claims he got on his feet while his hands were tied behind him and bashed his head against a wall in the basement of the Ecole de la Sante, in Lyons. *FRANCE SOIR*, of June 5, 1972, quoted Jacques Delarue as stating that Moulin died in a railway wagon near Frankfurt. It is not even certain that his body is in the coffin enshrined in the Pantheon in 1965.

*ONE OF BARBIE'S LAST ACTS BEFORE FLEEING TO GERMANY* was to lead two Gestapo trucks to an isolated farm on the

morning of April 6, 1944, and seize 44 Jewish children, between 3 and 17, who were being sheltered there. The seven adults with them were taken along to the incineration camp at Auschwitz so as to leave no witnesses, but Lea Feldblum, who had false papers, survived to testify against Barbie at his trial.

The last large convoy left Lyons on August 11, 1944, carrying 644 prisoners bound for Auschwitz, 339 of whom were Jews. Another 319 prisoners were shot as the American Army drew near Lyons.

Barbie was given a promotion for a job well done and after the III Reich collapsed was taken on as an informer by an American G2 officer named Eugene Kolb. From then on, French officers could interrogate him only with an American officer present. This was not unusual. General Wedemeyer's G2 colonel took on Serge Balinovsky, the double agent who sent Britain's top intelligence officer in Shanghai to torture and death by the Japanese, and nothing Colonel Jeremiah O'Connor, of the U.S. Army Judge Advocate's office was able to do could get him sacked. The first things such men did on infiltrating American Intelligence was to compile false files on anyone able to denounce them and from then on they were untouchable. Their new chief had to stick by them or make himself look like a dupe. On March 15, 1951, the Americans gave Barbie a travel permit to Bolivia under the name of Klaus Altman and the man who had terrified Lyons thought he was in the clear.

*MEANWHILE A POWER STRUGGLE WAS UNDER WAY IN FRANCE.* Communists gave resistance armbands to anyone they could use and shot anti-communists without a trial on charges of collaboration. To the reds it was imperative that an anti-communist be found guilty of betraying Jean Moulin, on fake charges if necessary. And the easiest man to get seemed to be Rene Hardy, since he was the only one that escaped the raid. There was also the fact that he had been arrested once and released, and on another occasion Moog, the informer, went to the wife of General Delestraint, posing as a resistant, and told her, untruthfully, that it was Hardy who betrayed her husband. Moog reasoned that the distraught woman would lead him to leaders of the ring by running to warn them.



Aubrac was among those who accused Hardy of the betrayal and according to VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE, the conservative weekly of May 14, 1987, Lucy Aubrac sent him a pot of jam laced with cyanide in the clinic where he was being treated for his wound. To get revenge? or to keep him from talking? In any case, Hardy did not touch it and he accused Aubrac of being the traitor.

When the war was over Hardy was tried twice, once in 1947 and again 1950, and in both cases was found innocent, but the communists never ceased to try to get him. Being neither a communist nor one of those tracked down because of his religion, he had no organized community to protect him. He maintained to the end that Aubrac had led Barbie and the SS to Dr. Dugougeon's house. But Hardy was not the only one to go free. Aubrac was put on a train bound for Germany and Lucy is praised for leading an attack on the train to rescue him. Lucy's story is that she made them (the resistance) think she was pregnant by Aubrac and wanted to marry him before they (the Germans) could shoot him. Today Barbie is the only living man likely to tell whether Hardy's escape was genuine, or Lucy persuaded a resistance group to make a suicidal attack on a heavily-guarded deportation train to liberate one prisoner.

As the trial approached, Hardy's supporters and Aubrac's awaited the answer to a question they have been posing for years, and this brings up the matter of who and what was Raymond Aubrac.

*MONSIEUR JACQUES SOUSTELLE WAS DE GAULLE'S INTELLIGENCE CHIEF DURING THE WAR* but he remembers little of Aubrac save that his real name was Samuel or Samuels and was changed to Aubrac to avoid deportation. Like many men in the resistance, he kept his new name when the war was over and de Gaulle appointed him commissaire for the Marseilles region. As Mr. Soustelle puts it: "Aubrac was too much even for de Gaulle." His high-handed nationalizations of private firms and the inhuman way he conducted purges caused his recall to Paris where he later boasted that during his period as provisional governor of Marseilles he freed Vietnamese (arrested as communist terrorists) from their concentration camps.

After he lost his government job in Marseille, Aubrac worked for the daily newspaper, COMBAT, until he was dropped, it was said because of his ties with the reds. Neither his studies at M.I.T., nor his experience designing irrigation ditches in Morocco were of use to him in post-war France, but he found his true niche in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, under an Indian red recruited in New Delhi. Before going to Rome, however, the friendship he had been looking for all his life was formed. Ho Chi Minh came to Paris for the 1946 negotiations and Aubrac became his companion. Daily the avuncular-appearing Vietnamese carried flowers to the hospital where Lucy Aubrac was awaiting her baby and when the daughter was born, sentiment was stretched to the point where a communist Vietnamese atheist became the godfather of a Jewish baby. Thereafter, through the war in which France lost 77,334 soldiers (and 29,954 prisoners never accounted for), Aubrac's devotion to Ho Chi Minh never wavered.

Such friendship for a man committing atrocities on Frenchmen cannot help but weaken Aubrac's claim to spotlessness when the non-communist resisters were betrayed, and Mademoiselle Irina de Chikoff's interview with Rene Hardy in FIGARO, of February 19, 1983, leaves one with admiration for Hardy's integrity. She found him an angry and disillusioned man when Barbie was brought back for trial. "Lassitude has become my second nature," he told her. "But my old anger comes back when I look at television. My country is going down. Insults rain on France and on Frenchmen. Perhaps I loved my country too much. I feel like a lover who has been deceived." Suddenly a timid smile lit up his face and he told the girl who had come from Paris to interview him: "To love too deeply is stupid. To be disillusioned also. I don't believe in anything anymore. But I am going to fight a third time, and this time I am going to be mean."

All Hardy was living for was Barbie's trial and the chance to remove the stain from himself. On April 12, 1987, a month before the trial was to begin, Rene Hardy died in a little hospital in the small town of Melle, in the Deux Sevres region of France. Shortly before the end Hardy told a friend: "You will see, they



will even fight over my body," and his prophecy will probably be true. As Claude Bonjean put it in LE POINT, of April 20, 1987, to Barbie's lawyer the fate of his client is less important than a chance to smear the resistance.

*AFTER THIS STUDY OF THE TWO MEN WHO ACCUSE EACH OTHER OF BETRAYING THE RESISTANCE LEADER*, let us turn back to September 1966. David Kraslow and Stuart H. Loory wrote in THE SECRET SEARCH FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM that Professor Henry Alfred Kissinger, director of Harvard's Defense Studies program, had long been an adviser to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and was "secretly involved in the peace search, meeting frequently with Averell Harriman and others, not only to give advice but to carry out operations." Peace search? With Averell Harriman? And carrying out "operations"? Defeat search and surrender operations would put it more frankly.

From his backing of the bankrupt bolsheviks in the 20s and his persuading Roosevelt to establish diplomatic relations with the Russians on terms which they never kept, Harriman had a hand in every communist advance, up to and including Laos and Vietnam.

Further, according to Kraslow and Loory, the two writers from the LOS ANGELES TIMES, Professor Kissinger, who gave advice and sometimes carried out operations for Mr. Harriman, attended Cyrus Eaton's Pugwash Conference in Sopot, Poland, in September 1966. There he met a French leftist named Marcovitch who told him about his friend, Aubrac, "who could not sleep for thinking of the war in Vietnam" and who was just the man to send to see Ho Chi Minh.

*IT IS UNBELIEVABLE*, in retrospect, to read that on Friday, July 21, 1967, Henry Kissinger sent Ho Chi Minh's friend, a foreigner who could not sleep for thinking that Ho might lose, on a mission to Hanoi "with details on just what the United States would like said to Ho Chi Minh and instructions on what to look for in replies." And this without a way in the world of checking on what Aubrac really told his friend of twenty-one years, or what Ho Chi Minh said to him. The Indian head of FAO was fully informed and gave Aubrac leave of absence for the trip.

Vietnamese leaders with information sources in the North are convinced that Aubrac told Ho to step up the fighting and demand more bombing halts, that American professors.

students, clergymen, editors, congressmen and organizations were behind him and the President's power was slipping. What else would one expect him to say? Kissinger met Aubrac and Marcovitch in Paris on August 25, 1967, to give Aubrac another message to Ho Chi Minh, offering to halt bombing if the North would limit itself to "normal infiltration of the South." (Read: We'll quit bombing if you will take over quietly)

*RENE HARDY HAS BEEN SILENCED.*

We will never know what new information had come into his hands when he told Miss de Chikoff that this time he was going to be mean, but the only bond between Klaus Barbie, the Nazi torturer, and his lawyer is anti Semitism, and if it leads to their attacking the Aubracs as a means of sowing disorder in France there is no telling where the lines between Aubrac and Kissinger are going to stop. This makes closer scrutiny of Barbie's lawyer a must.

*WHAT IS GOING ON IN LYONS AS THIS IS WRITTEN IS LESS A TRIAL THAN A WAR BETWEEN THREE MEN*, each more interested in his personal cause than in justice. Heading the prosecution is Serge Klarsfeld, the husband of Beate, the Nazi-hunter. His aim is to make the trial a memorial to Jewish martyrs.

Joe Nordman, number two on the prosecution team, is a Communist Party member and head of the Federation of Deported Patriots and Resistants. He defended Serguei Antonov, the Bulgarian charged with complicity in the attempt to kill the Pope, and demanded a death sentence for Rene Hardy.

The thesis of Jacques Verges is that Barbie knew every detail of the command set-up of the secret army in Lyons, and the conditions under which Aubrac was liberated from a deportation train point to him as the informer. On April 30, 1987, the XVII correctional Tribunal of Paris rendered a verdict against Verges for accusing the Aubracs without proof. To date he is basing his defense on an attack against the resistance but states that he will support his original charges against Raymond and Lucy Aubrac with papers recently found in the archives of the Palace of Justice in Lyons.

There the matter rests until Verges plays his last card, but the unanswered question remains: Who and what is this man, Verges, who is defending the "Butcher of Lyons" by putting France on trial and bringing in acts of the Algerian war to make his client appear a victim?

*JACQUES VERGES WAS BORN IN THAI-*



*LAND*, the son of a French father of Catalan extraction and a Vietnamese mother, and has had a hand in almost every revolutionary cause in the past three decades. His childhood was spent on the Reunion Island where his brother, Paul, founded a Communist Party outside the French party on the island.

Verges has never denied that his aim is to cause trouble, and his determination to destroy society is ascribed to an inferiority complex manifested even in the luxury of the Louis XV furniture with which he surrounds himself. In 1942 the stories of Hitler's ideas of racial purity frightened him into leaving France and joining the Gaullist army in Britain. There he learned gunnery and ended up as a sergeant in the Battle of France. With the war over, he joined the Communist Party and became a friend of the young revolutionaries who later set France's colonies aflame. In 1955 he received his law degree and became the defense attorney for Algerian terrorists, including Djamilia Bouhired, the bomb-thrower, whom he later married.

When he was expelled for a year from French courts in 1961, the FLN sent him to Morocco, in charge of arms shipments to the rebels in Mozambique and Angola. With the end of the Algerian war he was converted to Islam and entered the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the name of El Mansour, the Conqueror, dedicated to the destruction of Israel. When his flirtation with the Algerians ended he took up Che Guevara, Malcolm X and Mao Tsetung. It was Verges who sent Regis Debray to Bolivia as liaison between Guevara and revolutionaries in France. He became the defender of any terrorist arrested by Israel and at some time in his career became the friend and defender of Cambodia's infamous Pol Pot.

After his expulsion from Israel he disappeared for eight years and this gap in his life has never been explained. Some claim he was in Cambodia with Pol Pot, others believe he was in a Middle East training camp. The conservative Paris weekly, *LE POINT*, quotes an intelligence report stating that he was recruited as a KGB agent and trained in Prague. Others have him in Moscow or Peking. A more plausible intelligence report holds that he is the key man linking international terrorist organizations stretching from Europe to the Middle East and Asia. Nothing pleases him more than a news story describing him as a fanatical destabilizer devoted to the destruction of society. In an interview with a reporter from

*WALL STREET JOURNAL* he repeated his boast that his client will name traitors who are in high places.

When he told the court of the newly-found papers he intends to produce, that was Verges' cry of defiance to those who by mail and telephone have been threatening to kill him. Questioned by Catherine Kraft, of *PLAYBOY*, he replied: "I have taken my precautions. I have deposited a list in a safe, naming the people I would like to have for company in heaven or in hell, and I know that I have enough friends that I will not have long to wait."

"Your friends apparently have arms and tend to be killers," Miss Kraft observed. "Friends ... who like me very much," was his only reply.

*ON FEBRUARY 23, 1987, VERGES WAS DEFENDING GEORGE IBRAHIM ABDAL-LAH*, charged with killing an American military attache and an Israeli diplomat, and he used one of his favorite tactics. He had his client refuse to appear in court, thereby leaving Verges alone to soften the jury. On May 13, 1987, he tried the same thing with Barbie, leaving no defendant to face the jury as witness after witness told harrowing tales of youngsters being pushed into incinerators.

The public prosecutor, Monsieur Pierre Truche, soon saw his game and realized that Verges was preparing to claim that the witnesses had never identified Barbie since his return to France. With a stroke of the pen the prosecutor ordered that the defendant be forcibly brought in to face the court.

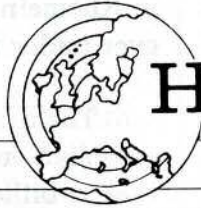
Such is the situation as this is written. Rene Hardy's timely death helped the couple whom Hardy accused of delivering Jean Moulin into the hand of the Gestapo, but what surprises Verges has up his sleeve remains the question. And if the defense stakes everything on an all-out attack on the friend of Ho Chi Minh in whose hands Henry Kissinger placed the fate of America and her soldiers, will the Washington Post and the New York Times lower a black-out?

That is the big question in the story of the anti-Western lawyer of whom you are going to hear much before he dies. And whether Rene Hardy's accusations are pushed to their ultimate conclusion or not, Vietnam veterans should have more than a cursory interest in the friend of Ho Chi Minh whom Mr. Kissinger entrusted with a secret mission to Hanoi while they were fighting.





A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



## H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 30, LETTER 4 JULY-AUGUST 1987

### TWO WORLDS HEADING FOR A SHOWDOWN

One is irrational, fanaticized and rejecting everything modern, but in its determination to return to the middle ages, using the West's modern arms against their makers.

The other is a world so fatuous in its decadence it permitted an American President to destroy the strong ruler who held Iran's mad force in check. To the end the West's do-gooders thought that by destroying the West's friend they were introducing their own idea of democracy.

It is impossible to foresee where the impending collision between the two worlds is going to end. When the clash comes history will find that editors practicing "investigative journalism" as a means of selling papers and legislators seeking reputations as fearless probers undermined their country and the West.

*THE FINAL PHASE BEGAN ON JULY 16, 1987*, when a lightly bearded man named Gholam Reza Haddadi, acting as Charge d'Affaires in the Iranian embassy in Paris, delivered an ultimatum to the French Government. If the

cordon of police surrounding his embassy was not withdrawn within 72 hours diplomatic relations would be broken off.

The following morning Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and President Francois Mitterrand met with the minister in charge of national security and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond and beat Iran to the punch. The die was cast and for the first time since World War II France severed diplomatic relations with a foreign power.

*IN CONVENTIONAL WARFARE IRAN HAS SHOWN HERSELF INCAPABLE OF DEFEATING IRAQ.* Hordes of youngsters have been sent through minefields to their death in swamps and waterways dividing Iraq and Iran, but in every threat to the West Teheran has boasted of the organized terrorists at her disposal.

France will not be terrorism's only theater of operations. Thousands of Iran backed Moslem fundamentalists took to the streets of Baalbek on July 22 while Paris and Teheran haggled over the exchange of diplomats and America pre-

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pared to escort tankers through the Persian Gulf. The first escort operation was due to begin on July 15 but the plan had to be altered because a congressman revealed the sailing date.

Thirty-five thousand Iranian Hezbollah members, gunmen, revolutionary guards and women in black chadors shrieked contempt for France and American in Baalbek, trampling on effigies of their Presidents and burning their flags. Mr. Subhi Tfeili, a Hezbollah leader, announced, "This is the first day of our battle against evil. We will turn the waters of the Gulf into graves for the bodies of Americans and others." Britain's 30,000 - member Iranian community can also be counted on for trouble. Over forty thousand Iranians are in France, many of them monarchists and so marked for assassination teams.

But we are getting ahead of our story. Let us go back to the beginning of the overblown affair which American newspapers and politicians seized upon as a bandwagon for themselves and in doing so exposed the Iranians who might have softened the storm.

**HEAD OF THE IRANIAN CAST IN THE DRAMA IS AYATOLLAH RUHALLA KHOMEINY**, believed to be 87 and supported by a fanatic sect opposed to any form of secular government. It is anti-modern, anti-Jew and anti-Christian. The only real error the Americans committed when they secretly attempted to establish contact with political enemies of Iran's hard liners was when someone got the idea of sending the Ayatollah a bible.

That he attained power was by grace of President Carter, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Henry Precht, a misled

human rights agitator named Patricia Derian and an active string of editors, professors and intellectuals. As a result of their efforts more innocent people died in Khomeiny's first month in power than ever under the Shah.

The dream of Iran's hardliners is to establish a universal Islamic republic. Over a billion Moslems inhabit the huge and important part of the world known as Islam. Smuggled tape recordings whip the faith into a mad frenzy bent on placing power in the hands of backward-looking fanatics in Islam's moderate states.

**KHOMEINY'S RECOGNIZED SUCCESSOR IN THE PLAN FOR WORLD CONQUEST THROUGH RELIGION** is the Ayatollah Hossain Ali Montazeri, a man as narrow and as merciless as himself. Montazeri spent eight years spreading a web of agents and terrorists across Western Europe. Among the mosques that have sprung up in every city of France, fifty some were financed by Montazeri as centers of subversion and recruits.

The revolution against the Shah was fueled by tape recordings of the Ayatollah Khomeiny's harangues, recorded in France and smuggled into Iran through East Germany, over a Soviet pipeline. Now the Moslems of Western Europe between four and five million in France alone - are being incited by incendiary recordings made in Qom and Teheran. The most ardent listeners are selected for training in a special school at Qom.

Over 3,000 have passed through the terrorist camp at Manzariah Park, north of Teheran, where Syrian, North Korean and Palestinians trained by former CIA men in Libya prepare volunteers for suicide missions. The new state security organization directed by fundamentalist



mullahs is in command of prayer breaks and religious instruction before the graduate volunteer is sent abroad on operations approved by Iranian intelligence.

One of Montazeri's most ruthless operators in France was Ali Fouad Salah who was trained in Qom from 1981 to 1983. Salah was sent back to France to run a bomb-planting network that operated with impunity until one of his Tunisian lieutenants named Lofti Sahmi was hauled in by France's equivalent of the FBI and the Salah network was decapitated in March 1987.

Before the 30-year old Lofti Sahmi was given a false identity and sent to America for questioning by the FBI he admitted that after leaving his Iranian training school in 1984 he had been assigned to the city of Tours, France, on a salary of \$30,000 a year to convert Arab and North African immigrants to the Islamic Revolutionary Movement. I give the above information with trepidation lest Senator Daniel Inouye (elected by the Japanese of Hawaii) betray Lofti to Montazeri's hit teams in America, because Inouye was not kept informed. It was through Lofti that the French learned that Montazeri's men, not the Arabs, were behind the Paris bombings of 1986.

Aside from the mosques where young men are selected by agents who separate the soft from the hard, a triangle of terrorist headquarters for top commanders existed in Paris, according to Lofti's testimony; the Ahl el-Biet center of Koranic studies near the Kremlin-Bicetre subway station, a bookstore run by a pro-Iranian Lebanese named Mouhammed Mouhadjer and the Iranian embassy. In these three bases operations were planned and orders for their execution delivered but final orders came from the embassy.

After leaving Tours Lofti formed a Koranic study group in a hostel in one of the run-down immigrant sections of Paris and had time to make a brief reporting visit to Teheran before the DST (FBI equivalent) mysteriously caught up with him. More on that later. It was then that the French learned how the Teheran hardliners operated.

As Islamic Council issued commands in the form of a fatwa - a religious decree ordering followers to resort to terrorism when necessary and outlining the operation desired. The shocker was the names of those heading the Islamic Council: Ali Khamenei, the President of Iran, Mir Hossein Moussavi, the Prime Minister, and Ayatollah Hossain Ali Montazeri, the Ayatollah Khomeiny's heir. Rafsanjani's rivals! Once a fatwa was decided upon the Islamic Council saw it through.

Orders for the operation went from the Council to the Hezbollah in Lebanon. The Hezbollah passed them on to cells in target countries commanded by agents in Iranian embassies, and the job was carried out.

*THE MAN IN THE EMBASSY IN PARIS WAS A SMOOTH YOUNG OPERATOR NAMED WAHID GORDJI* who came to France with his parents in 1972 and in 1980 obtained the equivalent of an American high school diploma. His first post in the embassy was a doorman. Then his knowledge of French led to his being used as interpreter and telex operator.

When Iran sent Gholam Reza Hadjadi to Paris as Charge d'Affaires, Gordji became his interpreter, accompanying him to ministries and meeting the highest officials in France. It was inevitable that on their visits to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gordji should turn his charm on



Didier Destremau, at the desk of Near Eastern Affairs.

Destremau thought he had a find. In reality he was conned, and when word was leaked to the Foreign Office that Gordji, who had no diplomatic status, was about to be arrested, Destremau tipped him off. What he did not know was that the DST was holding a dossier naming Gordji as the man in charge of killers, sent to liquidate enemies of the Teheran regime. The dupe in the Foreign Office had not noticed that his Iranian "friend" had become strangely moody since Ali Fouad Salah's network had been roped in and Salah's friend, Mouhadjer, had been arrested. Gone was the old charm, and apprehension had replaced the pretense of innocent moderation. When police went to Gordji's home on the morning of June 3, a courtly old gentleman told them his son had left for Geneva.

The truth was, Gordji had taken refuge in the Iranian embassy and Charge d'Affaires Haddadi refused to hand him over for questioning, on grounds that he had diplomatic immunity. Since he was not accredited as a diplomat, the French insisted, and the Iranians replied by bringing charges of espionage, drug-smuggling and traffic in foreign currency against the French consul in Teheran. This is how the war of the embassies" started and Prime Minister Chirac was forced to face the possibility of France's Teheran embassy staff being held by a pack of mad students, such as the Hodjatoleslam Khoenia turned loose on the Americans in 1979.

Here we must backtrack. Any complete story of the West's present plight must go back to the senseless moves by American editors and congressmen who for profit or political expediency destroyed any Iranian who might have recommended prudence.

*ONE OF THE MOST AMBITIOUS MEN IN IRAN IS THE HODJATOLESLAM ALI AKBAR HASHEMI RAFSANJANI*, who is speaker of the Parliament and head of the National Defense Council. While Montazeri strung his web of terrorism and subversion abroad, Rafsanjani built up a power base at home. He knew he was too young to compete with Montazeri for the succession, so he accepted him as the Ayatollah's heir, curried the old Ayatollah's favor and brought his Guardians of the Revolution, the dread Pasdaran who alone are permitted to carry arms in Teheran, into his camp.

By 1985 Rafsanjani, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Velayati and Rafic Doust, Minister of the Pasdaran, were regarded by Israel as the "pragmatic faction". Rafsanjani did not believe in an endless holy war. He was opposed to those who wanted no ties with the West, who rejected diplomacy and were bent on exporting the revolution through terrorism and creation of a religious people's army.

Rafsanjani saw the position more clearly than the hard-liners. The Montazeri clan regarded international laws as rules set up by the satanic imperialists, something the bar al-harb, the world of infidels, should be called upon to observe when observance was useful to Islam. On other occasions the ancient tradition of Islam would have force, the unwritten law that any negotiation with the impious world would be a temporary truce when the faithful were hard-pressed.

Rafsanjani was aware that the merchants of the bazaar, certain elements of the army, some leaders of the guardians of the revolution and even silent members of the clergy were ready for relations with the West. He also knew that he was too young to aspire to power through religion.



His only course was to limit Montazeri to religious matters while he established contacts with America, France and Germany in a bid for political power.

In 1982 he sent his 25-year-old son, Mehdi Bahremani, to Brussels to study. Actually he was to be his father's agent for foreign affairs while Rafsanjani's son-in-law, Rafic Doust, leader of the Guardians of the Revolution, protected his rear. As the Ayatollah's representative in the Defense Council, he was able to win over Khomeiny's son, Ahmed, and Ray Chary, the minister in charge of National defense, and feelers were put out to America through Israel. Tel Aviv negotiators divided the two Iranian camps into technocrats and revolutionaries and the arms deals which are now history began.

When the Montazeri clan learned what was going on, its immediate reaction was to try to destroy Rafsanjani by publishing the story in a Lebanese paper financed by the Syrian secret service. Never for a minute did they think that America's two big east coast newspapers and politicians from the House and Senate would go all out to help them. Experienced political observers in Europe saw it as an act of pure genius that lieutenant colonel Oliver North and admiral John Poindexter should sell Iran just enough arms through Israel to prevent defeat and make enough profit on it to supply freedom fighters in Nicaragua.

That the arms sold through Israel were overpriced was considered natural. Rafsanjani's son, in his role as intermediary, received \$5 million before leaving for Canada until the storm blows over. Nothing will happen to him since his wife is the Ayatollah's grand-daughter. That Rafsanjani has weathered the storm is because his friend, Rafic Doust, commander of the Guardians of the Revolution, has the newspapers of Iran in his

hands. All that Senator Inouye, Senator Daniel Moynihan, Congressman Lee Hamilton and their allies have accomplished is weaken the institution of the Presidency and with it America herself. And the man who wanted contacts with the West must now prove himself more anti-western than the mob.

International affairs are more fluctuating than currencies. Never should a hard-bound law be made against the sale of arms to a desperate country, for the sale of arms is an option that an executive should be at liberty to exercise at a moment's notice. Peregrine Worsthorpe wrote in the London SUNDAY TIMES, of July 19, "Irangate is a classic example. The Reagan Administration believed that support for the Contra rebels in Nicaragua was a vital American interest. But because Congress did not agree, the Administration dared not direct this aid through official channels or even let the President or Secretary of State know what was going on. The whole operation had to be conducted clandestinely, in a hole-and-corner manner, with nothing written down. In Britain something equivalent to Irangate could have been considered in the Foreign Office and if approved by the cabinet, put into operation by some senior diplomat in the confident knowledge that if things went wrong neither Parliament nor the media would be any the wiser. Secret operations there are bound to be. Instead of using the searchlight of exposure to cut down the number, Congress and the media should worry about improving their quality. And the way to do this is to make secrecy respectable; a vice that dares to speak its name.

American writer Herb Greer wrote in the same issue of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, "Congress-Media jealousy of the executive is now more arrogant, more self-righteous, and, since Watergate,



more dangerous than it has ever been. Senator Inouye, like Senator Ervin before him, has turned a congressional committee into a public Star Chamber which makes a joke of due process and has tried to rouse a national lynch-feeling against the President. Inouye equated Colonel North with Nazi war criminals, thus classing the President with Hitler. I begin to understand some of the foreign scruples against America as an ally. The more Congress exudes hot air while blocking the executive's ability to act, the less safe I will feel as an American living abroad. If I lived in America it would worry me no less and probably more."

Woodrow Wyatt wrote in the July 22 issue of THE TIMES, of London: "It is not governments in the U.S. and Britain which are obsessed with secrecy, it is the media and elected representatives. They have come to behave as though it is inherently disgraceful for a government to have secrets, and to enjoy ferreting them out, finding their reward in reader interest and personal publicity, however much harm the state may have been done.

When Senator Ernest Hollings, the Democrat on the Senate Intelligence Committee, exclaimed: "The trail of arms shipments leads to the President. We could grant North immunity - and if we do we catch the President!" he was admitting that the one thing he wanted above all others was to destroy the President of his country. He did not know that France was able to dismantle the Ali Fouad Salah network and make Lofti Sahmi a source of information for France and America because the man whom Oliver North was dealing with had turned the names of 144 of Montazeri's Tunisian, Algerian and Moroccan Terrorists over to the DST. This is another detail I would never write if a French report which the Iranians easily obtain had not already published it.

It was the Lofti Sahmi confession which led to Gordji and the present French confrontation with Teheran. Reliable British and Iranian sources agree that the establishment of relations with a moderate faction in Iran was the main objective of the North-Poindexter dealings and the liberation of U.S. hostages a secondary one. And though the President said there would be no ransoming of hostages, the lieutenant-colonel and the admiral had reason to stretch a point and consider an arms deal not a ransom.

A tape-recording of the sufferings of William Buckley as he was tortured to death in Qom had been gloatingly sent to Langley by the Ayatollah.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We see you as old friends and for over thirty years we have tried to make our monthly newsletter a personal intelligence report to you, who are so few in number that we can almost think of you as our family. No high-pressure circulation agency pushes us - and then quotes us in articles and newsletters produced to boost their clients, so we are proud that we have never had to pass the hat around among you when we have been hard-pressed.

It is as much a personal loss as a financial one to us, when one of you leaves us. Now, on the eve of our departure for the Orient, we want to add a few lines to our summer report. We are entering into a dangerous era. Important events are shaping up in the world, and it is daily becoming more difficult to get the sort of information that you deserve and that we want to give you, so, forgive us if we beg you to give us your support.

We know it is time-absorbing to write to our editor when you want extra copies for yourself or your friends, so, if you use a photocopier, please let us put you on your honor to mail us a dollar for each copy you make. We need this cooperation if we are to give you the service you deserve. Bless all of you, and accept the thanks and greetings of H. du B.





A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 30, LETTER 5 SEPTEMBER 1987

## HONG KONG: GOING, GOING, GONE

This report, started in Taipei, the capital of Free China, and finished in Hong Kong, the city of the doomed, breaks a primary law of good reporting, which holds that a serious intelligence report be presented without emotion. And it is impossible to prevent a certain amount of feeling from creeping into a paper dealing with a city that was one of the world's jewels and which nothing on earth can save from going the way of every city that communists have taken over.

As these opening lines were written some 430 people from all over the world were meeting on the 15th floor of Taipei's GRAND HOTEL for the 33rd anniversary of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League and the 20th anniversary of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL). Heading the Taipei chapter of the WACL and doing everything that one man can to change the course of events is Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, who watches the endless and pointless talks between Peking's officials and Britains and realizes that Taiwan, not Hong Kong, is Peking's ultimate objective.

**HONG KONG WAS NEVER RED CHINA'S FINAL OBJECTIVE.** It was only the easy one and therefore the first. In territorial acquisitions, as in revolutions, planners aim at the more easily attainable objective and move upward. In America's first coup d'Etat by press it was necessary for the Washington Post to condition America by getting Vice President Agnew before moving on to the man

whose destruction would weaken the institution of the presidency and establish a precedent for future over-turnings of elections.

The same paper attempted a repeat performance against President Reagan by blowing justified negotiations with an ambitious Iranian, and aid for men fighting to prevent communism from reaching America's doorstep, into a national crisis. Spearheading the newspaper's offensive was a shoddy senator given a mandate by members of his own race who are colonizing Hawaii, and his allies, demagogic Democrats playing politics with America's survival. The only people who profited from it were America's enemies and the son of the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, whose price was \$5 million, so he would never again have to go back to Iran. Had profits from the sale of arms to Iran gone to the New York-based organization that arms Irish terrorists against America's NATO ally there would not have been a murmur.

**THE MOST POWERFUL PAPER WE HAVE EVER READ ON THE MANNER IN WHICH AGGRESSORS AND REVOLUTIONARIES CONDITION COUNTRIES AND NEUTRALIZE OPPOSITION BY STARTING WITH SECONDARY OBJECTIVES AND MOVING UPWARD** is a study written by one of America's greatest political writers, Mr. Otto Scott, on "The Present American Revolution." It should be required reading in every university in the free world and may be obtained at \$1 a copy from P.O. Box 104, Bur-

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lingame, California 94011.

Mr. Scott's thesis on the present revolution in America is applicable to what is going on in Asia, for the lulling of America is a necessary prelude to communism's creeping conquest.

Regarding Britain's waning influence in Hong Kong and the fate of those who are being led to believe that they will have any say in their affairs after Peking begins tightening the vise, we quote the August 25 editorial of the Hong Kong Standard: "Any hope that Britain will be bothered about what happens after 1997 will be mere wishful thinking." To admit this is not to criticize Britain. Britain can only bow to the inevitable. To architects of the new world order another tidal wave of boatpeople is desirable in the plan to dilute the native majorities of the West.

*MEANWHILE, TO LULL HONGKONG AND SOFTEN TAIWAN, THE DREAM OF AN AUTONOMOUS SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION MUST BE MAINTAINED.* A new generation of "Asia authorities" formed by leftist professors on the assembly lines of universities will perpetuate it. And if Taiwan goes, North Korean invasion of a south being de-stabilized by student agitation will follow. America could help matters by withdrawing her "Peace Corps" trouble-makers.

Books, pamphlets and feature stories signed by "authorities on Asia" whom veterans of the Orient have never heard of continue to roll off the presses of universities and so-called "security organizations". And the ability of the West to devour red propaganda as scholarly studies on the Far East has not changed since stories of "agrarian reformers" insulted American intelligence in the 40's.

It is imperative that an outlet be found for a hard-look study of the present crop of "authorities" responsible for the bad press being given Taiwan and South Korea. This is information that the popular media will not print and no other has mass circulation. Scrutinizing the present published writers on Asia with all the objectivity of which I am capable, I believe I can say in all honesty that I am one of the very few living writers on China who knew that country in all the pre-war richness of an era's end. I arrived in Shanghai in mid-May of 1937 aboard the Messageries Maritimes motor liner ARAMIS because Charlie Sweeny, old Sweeny of the Foreign Legion, the first American to become a colonel in the elite military force of the world, came to my Paris apartment one night and told me to go to China, that there was going to be a war with expansionist Japan. Sweeny said, "You go out

and get all of us in," meaning himself and those who had been with him when General Maxime Weygand drove Budienny's red cavalry out of Poland and Abd el-Krim was defeated in the Riff.

Thus, through a visit from Sweeny my life became entwined with China, its problems and intrigues and final betrayal. From Pai Chung-tsi, the hui-hui (Moslem) general to Feng Yue-hsieng, "the Christian general" its legendary figures and warlords were my friends. From the spring of 1937 till the December day in 1941 when the wireless transmitter in my clothes closet was moved to another hiding place under a new chief, I was able to say of the Chinese as Kipling wrote of the Indians: "The deaths ye died I have watched beside and the lives ye lived were mine.

*THE DRIVE TO PREPARE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC FOR THE SELL-OUT OF NATIONALIST CHINA* did not begin with Mao Tse-tung's post-war offensive. Harold R. Isaacs, who was head of the Asia desk on NEWSWEEK magazine, was barred from China for writing (while the war with Japan was still going on) that Chiang Kai-shek was an s.o.b.

Americans like Isaacs had been scrambling over China since the early 30's, the date set by Moscow for the all-Asia revolution. Women like Agnes Smedley and Anna Louise Strong, loyal to a red flag but to no nation, had used their educations and privileged passports in the sowing of subversion, but Isaacs' case was one of the most flagrant.

Unable to enter China after VJ-Day, he turned his attention to Indochina and of all the dupes selling Ho chi Minh to the Americans, Isaacs' praise was the most glowing. In his articles for HARPER'S the villainy of the French was boundless. As for Ho, the greatest con artist of his time, "only singleness of purpose and purity of aim kept life in his frail body."

But Isaacs was not alone. An implicit comparison of Chiang Kai-shek with Hitler was present in every American newspaper description of Chiang's Intelligence Chief, General Tai Li, as "China's Himmler." It was a tribute to Tai Li's efficiency. Working with Rear-Admiral Milton Miles' Sino-American Co-operative Organization (SACO), Tai Li's job was to keep Americans and Chinese from being killed. After Japan's surrender, if the red horde was not to conquer China, it was necessary that Tai Li be removed - and he was by an altitude bomb made for OSS to place on planes.



From the spring of 1939 to the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor, your correspondent headed the communications ring which linked Tai Li's agents in Shanghai with the wartime capital in Chungking. During this time a political officer named F.A. Pitts, in the Intelligence section of the British-controlled Shanghai Municipal Police, kept a team of Russian informers alive by buying reports that your correspondent was a Japanese agent. Pitts then sent his reports, with the weight of Britain's Intelligence Service behind them, to the French and American services. Though Pitts spent three years in the same Japanese prison camp with me, he never had the moral honesty to confess that, on the word of two Russian rogues, he had spent three years painting me as a Jap agent, and I had orders not to tell him that his reports passed on to the French ended up in the safe house of my Chinese communications network, which was cooperating with *Renseignement Guerre, Numero un*, which the then Colonel Raoul Salan had set up and which had rallied to the Resistance. (Pitts was last heard of in Australia.)

*IT IS THROUGH EXPERIENCES LIKE THESE THAT ONE BECOMES A CHINA SPECIALIST.* No university trained authority and historian will ever write of the day when General Yeh Peng, accompanied by a carload of body guards, went to the head of *Renseignement Guerre* at 7 o'clock on a Shanghai morning and told him: "In a few days you are going to read something about me in the papers, and I prefer that you learn it from me. Mr. Wang Ching-wei has asked me to become Minister of War and commander of his army, and I beg you to trust me. When the time is ripe, you will be proud that you are my friend."

Wang Ching-wei was head of the puppet government set up by the Japanese, and Yeh Peng, the dynamic little general who liked the French because of his worship of Napoleon, was putting his neck in a noose in order to set an ambush for the Japanese when the time was ripe. Your correspondent was the interpreter at that meeting.

Likewise, no Asia expert with authority based on a diploma and a degree is ever going to tell trusting students that in 1951 resistance to red rule was rampant in South China and a revolt might have rolled northward with disillusioned Chinese flocking to support it. With perfect timing, General Raoul Salan proposed to arm the 24,000 Nationalist soldiers interned in Indo-China and let General Li Tsung-jen, then in exile in the United States, lead them north into provinces where

his name was still magic and a liberation movement might have snow-balled. At least it would have cut the Vietminh off from Peking support at a vital moment.

The project never materialized because men in the U.S. State Department were neither interested in stemming the Vietminh tide nor in creating a condition under which Taiwan forces could make a return by sea. Your correspondent was the intermediary between General Salan's China-project officer and General Li Tsun-jen, then living in a suburb north of New York City. Through a tangled maze of error and intrigue the general was informed that he could not plan an invasion of China from the south, coinciding with a Taiwan landing on the coast, and still enjoy American hospitality. Uncertain of the future and in ill health, the old victor of Taiierchwang grew homesick and furnished Peking with priceless propaganda ammunition by going home to die.

*THE ABOVE DIGRESSION INTO AUTOBIOGRAPHY IS TO ASSURE READERS THAT NOTHING THEY WILL READ IN THIS REPORT WAS PREFABRICATED BY SLANTED PROFESSORS.* When it became evident that Chou En-lai was nearing his end, your correspondent was the only writer in America to predict that Hua Kuo-feng would be his successor. The editor who published it, Mr. Scott Stanley, of *REVIEW OF THE NEWS*, was probably the only one in America who would have staked his own reputation on such a prediction since Hua Kuo-feng was not even in State Department files.

Having established our claim to be above the level of writers of crack-pot letters, let us move on to a study of some of the writers preparing the terrain for the sell-out of Taiwan.

By 1983 American universities and parents of students had become sufficiently accustomed to pro-communist education for Tracey B. Strong and his wife, Helene Keysar, to bring out "Right in Her Soul", a 399-page book stressing the courage of Strong's aunt, Anna Louise Strong, for being in the thick of Mao's fight for communism, which time, according to the two committed authors, had proven right. The theme of their book was, as the name implies, that something deep in Anna Louise's soul compelled her to devote her life to a just cause that had not yet reached its time, and the justification of her actions was a sacred duty which her nephew and his wife were fulfilling.

The original letter by Anna Louise Strong in my files shows her as a fatuous fool - one of



Lenin's useful idiots - entranced by her guru and wanting someone to send her some American hairnets.

What is important is that the male co-author of the above book in praise of subversion and revolution holds the political science seat at the University of California in San Diego and his wife heads the Department of Education, and in all likelihood not a parent will protest against their presence in academe, so far is America down the drain. Lenin said, "Give me a generation of your youth and I will give you a communist world." A San Diego University is putting graduates from high school in the hands of a political science professor and his wife who will make conformation to their views on the scum of pre-war China's foreigners the price of a diploma. And graduates will go out in the world to produce more such useful idiots at the mathematical rate of a chain letter.

All of this is preliminary ground-preparing for the sell-out of Taiwan.

*TWO YEARS AFTER TRACEY STRONG CANONIZED HIS AUNT IN THE PERMANENCY OF PRINT*, Mr. Sterling Seagrave produced his 532-page book, "The Soong Dynasty", which was an attack on the Soong family and particularly Chiang Kai-shek. The purpose of Mr. Seagrave's book, which Harper and Row published, is to fix in the minds of the West the conviction that communist conquest of the mainland was justified and the takeover of Taiwan will be a change for the better.

What the single-purposed author never realized was that the China which Chiang Kai-shek set out to unify was a vast land mass of disjointed provinces and proprietary warlords. Central authority, there was none, and only by playing warlords against each other could anything resembling a central government be established. Until then there had been no leadership above provincial level. It was a period of ever-changing alliances and broken pledges among generals who saw any move of unification as a challenge to themselves.

Nature's solution would have been to let time settle all problems. Warlords would die and a new generation would rise, but there was no time. In the north the elite of the Japanese Army, the "war party" as it was called, the notorious "Kwantung clique", led by Lieutenant-General Kenji Doihara, the master of conquest by bribery and negotiations, was preparing to separate China from its six north-eastern provinces. Rebellious provincial leaders sensed that Chiang Kai-shek was heading for trouble and husbanded

their forces, waiting for the moment to destroy him. The central government could not deal with age-old corruption until central power had been established, and leadership could not have been otherwise than what it was.

While considering the above, one must not forget that there were men in Washington with their eyes on China and the mentality of the President who destroyed the Shah. The clincher of all the books written to weaken Britain's position during the negotiations over Hong Kong was yet to come.

*HAROLD ISAACS AND HIS WIFE WENT BACK TO CHINA WHERE, IN THE EARLY 30'S, WHILE THE SORGE SPY RING WAS BEING FORMED, ISAACS PUBLISHED THE PRO-COMMUNIST CHINA FORUM.* His book, "Re-encounters in China", published in 1985 by E.M. Sharp, Inc., the New York State East Gate Book Company, headed by Douglas Merwin, of Buena Vista Drive, White Plains, New York, started with Isaacs' sentimental visit to the graves of his revolutionary friends, executed during the "bloody terror of the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

Since there were less than a dozen "martyrs" at the spot where the ex-head of the International Department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology stood with his head bowed, Mr. Isaacs' sympathy seems excessive. It is impossible to forget, they were shot in an effort to save the fifty million, mostly merchants and landlords, who were slaughtered by the communists when they came to power. Isaacs' book brings up many questions. Why "East Gate Book Company"? Is Peking funding an American publishing house, just as the Thomas Braden CIA funded Praeger in New York and Pall Mall in England to publish books written by a socialist to sell the Ngo dinh Diem family, whom the same veteran of Austrian socialism massacred in writing after the tide turned?

The judgment of the man who in the early 30's was publishing communist propaganda under the protection of his American passport and the Shanghai International Settlement changed not a bit when he found himself in a position where he could decide what would be printed and what would not be printed in NEWSWEEK magazine on China. Nor have all Red China's merciless killings, the brutalities of the gang-of-four and the senselessness of the Red Guards had the slightest effect on his thinking. How then does a man like that get a top job in America's greatest institute of technology?

Eugene Dennis, one of America's top ten reds, was at work in the French concession in



Shanghai when Isaacs inexplicably burst on the scene to work in Havas, the official French news agency where a Chinese named Fei Yei-minh - later Chou En-lai's representative in Hong Kong, headed the Chinese section. By chance that year of 1931 had been chosen by the comintern for its big throw of the dice in Asia. A Russian related to Molotov by marriage and Soviet spies by the scores were criss-crossing Central and Southeast Asia on near-perfect passports furnished by Willi Munzinger, the comintern's man in Germany. Richard Sorge had not yet moved his ring to Tokyo, when, suddenly and by a quirk of fate and the alertness of a native customs employee in Singapore, the whole edifice of conspiracy collapsed.

The British refused France's extradition request and let Ho Chi Minh (then known as Nguyen Ai Quoc) out of prison to continue his mischief elsewhere, Soviet agents disappeared to the four corners of the globe. Moscow's safe houses, bank accounts and radio transmitters were closed and Isaacs went back to America. That he became head of the Asia desk on NEWSWEEK should surprise nobody, but how could he become chief of the international section of M.I.T. unless someone in Moscow is the approver and rejector of professors in American universities.

Now, with the British trying to get the best deal they can in the negotiations over Hong Kong, though they know that after 1997 the party will repudiate any promise made by the government, we have Harold Isaacs' 1985 book on his return to pay homage to the victims of Chiang Kai-shek's "bloody terror". His long story of dreary visits in comfortless homes with comrades who, had they opted for the right to play mah jong, would find themselves prosperous and happy in Taiwan today, should leave an American reader cold. But it will not. The warped will hawk it and the unthinking will accept its reasoning, just as they did the publications of the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS over forty years ago.

*BY HISTORICAL RECKONING A CENTURY IS THE EQUIVALENT OF THREE GENERATIONS.* It took America a generation to forget that planners in State Department and the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS presented them with a fait accompli in the sell-out of China. In that generation, older Americans have forgotten the past and communism has become a respectable commodity to be sold by conditioned professors. Your correspondent must be one of the few still living who knew John Service and all the others at the Far East end of the Institute

of Pacific Relations scandal. When on leave in Shanghai, Service used to stay in the apartment of his friend, a vice-consul who, when drinking, would exclaim: "Any man who makes a million dollars ought to be shot!"

So great was your correspondent's naivete about the organization through which these men were working, on his return to America in 1947 he went to the Institute of Pacific Relations and tried to sell them an article on the plight of China's forty million Moslems under the communist menace in North China.

Since then another factor in the communication of Asia has risen and this is something so opposed to all logical thinking, it is going to be next to impossible to explain it to orientals whose futures are at stake.

*HOW CAN ONE TELL A CHINESE MEMBER OF THE WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE* that in November 1953, Mr. Rowan Gaither, the President of Ford Foundation, received Mr. Norman Dodd, the Chief Investigator for the Reece Congressional Committee on Foundations, and 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 to so alter life in the United States that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union"?

Had one told that to any Asian, African or Arab delegate at the week-long conference in Taipei, he would have looked at you and thought you were crazy. For recognition of the aims of the one-worlders puts an entirely new aspect on the struggle against communism. If powerful men with unlimited resources are working to "comfortably merge" the United States with Soviet Russia, then the efforts of highly-placed officials to not only aid but to hurry the advances of Red China become understandable.

To Asians the Trilateral Commission is an organization formed by Zbigniew Brzezinski and David Rockefeller for the improvement of the trade by permitting the United States to serve as an intermediary between Japan and the European Common Market.

To European insiders the Trilateral Commission was founded by Mr. Jean Monnet in October 1973 "to bring about the progressive integration of the Free World economies and those of the Soviet Union through a drive for commercial exchanges."

Sooner or later all fighters against communism will have to take notice of the movement that is stabbing them in the back and working for a new world order, socialist in nature and attainable only by eliminating as



geographical entities all nations defending their freedom and their culture.

For those in the Far East, unexposed to posters bearing the European Common Market flag and the slogan, "EUROPE - MY COUNTRY", a good primer to let them know how the borderless one-world plan is due to eventually extend to them is Gary Allen's book: "Say 'No' to the New World Order". It may be obtained for \$6, plus postage, from the Concord Press, P.O. Box 2686, Seal Beach, California 90740.

Granted, the plan for a one-government world in which free nations and communist will be merged, is a long-range one, but the time to start opposing it is now. Time is running out and professors planted in universities to produce brain-washers en masse are turning out disciples faster than anti-communist organizations can change sports-watchers into fighters.

*ONE OF THE GREAT SERVICES PROVIDED BY DR. KU CHENG-KANG'S CONFERENCES IN TAIPEI* is the opportunity they provide for the world's freedom fighters to know each other. All the races of the world are there with Dr. Ku as the friendship-establishing catalyst. What they need now is an organizer, trainer and theorist to give selected leaders from each group a recognized chain of command, and I see only one man in America willing to sacrifice the benefits of private industry and possessing the qualifications for such a job.

General John Singlaub gave up his military career to prevent an inadequate President from pulling American troops out of menaced South Korea. Though he went to China as a soldier during World War II, his Korea experience and intelligence made him the exact antithesis of the university authority on Asia.

In 1945 he was a captain in Sian under Colonel Ray Peers, whose misfortune it was to have to head the committee which was forced by press-created public opinion to throw Lieutenant Calley to the wolves. Calley had the courage of command. He saved his unit by firing on old people and youngsters posted as look-outs and snipers by an enemy still regarded by Americans as human.

The men with Captain Singlaub in Sian had every opportunity to learn the methods of communists, while officials in Washington offices told soldiers in the field to consider the Nationalist-Communist struggle a purely

Chinese affair and stay out of it.

A young Chinese-speaking officer named John Birch addressed the last letter he ever wrote to one of Captain Singlaub's friends, asking permission to disregard the order from Washington and continue to collect information on the pressure methods of communist recruitment. The OSS officer gave Birch permission to continue but to provide him with any information he received, and he warned, "if things go wrong I will have to disown you."

Birch's fatal error was in trying to recruit more men. His ring was too small to cope with a problem that was getting out of hand, and the inevitable happened. A few days after VJ-Day he was sent up the railway line to see if it was open. And, contrary to the opinion of the manager of a leftist radio station in Montana, someone in Birch's confidence passed word to the reds that he must not arrive alive.

The manager of the Montana radio station holds that Birch brought on his death by being arrogant. Men with China experience know that anyone who spoke Chinese as well as Birch did would know if his only chance of survival was to act like a soldier of a great nation or to cringe. And so Birch died and the only officer of that wartime fellowship in Sian to make the fight against communism his life's work is John Singlaub. He has the knowledge, the presence and the dedication of a leader. Above all, he is not in the fight for gain.

I foresee the day when an alliance of world anti-communist organizations, still groping for the best means of being effective, will expand their conventional conferences. Parliamentarians and important men from their respective nations will still project sound-amplified speeches to halls of delegates, but on the side, smaller and carefully selected groups from every country present will, each in turn, meet for sessions of instruction and advice under General Singlaub.

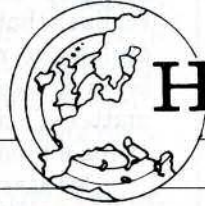
Lack of funds has prevented this from happening before. Only under the wing of government-supported organizations can potential leaders meet in small groups for instruction from a professional and then go home to set up an operational chain of command.

One of the things that was impressive at the recent conference in Taipei is that the World Anti-Communist League has its experienced civilian diplomatic head. With General John Singlaub beside him the free world would have an unbeatable team.





A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



## H du B REPORTS

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# VIEW OF THE WORLD IN 1987

For years we have written that the European Community, or Common Market, was conceived as an ever-expanding seed-group of nations over which a central parliament would absorb sovereignties, making member nations provinces (communities is the Common Market term) in a world government from which no community may withdraw, and that this supra-government and a Comecon parliament would someday merge.

In our March 1987 report we wrote of the dinner in the Majestic Hotel in Paris on May 19, 1919, at which Colonel Edward Mandel House exposed his dream of creeping one-worldism to Foster and Allen Dulles, Walter Lipmann and Christian Herter, each of whom was pushed into a position where he could work for the destruction of the existing world order. And Foster and Allen certainly did so in Vietnam.

We have drawn attention to James Reston's report of March 28, 1966: "The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been holding hearings this week on a resolution which would make an Atlantic Federation the aim of American Foreign Policy in Europe." The strategy: Americans must be sold the idea of a supra-national government for someone else before accepting it for themselves.

One of the most powerful pieces of writing on this subject is Mr. Enoch Powell's "The Death of Britain", in the *TIMES* of London, of October 12, 1987. "The United States be-

lieved, and believes, that its commitment to shield its European allies cannot be honored unless it has sufficient assurance of their solidarity," he wrote. Thus it follows that Britain is no longer a nation. It has "transferred to an external authority the right to make their laws, impose their taxes and judge their judgments." **AGAIN AND AGAIN WE WARNED THAT A DAY WOULD COME WHEN THE WARSAW PACT POWERS WOULD HOLD TALKS WITH THE PARLIAMENT IN STRASBOURG, THAT THESE WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY MEETINGS OF THE TWO PARLIAMENTS AND MEETINGS WOULD END IN MERGER.** Never was it thought that the meetings which will end in merger could take place in the near future.

Through the summer of 1987, with Afghanistan before their eyes, and the ruthlessness of Russian expansion on sea and land, the Common Market made the first move, under Belgian direction, to present the world with a *fait accompli*. Its representatives scurried between Bucharest, Budapest and Moscow, looking for a bridge that would unite the European Community with the red bloc's Comecon.

The first warning Europeans received of what was afoot came in Sir James Goldsmith's French-language weekly, *L'EXPRESS*, of September 18, 1987, headed "European Economic Community - Comecon: The missing link." "Negotiations now underway are without doubt the beginning of a global agreement

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between the Common Market and Moscow's Comecon, agreed upon between the two blocs," the story continued. It raised not a ripple in the Common Market press.

For the first time it was spelled out to Europeans that the parliament in Strasbourg had created three new interparliamentary delegations in January of 1987 to negotiate with the communist world, but those in the Common Market corral did not read it. If they did, they did not bother to protest. And American correspondents never sent the message home.

A new Common Market office was created. Madame Anne-Marie Lizin, the Belgian socialist, was appointed permanent intermediary between the Common Market parliament and its three traveling delegations. One would deal directly with Moscow. The second, referred to as "Eastern Europe number one" would be Strasbourg's "ambassadors" to Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. Delegation number three, known as "Europe number II", handles relations with Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

The race is to see which communist country can be induced to break out on its own and establish relations with the supra-state first. Working orders of the three prongs probing the iron curtain for an opening are to sell the idea of a relationship with Europe but to promise nothing until Moscow agrees to recognize the Strasbourg parliament as a government. This will mean recognition that twelve countries of Europe have ceased to exist as national entities and a new supra-national government is born. In this new government, "community" ambassadors will be little more than consuls and a Strasbourg embassy will serve the whole.

With the drive to get Moscow and her satellites to talk directly to the body in Strasbourg instead of its components at a time when the Kremlin is concentrating on courting West Germany, the West German socialist, Rudi Arndt, has been given the job of winning Gorbachev over to dealing with a basket of nations instead of twelve independent ones.

For Gorbachev it is an opportunity beyond his fondest dreams. At date of this writing, Arndt's proposition has been neither accepted nor rejected, but of all the satellite countries approached, Bulgaria is the only one to have rejected the feelers.

Three others, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, are enthusiastic but unwilling to make the first move. When Rumania's strong man, Nicolai Ceausescu, saw that Hungary was showing signs of interest, he realized that the first red bloc country to have diplomatic relations with Strasbourg would be in a strong position. Since then it is a matter of time before one of the two countries opens a breach in the red wall.

Ceausescu is in trouble. His wife is covered with diamonds but his exports dropped by 11% in 1987, and if Hungary establishes relations with the European nation state before he does, his Hungarian minority in Transylvania will have their case brought before the European court. Rumania has long been the West's window in the Eastern camp. Her culture and lingua franca are French and a delegation from Bucharest was sent to Strasbourg in August. The Christian Democrat group in the European Assembly is Rumania's sponsor.

*IF AMERICA DOES NOT TAKE STOCK OF WHAT IS HAPPENING, IT WILL BE TO HER LOSS:* Either Gorbachev will see what is to be gained by getting his foot in the door of packaged Europe or his satellites will enter one by one, and the step from relationship between the two bloc's parliaments to their sitting together is a short one that can be made before the West realizes what is happening. It is closer than the most pessimistic of us ever dreamed.

While Ward Leemans and Jean Defraigne, leaders of the Strasbourg parliament's two houses, worked for a linkage with the red world, Toronto and Washington were discussing a North American Common Market as a "global symbol of free trade" which can bring Canada into the Trilateral Commission.

*SO THE SUMMER PASSED.* With elections a year away, the WASHINGTON POST worked to destroy the President. Leftist candidates courted domestic blacks by supporting South Africans who put flaming tires around their opponents. In France a thousand mosques serve as conspiracy sanctuaries for North Africans fleeing independence to be incited by Iranians. In Australia conservatives were preoccupied with a fight to keep Robert Hawke's socialist government from giving every man, woman and child a number.



**AUSTRALIAN RESISTANCE TO THE I.D. CARD IS NOT A TRIFLING MATTER.**

It was the latest move in the tightening grip of Hawke's socialists who are determined to make the leftist slide irreversible. It was all but too late when Australians who lost out in the elections realized that an identity card is no longer a piece of pasteboard with a photo, to be used in cashing checks and claiming registered mail.

The modern I.D. card, which the Common Market contemplates installing, is a product of the fourth generation of micro-chip technology. The version developed by VISA International and Toshiba Corporation (Yes, the firm that gave Moscow the silent propeller.) works offline as a self-contained unit, doing its own transactions without the need of telecommunications support or a computer. Having its own built-in micro-computer, it can access and change data stored in its micro-chip, and provide instant data on transactions between bank and customer.

The I.D. card developed for government and Common Market use, when slipped into a slot relayed with a centralized data bank can come up with such information as blacklists to be consulted before issuing permits, licenses and travel documents. All very well, but deadly in the hands of a leftist party determined to stay in power through population control.

Any country stocking computerized information on property, family ties, and political activities of its people is creating the arm essential to a police state. Tax agencies would use such a system to search personal records of housing bodies, applications for bus passes, library cards and files of lawyers engaged in purchasing homes. Political parties could use it to amass personal information on candidates and voters by intrusive questioning of neighbors and informers. Israel has already paid \$8.5 million to install such a "big brother" data system on the West bank as a move to tighten control.

Australian conservatives wanted none of it and ran a campaign spear-headed by THE OPTIMIST, a magazine edited by Miss Nadia Weiner. Fortunately, they won, but while they were occupied with keeping their private lives out of a memory bank, Mr. Robert Hawke, in power since 1983, was working to strip them in the Pacific. THE ATTITUDE OF

**THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER AND NEW ZEALAND'S PRIME MINISTER DAVID LANGE, VIS A VIS AN INCREASINGLY THREATENING SOVIET FLEET, IS NOT SHORTSIGHTED, ONLY SOCIALIST.**

Both are determined to end French nuclear testing in the Pacific and run the French out of New Caledonia. When the showdown comes, as eventually it will, no American fleet will be in the vicinity of ports that deny them facilities and shore leave.

In ten years Russia's naval presence in the Pacific has grown from 400 ships to 800. New Typhoon class, 30,000-ton, submarines carrying 20 long-range missiles with nine warheads are joining the 140 submarines already roaming southward from the ultra-modern American-built base at Danang while the two socialist Prime Ministers close their ports to the only vessels capable of defending them. Among the warships operating out of Danang is the 37,000-ton, nuclear-powered Frunze.

From one coconut island to another the red fleet, more than twice the size of the American, Japanese and South Korean force in the region in number of tons when loaded for combat, is pushing its pawns southward. By its timetable it counts on dominating the Pacific from Subic Bay in the Philippines before 1992.

**VANUATU IN THE FORMER NEW HEBRIDES WAS PUSHED TOWARDS PREMATURE INDEPENDENCE FROM ITS FRENCH-BRITISH CONDOMINIUM** by naive Americans who poured out money to an illiterate half caste whom they thought they and their Holland-based Phoenix Foundation would be able to control once they gave him the trappings of presidency as a front for a tax haven for themselves. Jimmy Stevens, the ignorant native they were using, is today dying in prison and Vanuatu's 127,000 inhabitants are foundering in misery.

Seventy-five percent of the Europeans who kept the wheels going have been driven out and the Soviets are buying 25 tons of meat as port facilities payment for each ship they send in. Qaddafi offered Walter Lini, the marxist pastor Prime Minister, \$40,000 in early 1986 for permission to build an embassy, but to date the money has not been paid. Lini, in his post as Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, Minister of Public Affairs and Cul-



ture, president of the national radio, owner of the only newspaper and controller of every phase of island life is as terrifying an example of racist tyranny as any despot in black Africa, but Robert Hawke and David Lange accept him as a partner in their hard-line "Public Forum". The "Public Forum" is an alliance dedicated to expelling the French from New Caledonia on the pretext of helping the Melanesian minority regain their own island, a sentiment they do not share as regards Fiji, where the colonizers are Indians.

On September 13, 1987, a majority of New Caledonians, including the Melanesian kanaks, as they are called, voted to remain part of France rather than be trained by the Libyans and colonized by the Russians. A number of motives are given for the Australian-New Zealand stand: Is European presence an obstacle to Robert Hawke's ambitions for expansion? Is it a hang-over from rivalry of the past? In their paranoia over nuclear weapons are they alienating their friends since they are powerless to hurt their enemies? Or are they being hypocritical over natives on someone else's island to conceal problems with their own?

Whatever the explanation, they are clearing the way for Russian occupation of an island regarded as the pivot of South Pacific defenses. New Caledonia with its 2.1 million square kilometres of territorial waters will be the deciding obstacle to the Soviet march southward in any future war. In World War II its deep bays and thousands of miles of reefs gave America the operational center that saved the Pacific. After 1942 over 120 American warships used New Caledonia as a shelter point and it was from there that flying fortresses took off to wrest control of the Pacific from the Japanese and save Australia.

This makes it all the more incomprehensible – or comprehensible, depending on where you stand – why the Socialist International has opted for the halting of nuclear testing and independence of New Caledonia as socialist policy. In 1985, President Mitterrand talked of the "unjust force of the law" there and sent a delegate to pave the way for an independence that would have placed the vast majority of Europeans, mixed races, Micronesians, Indonesians, Indo-Chinese and pro-French Melanesians under Jean-Marie Tjibaou and his Libyan-trained terrorists.

The plan was thwarted by the election of conservative Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in 1986, but Tjibaou was received by France's socialist President on the eve of the September 13 referendum, a sign of socialist approval which invited the intervention of Libya, Russia, and Vanuatu with her two socialist allies.

In sum: while Australians were gripped in a fight to save themselves from a "big brother" I.D. card, their Prime Minister was stripping them before an aggressor. The big tragedy is yet to come.

#### *FROM AUSTRALIA THE MID-1987 NEWS SEARCH LED TO SOUTH KOREA*

where between 250 and 300 people prominent in various walks of life had been invited to the 9th conference of the WORLD MEDIA ASSOCIATION. Among the participants were editors, publishers, writers, mayors, radio and TV personalities, ambassadors, judges, professors, military and political leaders and a former President from Latin America. Together they represented most of the nations of the free world.

Before telling the story of the September 20 to 24 WORLD MEDIA CONFERENCE let us point out that the stated aim of the WMA is to "encourage a responsible media at a time when the world is in conflict between democracy and communism". Emphasis was on the arrogance of a media that does not report the truth, and truth was respected. THE WORLD MEDIA ASSOCIATION was founded by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon.

Those who attended the conference in the Lotte Hotel in Seoul were there as his guests. There was no secret that the WORLD MEDIA ASSOCIATION was founded by him "to foster ethical and responsible journalism" and that the association is "an international consortium of individuals and organizations sponsored by The Washington Times Corporation and News World Communications."

#### *AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS PRESENT*

were Congressmen Danny Burton of Indiana, Robert K. Dornan of California, Denny Smith of Oregon. Madame Celia Diaz Laurel, wife of the Vice-President of the Philippines, was there, Admiral Elmo Russell Zumwalt, and former Secretary of the Navy, John E. Lehman, on his way to the Persian Gulf. The talks delivered by all were



excellent.

Beautiful Madame Jehan Sadat was charitable in her touching address. Her husband, she said, had been killed for granting asylum to the Shah. In her mind the full picture must have still been crystal clear: Her husband embracing the dying Shah at the ramp of the plane that brought him from Panama and exclaiming "Thank God you are safe!" With minutes to spare the frantic Empress had chartered a plane and snatched the doomed man from what was worse than death by cancer as word circulated that Hamilton Jordan was in Panama to arrange delivery of her husband into the hands of Iranian fanatics, in return for the release of hostages in a pre-election year. Sadat's death may have saved America's honor.

More important than the talks delivered at Seoul – and some of them were outstanding – may have been the opportunity the conference afforded for guests from America, Greece, Malaysia, Japan, Central America, Germany, Mauritius, Mexico, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Canada, the Philippines, Korea, Kenya, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Switzerland, Barbados, Portugal, Taiwan and Italy to get to know each other.

Not all were near center on the political spectrum. A former abrasive Trotskyite from the New York Overseas Press Club, now a university professor, was present. Astute psychology might have been behind his invitation. Though he avoided the table of Mormon bishops from Utah, the compliment of being invited around the world and treated as though he were a gentleman might possibly have had effect.

There was no sign of student mobs clashing with police, though newspaper men set out in taxis to find them. On the contrary, there were signs for those who knew where to look, that if South Korea were the police state our American press presents her as being, the first open indications of subversion would not be so blatant among her intellectuals.

THE KOREA TIMES of September 22, 1987, featured a book review headed "Peter Hyun's Deep Insight Into China." It was unsigned but the writer apparently felt secure, confident that the nation watching its northern demarcation line and every mile of its coast would be blind to subversion in the back sections of its papers. The glowing re-

view began: "Journalist-cum writer Peter Hyun is an honorary member of the Smedley-Strong-Snow Society of China which was founded in Beijing in 1984. The Korean-born American author is a longtime friend of Edgar Snow... The purposes of the society, according to the author, are to honor the memory of Agnes Smedley, Anna Louise Strong and Edgar Snow and promote the study of the lives and works of these three well-known American journalists.

Not journalists, but militant communists. The three who played a greater role than any other Americans in the communization of China: Agnes Smedley whom the Central Committee of the Comintern sent to Shanghai in May 1929 to set up communist organizations among the workers and become part of the famous Sorge spy ring. Anna Louise Strong, the Soviet spy who became the first and oldest member of Mao's Red Guards before her death in 1970. And Edgar Snow, the man who was Mao's favorite spokesman and signed his name to the book which was dictated to him by Mao: RED STAR OVER CHINA. The same paper gave less space and no favorable comment on the conference calling for honest and anti-communist journalism, on the second floor of Seoul's Lotte Hotel. The rot is deeper than on university campuses.

Conferences where editors meet at their own expense to hear editors who agree with them have become commonplace in America. Knowing it was hopeless, patriots have dreamed of buying a newspaper. This was the creation of a whole new conservative press and international recruitment of supporters.

The conclusion of those we talked to when it was over was that in the WORLD MEDIA ASSOCIATION its founder is doing something concrete and at great expense to save a country that Oliver North's baiters and the Washington Post have never done anything but try to ruin.

*WHILE HOPE FOR AN HONEST AND PATRIOTIC PRESS WAS BEING FOSTERED IN SEOUL*, business in the outside world was going on as before. Pacifists and leftists in all the nations of the West were clamoring for talks between Defense Minister Casper Weinberger and his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Dimitri Yazov. "Double Zero"



was the attractive name given to an agreement eliminating all medium and short-range missiles which Moscow wishes removed until she can develop a strategic Defense Initiative equal to America's.

It reminded one of Dimitry Z. Manuilsky's 1930 speech at the Lenin School of Political Warfare: "The Bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we will begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions . . . They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we will smash them with a clenched fist."

Acceptance of the double-zero option will leave the West helpless before Soviet Russia's superiority in manpower. Monsieur Pierre LeFranc stated the French position in FIGARO, of October 10, 1987, in an article headed "Now Alone to Face the Threat": "In the matter of defense, the situation is clear if not comforting. The departure of the American nuclear arms installed in Europe is almost an accomplished fact. The European democracies can be invaded tomorrow without America being obliged to make a nuclear response, which is to say that the notion, fragile as it was, of an American umbrella is now obsolete . . . This retreat, which is no doubt caused by American internal politics (Read: leftist and pacifist pressure on the President) constitutes a great victory for the Russians.

"In effect, the disequilibrium between the conventional forces of the democracies and the Warsaw pact countries is so great, it is a delusion to imagine the West can hold out for more than a few days of battle against the red tide."

A German NATO spokesman declared: "If America accepts the double zero option, Russian-incited pacifists and elated ecologists will demonstrate until it is raised to double double zero and if the Americans yield Europe is lost."

Mr. Robert Hersant's FIGARO, though European Journalists, editors and politicians are woefully ignorant of the spoilers who somehow manage to appear in every administration, reported on October 7, 1987, that the most influential man urging President Reagan to accept a limitation on the number of objects put in space in developing the Strategic Defense Initiative is "Paul Nitze, one of the veterans of disarmament negotiations." And in truth, a veteran of disarmament negotiations he is. It was Paul Nitze who took a walk in the Jura mountains with Soviet negotiator

Uli Kvitsinsky in July 1982 and agreed that America should drop the deployment of Pershing II. In 1958 he chaired a study commission for the National Council of Churches and proposed dropping of nuclear testing to bring about co-existence with Russia. In the late 60s and early 70s he helped negotiate Salt I, and at a seminar in Monterey, California, proposed that SAC and NATO be put under U.N.

America's other leading disarmament negotiators have been Nitze's associates, Paul Warnke, who, after being McGovern's leading foreign policy adviser, negotiated SALT II for Carter, and Carter's Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. (See H. du B. Reports, May 1987). IN APRIL 1980 WARNKE WAS A MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF PEACE STUDIES and in September of that year Cyrus Vance joined Giorgi Arbatov, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in an independent disarmament commission set up by Willi Brandt, the president of the Socialist International noted for the number of spies he had brought into the top level of the West German government.

On Sunday, October 4, 1987, English newspaper readers were stunned to learn that there is more involved in peace studies than the West's one-sided abhorrence of war. They learned that George Blake, the Soviet spy who escaped from Wormswood Scrubbs Prison on October 1, 1966, was sprung by his friend, Michael Randle, a peace studies lecturer at Bradford University, who, had he been American, might have made a career in government.

Randle and another campaigner for nuclear disarmament named Pat Pottle, a private secretary to Bertrand Russell who staged the November 1967 war crimes trial against America, were waiting in a car outside the prison when Blake came over the wall with his handmade rope.

Blake was serving a 42-year sentence, a year for every British agent he had sent to his death, but Randle considered the sentence unfair since Blake was following his ideals. He had also given Moscow the names of British agents in East Berlin and tipped the Russians off to the tunnel CIA and MI6 were using to tap Soviet communications.

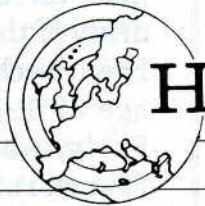
After a short rest in Pottle's home, Randle and his wife, Anne, concealed Blake in a camper and drove him to East Berlin. Randle says today he will answer no questions to the police but he does not regret his friend's escape.

So much for peace studies and their professors.





A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 30, LETTER 7 November-December 1987

## HABIB BOURGUIBA WITHOUT THE DRESSING

Thanks to an American labor union delegate's playing at king-making, Tunisia's tragic 31-year drama began. And thanks to a 51-year old general with intelligence and courage it ended without a crisis that could have set all Islam aflame. Some three thousand fundamentalist Moslems led by a man named Rached Gannouchi formed the Movement of Islamic Tendency which had bombed Tunisian hotels in March of 1987. Two were sent to the gallows on October 27 but President Habib Bourguiba was determined to hang 30 to 50 more, including their leader. And the fanatics were happy to be hanged, to provide other fanatics with martyrs.

On Thursday evening, November 5, 1987 Bourguiba's niece, the 65-year-old Madame Saida Sassi, whom all had regarded as one of the four evil influences around the President, hinted that Prime Minister Zind El Abadine Ben Ali was about to be replaced by Mohammed Sayah, who had a hold on Bourguiba because of a fawning biography he was writing. Ben Ali had been in power less than a month

but had lost favor by trying to prevent the President from bringing fundamentalist terrorism down on the country. He was about to go the way of his predecessor, Rachid Sfar. On October 2, 1987, the 84-year-old man had turned on Sfar in a blaze of anger over two appointments he himself had signed twenty-four hours before.

Hurling obscenities, he shouted "You are no longer Prime Minister and it is only because of your father that I don't put you in prison!" Then, like a story-book Sultan appointing new Grand Viziers to replace those he hanged, he thought of the 51-year-old artillery officer who graduated from Saint Cyr and had studied Intelligence and Security in the United States. Thus, before he knew what was happening, Zind El Abadine Ben Ali found himself in the Prime Minister's seat, the next target of the palace flatters who wanted to be the sick President's heir.

According to article 57 of the Tunisian constitution, "In the event of death, resignation or impeachment of

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the Head of State, the Prime Minister will assume the functions of Presidency of the Republic." This being the case, the three schemers close to the President in his palace at Carthage were able to convince the doddering man that his Prime Minister, whoever he happened to be, was preparing to succeed him.

When Zind took leave of the President at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, November 6, after their daily meeting, his instinct told him the classic plot was unfolding. The warning from the President's niece only confirmed what he already suspected. Something had to be done. For months, even years, Tunisian politics had hung on the whims of an unpredictable man who signed orders one day and revoked them the next, who telephoned ambassadors in the middle of the night to ask trifling questions and against whoseangers no man's life was safe.

The artillery officer who during his stay in America had become a specialist in computers and electronics felt out the army and the police. Both were tired of the tensions under which they were living and wanted a lucid man in command. Thus the unseating of Bourguiba, of which you have already read the details, was set in motion.

Most of Tunisia and the Arab world heaved a sigh of relief and the world's newspaper writers began preparing dithyrambic articles on "the Supreme leader's" early career in the fight for independence. Your correspondent, back from a WORLD MEDIA ASSOCIATION Conference in Seoul, where emphasis was on honest reporting, feels that the world reading public deserves the true story of Habib Bourguiba's life and supporters.

*PEASANT STOCK IN THE TUNISIAN VILLAGE OF MONASTIR* on August 3, 1903, but because his father held an administrative post in the army of the Bey, he was educated in a French school in Tunis. In 1922, at the age of 19, he joined the Destourian Party, which was protesting against French rule, and when he received his diploma in 1924 he got himself sent to Paris for education in the Institute of Political Science.

During his three years in France he frequented the leftist organizations that had helped Ho Chi Minh 7 years before and when he went home in 1927 he opened a law office from which he led a group of young fire-brands who found the old Destourian Party not far enough to the left. In 1934 he founded the Neo-Destour Socialist Party and here begins a story which Tunisian and American historians will find it convenient to ignore.

Bourguiba was arrested on September 3, 1934, and deported to Borj-Leboeuf, in Southern Tunisia. No details on that arrest appeared in any paper after Bourguiba's fall, but General Henri Jacquin tells in *THE SECRET WAR IN ALGERIA*, how Mussolini intended to include Tunisia in his restoration of the Roman Empire. Two Italian secret services, one political and the other military, were operating in Tunisia with that in view. Colonel Angelo Sforza, a top leader in Mussolini's OVRA service, testified after the war that his organization had recruited Bourguiba in Paris in 1927 as agent no. 13120, assigned to reporting on Italian refugees. He further testified that OVRA funded Bourguiba with money in 1927 to go home and launch Tunisia's first Arabic language newspaper, *THE VOICE OF TUNISIA*.

Leon Blum, the socialist, became



Prime Minister of France in 1936 and Bourguiba was liberated, but two years later, with war clouds gathering over Europe, he was sent to a prison in Marseilles on charges of conspiring against the security of the state. According to Sforza's testimony, the Italian Armistice Commission applied for his release after the fall of France, but the Petain Government refused to hand over any of the Italian agents they were holding in Marseilles. Only after the Germans occupied southern France was it possible to send Bourguiba and a number of others to Rome for two months training by Italian and German specialists before they were flown to North Africa on February 28, 1943.

Italian and German agents hired demonstrators for their arrival and Bourguiba recruited a few saboteurs, but a more important result of his reception was the effect it had on Mr. Hooker Doolittle, who, as Robert Murphy's consul in Tunis, fanned independence movements in North Africa. Bourguiba saw which way the war was going and decided to play the American card. In 1945 he went to Egypt to work in the Maghreb Bureau. Maghreb is an Arabic word meaning west, and it covers Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, the countries in which American labor organizers saw a way of taking over management by taking over governments. In 1946 they set up the General Confederation of Tunisian workers, which was to become Bourguiba's action arm, and in 1947 he went to America to turn his charm on the newly-founded U.N. It was a great period. He had pay from the bureau in Cairo, money from an American oil company financing revolts in the colonies of our allies, the Soviet ambassador to Egypt was funding him, and LIFE magazine pictured

him as an heroic exile, shading his eyes and peering into the desert.

*AT HOME THE PICTURE WAS NOT SO GOOD.* The French had cracked down on his Neo-Destour Party and it would have disappeared if his friend, Salah Ben Youssef, had not taken it underground. In 1949 Bourguiba came home and pushed Ben Youssef aside, with the support of Robert Schuman, the one-worlder who was moving up the ladder in France. A 1950 meeting with Schuman in Paris led to a June 1951 trip to California for an American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) conference where Irving Brown sold him as his "Tunisian find". That was where the wily Tunisian made the deal which brought American labor unions behind him. Brown was organizing unions in the Marshall Plan countries and their colonies. Handpicked leaders were brought to America for training. The leaders threw workers into fights for independence, which American and native unions would support. When prematurely independent they would be Presidents, loyal to Walter Reuther, and he would have a socialist empire. If Reuther and Brown could make Mehdi Ben Barka Prime Minister of Morocco and then depose the King, and if they could back a successful independence war in Algeria, Bourguiba saw himself as ruler of the Maghreb.

*VICTOR RIESEL'S SYNDICATED COLUMN OF NOV. 1, 1962,* provides an example of the propaganda methods used on newspaper-reading sheep. Riesel called the drive to put unionists in political power "Labor's Often Lonely Fight". Plugging Bourguiba for all he was worth,



Reisel wrote: "Away back in 1951 some chaps brought this fellow over (as though it were an accident!). He was a lonely man, wearing a tarboosh, talking to those who would listen. I remember him sighing over tea about how wonderful it would be if his land were as peaceful and prosperous 'as your country.'" His name was and is Habib Bourguiba - now President of Tunisia, a democratic land, a land of freedom." How democratic and free Tunisia was after our labor leaders got their man in power, Mr. Riesel never reported.

On July 2, 1954, Irving Brown told a mass-meeting of Tunisian workers that American unions and the ICFTU were behind them and he had come "to assure them of American labor solidarity and support in the fight to achieve their objectives - national freedom and independence." What Brown was doing was pit Tunisian workers against the Europeans who were giving them jobs. And it was with the approval of Pierre Mendes-France, the socialist Prime Minister who had just concluded a sell-out which he had negotiated in Indo-China behind the backs of his countrymen while they were fighting. French defeat at Dien Bien Phu was to provide the crisis that would bring him to power in France, and he was about to install another socialist in a Tunisia which he would liberate. Basic rules of the Socialist International.

Thus it was that Tunisia became independent on March 20, 1956, and Mendes-France assured his people, "the French, in return for their services past and present and for the part they can and must play in the future, have acquired the right to live and work in Tunisia, a right no one would think of denying them." When Brown went back to Tunis a year later the

people were hungry and one man in three was unemployed, but Brown was jubilant. Bourguiba took the heat off himself by deposing his King, the Bey, and dispossessing foreigners, meaning the French, after which the U.S. Information Agency turned out booklets showing Tunisians sitting on confiscated farm machinery, to show what progress they had made, with American aid, since independence. The days when Tunisia could feed herself were over.

Your correspondent sat in Paris with the son of the deposed Bey and Ghafoor Khan, the Pakistani who told how he and Mrs. Margaret Biddle, who was handling CIA money in France, arranged the return of Sultan Mohammed to his throne in Morocco. Incidentally, Mrs. Biddle was assuring that her holdings in Morocco's Zellidja mine would not be seized. (She died mysteriously on June 8, 1956, and was buried without an autopsy.) When we asked the Bey's son where his father was he said, "I don't know. Bourguiba took everything he had and is keeping him somewhere."

As soon as the prosperity provided by confiscations was gone, Tunisians began turning towards Salah Ben Youssef and Bourguiba put a hit team on his trail. Salah fled to Egypt and Bourguiba sentenced him to death in absentia.

This was a moment to start thinking about the country's economy, but Bourguiba wanted more recognition. He wanted entry into the non-aligned bloc, though it was as a dedicated anti-communist that he had been sold to gushing ladies at U.N. Nasser barred him as long as he permitted France to hold her naval base at Bizerta. Nasser was acting for the Russians who did not want France in the most modern base between Gibraltar and Cyprus.



The Tunisians started digging trenches on July 6, 1961, though Bourguiba had been de Gaulle's guest at Rambouillet on February 18, less than five months before, and promised that his agreement with France was sacred.

The attack was a mistake. De Gaulle was as cold as he was. Bourguiba whipped Tunisians into a frenzy; women and children were urged to volunteer, and the day before the attack the labor union America was financing went on strike so unarmed workmen could be sent against the walls of Bizerta. A wave of women and children with their strident you-you cries marched ahead of the soldiers and over a thousand were killed, according to the cry Bourguiba raised in U.N. and the American press.

He had failed to take Bizerta but he could hold up his casualties and demand a proof of good-will from Nasser, and here began a typical Oriental negotiation with all its byzantine twists and turnings. Again and again orders to kill Ben Salah went out from Tunis and were withdrawn at the last minute. Bourguiba's way of handling rivals was explained in a conversation he had in Paris early in 1961. "In the Orient when a man is dead there is no point in talking bout him. If you want to silence political opponents you take the most representative. He disappears. A day or two later number 2 disappears. After that you don't have to look for number 3; he has already gone and the rest have scattered."

For nine years Salah had been Nasser's agent on missions to Nehru, Arab leaders, Southeast-Asia, the U.S. and Scandinavia, but without apparent qualms he helped set up what was to come. In March of 1961 Bourguiba passed through Zurich and the police confronted him with Salah,

whom they were holding for overstaying his visitor's permit. The meeting was violent and ended with Bourguiba shouting "Death is the best thing I can wish you!"

ON AUGUST 12, 1961, SALAH BEN YOUSSEF and his wife were in Weisbaden, preparing to attend a CONGRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEFT, in Conakry, when two of Salah's trusted lieutenants telephoned that they were in Frankfurt with an urgent message from Nasser. Salah was to leave for Frankfurt at once. The two friends greeted them warmly and told Salah's wife to wait in a cafe while they had a talk. Three hours later, when her husband had not come back, she went to the Royal Hotel. Her husband was dead in room 53, which a Tunisian had rented that morning. The Tunisian and two other men left the hotel shortly after they had gone up to their room with Salah Ben Youssef. By the time Salah's wife got there they were on their way home. Plane schedules had been finely timed.

In a matter of hours the secret services of France, Switzerland and Germany knew the job had been handled by Bourguiba's secretary, a man named Zergaioun, who directed killings for the Black Hand organization, the terrorist arm of Bourguiba's Neo Destour Socialist Party, during its underground period. Ali Aourak, a paid gunman, did the shooting and returned to Tunis with Zergaioun, via Zurich and Rome. Bourguiba was right. Salah was dead and German authorities dropped the matter.

The body was flown to Cairo and given a grand funeral. A week later, on August 21, 1961, Bourguiba announced, "I realize now that President Nasser's intentions are good. I shall



make a visit to Cairo to thank him personally for his support." A few days later a \$28 million trade pact was signed with Russia, but Tunisian affairs continued to decline.

TIME MAGAZINE OF SEPT. 29, 1967, raved over Bourguiba's tree-planting and other accomplishments and added, "As Bourguiba's silent partner, the U.S. gives more per capita assistance to Tunisia (pop. 4,460,000) than to any other African state. This fiscal year American aid will reach \$62 million - mostly in Food for Peace." How much Russia and Bulgaria were giving was not stated, nor that Bourguiba was using foreign aid to pay for two-thirds of every loaf of bread in Tunisia, a country which, before it expelled European farmers, fed itself.

Monsieur Pierre Blanche suggested in FIGARO, of Nov. 9, 1987, that Bourguiba's first sign of senility may have been on Jan. 12, 1974, when he embraced Qaddafi and agreed on the merger with Libya, for which his Prime Minister was blamed, after his wife talked him out of it. More likely the signs were there but had been concealed. After the merger fiasco he went to Switzerland for more cell-graftings and serum injections to make himself immortal. He had already turned against his son and in 1975 made himself President for life.

Since American labor unions had selected him and put him where he was, he saw every sign of worker discontent as defiance of his orders or a plot to throw him out. In January 1978 he turned the army on strikers demanding higher pay and some 500 were killed. Blame was always put on his Prime Minister and on April 23,

1980, Mr. Mohammed Mzali was given the job of trying to run the country while palace plotters undermined him through a President full of drugs and injections.

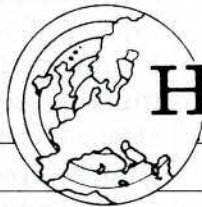
As the country foundered and students (60% of the population) rioted, Mr. Mzali was replaced by Mr. Sfar on Nov. 5, 1986, less than a month after Bourguiba sent his wife away for trying to give him advice. The wife's two lawyers were imprisoned on charges of "financial irregularities, and Mr. Mzali was fortunate enough to flee to Switzerland on Sept. 3, 1986. From there he sent me a personal letter on November 17, 1986, along with an 8-page account of the situation in Tunisia. In the letter he wrote: "I shall continue to defend my honor. My eldest son is facing a long sentence for non-existent crimes, simply because he is my son. My son-in-law, after being held two months and tortured, is about to be tried. Two other of my children were imprisoned for a month and tortured, then given suspended sentences. My wife, my children and my parents-in-law have had their passports seized and I am being tried in absentia. I shall be in Paris in a week or ten days and I hope to see you."

We were unable to meet. Bourguiba warned the French government that any move to defend or shelter Mr. Mzali would be viewed as an hostile act and, had Zind El Abadine Ben Ali not outpaced the group that had destroyed his predecessors, Mr. Mzali would have gone the way of Salah Ben Youssef. The Mzali family is now free and holding passports. This report turns the spotlight on only one - and it not the worst - of the results of meddling by Irving Brown and American labor bosses in European and African affairs.





A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



**H du B REPORTS**

PARIS

VOLUME 30, LETTER 8 JANUARY 1988

## HOW DID AMERICA FALL FOR GORBACHEV?

Who put it over, the treaty that should make Americans sick as they look back at their Gorbachev jag on the mornings after?

When Kennedy sent Jerome Weisner to see Krushchev in 1960 and asked him to say something that would make it appear that a new era of peace and good will would come if Kennedy were elected, it was a case of a politician using a Soviet party boss to sell himself. In the weeks before Christmas we saw a fatuous media selling America the man who French Sovietologist Pierre de Villemarest describes as "Stalinism with computers".

For a week American sentiment slopped over like water in a shallow pan. It is time to pick up the pieces, and ask who led us into this. VALEURS ACTUELLES, one of the finest magazines in the free world (another is the Paris monthly, SPECTACLE DU MONDE) reported on December 14: "Gorbachev needs credits and the transfer of technology from the West. He hopes at the same time to strengthen Russia's strategic superiority by persuading America to abandon the Initial Strategic Defense program and bring about the dis-

mantlement of the Atlantic Alliance." Henry Kissinger, promoter of the 'detente school' in the sixties, prepared the signing of the first Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Now that it is obvious, he recognizes that the Space Defense program has fallen into a trap.

VALEURS ACTUELLES of February 28, 1987, reported what Leonid Brezhnev said after his negotiations with Kissinger: "Under the cover of Detente we have accomplished more, in a short time, than in years of confrontation with NATO." The same Paris weekly observed: "Six copies of Brezhnev's speech are hidden in Washington files, three in the White House and three in the vaults of American Intelligence. They stayed in closed packets for three years. Mr. Kissinger did not want to displease Mr. Brezhnev." The Paris editor summed it up "Detente is only a strategy to camouflage a decisive change in the balance of forces between the Communist bloc and NATO".

No doubt some American negotiators were tricked but European services know there have been traitors who were shielded. London's Sunday

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Times of November 15, back in 1981, headed a report: "Our Spy Story Gagged." The story: "A high court judge yesterday granted an injunction to prevent the Sunday Times publishing further allegation on the activities of the spy ring controlled by Anthony Blunt. The allegations concern the role of men identified by British intelligence as communist activists who lived in the United States for years and moved in the upper echelons of American political life. They had close ties with both the United Nations and the White House, and, on at least one occasion, helped write a speech for a former American Vice-President. The injunction stops us from naming anybody."

"One man flew to London late on Friday night to meet his lawyer after learning that we intended to discuss his activities. . . Despite warnings from British intelligence, the American authorities apparently did not bother to investigate until the late forties." By that time a machine rolling on the word "McCarthyism" would have destroyed any American who lifted his voice. There were charges of treason during the Vietnam war that would have shaken America had they not been smothered.

*TWO ACID TESTS SHOULD HAVE BEEN APPLIED AND WERE NOT* to Mr. Gorbachev's sincerity and his ability to abide by any agreement he signed. Mr. Reagan should have shown him the Soviet request for space in the west wing of the White House and a report on the bugging of every wall and floor of the American mission in Moscow. Imagine what the KGB would have planted in Washington. The President should have asked if every floor and wall of the new building we are going to have to build with Soviet workmen will be a mass of micros.

Point two: He should have asked

Gorbachev to tell Russia and the world that Soviet troops were not sent into Afghanistan to repel an American invasion. That Afghanistan was not anti-Soviet when Russian troops went in, and if world conquest is no longer communism's aim, Mr. Gorbachev must agree that a Sovietized Afghanistan will not be a precondition for Russia's pulling out.

No senator or congressman appeared willing to jar the honeymoon by pointing out that Gorbachev brought 135 KGB agents with him and requested permission to bring a helicopter. An instrument and camera-packed helicopter would have had a ball that week while America was ecstatic. The helicopter was rejected but the London Times reported Russian intelligence agents very busy, presumably intercepting microwave telephone calls and beaming them to a satellite receiving dish in Cuba, with the aid of an eavesdropping U.S.-made computer installed on the top floor of the Soviet Embassy, four blocks north of the White House. These points should be remembered and brought up when the President goes to Moscow in June.

*THE 200-PAGE AGREEMENT THE PRESIDENT SIGNED* describes how the medium and short range missiles we are removing in western Europe should be sliced up, to make them harder to put together again. The protocol on verification stipulates that each side must give nine hours notice before sending a ten-man inspection team and states the maximum number of inspections permitted. Weigh the possibility of America monitoring anything in KGB-insulated Russia against the eagerness of pacifists waiting to inform the Russians of anything they might have missed in Europe or America. Imagine a ten man western team arriving after nine hours notice thinking they could



outsmart the Russians. Estimate the number of Russian agents at large in Europe and America by the number arrested yearly and the number of useful idiots waiting to be recruited by the way Gorbachev tee-shirts, badges and all things Russian appeared in Washington stalls. French intelligence reports tell us that, instead of showing signs of detente, Gorbachev has increased forces in East Germany by the equivalent of France's forces in West Germany, which is to say, three divisions.

"EUROPE NUDE", went a Valeurs Actuelles headline when the big week was over. "Europe Disarmed" was the headline in Paris' FIGARO of December 9. The headline in Sir James Goldsmith's French language EXPRESS three days later asked "Is it the end of Europe?" Auberon Waugh wrote in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of December 13 "If the nuclear deterrent is so reduced as to present no danger to the world statesmen concerned, then I fear we will have another war." The same paper editorialized "The attempt to cow the West into submission by superior military power has been temporarily abandoned in favor of outwitting the West by superior diplomatic and political guile." Two days later Marshal Sergie Akromeyev, Paul Nitze's counterpart in the negotiations, told PRAVDA the West was already cheating. President Reagan was reported to be happy because Gorbachev was the first Soviet leader who hadn't talked about communist world conquest. Those who would have reminded him that the missiles Nitze gave up were Western Europe's defense against conquest had been sacked.

*EAST GERMANY IS 169 MILES FROM* France. 380,000 Russian soldiers are stationed there in addition to the 140,000-man East German National Guard. It adds up to one soldier

for every 30 citizens. There is no reason for such a force unless Moscow contemplates invasion. Such is the situation as Western Europe faces America's first withdrawal. The question European ministries and secret services ask is "What next?"

*SOVIET RUSSIA'S PRIME AIM IS TO ADVANCE BY NEW MEANS AN OLD POLICY.* For over a quarter of a century Moscow's objective has been the denuclearization of Europe. With the intermediate and short-range missiles gone, Mr. Gorbachev will next work for the removal of all nuclear weapons, starting with a proposal to reduce intercontinental nuclear arms by 50 percent. To soften the West for this he will hold out promises of a reduction in conventional forces.

Before President Reagan goes to Moscow in June another media spree will submerge western readers with stories about "breakthroughs" and "another victory for the forces of peace".

Americans, in the grip of a presidential campaign with not a first-rate candidate in either party, will be led to think they are winning on the Soviet front. A promise of peace will appear to be within their grasp, when Gorbachev will suddenly refuse to sign unless America yields on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The congressmen, editors and TV opinion-formers who went into raptures two weeks before Christmas are unlikely to be sound props for a President facing his last six months in office. Pacifists, ecologists (formed to save socialists from defeat) and outright leftists will be mobilized as they were during the war in Vietnam. Mr. Paul Nitze and Marshal Akromeyev are reported to be already discussing an agreement to destroy all nuclear missiles, which are the West's last defense against Red superiority in man-power.



**HOW, OUR ALLIES ASK, WAS THE PRESIDENT'S WILL AND POLITICAL POWER** weakened to a point where Gorbachev's achievement of Moscow's long-term goal seems possible? Though the real underminers of the President and his office were opposition politicians and a press playing politics with the future of the West at stake, many regard Mrs. Reagan as the answer. A New York Times story first portrayed Nancy in Europe as a vindictive woman to the left of her husband, who henpecks him and makes him appear wimpish when he most needs strength. She is accused of coordinating the campaign to force the President to fire Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff. Many believe Regan's sin was that he joined William Casey in supporting the decision to try to trade arms for hostages in Iran. This brings up a subject on which Americans should do some deep thinking.

**NO EUROPEAN WHO COUNTED HAS FOUND FAULT WITH THE MOVES THAT HAD TO BE SECRET.** Negotiations which led to the release of two French hostages in early December and may result in the release of the remaining three began last June, when intelligence services warned that Iran's increasing desperation in the war with Iraq may have terrible consequences for the hostages and everything must be done to get them out before it is too late.

European services reported just before Christmas that nine Americans, three Frenchmen, three Britons, one West German, one Italian, one Irishman and one Indian are in terrorist hands. A word from Teheran can set them free or have them tortured. On December 18 Teheran announced that reprisals will be taken out on hostages if Iran's enemies do not cease supporting Israel and Iraq and stationing ships in the Persian Gulf. This

is what President Jacques Chirac anticipated when he angered America and Britain by making a deal to get some, and perhaps all, of the French hostages released. It should have been obvious to the Washington Post and the New York Times that American hostages will be the first ones singled out for torture and execution if it comes, to blackmail, though it may not figure in their priorities.

Admiral John Poindexter and Colonel Oliver North were doing what was necessary with President of the Iranian Parliament Rafsanjani, when Rafsanjani's enemy, the Ayatollah Montazeri, had his son-in-law spill the story to a Lebanese newspaper, in a play to get Rafsanjani. The Washington Post and New York Times grabbed it as an opportunity to get President Reagan, though it might ruin the only man America could do business with in Iran.

Rafsanjani survived because the first thing he did when the Ayatollah seized power was grab Savak's files and there are few men below the ayatollahs that he cannot eliminate if he wishes. He got the man who leaked the story executed, though he was the son-in-law of the Ayatollah Khomeiny's declared heir, and the plot to get Rafsanjani failed. But the Washington Post sacrificed any chance we may have had of getting our men out or working with the man likely to rule Iran, for the sake of a sensational story and a chance to destroy another President.

There were two ways of saving the Americans being held by those who tortured and killed William Buckley: the way Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter were doing it, or the way the Russians saved their men and ended hostage problems for Moscow.

On September 30, 1985, four Russian diplomats were seized while driving to the Soviet Embassy in West Beirut. One of them died of bullet



wounds while resisting and was dumped in an alley. That afternoon Russian wives and dependents of the embassy staff were put on a plane for Moscow and a KGB team flew in the following day. There were no negotiations.

Moscow turned to the Druze to find out where their men were, who had them and the names of their male relatives. When they had what they wanted the Druze seized a member of Hezbollah and sent his body back in pieces with a terse note telling where the hostages were, what they had had to eat and naming the kidnappers' male relatives. The Hezbollah were given 48 hours to free the three Russians, or else. They were released. The French could not do this because of the 4 to 5 million Moslems the Iranians are fanaticizing in France. If Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter had used the Druze the American hostages might have been home for Christmas, but Senator Inouye and his henchmen would have had a hey-day. As it was he equated Colonel North with Nazi war criminals.

Under the so-called Hughes-Ryan amendments eight separate congressional committees involving 200 elected representatives and their staffs have to be informed of covert operations., Security is impossible and men like Inouye and Indiana's Congressman Lee Hamilton can be counted on to make political hay of anything the Administration does or tries to do to save America and Americans. On Christmas day Terry Anderson, who has been a hostage since March 16, 1985, sent the President a tape recorded plea. There is nothing the President can do. The most valuable men he had saw their careers ruined and politicians try to send them to prison for trying to liberate American hostages. Terry Anderson should have sent his tape to Daniel Inouye and the Washington Post.

A more insidious factor than the press-created "Irangate" crisis contributed to Gorbachev's success.

*THE UNINFORMED SMILE AT WHAT IS CALLED THE CONSPIRACY THEORY.* Put briefly, this holds that a powerful group of insiders places its men in key posts under succeeding administrations to implement policies decided by them. The president of Ford Foundation admitted in 1953 that his tax free funds were used to prepare a comfortable merging with Soviet Russia, but none of the "truth in media" publications in Washington has ever touched on the recurrent appointments of partyless men who have brought America to her present low estate. Their appearance in every administration cannot be accidental. With such flagrant records, protectors must be behind them and conspiracy cannot be brushed off. Mr. Nitze was an example when he talked for America with Moscow's marshal.

It is hard to understand why President Reagan picked a man who had been Truman's policy planning chief, Johnson's Deputy Secretary of Defense under McNamara, and Carter's disarmament negotiator.

During the war in Vietnam Nitze was the protege of McNamara, who sent soldiers to achieve no-winism. Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, McNamara admitted that recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were followed only in part. He and his civilian advisers determined at Washington desks what targets should be bombed and how the war would be fought.

When Congress appropriated funds and ordered McNamara to undertake research and development, he boasted that "any number of times I defied Congress, crept as close to the law as possible, and got away with it because of some damn good lawyers in the Pentagon. Cy Vance and the oth-



ers told me how close I could go with our spending power." Vance is the friend of Nitze who, after Gorbachev's two hour speech of December 8, told the press boys "I believe him."

Nitze cannot be called anti-Russian. In 1958, as chairman of a National Council of Churches study commission, he called for a unilateral halt in nuclear testing and "accommodation with the USSR." Under Eisenhower he was on the Gaither Committee which preached the necessity of peaceful accommodation with Russia. In a 1959 book promoted by his Council of Churches supporters, Nitze advocated that Taiwan surrender her offshore islands and called for pressure on America to rule out a nuclear reply in the event of a Russian attack.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis (which Kennedy kept up his sleeve until just before a mid-term election) Nitze persuaded the President to conceal his secret deal to remove Thor and Jupiter missiles from NATO and strip Britain of her airborne Skybolt missile, in return for a Russian move that would look like a back-down. In 1972 when the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty with Moscow strait-jacketed American defense planning, Nitze was America's negotiator.

During the Strategic Arms Limitations talks in Geneva in July 1982 he made his famous walk in the Jura Mountains with the Soviet negotiator, Uli Kvitsinsky, and negotiated dropping the deployment of Pershing IIs.

Nitze has long shared Moscow's dislike for America's Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) program and hired anti-SDI scientists to make inspections and reports. Long before his friend, Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, took Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the Soviet negotiator, on a guided tour through America's command center and top secret "tank", where decisions will be taken in the event of war, Nitze was conducting

talks with the Russians through his own contacts, as Pierre Mendes-France did for a year and a half with the Viet-Minh, while his compatriots were fighting. We know how Alger Hiss became FDR's negotiator with the Russians, but how did a man like Nitze get aboard the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Carter and Reagan boat, unless men like Harri-man, Rockefeller, Vance and the rest were pulling strings in a manner that can only be called conspiratorial?

These are a few of the questions the big talks in Washington left behind. This report will be continued.

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### *FREEDOM INC.*

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Many inquiries have come in regarding FREEDOM INC., directed by Mr. Harry Schultz and Mr. Larry Abraham. Lack of space prevents us from listing their objectives as we promised in this letter but full information and membership applications may be obtained from FREEDOM INC., P.O. Box 5253. 8022 Zurich, Switzerland.

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### *TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS*

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We take this occasion to wish all of you a happy 1988 and beg you to urge your friends to subscribe to H. du B. Report instead of borrowing your copy or putting it through a photo-copier. To keep abreast of constantly increasing and more serious tensions we are enlarging our information gathering facilities and we cannot do it without your support.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



## H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 30, LETTER 9 FEBRUARY 1988

### MORE THOUGHTS AFTER THE BIG SUMMIT

*WHAT WAS HE AFTER, REALLY?* Monsieur Yves Cuau, a top European analyst, asked in the December 18, 1987, issue of the Paris weekly, *L'EXPRESS*: "The Soviets are bogged down in a dirty war but their peace propositions are cynical. The arrival of American stinger missiles, and, to a lesser degree, the British Blowpipe, have permitted the guerrillas to neutralize Soviet aviation. Over the last twelve months the Russians have lost a plane or helicopter a day. This figure may seem enormous but it has been confirmed and the source is sure. The Russians have evacuated most of their isolated posts and their 115,000 soldiers control barely 20% of the country. One can understand their desire to get out, but how far will they go?"

"Their present strategy is to leave a friendly regime behind, but this will never be accepted by an armed people who have lost over a million dead. Gorbachev's idea is clear: To get America to cease supporting the resistance, then to pull out at the end of the year, leaving a powerful, well-armed Sovietized government facing dis-

armed guerrillas. This is why the West must continue to strengthen Afghanistan's freedom fighters."

Mr. Cuau's fears were borne out. As soon as the Washington summit ended Europe's peace groups were given their new line. Their pressure had made Reagan take the first step away from nuclear war. Now they must make America cease aiding the Afghan "brigands" so Soviet forces can go home.

**NOT AN AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE** seized the opportunity to rise above tenth rate status by saying: "Mr. Gorbachev, we fought a war in Vietnam, where we had no intentions of staying, and there was no halting of Soviet aid." All along the board Gorbachev was permitted to win and the first move of the wire-pullers, after the big week in Washington, was to electrify the peace groups, which are Moscow's secret weapon, with word that America's compliance was due to them.

Women living in igloos of sticks and blankets at each entrance to the American missile base at Greenham

Compiled and written abroad by Hilaire du Berrier.

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Commons, in England, quit fighting among themselves in the elation of victory. Their June 1987 Peace Conference in Moscow, where workshop meetings were dominated by Wilmette Brown, the 40-year-old American woman who got her training in anti-Vietnam demonstrations and black power meetings at home, was forgotten. Anyone who disagreed with Wilmette faced a kangaroo court under charges of being a racist. By last October Wilmette had a stranglehold on the main gate and was able to cut off mail and water supplies for women manning the blue, orange, red, gold and green gates while she set up a protest march from London to the air base in Berkshire.

In 1982 Ms. Brown directed the occupation of the Church of the Holy Cross, in London's Argyle Square, by "The English Collective of Prostitutes". Today, as the Russians prepare to set up their inspection post at Greenham, a few observations are in order. Britain is to furnish cement and timber to construct three buildings, an HQ for Moscow's inspectors, another building for high-tech verification equipment and the third for storage. Costs for telephones, high frequency radios, toilets, heating, meals, lodging, transport and medical care will be paid by Britain.

Belgium, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and U.S. must meet similar expenses at American missile bases. Inspectors and their air crews will have diplomatic immunity and will carry linear measurement devices, cameras, portable weighing devices and radiation detection equipment. The buildings will be empty when Russian inspection teams are not there, but the women's "peace groups" will act as permanent watchers and informers. America has no such indigenous agents in the red bloc and it is important that we know how it is possible for women like Wilmette

Brown to make a career of spying on and harassing American bases.

Ms. Brown of the yellow gate group and all the other women besieging Greenham Commons are financed and directed by the King's Cross Women's Center. Money and experienced leadership are behind the mysterious building with barred windows off London's Euston Road. Regularly it sends convoys to set up workshops at its various fronts. The King's Cross headquarters also directs the English Collective of Prostitutes, Wages for Housework, and Women Against Rape organizations. It was a cunning move to use black women activists as leaders and the cry of racist against anyone who opposes them.

*FRANCE'S GENERAL PIERRE GALLOIS* pointed out on January 11, at a meeting which your correspondent attended, that pacifists, ecologists, communists and German reunification forces were given a great bound ahead by the Washington accord which removed America's intermediate and long-range missiles, eliminated arms that might hit Russia and left only those with a range of up to 500 kilometres (a kilometre is 5/8 of a mile), which if fired in Western Europe will fall on Germans.

General Gallois stated that the pressure of prominent men, religious leaders, professors and anti-nuclear intellectuals had brought President Reagan to give up Pershing II, which has ten times the precision of Russia's outmoded SS 20, developed in the 60's, remodeled in the 70's and due for the scrap heap before 1990.

Elimination of the Pershing II was a Gorbachev obsession. It could reach Russia in barely six minutes and with its superiority to the SS 20 in precision is capable of hitting within 104 feet of its target, therefore accurate enough that it could be armed with a conventional warhead and made a non-nu-



clear weapon, which would free it from nuclear limitations agreements.

General Gallois emphasized the impossibility of monitoring Soviet mobile missiles which have no fixed sites. Soviet inspection teams in Europe can examine entire missile sites, including interior structures, containers, vehicles and objects above a specified size. Any vehicle capable of carrying missiles, missile stages, launchers or support equipment will be subject to inspection.

Outside the perimeter of inspection sites, signers of the accord will be permitted to install systems to monitor the exits, such as weight sensors, vehicle sensors, surveillance systems and equipment for measuring the dimensions of vehicles passing in and out. Teams will have the right to measure any vehicle, including railway carriages, to determine whether they are large enough or heavy enough to contain medium-range missiles. The Russians can be counted on to interpret the rules to their advantage. American inspection teams will be harassed and their names, with names of the crews that transport them, will go into Soviet files. Between Red inspections, agents and useful idiots deployed by the house with barred windows off London's Euston Road and similar houses in every country with American bases will be watching and informing the enemy.

Aside from dishonesty in giving the Nitze team fake pictures of their SS 20, the Russians announced that as part of their policy of open-ness they would publish the section of the agreement giving details on industrial and military sites which they would have the right to inspect in America.

Surprisingly, the answer was no. America has no helpers picketing industrial and military sites in Russia. Publication of the location of such sites in America would be an instruction

message to Russia's helpers.

Now that it is over, the balance sheet is frightening. America should have learned in World War II that disarming does not bring peace. History teaches that it does the contrary. Soviet Russia was delighted with the ABM and SALT I treaties of 1971 and SALT II of 1979, which brought parity with America. The Reagan-Gorbachev accord favors Moscow's superiority in manpower in Europe and frees Gorbachev for his next move, the reunification of Germany. On Tuesday, October 22, 1985, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger put incontrovertible evidence before NATO's defense ministers that Moscow was cheating. Nothing was said of this by the American press in December 1987. Thus, after a week of glowing press reports, West German polls were able to show that 37% of the population followed Cyrus Vance in trusting Gorbachev; only 14% had faith in Reagan. Young Germans no longer regard Russia as a menace and see no reason for having an army.

*THE PLAN TO REUNITE THE TWO GERMANY'S STARTED AT COMMON MARKET LEVEL* in January 1987 when the Brussels nucleus for a world government appointed three delegations to establish Common Market links with the Soviet bloc. The December summit cleared the way for the next moves. As soon as it was over, Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov was sent to convince the Swedes and Norwegians that Russia is harmless. On Christmas day, with America safely neutralized, Gorbachev invited West Germany's arch conservative Franz Joseph Strauss to Moscow where they met on January 5 for a three-hour talk. Strauss stated his position by saying "we stand by the unity of the German nation within two states." To his surprise, Gorbachev raised no objections. His aim is to let



the two Germanys united in a federation friendly to Moscow. Assuring that Strauss would not obstruct his reunification plan was as important as separating America from the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) program. Next, on January 9, 1988, he sent East Germany's Erick Honecker to clear the way for reunification and the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe with France's socialist President.

After World War II Moscow played on the emotions of West Germans by harping on reunification until the formal establishment of East and West Germany in 1949, when the propaganda press of the German Democratic Republic in the Soviet Zone took over. The Paris treaties of 1954 brought West Germany into NATO as an unshakable ally of the West until CIA, the labor leaders it was using and other occult forces undermined Germany's two firm anti-communists, Chancellor Conrad Adenauer and his Defense Minister, Franz-Josef Strauss, in 1961, and West Germany's leftward slide began.

*THE STORY OF WILLY BRANDT'S RISE* is one of the most shocking of America's post-war placing of liabilities in power. Chancellor Adenauer was due to visit Washington in April 1961, but those doing the planning brought Brandt, who had changed from communist to socialist because it sounded better, to America a month before him, on March 12. Big circulation newspapers with their own news agencies told Americans that Brandt was their man. An editor on American labor's official publication, the *NEW LEADER*, was sent to West Berlin to launch a CIA-funded magazine (*Der Monat*) to push Willy Brandt. Victor Reuther started the Brandt campaign in Washington with an *AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION* dinner on March 13

and three days later Leo Cherne and Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist leader naturalized American, gave him a banquet in New York under their *INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE* (a CIA front) identities. Adenauer was undermined before his arrival.

To top it they gave Brandt the Admiral Byrd Award as a Free Nation Leader, the phony award the same men, as heads of *AMERICAN FRIENDS OF VIETNAM*, (the CIA front set up to sell Ngo Dinh Diem) had created as a publicity getter for Diem's visit in February 1957, when Cherne, the finance pundit was telling Americans to make private investments in Vietnam.

Under President after President, including Reagan, faceless men have seen to it that Cherne, whose judgment led him to back Diem, Brandt and Carter, is present on every committee appointed to review reports from U.S. intelligence agencies. With the help of men like Reuther, Cherne and Buttinger, Willy Brandt, the man who stacked the West German government with Red spies all the way to the top, was brought into power, not by Germans but by Americans, and West Germany was conditioned for what Gorbachev is putting over.

*IT WAS THE AMERICAN PRESS THAT MADE GORBACHEV* more popular than many of West Germany's own politicians. Playing on the emotions of West Germans he tells them "the United States won't be able to afford to protect you much longer except at the price of squeezing you economically. So why not consider closer links with the Soviet Union and the Eastern world?" Americans may be unconcerned about their dollar being at an all-time low; to foreigners it is devaluation at their expense and Soviet propagandists tell them "if your ally cannot defend his currency, how is



he going to defend you?" As for Afghanistan, a Russian official assured a representative of the London Sunday Times "We are going to get out but it won't be clinging to the skids of a helicopter." That Europe is led by a weak and unreliable ally is understood.

*YOUR CORRESPONDENT HAS REFRAINED FROM JOINING THOSE WHO CHARGE THE PRESIDENT WITH BEING A LEFTIST.*

Two years from now these critics may wish him back. If elected demagogues play politics with every move a President or his aides make in the national interest and attempt to replay the scenario of the Washington Post's coup d'etat by press against Nixon, while unelected wire-pullers maneuver both of them, his policies can be no different than Mr. Reagan's. When he arrived in Washington he had no years in the nation's capital behind him. Men whom he thought were guided by experience told him who to appoint to every important post. If on his own initiative he made a good decision (Judge Bork for example), our Teddy Kennedys blocked him.

He must have heard stories about insiders plotting to put selected men into key positions regardless of shoddy pasts and doubtful allegiances, but he would be told that crack-pots thought there was a conspiracy and warned not to buck his advisors. The first duty of a conspiracy is to deny its existence.

If there were no pullers of strings, why should a Republican President choose Paul Nitze as his arms control negotiator? A man who had been director of State Department's Policy Planning under Truman, Kennedy's Secretary of the Navy and McNamara's protege under Johnson!

How did Nitze, a member of the board of directors of the Center for Defense Information, which has close links with the Moscow-directed World

Peace Council, become Johnson's Assistant Secretary of Defense and help McNamara bind the arms of generals on the field during the war in Vietnam? How did Cyrus Vance, member of a communist-directed National Peace Action Committee in 1971, bungler of Carter's attempt to liberate hostages in Iran (which caused our Iranian helpers to be executed), get invited to Mr. Reagan's summit dinner, so the press could quote him as saying he believed Gorbachev? For that matter, how does Leo Cherne, who knew nothing about Vietnam but was arrogant to anyone who tried to warn him when he was selling the Ngo Dinh family, remain as overseer and adviser to an intelligence agency?

*MORE INCREDIBLE IS THAT FRANK CARLUCCI, WHO WAS DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CIA* under the worst President in American history, when every effort was directed towards assuring that Republicans would never return to power, should become President Reagan's Secretary of Defense and show Marshal Akhramayev the most secret recesses of the Pentagon. From 1960 to '64 Carlucci was political officer and 2nd secretary of the American embassy in the Congo when Washington was supporting Patrice Lumumba, the chewer of hallucinating weeds. Whether he had a hand in the 1967 kidnapping of the Congo's only valuable leader, Moise Tshombe, has never been proven, but nothing in his record justifies his position as a negotiator with the West's enemy.

As ambassador to Portugal in 1975 Carlucci worked for the establishment of a socialist-communist coalition which installed communist governments in formerly prosperous Angola and Mozambique. Today a red Angolan Government propped by 30,000 Cuban soldiers and Soviet instructors is recognized though it holds barely



20% of the country. London's Sunday Times of November 8, 1987, stressed Carlucci's ability to work for Republicans or Democrats and drew attention to his fear of bad publicity, to the point of having newspaper men trailed if necessary. It described him as "a cunning, devious former CIA operative who was involved in lots of third world skull-duggery." In 1971 Mr. Reagan, then Governor of California, accused Carlucci of "trying to curry favor with the 'poverty law' establishment and appeasing ultra liberals in Congress."

No doubt Carlucci's left-of-center friendships, his close ties with Walter Mondale and his becoming a member of the Council of Foreign Relations in 1971, take heat off the President, but they also strengthen certain holds. All the more reason why Frank Carlucci should not have been guiding the disarmament negotiator of the man France's sovietologist, Pierre de Villemairest, calls "Stalinism with computers" through the Pentagon.

*SUCH WAS THE SITUATION AT HOME* as Party boss Gorbachev turned to his plan to unite the two Germanys and Foreign Minister Eduard Chevardnadze urged France and Britain to eliminate all tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. While Gorbachev and Chevardnadze worked to separate West Germany from Europe and leave the continent defenseless a secret mission was on its way to New York to negotiate the floating of a Soviet loan on Wall Street, the first since the bonds issue of seventy years ago, which Litvinov promised Roosevelt would be paid, as the price of diplomatic relations with America.

And all the time, the women besieging the American missile base at Greenham Commons continued to

drink champagne. During the war in Vietnam their Nuclear Disarmament Organization leaders, egged on by Jane Fonda, tried to blackmail the wives of American POWs by threatening to cut off letters to or from their husbands if they refused to make pro-Hanoi propaganda statements. They are still on the job, though with no feature stories in the press.

The letters column of the London Magazine, TIME OUT, however, is filled with letters from indignant white women charging that a black American mafia rules the camp. Allegations of theft of motor vehicles, vandalism, anti-white racism, fascism, and, intriguingly, rape, abound. "Janet of Orange Gate" complains that the women at King's Cross main gate are constantly taking her picture. A Newbury woman asks: "Why do they never laugh or look you in the face?"

While this is going on an explosive force is gathering strength. Gaza and the Left Bank will be its detonator. From there the flames will cross moderate Arab states to ignite North Africa, the Mediterranean world and Europe.

Mentally, flash the total picture on your wall as by mercator projection.

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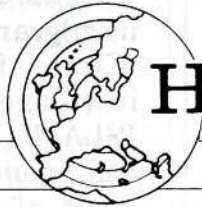
Mr. du Berrier serves as consultant to governments, legislative officials and organizations and can be contacted through this publication.

Readers are reminded that there are many private newsletters in America but few as established as H. du B. Report and no other compiled abroad by an experienced specialist acquainted with world affairs and the unique forces and men affecting events in America as well as in the world. It is imperative as the shadows gather in 1988 that H. du B. Report reaches a wider public. We urge you to help it grow.





A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



# H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 30, LETTER 10 MARCH 1988

## AMERICA'S CREEPING CRISIS

On February 8, six republicans and seven democrats fought for the presidential nomination in Iowa before another elimination in New Hampshire. To America's allies the scramble looked like a race between grown men trying to prove which was the most common, while speech-writers wrote scripts beamed at self-interested votes.

One thought of Averell Harriman's phone call to Milton Katz in the autumn of 1972: "Milton, I've got a man I want you to look over. He's a new face. No one has anything on him. I think we can build him up but I want your ideas before I take him up the line."

Thus the man who talked Roosevelt into making his 1933 accord with Litvinov, which the Russians broke, brought Milton Katz into a plot to make a world leader out of an unknown picked by a small group of insiders. Milton Katz, who was being asked to approve him, was the wartime OSS chief from Caserta who helped Tito in Yugoslavia and the Communists in Italy, the World Peace Foundation trustee who worked for "peace without victory", then defeat

labeled "peace with honour", in Vietnam. For two years Harriman and his team fed papers into a computer to find what their man should promise labor leaders and every ethnic and religious minority in order to have a majority. The Carter selection story is told in H. du B. Report of April 1979.

The "new face" showed his qualifications for world leadership by appearing on television frying a cat-fish. Another contender, Mr. Bruce Babbitt, crossed Iowa on a bicycle, climbed a mountain in New Hampshire, rode a mule in the Grand Canyon and went down a rapids in Colorado.

After destroying Nixon, the cry of the Washington Post was for new faces in Washington, i.e., ignorant. Peregrine Worsthorne asked in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of March 11, 1979, "What possible sense can it make to have a figure so little acquainted with the exercise of power in charge of Western destinies, a figure chosen precisely because he lacked authority, could frighten nobody — friend or foe — and had no previous connection with politics?"

Ivan Rowen was more enthusiastic on July 18, 1976. "The strength of

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Carter's position is that he owes no one any favors," he wrote. It was drivell! When asked who his running mate would be, NEWSWEEK of November 3, 1975, quoted Mr. Carter as saying "I'll tell you what qualifications she must have." Even the women's right-ists had an IOU he reneged on.

According to the Associated Press, the campaign by computerized statements brought in 94% of the colored vote. The National Broadcasting Company gave him 72% of the Jewish vote, 56% of the Catholic, 60% of the voters with Polish surnames, 64% of the blue-collar workers and 70% of the big city residents. But only 53% of registered voters went to the polls and only 27% of them voted for Carter, so 47% of America's voters were guilty by omission when Shi'ite fanatics were turned loose on the world and another Castro was installed in Nicaragua because the previous president had been in office too long. It is appalling to think that democracy becomes a mockery when minorities are regimented by computer to form a majority.

Twelve years after victory of the lowest common denominator the seriousness of the red oil spot in Nicaragua was obvious. General John Singlaub, whom Carter removed from command for opposing the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, is harassed and threatened with assassination, because, almost single-handedly, he is fighting Nicaraguan reds, with little support from those for whom he is risking his life.

The threat is not only on our southern border. Because of the Carter Administration's destruction of the Shah, America will eventually have a problem in the north. Miss Annie Laurent exposed our trouble in the making in the Paris SPECTACLE DU MONDE of November 1987: "The people of Quebec are beginning to worry. Even though still timidly they are beginning to reject the idea of

replacing empty cradles by plane loads of immigrants."

As a result of industrial growth, flight to the cities, the movement away from the church, and the mass influx of immigrants from the third world, "Church for Sale" signs are appearing in villages. Yet, on June 1, 1987, an ISLAMIC INFORMATION CENTER was opened on rue Saint Denis, in the heart of Montreal. Canadians who enter it are charmed by Youssef Mouammar and Miss Mouna, who has fair eyes and wears an attractive Moslem robe. They are Canadians converted to Islam and they feel certain "someday the others will join."

Their center offers a course in Arabic and free lectures on Islamic culture and history. One of its recent speakers was the former French communist leader, Roger Garaudy, now a convert to Islam and editor of a magazine published by the International Islamic Foundation which is about to build a mosque in the heart of Montreal, capable of accommodating 5,000, with a complex containing apartment buildings, a child care center, school, university and library equipped with audio-visual facilities.

Far from opposing the introduction of a population which, as France has found, cannot be assimilated because of its religion, Quebec authorities are encouraging Moslem immigration and their universities are teaching the Koran in crowded classes on Friday evenings. They offer bible classes and courses in Judaism as well, but neither attracts many students. Outside Montreal, in the suburb of Ville-Saint-Laurent, one can buy cassettes of the Shiek Kiehk's tirades against the West.

The influx of Moslems and the wave of conversions to Islam is accompanied by a declining birthrate, now at 1.4 child per couple among native Christians and four or five children per couple among the Moslem immi-



grants. Mrs. Louise Robic, Quebec's Minister of Immigration, herself a naturalized Canadian from the Middle East, refuses to see any long-term threat. Her reply, to complaints is, "don't try to bring us the troubles you had at home!"

For the time being Canada's Islamic militancy is confined mostly to teaching and conversion and is flourishing mainly in Quebec. Its missionaries are aware that a firm foothold must come before radicalization. Though Quebec's converts still remain apart from the Iranian hezbollahi, the Ayatollah's men are there and Iranian influence is never far away. What effect it will have on refugees among the 700,000 Iranians in America, only time will tell.

The London SUNDAY TIMES, of May 11, 1986, reported that American prisons have become recruiting grounds for Shi'ite terrorists, with small communes in several cities, one a few blocks from the White House, waiting to receive dangerous psychopathic criminals when they get out.

When the story of Robert McFarlane's trip to Teheran was published in the Lebanese newspaper, Ash Sharaa, on November 4, 1986, Mohssen Rafsanjani, the 24-year-old son of Ali Akbar Hachemi Bahremani Rafsanjani, the most powerful man in Iran after the Ayatollah, was living in Belgium. He fled to Canada where Arab students are flocking because university admission rules and methods of selection are more favorable than in any other western country.

It is impossible to say how much Iranian money is behind Canada's Moslem projects, but the activities of Mohssen Rafsanjani's father leave no doubt there is a lot. Ali Akbar Rafsanjani once told newsmen in his bad English: "We started our Islamic revolution in Iran because it was the weakest link in the chain. We are going to topple all of the corrupt Is-

lamic regimes. Islam will triumph everywhere, in Russia, in China and even in your country." Twenty years before they were helped to power by the weakest of western leaders, Khomeiny's men were infiltrating the pilgrimages to Mecca in their dream of a Shi'ite world.

Rafsanjani's revolutionary career started in 1956 when he was a student under the Ayatollah Khomeiny. Four times the Shah's police arrested him and each time he was released because the Shah did not want to offend the West. When Mr. Carter succeeded in putting the Ayatollah, who he thought was a harmless old man, in power, Rafsanjani rode in with his teacher and seized the police files. From then on there were few revolutionaries he could not get.

The Ayatollah's son, Ahmad, attached himself to Rafsanjani, probably as insurance against what usually happens to the sons of dictators after they fall. Raychari, the dread Minister of Information, became his ally, because they form a natural team.

When Ayatollah Montazeri, Khomeiny's declared successor, sent the story of Rafsanjani's negotiations with Robert McFarlane and Oliver North to a Lebanese newspaper, he should have known he could not win. Rafsanjani traced the leak to his son-in-law and promptly had him shot. Three-fourths of the world's executions are in Iran today.

Rafsanjani is President of Parliament, Iran's banker and director of the war against Iraq. His personal traveling emissary is Manucher Ghorbanifar with whom Mr. McFarlane and Colonel North were negotiating when the Washington Post made them scapegoats in an attempt to get President Reagan by re-enacting their Watergate scenario against Nixon. (A representative of France's minister of the interior began negotiating with Mr. Ghorbanifar in March 1987 and



was able to obtain the liberation of Jean-Louis Normandin and Roger Auque on November 27, 1987, because France does not have the "Ethics in Government Act", which came out of Watergate and which congressmen do not apply to themselves. It is an act which, according to the Wall Street Journal of August 10, 1987, "has become a political weapon against whatever administration is in office." But it is one the Washington Post is not likely to use against a democrat.

Overlooked until now is Rafsanjani's Resselat Association, meaning "prophecy mission", which he founded in the 70's to finance a web of international movements. It provided money for a campaign abroad against the Shah, the establishment of Moslem organizations, funds for religious pilgrimages, and scholarships for revolutionary students. Since the Shi'ite victory in Iran the West is caught between two evil threats: communism bent on conquering the world and Moslem fanaticism with the same goal.

Thus, because a man selected by Averell Harriman and Milton Katz decided to depose the Emperor of a people of whom he knew nothing and a President because he had governed Nicaragua too long, America faces a communist threat from the south and a long-term ideological-religious one from the north.

The Persians said: "to us the Arabs were but mendicants and merchants, Allah willed we were to know them as warriors. Americans can say: "to us the Iranians were gentle people tyrannized by a bad Savak, Allah willed we were to know them as savage fanatics and Savak as the police they deserved."

This brings us to the matter of hostages whom a word from Teheran can set free. After the release of Jean-Louis Normandin and Roger Auque it became common knowledge that hos-

tages are tortured, kept with their feet in chains and often not fed for two days at a time. Normandin and Auque did not expose this in interviews because their captors told them that prisoners in their hands would bear the consequences if they talked. Government officials and the press therefore became what a French writer calls "the partisans of silence." H. du B. Report of Nov-Dec 1985 gave the details of William Buckley's death by torture.

In December 1986 twelve European governments agreed at a summit in London not to deal with terrorist organizations or terrorist states, but such agreements mean nothing until a country is willing to consider a citizen deceased the moment he becomes a hostage, regardless of how he is treated. Security ministers from nine of the main industrialized nations met again in Paris on May 28, 1987, to draw up a cooperation agreement against terrorists and seizers of hostages, but civilized nations being blackmailed by barbarians cannot help but look for a way around such an agreement.

America is at a particular disadvantage since American nationals are singled out for worse treatment than others because America is considered responsible for Israel's existence. If "Irangate" defendants did not testify that hostages are tortured and kept in chains it could only have been to spare the men they were trying to liberate. The Washington Post must have known that the men they were hounding would not be able to defend themselves on humanitarian grounds. On the other hand, only America is powerful enough to hit Iran from whom the hezbollah take orders, and America does not dare do this because Russia has promised to support Iran in the event of an attack. It is a situation which Iran has cynically exploited for nine years. Now as the Palestinian revolt gains momentum, Israel is



turning to measures which Iran, Soviet Russian and the Arab world regard as terrorism.

On February 14 three Palestinians were blown up in an automobile in Cyprus and twenty four hours later frog men, believed to have been members of Israel's Shin Beth intelligence service, placed a bomb on the hull of a ferry boat, the Sol Phryne, which was preparing to take 131 expelled Palestinians from Limassol, Cyprus, back to Ilaifa.

There was no indignation such as the western press went in for when French frog-men sunk the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland, New Zealand, on July 10, 1985, before it could land foreign trained natives on a French island in the Pacific. Events followed what has become a classic pattern in the Middle East. After those planning to take the Palestinians home had been assassinated and a few hours before the boat was sabotaged, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhac Rabin told a group of students that he would use all the means at his disposal to prevent the boat from sailing.

The moment the bomb, which happened to be the most effective means at his disposal, exploded on the side of the Sol Phryne it should have been clear that the hezbollahs would be furious at being unable to seize an Israeli and would hit the country they hold responsible for Israel's acts. On Wednesday, February 17, six hezbollah gunmen seized Lt-Colonel William Higgins as his car passed an intersection on the Shia-controlled road from Tyre to Naqoura. There were only two men in the car escorting him and it was too far ahead to save him in a place where bumper-to-bumper traveling should have been a must.

An organization calling itself the Oppressed on Earth circulated a statement that the marine corps officer is a

CIA spy and faces the fate of William Buckley if: 1) Israeli troops do not withdraw from Southern Lebanon, 2) all Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners are not released from Israel's al-Khiam prison, 3) America does not cease all intervention in Lebanon, including the sending of envoys to try to "abort the Islamic uprising" in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

In our January report we told how the Russians liberated hostages once and for all with the aid of the Druze militia. The American people will be up in arms if President Reagan does nothing and William Higgins is tortured and perhaps killed. But they did not stand by Admiral John Poindexter and Colonel North when the Washington Post and Senator Daniel Inouye attacked them as criminals for trying to liberate men being tortured behind a wall of silence of the press.

By February 24 the Amal militia had arrested two of the kidnapers and knew the name of their hezbollah leader, also that Lt-Colonel Higgins' life was at stake in a Moslem feud between pro-Syrians in Amal and a pro-Iranian faction led by one Ali Husseini.

If Syria decides to risk trouble by appearing friendly to America, or if Amal forces, which control Tyre and five villages around it, seize enough members of the kidnap gang, William Higgins may come out alive, but there are still seven other Americans held under inhuman conditions who will bear the brunt when the Islamic Resistance force goes out for revenge. Teheran announced that Iran would "attempt" to secure William Higgin's release if the Syrian government requests Iranian aid. All Teheran would have to do is order his release, but there is no guarantee that Iran would keep her word.

When France obtained the release



of Normandin and Auque, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua negotiated on the basis that all be liberated, otherwise the price for the last one would be exorbitant. The hezbollah did not live up to the agreement. France did not buy their release. She paid \$330 million on a loan of one billion that was made by the Shah. An initial payment was made on November 19, 1986, and there are \$340 million yet to pay. The \$330 million will finance 15 days of war against Iraq, and beyond the debt, Mr. Pasqua agreed to expel over 20 Mujahaddin Communists who were making trouble in France. Twelve American senators and 65 members of congress, (including Danny Burton, of Indiana) signed an appeal that they be permitted to stay. (Monarchist and non-communist Iranians were not bothered.)

A group of French leftists obediently did the same, and heading the list was Mr. Raymond Aubrac, the old friend of Ho chi Minh whom Henry Kissinger sent to Hanoi on a peace-via-surrender mission on July 21, 1967.

The terrorist threat is not only over America, it hangs over the entire Arab world, Africa, and Europe with its third world immigrants. France with 700,000 Jews and an estimated five million Moslems having five or six children per family will eventually face terrorism approaching civil war scale. West Germany did not have the courage to permit the extradition of Abbas Hamadei to America to face charges of murder and hijacking. All this is part of a new era of terrorism that started when men with no knowledge of violent Iran decided to install a man of their choosing.

If a war crimes trial is ever held to sentence those responsible for undermining Iran's government and unleashing Shia fanaticism on the world, in the defendants' box should be:

Jimmy Carter, criminal no. 1; after him Ambassador William Sullivan, State Department man Henry Precht, Cyrus Vance, who as Carter's secretary of state said the sooner the Shah was deposed the better, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who asked the American ambassador to Iran to arrange a coup d'Etat, Carter's "Human Rights" meddler, Patricia Derian, Cynthia Dwyer, who incited Buffalo State College students to demonstrate when she should have been teaching something she knew. These and the Insiders who, in foisting Carter on America, committed a crime for which the world will pay. Americans will be interested in knowing that many Iranian women were executed, others imprisoned and hundreds are on the list of Savak, because Kate Millet flew to Iran from the West Coast in March 1979 to help women celebrate their liberation from the Shah. The Ayatollah and his headhunters let the American feminist organize a four mile march and shout "Wow! Look at it go!" while they spotted women with western ideas.

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