

"ALL WE HAVE GAINED IS TIME" was the way de Gaulle summed up his truce with France's 180,000 coal miners. And truce it was; by no means could it be called a victory. The miners went back to work with a 6 1/2% wage hike, starting at once, another to come in October, a third in January, 1964, and a fourth next April. Creeping inflation took a jump ahead -- not the classic brand caused by over-demand for consumer goods, but rather by rising salaries in a market too small to absorb the inroads. A ton of French coal will henceforth cost more at the pit in France than a ton of American coal laid down in the same village.

THE OUTLINES OF THE FRENCH STRIKE WE REPORTED LAST MONTH. Roughly, the coal miners walked out on March 1. Other nationalized industries followed: natural gas, electricity, iron mines, railroads and postal services came to a halt without warning. Surprise strikes of short duration and turning strikes, rotating from one branch to another, through railroad lines and industries, disrupted national life.

Neither the government nor the public had made a move to halt inflation. Promises that taxes and prices would drop with the abandonment of Algeria failed to materialize. Instead, taxes and prices soared. Strikes were the consequence.

THE GOVERNMENT HAD TWO POWERFUL WEAPONS AT ITS DISPOSAL. It counted on public exasperation turning against the strikers, and its heaviest artillery, the requisition order -- literally, an order of mobilization into the army, making the striker who ignored it liable to arrest. Both weapons failed. For the first time de Gaulle, who had succeeded in breaking his army, parliament and the political parties, was successfully defied by the labor unions. The importance of the set-back was clear. Its repercussions will ripple outward and be felt in all the international conferences ahead.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER HAROLD WILSON took off for Washington in a mood bordering on jubilation. Macmillan's humiliation at Nassau in December, when withdrawal of the Skybolt made Britain a "protectorate" dependent on America for her defense, had weakened Macmillan in Britain, moved Wilson closer to power. He was well received in America, just as Germany's socialist leader, Willy Brandt, had been. It has long been accepted in Europe that Germany's and Britain's next governments will be socialist, and elected in America.

The doctrine shared by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Brandt, and the socialist advisors surrounding President Kennedy may be summed up as follows: Humanitarian socialism will be sold to or foisted on electorates as the ideal middle road between authoritarian communism and liberal capitalism. Since Russia supports the same doctrine, for as far as it goes, the claim that this is the trend of history is completely justified. Only its refutation in Washington would halt its progress.

FOUR TOP LEADERS OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY -- Waldeck Rochet, the Deputy; Raymond Guyot, the Senator; Paul Laurent, the Youth Movement leader; and Jacques Denis of the Party's Central Committee -- traveled to Moscow by plane on March 30. On the same day foreign ministers of the Common Market countries were pouring into Brussels for their 100th meeting, on April 1 and 2. Outcome of the endless huddles and corridor intrigues was a fresh burst of optimism. The Foreign Minister of Luxembourg (to which Adlai Stevenson's law partner Rifkind has just been appointed ambassador) presided. He commented, "We have entered a new lap on our way toward the goal we have always fixed for ourselves, the construction of a united Europe." Belgium's Foreign Minister, Paul-Henri Spaak, the man who in 1952 betrayed his king and on every political battlefield since has worked for world socialism rather than his own country, exclaimed, "It is springtime after the winter."

In both Moscow and Brussels big plans were afoot.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS ARE DUE ON APRIL 28, DUTCH ELECTIONS ON MAY 15. On May 16 the Common Market discussion on tariffs opens in Geneva, with America participating. The latter will be a disarmament conference in the economic war, for just as war takes over between nations when diplomacy ends, within nations, and with outside nations backing their favorites, economics takes over when politics meets an obstacle.



Future moves on the European checkerboard would rest in abeyance, all agreed, until after Italy and Holland went to the polls.

American papers, ever anxious to find evidences of anti-Americanism, reported growing antagonism to the establishing of American factories in France. There was a hint that if industrialists would urge Washington to put pressure on France, at the top, everything would be all right. No American economist pointed out that only a labor socialist government could be expected to welcome us as long as it is the announced purpose of American labor leaders to touch off strikes in American factories abroad when strikes are called in their parent plants at home -- thereby stepping up inflation. It may be the key to why the princes that govern us are bent on helping foreign socialists into power.

WHATEVER THE PAPERS SAY, A REALISTIC STUDY OF THE POLITICAL GLOBE DISCLOSES A UNITY. Boiled down and subjected to careful comparison, the ideas of Mr. Wilson on his return to England, the four top French Reds in Moscow, and the six Foreign Ministers of the Common Market countries in Belgium, coincided in their general outlines: Dean Rusk would be speaking to the NATO nations in mid-April as a military ally, but, in the event of any deviation from arrangements desired by the "humanitarian socialist" team, a political enemy. Secretary of Defense McNamara would reiterate his willingness to pay 30% of an original estimate of \$300 million for the construction of computers, command posts, radars and communications to control defensive fighter aircraft in Europe, not 30% of the \$900 million which the network will cost today.

ON THE PRECISE DETAIL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S "GRAND DESIGN" as it is seen in European ministries, the summing up is something like this: Kennedy wants an Atlantic Community dominated by America. He hopes to realize it by supporting Holland, Belgium and a socialist government in Germany, while working with and through Britain. De Gaulle is in position to block Kennedy's moves within the Common Market, but not strong enough to impose his own; this limits him to obstructionist tactics. Consequently, if the group explodes from within, which would suit Britain and America, the responsibility will be on de Gaulle. A new group would be set up, dominated by America. The de Gaulle-Kennedy struggle is seen as a Tito-Khrushchev conflict for personal power.

Politically, American economic domination would have two results: Further slides to the Left through mass dissatisfaction with inflation, and the denuclearizing of Europe. Both are ardently desired by Russia, whose temporary approval will be used to prove that "Russia is mellowing". Any set-back for France is likely to touch off a devaluation of the franc which would inevitably reach epidemic proportions and infect the dollar.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW will be followed by other direct lines -- Moscow to Paris, London and Rome -- permitting Russia to play the western nations against each other. Conservative thinkers in Europe are convinced that America originally saw Europe as a shield, then as a stepping-off point for attacking Russia, and now as a danger, likely to bring Russian retaliation on America if Europeans try to defend themselves.

This introduces what is called the hostage concept, in which Russia holds America responsible for Europe, and orders her to denuclearize (in other words, lay open) her military allies -- or else.

WEAKENED AS DE GAULLE IS by his showdown with the strikers, he still has a powerful card up his sleeve. That is the almost universally low esteem in which America is held. The best way to describe it is by saying that respect is inextricably linked to prestige. The stories of swimming pool dunkings and Hollywood "rat-pack" access to the White House, photographs of Bobby Kennedy, coatless and tieless, with hair ruffled and a litter of papers surrounding him -- all these things shock the Europeans. In their minds they imagine such scenes in their own government palaces and see instability, a sort of wealthy beatnik rule -- negation of everything one would look up to.

A deep neurosis marks the men surrounding Kennedy. Rostow's theme that the day of nations and nationality is past, and his conviction that America must never use nuclear weapons, even in defense of her vital interests, add fuel to European fears that the West's



leader is temporarily saving his own house by unbarring his neighbor's. Gone is the spirit of '76.

OVER ALL LIES THE SHADOW OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, where the bill for twenty years of American mis-leadership is coming due. It will be expiated by Asiatics. Early in 1963 it became clear that Chiang Kai-shek was weighing international developments from his island and reaching the conclusion that it is this year or never. Chiang began probing operations with an eye to staking everything on a single-handed invasion of the mainland. The peace theme had passed the healthy desire stage in the West and entered the whimpering stage. A willingness to put the world at the mercy of forces Chiang knows to be merciless, rather than to risk a fight, seemed apparent. Cuba showed it, European denuclearization proved it. Chiang reasoned that discontent on the mainland will open the way to him, or his drive will bog down and go under. He doubts that Kennedy will risk restraining him if he moves this year. If he waits until South Vietnam collapses his last chance will be lost. Dean Rusk tacitly reiterated his confidence in the short memory of the American public by stating in early April that the struggle in South Vietnam is being won. Chiang knows otherwise. He will move in 1963 or not at all.

IN LAOS events have moved into what observers basing their estimates on intelligence reports rather than managed news regard as the final phase. Laos was doomed in December, 1959, when a group of pro-Western officers seized power in a coup d'etat, only to be told by American officials in Vientiane to step down or all American aid would be halted. TIME Magazine put the invitation to the Reds more clearly in a report stating America's conviction that a small and distant jungle nation bordering on a communist country was no place to make a stand. To understand the effect of this report abroad, one must remember that over a million and a half copies of TIME were at that date being distributed, gratis, by United States Information Service officers around the world. TIME is regarded as the spokesman for U. S. policy, and TIME correspondents as the backbone of CIA.

Lord Beaverbrook's son's paper, THE OBSERVER, wrote, "Central Intelligence Agency has in the past run its own policies, quite separately from the State Department, in Laos and Egypt. CIA is active in Washington politics. Its top men talk to a journalistic elite there and with these briefings buy precious support." In Laos, as in South Vietnam, American energies were devoted toward ensuring disaster.

Close study of the factors justifies two conclusions: Intelligence reports to Washington have supported predetermined policies, instead of providing solid information on which a realistic policy could be based. And as one border after another was ruled out as not suitable for a military stand, a Red advance became inevitable.

IN SOUTH VIETNAM THE REALITIES ARE EVEN MORE TRAGIC. Let us turn back to a Hearst International News Service special report of May 9, 1957, written by Angier Biddle Duke, at present Chief of Protocol in the Kennedy administration and at that time chairman of the executive committee of "The American Friends of Vietnam", a front organization for President Ngo dinh Diem's whirring public relations machine, financed by the American taxpayer to condition himself for more aid money to Diem over a longer period. It had nothing to do with friendship for Vietnam, per se. Within this so-called "Friendship" organization Mr. Duke was purely a stooge, signing letters and articles written by the Madison Avenue specialists and a group of socialist activists around him.

His "A Close-up of Ngo dinh Diem: Vietnam's Strong Man" was a repetition of hundreds of other papers dished out to the American public, between July, 1954, and 1963, as news. The first paragraph restated Diem's claim to miracle working, saying that none of the experts gave him a chance against the Red army that had taken Dien Bien Phu. Actually Dien Bien Phu was doomed the day Ho chi Minh learned a conference was going to be held in Geneva to discuss Indochina: Ho's army was sacrificed in human wave frontal attacks against the French fort in order to gain a psychological victory to exploit at Geneva. When Diem went into power Ho had no army left. French resistance at Dien Bien Phu saved Laos in 1954 and made attack on the South impossible for two years to come.



In Paragraph 2 Mr. Duke wept that Vietnam was arbitrarily partitioned. What did he expect? He and his ilk were anti-French while the fight was going on. Mr. Duke's associate in the Diem propaganda set-up in America was Lt. Gen. "Iron Mike" O'Daniel, formerly head of the American Military Advisory Group in Saigon who, according to General Navarre, kept the Vietnamese sitting on the fence instead of fighting to prevent partition and defeat. General O'Daniel told the Vietnamese not to lift a finger until they were given complete independence by the French. (In October, 1956, the Los Angeles residents who, in search of information, paid admission to a lecture on Vietnam in the Ebell Club, were given a propaganda spiel by General O'Daniel.)

In Paragraph 3 Mr. Duke praises Diem for his handling of the 850,000 Catholic refugees from the North. The truth of the matter is, their priests told these people to go south; the French airforce and the American navy transported them; and they have been living on American dole ever since, a favored minority, given land and money and thus indirectly intensifying the hatred of Diem in the predominantly Buddhist south. Regardless of who succeeds Diem the Catholics will come in for reprisals.

Mr. Duke shows either his dishonesty or his ignorance by stating that Diem faced "open rebellion on the part of pirates who had bought outright control of the police force and masqueraded as religious sects." Now is a good time to remind Americans that General Le van Vien and his Binh Xuyen army, admittedly former pirates, became respectable in the fight against the Reds, had the best esprit de corps Vietnam will ever see. They were anti-communist, and under them the Reds never penetrated the delta swamps where American boys are now dying and Diem troops are avoiding combat. We paid for Le van Vien's defeat with American aid money, thereby opening the delta of the Mekong to the Reds.

The Emperor Bao Dai put Le van Vien in charge of Saigon's police because he alone could cope with the communists. Angier Biddle Duke lied when he said that the Binh Xuyen ever masqueraded as a religious sect. Two religious groups, the Cao Dai sect under their pope, Pham cong Tac, and the Hoa Hao sect, numbering almost 4,000,000 between them, did join the Binh Xuyen in the fight to unseat Diem; but the generals of the two sects were bought off with American aid money. There was no doubt that the three groups, plus their sympathizers throughout the country, represented a clear majority. This armed opposition was the only opposition possible under Diem, the unwanted despot from the north who was armed against his countrymen by us when we should have been arming the country against the communists.

"Despite these handicaps," wrote Mr. Duke, "Vietnam has emerged as the most secure nation in Southeast Asia. Political and military stability has been brought to the country, the framework of a democratic system has been erected." Five years after this dishonest tripe was foisted on a trusting public buying newspapers in search of information (June 10, 1962, to be exact), Senator Mike Mansfield was expressing misgivings about the Diem government at Michigan State University. However, in January, 1956, Harper's Magazine ran a Mansfield propaganda piece praising Diem to the skies and referred to Mansfield as Diem's godfather. Michigan State was then training Diem's political police and peddling Diem through so-called scholarly textbooks (probably paid for by the American taxpayer, along with the Angier Biddle Duke-sponsored propaganda film, "The Quiet American".)

On February 25, 1963, Senator Mansfield stated, "After seven years Vietnam is less, not more stable." This was the same country and the same president about which Mansfield and Duke were deceiving America in 1956 and 1957 and steadfastly blocking a change when the operation could have been performed without killing the patient.

HARPER'S Magazine also did a volte face and published "Terror in Vietnam - An American's Ordeal at the Hands of our 'Friends'," in the issue of September, 1962. As late as November 2 and December 7, 1959, AFL-CIO's political publication THE NEW LEADER was still singing Diem's praise, essentially the Angier Biddle Duke line, in new form and signed by Michigan State University political science professor Wesley Fishel. (He had formerly, under the dignified title of advisor to Diem, shored up Diem's defenses in Washington, each time the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had misgivings.)



Sometime in 1960 or '61 a definite change started taking place in American thinking, and the scamper to get off should have been an indication that the boys who had been riding our South Vietnam experiment knew the ship was sinking. Overnight many of these so-called Southeast Asia experts turned up in Africa. AFL-CIO's foreign representative, Irving Brown, denounced Diem in an 8-page report dated Nov. 27, 1961, and recommended that we support Vietnamese labor leader Tran quoc Buu. Mr. Brown told our labor officials meddling in foreign affairs that Buu still had Diem's confidence but had lost his confidence in Diem. What he was saying was, "Buu is still on the inside but willing to work with us if we want to double-cross Diem and make a change while we can dictate the replacement."

The first thought that comes to the mind of a reader contemplating a letter to his congressman is that Angier Biddle Duke, Irving Brown, Wesley Fishel, Mike Mansfield and their associates should have refrained from meddling in American foreign policy in areas where they were incompetent. Secondly, though Michigan State changed its mind and dropped South Vietnam for Africa sometime after G. Mennen Williams became Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, there are still seven crops of Michigan State graduates now working as professors, State Department employees and journalists, perpetuating the myths about Vietnam to which they had to subscribe if they wanted a diploma. There is no way of bringing them back and running an eraser over their minds.

Let us take a look at Ngo dinh Diem's history: He went to America in 1951 to become a priest, living in a seminary in Lakewood, N. J. until 1953 and often "going down to Washington to buttonhole State Department men and congressmen". (TIME, April 4, 1955). In 1953 Diem went to Brussels, home of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, through which Irving Brown musters the weight of international unions behind labor's policies and candidates; and after his installation as premier of South Vietnam in July, 1954, Diem enjoyed unqualified labor support, including a news blackout on any reports criticizing him. THE NEW LEADER (AFL-CIO publication) devoted its entire issue to a propaganda piece praising Diem and even supporting Ho chi Minh against the French. (The author of this piece was Joseph Buttinger, former Austrian socialist leader, now a naturalized American. Msgr. Bela Varga, the former Hungarian Premier, will tell any investigating committee that Mr. Buttinger destroyed the anti-communist front in Hungary.)

After coming to power Diem installed a complete dictatorship, with only his family as advisors. He exiled or imprisoned any Vietnamese who disagreed with his policies. In America "The American Friends of Vietnam", run by Angier Biddle Duke and Joseph Buttinger, served as a shield against any criticism. All letters from people protesting the set-up in Vietnam were passed on to Harold Oram, Diem's public relations chief, through whose hands passed a staggering amount of American aid money yearly. In due time the anxious inquirer would receive a reply in which Mr. Oram stated that he would certainly look into the matter. A few weeks later an answer would arrive, saying that the apprehensions were entirely unfounded and enclosing a soothing letter from a priest in Saigon (maintained for just that purpose). Father de Jaegher was given a home by Diem when he was driven from China. He is sincere, honest, and blindly loyal to one man, Ngo dinh Diem, for whom, as a noted European priest put it, he "would lay down his life tomorrow". Father de Jaegher runs a "press agency" for Diem, which means turning out releases glorifying him. Vietnamese claim that if anyone attempted to give him information adverse to Diem it was promptly turned over to Diem's police. Consequently, wearing blinkers and well-meaning to the last, he has been fighting for his hero, Diem, and his flock -- for, no matter who follows the clique in power, the future looks grim for South Vietnam's Catholic minority. The hatred that has been stored up against them over the past eight years is not of their doing; it is because they, as the objects of Diem's favoritism, are associated with America's obstinate refusal to let the nation choose its own president.

In mid 1956, when Diem nationalized the Chinese of South Vietnam (forcing them to take Vietnamese names and citizenship and learn the language, under pain of having all their property confiscated), the Chinese community, some 900,000 strong and controlling the commerce of the country, turned to Formosa for support. Diem supporters in Washing-



ton told Formosa to stay out of it. The result: Chinese communities of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand took a sharp swerve toward Peking. Americans were alarmed, and Mr. Oram found a Chinese named Bernard Yoh to reassure them. A good indication of Yoh's lack of any essential loyalty, as the anti-communist Chinese he professes to be, may be found in his attacks on one of the most consistent defenders of Formosa in America because that gentleman disapproved of Diem and Yoh was being handsomely paid to fight for Diem, not Formosa. Bluntly, Yoh has no qualifications that will permit him to ever live as well as he has for the past few years after Diem falls. So he is using his Washington contacts for all they are worth.

The team of Yoh and de Jaegher is probably responsible for the last desperate delaying tactics that prevented America from permitting the Vietnamese to dump Diem and elect a man they did not hate while there was yet time. For years Diem's reaction to any criticism which seemed to be gaining ground in Washington has been the same: The rushing of "advisors" to Washington "with new and important information". As early as April, 1955, at the time of the coalition of the two religious sects and a private army (See P. 4) Wesley Fishel and a Deputy Ambassador named Vo Long (now broke, bitterly regretting his mistake and in exile) were rushed to Washington in a race to bolster Diem's defenses before General Lawton Collins, who was returning from South Vietnam, could get home and weaken them. Since then many trips have been made by Yoh and Father de Jaegher for the same purpose. In France Diem's leading propagandist is Mme. Suzanne Labin, charm girl of the French Socialist Party. (It is true that she is anti-Communist, but strictly within the confines of the pro-socialist fight.)

During Lyndon Johnson's 1961 junket to Saigon, an unobtrusive man named Suffrage, head of the Retail Clerks Union of America, an AFL-CIO affiliate, went along. At each stop the press spotlight was turned on the official reception, never on the little labor group that whisked Mr. Suffrage away for a reception and closed door meeting elsewhere. A few months later the Irving Brown report, recommending a campaign against Diem and support for Tran quoc Buu, was written. The question: Was Suffrage stirring up opposition against Diem and support of Buu, even while traveling with the Vice President? The forces that had removed two ambassadors (Donald Heath and General Lawton Collins) because they were suspected of being lukewarm toward Diem, shifted into reverse and started unselling Diem. The campaign has been restrained, subject to stops and starts, as though the build-up were being used for bargaining purposes -- the according of a few more months of power, on labor sufferance, in return for coming back into line but with the forces that installed him always strengthening their power to name his successor.

As what remains of non-communist Southeast Asia totters on the brink, only the Diem lobby and Tran quoc Buu's supporters in labor's "Foreign Affairs Department" -- both equally pernicious -- appear to bear any weight. The contractors fattening on appropriations from Washington scramble for pickings before it is too late.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS AND AID HANDOUTS HAVE BEEN STEPPED UP. Aided by Admiral Felts' statement that victory would come in three years, the International Pipe and Ceramics Co., of East Orange, N. J., pocketed a \$5,600,000 order for 14.7 miles of pipeline, from the Dong Nai River to Saigon. Hydrotechnic Corporation, of New York, is racing time to put in a \$7,144,000 water-treating plant. A \$9,207,700 sewage-disposal unit is in the works. With American energy and know-how these projects may reach completion before the communists take over.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters. Extra copies 20¢ each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

James H. Ball, Managing Editor



THIS REPORT OF MAY, 1963, covers a powder keg which is not beyond the Atlantic, or even the stretch of water separating Florida from Cuba, but in America. To and from that powder keg lead a number of fuses.

The function of an intelligence report -- military, political or economic -- is to forewarn, although the prosperity of our big circulation news magazines and papers attests to the public's preference for reassurance. Despite the proven cost of opposing that preference, we bring you the following report, one of the blackest it has been our duty to compile:

THE GOVERNMENTS OF WESTERN EUROPE ARE RECEIVING ALARMING REPORTS which touch on America's internal stability. Their informants put it bluntly: A development has taken place within the past few weeks which can shake America, and a crisis in America can endanger the West. The NAACP has consistently expressed embarrassment at the violence and anti-White declarations of another group, the Black Muslims, who preach a distorted mohammedanism under the leadership of a former factory hand, Elijah Poole, now known as Elijah Mohammed. The NAACP's moderate leaders have acquired both sympathy and support by repudiating Black Muslim advocacy of terrorism and black supremacy. However, according to reliable reports reaching governments around the world (though not the American public), the NAACP and Elijah Mohammed's followers have formed a common front, which means that the more violent leaders have assumed direction. The focal points for a sudden, brutal outbreak are now New York, Detroit and Chicago, Black Muslim strongholds where for five years Elijah Mohammed's lieutenants have been organizing an elite militia and stocking arms.

APPRENTICE SORCERER is a European term for one who out-smarts himself and creates serious trouble in the hopes of making a gain. Our apprehensive allies, studying the possible effects of an internal American explosion on the world balance, are applying that term to our President and his brother. The feeling is that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other NAACP leaders did not want to make the gulf between Blacks and Whites too wide, but that the Black Muslims out-paced them and, as in the case of all power struggles, the more inflammatory leader wins the masses. Thus the moderate enters the race to violence or he loses power. Opinion is that for reasons cynically political the Kennedy brothers did not want integration to proceed too smoothly. A count of noses disclosed that more votes would be gained by creating a collision between the white and black communities and emerging as the champion of one than by proceeding softly, without headlines, toward a hate-free solution. To goad the Whites it was necessary to agitate the negro, to export disorder from Washington. Enter the Freedom Rides.

In Europe acceptance of negroes into polite society was attained by the negro conforming to a certain standard of deportment and self-restraint and no scramble for votes was involved, so that only a few top-level officials among our allies were aware that in America the Justice Department's policy of refusing to punish negroes molesting women and turning Washington streets into a jungle at night was part of a national policy -- but instinctively Europe feels that she is safe only as long as America is stable, and recent experience in Algeria taught that nothing is gained by pitting communities against each other, that the result is a downward escalation toward savagery, as one informant put it to your correspondent.

Americans were foremost in demanding that the Algerian conflict with France be internationalized in the interests of world peace. The men who opposed such a measure are convinced that before the end of '63 America may well be on the receiving end of just such a demand. All reports tend to convince them that a sudden, brutal outbreak, nation-wide in scope and with Black Muslims forming the officer cadre, is approaching and that it will follow the now familiar pattern: Uprising, government reaction to restore order, and internationalization of the dispute, the latter in the form of a clamor to settle it through UN. African delegates assure Black Muslim lieutenants of solid support in the world assembly. So matters stand.

THE BLACK MUSLIMS came into being in 1931. For twenty years their Georgia-born leader, Elijah Mohammed, made little headway, until early 1950, when a small group



of embittered Egyptians took stock of them as a potential force to play against America's Zionists. The Egyptians reasoned that their military defeat had been caused by American-Jewish money, political influence, war surplus arms and a powerful pro-Israel press. Two moves were open to them: They could defy America or use her. Obviously victory could only be attained through the latter. Their aim was to unite all Arabs, neutralize America, and then re-open hostilities.

THE PLAN THEY PERFECTED involved the application of oriental cunning to American psychology. America's susceptibility to crusades against colonialism, i. e., our European allies, was to be the new trump card of Cairo foreign policy. There would be no more talk about Palestine; decolonization and wars for independence would receive the spotlight, particularly in that part of North Africa known as the Maghreb -- Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria.

Overnight the despised Egyptians became America's protégé. The public was told that independence must be granted to all colonies at once, "to keep communism out". The Egyptian mission to UN tried an experiment: Press Attaché Ramadan sought to determine the vulnerability of the American press, not to bribery but to psychological subversion. Accordingly he selected a run-of-the-mill news item from the New York Times on a border incident between Israelis and Syrians. On Egyptian Press Bureau stationery he wrote a polite letter to the editor, pointing out that the Times had editorialized instead of reporting. The letter was never printed. A longer letter was mailed to the same editor on paper headed "CENTRAL TUNISIAN COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENCE", signed by a group of unknown, if existing, Tunisians. With no investigation to find out who appointed them, or where, the letter was printed in its entirety. That decided the Egyptians. Fat, coarse-featured Ambassador Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey polished and re-polished his plan.

IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT THE ARAB POSITION IN NEW YORK WAS TRYING. Disinterested Americans ignored the conflict in the Middle East, pro-Zionists proceeded to fight it. King Saud's brother, then head of a mission to UN, saw New Yorkers spit on his automobile. The telephones of Arab and particularly Egyptian offices were repeatedly tapped. Anonymous phone calls at all hours annoyed officials who thought they were safe behind unlisted numbers. There was tampering with mail and telegrams. Rahim Bey was informed that pro-Israel employees were responsible. It was then that he started looking around for pro-Arab inside agents, and America's dormant Black Muslims were the answer.

Egyptian money began flowing and the campaign to proselyte the negroes in America got under way. Abdul Hassan, of the Egyptian mission to UN, entered the game as observer at Black Muslim meetings in Harlem, and the Fair Employment Practice laws were used to open the way to positions in which Egypt's operators could start tapping phones, relaying unlisted phone numbers and intercepting mail on their own.

ON THE PROPAGANDA FRONT Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey placed his hope on EGYPT MAGAZINE, a slick publication printed on fine stock and with the printer subjected to close scrutiny, to ascertain that no Egyptian money was going to an enemy (Jewish) firm. The first issue made its appearance in March, 1951, under the editorship of veteran newscaster and Saturday Evening Post contributor, Wyeth Williams. Pictures of friendly Egyptians and appeals to "help the colonies of Africa throw off their yoke and we will unite them in a League of Free Peoples against communism" was the Egypt Magazine line.

An Egyptian-American Friendship Organization was set up to work hand-in-hand with the magazine under the presidency of TWA airline executive Warren Lea Pearson, and all the elements for replacing European colonization by Egyptian were in place. Since Russia was all for the first -- and most difficult -- phase of the operation, to-wit, ousting of the Europeans, and since Israel's sympathizers were tricked into thinking they could win Arab friendship by backing Arab wars against our European allies, the plan was foolproof. In time Mr. Pearson either began to have misgivings or he was made to see that TWA would lose more business at home by courting Egypt than it



would gain on the Cairo run, for his name soon disappeared from Egyptian-American Friendship stationery.

OTHER ACTION CONTINUED. Oil men, anxious to go on record as no friends of Israel, came forth with money for the founding of an American-Arab Friendship Association which was headed by Mr. Cornelius van H. Engert, former Minister to Ethiopia and Ambassador to Iran, and columnist Dorothy Thompson. Eventually, from being defenders of the Arabs against a pro-Israel press and State Department, this latter organization was drawn into, literally, taking on the public relations account of any Arab revolt against our allies. This was what the Egyptians had aimed for, and it was the beginning of pockets of well-knit Arab and Egyptian supporters within the American government, with results which will be brought out later in this report.

JAMIAT-UL-ISLAM. A Texas oil group headed by Mr. W. Alton Jones (who died in a plane crash in March, 1962, enroute to visit ex-President Eisenhower with \$65,000 in his brief-case), probably conjured the worst spirit from the vase. The Texans made contributions to an American named Cimarron Hathaway who had changed his name to Ahmed Kamal. Kamal had intrigued in Turkestan and North China, married a Russian girl and been interned during World War II by the Japanese. A fanatic advocate of pan-Islamism, which is to say the formation of a vast Moslem empire comprising Islam's followers all over the world, Kamal became the head of an international anti-Christian, anti-Jewish organization known as Jamiat-ul-Islam, the offices of which were in San Francisco. Jamiat-ul-Islam gave him a talking point on which to sell both the organization and himself to worried oil men in need of a public relations machine to white-wash American petroliers with the Arabs. (H. du B. Reports, January, 1962)

Then came the Moroccan, Tunisian and Algerian fights for independence. South of the Sahara, Africans, outgrowing their old fetish worship, were converted in a wave of creeping Islamization. Ahmed Kamal was soon operating out of Madrid, Geneva and Tunis, acting as arms purveyor, money courier and political advisor to the Algerian FLN and North Africa specialist for CIA. At present he is connected with a powerful public relations group in Washington and is suing columnist Henry J. Taylor for libel following Mr. Taylor's report that Kamal made regular trips behind the Iron Curtain on behalf of the Algerians. (French intelligence reports substantiate the Taylor article.)

It is likely that Ahmed Kamal has nothing but contempt for the Black Muslims but will make adroit use of them in the Jamiat-ul-Islam game. His suit against Mr. Taylor may provide an opportunity to turn the spotlight on Arab subversion in America, with all its ramifications. For actually, today, as Nasser's under-rated military machine is readied for action in the Middle East, all of the objectives fixed by Rahim Bey and his planners have been attained. With Algeria the last piece in the jigsaw picture fell into place. Nasser can now claim the backing of an independent and strategic Arab land mass, so large, so rich in resources and manpower that he, and many Israelis, feel that Washington will never risk alienating it by helping Israel in a showdown.

FRIENDS OF ISRAEL WITHIN AMERICA did most to clear the field for the present power balance. Their first service to pan-Arabism was their unceasing abuse of King Farouk of Egypt after Israel won the war. Farouk's corpulent person served as a focusing point. ESQUIRE Magazine of the month in which Farouk was deposed carried a last, heavy-handed charge of insult in which the king was referred to as "Fats". Instead of letting Egypt remain as she was, under a slothful monarch and old oriental corruption, Egyptians were goaded into revolt. An aggressive military took over. Colonel Galeb, Egyptian military attache to Washington, was promoted to general. He took over Rahim Bey's post as Ambassador to UN, and with it direction of the project to create local support for the Egyptians within America, be it black or white, political, military or financial. All of the intertwining lines led back to Galeb, who later became Cairo's principal plotter in Lebanon. In France the ground-clearer for Egypt's



present united front was politician Pierre Mendès-France.

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD MALCOLM LITTLE, a former dining-car steward, was emerging from prison with a record as procurer and dope-peddler behind him when the Egyptian program was getting under way in 1952. Today he is known as Malcolm X, leader of Harlem's Temple Number 7, right-hand man of Elijah Mohammed and arranger of welcoming committees for Castro and Khrushchev.

Such is the background of the organizations and leaders with which the NAACP, according to the best sources in Europe, is amalgamating for action. Added to revenues through dues, contributions and Arab subsidies, communist funds are known to have reached Malcolm X through the Guinea mission to UN. A clash in Georgia, Mississippi or Alabama may detonate the movement prematurely; a push-button command from Cairo is more likely, as a diversionary move to occupy America in the event of probing actions against Israel. Let us turn our attention to Egypt.

NASSER'S DIFFERENCES WITH ALGERIAN LEADER BEN BELLA HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED. So have his difficulties with Syria and Iraq. All he has to do is start action against Israel and the above will fall in line. Ben Bella was our protegee during the Algerian revolt against France; the American press, embarrassed now by his close ties with Castro, seeks to make him appear a restraining force on Nasser, which is not.

Here is the summing up of the experts: Ben Bella wants Nasser to look toward Israel and let him (Ben Bella) look at the African world. The differences are of methods, not long-range objectives. They are in accord on an ultimate jihad (holy war to raze Tel Aviv), but Ben Bella wants time to consolidate his gains. He has not yet squeezed the French lemon dry. Nasser feels there is more to be gained, and more quickly, in despoiling the French than in milking them. Ben Bella reasons that immediate spoliation will create unemployment, which in turn breeds violence against governments -- and Ben Bella's military dictatorship is none too solid. Africans to the south have always been regarded as chattels, so why start a military operation before Algerian leadership has been imposed on those elected to do the dying, Ben Bella asks. Angolan terrorists have set up offices in Algiers and the same sort of Algerian plan for Africa that Rahim Bey foresaw for Moslem colonies is proceeding according to schedule.

Nasser went on to Yugoslavia but he is due to return to Algiers in August. If Ben Bella proves too obstructive, assassination (such as took care of Iraq's Kassem) or a Nasser-inspired putsch (see Syria and Iraq) may replace him with Mohammed Khidder, former Secretary-General of the Algerian rebels' political bureau. Behind any political figure in Algiers looms the shadow of Colonel Boumedienne, the undiluted ruffian who controls the army, and it is into his hands that power will fall when the politicians have hanged themselves. Deterioration of Algeria's economy is hastening an accounting, and Boumedienne is pro-Nasser.

BA'ATH SOCIALISTS HAVE THE UPPER HAND FOR THE MOMENT IN BOTH SYRIA AND IRAQ. In 1958 Syrians, aroused by Nasser propaganda, walked into the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. On September 29, 1961, fed up with Egyptian exploitation, police, and 20,000 troops comporting themselves like conquerors, the Syrians, led by Dr. Mamoun Kouzbari, revolted and threw the Egyptians out. (H. du B. Reports, June 1962) A year and a half later, under incitement by Radio Cairo's Goebbels, an Egyptian named Hatem, the same group that drove Nasser out of Syria invited him back. Iraq followed Syria's lead, and the new United Arab Republic was formed.

Under Nasser's proposed constitution Egypt's 27 million citizens, Iraq's 7 million and Syria's 4 million would enjoy proportional representation in a national assembly comparable to our Lower House. An equal number from each province (Egypt, Iraq and Syria) would sit in the Federal Council. Cairo would be the capital but Iraq and Syria would enjoy states' rights in all matters not expressly delegated to the federal government. Nasser's jurists would be given five months for compilation of the constitution, after which a referendum would take place twenty months later.



So far so good, but at this point the Syrians started rioting in Damascus, Homs and Aleppo. The point of contention was Nasser dictatorship, not union with Egypt. Young intellectuals swayed by both Western ideologies and Marxism lead the Ba'ath socialists. They oppose Gamal Abdel Nasser's one-party ideas, fearing that equal representation would be endangered. So the see-saw of revolution and counter-revolution started. The army in general fears Nasser's political appointees and supports the Ba'ath. Students, Palestine refugees and the radio-inflamed man in the street are pro-Nasser.

IN IRAQ THE SITUATION IS NOT MUCH MORE STABLE. Ba'ath leaders have run the country since General Abdul Karim Kassem's assassination on Feb. 8, 1963. (Only King Hussein of Jordan and Bourguiba of Tunisia now survive among those marked by Nasser for destruction. Nasser believes that the Algerians will eventually dispose of Bourguiba in their own fight for supremacy in the Maghreb.) Kassem's liquidation in Iraq failed to make the Egyptian grip secure. There is popular demand to grab oil-rich Kuwait. Kurdish tribesmen are still in revolt in the north, now aided and abetted by Moscow since the Kassem government fell. Above all, Ba'ath leaders in the two countries will help each other.

Whatever the internal differences, all of the parties concerned know that a move against Israel would close the rifts tomorrow. President Kennedy and his advisor on Israeli affairs, Mr. Meyer Feldman, have promised American support for Israel, even outside the framework of United Nations, in the event of an Arab offensive. Nasser is convinced, and Ben Gurion fears, that Arabophiles are sufficiently well-entrenched within State Department, CIA and USIA, as a result of years of glorification of the Algerians during their revolt against the French, to forestall any effective action. If they are not, enough trouble can be stirred up in America to keep the Kennedys occupied. The long-range plan so meticulously mapped by Farouk's UN Ambassador Kamal Abdul Rahim Bey in his offices high in the Empire State Building twelve years ago has borne fruit.

LET US TURN TO JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN. It is not that Hussein has any love for Israel but because he is King of Jordan and as such an obstacle to the adding of another star in the flag of the United Arab Republic that Nasser's radio heaps insult on him around the clock. Assassination attempts, until one is successful, are taken for granted. Israel says that she will move if United Arab troops invade Jordan. Being saved by Israel or destroyed by Nasser would be equally disastrous for Jordan's courageous king.

A LOOK AT THE MILITARY PICTURE discloses that the power balance is not what it was thirteen years ago when Nasser was surrounded in Sinai and forced to surrender. (An unconfirmed report persists that as an added humiliation the Israelis forced him to surrender to militia women.) Since 1958 American aid to Egypt has run to well over a billion dollars, mostly in food stocks. This has led Israel to charge that America feeds Egypt while Russia arms her. John Foster Dulles saved Nasser in the fall of '58, when French and British political officers had already come to terms with the group that was to replace him. Since then the \$150 million yearly in hard money earned by the Suez Canal has been used to pay German technicians and build up modern weapon plants, guided missile projects, airplane factories and a counter-intelligence network run with Nazi super-efficiency.

On May 5, 1963, Egypt's newly modernized army swung into action in the Sinai Desert in the greatest maneuvers Nasser has ever held. Live ammunition was used. An elite assault force, the Al Seaka, formed and directed by former officers of Hitler's Waffen-SS, was backed by a tank force such as Rommel never had in Libya, the whole supported by new Russian MIG 21's.

In the attempts of both Kennedy and Khrushchev to remain the undisputed spokesmen of their respective camps, wheedling and bullying to prevent anyone but themselves from having an independent atomic striking force, two important developments have, by tacit agreement, been withheld from the public:

ISRAEL TESTED HER FIRST SMALL ATOMIC BOMB LAST SEPTEMBER. On May 6



Israeli Intelligence Services informed Ben Gurion, prior to his appearance before the Knesset (Parliament) that Egypt's open warlike activities, in spite of clear knowledge of the Israeli A-bomb, could only mean confirmation of reports that Nasser is prepared to use warheads packed with foreign-purchased radioactive waste and carried to target points by his new German-perfected guided missiles.

AN AMERICA TOO INDECISIVE TO CARRY AN ALREADY STARTED ACTION IN CUBA TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION is not expected to intervene in the Middle East, all Kennedy and Feldman statements to the contrary. The reasoning goes something like this: America has been drawn into too firm a commitment to UN and the One-Worlders have sacrificed too much (all of our friends in Western Europe!) to court the Africans and Arabs; public sentiment will not throw them overboard now. Should African-Arab-Asian rumblings in UN fail to block fulfillment of Kennedy-Feldman promises to support Israel, another card remains: It is Nasser's ability to ignite an NAACP-Black Muslim fuse within America, with the ramifications entailed by whole blocs in UN already pledged to prevent Washington from dealing firmly with our own rebellion.

THE PLAN FAROUK'S OFFICIALS CONCOCTED IN '50 AND '51 HAS RUN LIKE CLOCKWORK. A single thought remains: No one worked harder for its success than TIME Magazine's Edward Behr, New York Times' Joe Kraft, Hearst's Anita Ehrman and AFL-CIO's Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown, all effective lobbyists for providing the last component -- an independent Algeria.

European ministries were fully informed of the Egyptian plan at the time of its inception, thirteen years ago. Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, Editor of British Intelligence Digest, wrote on May 16, 1951, after reading a detailed report on Rahim Bey's "de-colonization, consolidation, and resumption of hostilities" project, "Interesting as this is, I dare not publish it. It would not be accepted as anything other than a special pleading for colonial interests." That was what the Egyptians wanted.

\* \* \* \* \*

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK, by Hilaire du Berrier, is important reading for anyone who wants to know the true picture of world affairs. It may be ordered direct from this office. 60 pages, 50¢.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters. Extra copies 20¢ each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

James H. Ball, Managing Editor



Overshadowing all else was the kindness, the infinite goodness of the man who died in the little iron bed in the third-floor room of the Vatican while thousands prayed in the crowded square and Italy's pick-pockets, representative of society's segments to which the great man's compassion was most directed, chose that moment of sorrow and pre-occupation to converge on Rome and ply their unholy trade.

Those whom his humaneness had not touched were moved by the long drawn-out suffering of his end. While the eyes of the world were on that suffering the battle lines for a coming struggle were being formed. As those close to the forming alignments saw it, the torchbearer of civilization, which is to say the church itself, stood at the crossroads. To the traditionalist, opposed to expediency in any form and all compromise with evil, a disturbing question continually recurred. Those colleagues of the Left, so warmed by Khrushchev's message: Did a relationship exist between them and the devout sufferers in the square being relieved of their pocket-books while their minds were fixed on goodness?

TO THE END A DESPERATE CONCERN GRIPPED POPE JOHN XXIII: Insurance that no successor or group should divert the church from the revolutionary course he had charted. Last October when the first Ecumenical Council since that of 1869-70 (cut short by the Franco-Prussian War) was convoked, three camps emerged from the beginning, among the 2800 churchmen present: Conservatives, moderates and liberals. With 344 Italian bishops as against 163 French and 58 for all Germany (East and West), the meeting was lop-sidedly Italian. National politics and loyalty to individual Orders could not fail to bear weight. 90 of the assembled bishops were Franciscans, 50 were Jesuits, 40 Dominicans, 54 Capuchins and 45 were White Fathers, each resistant to subjection to a bishop of any other order in his field.

Cardinal Ottaviani's followers, the conservatives, those faithful to tradition, held the Right. Exclaimed one, "It will take fifty years to repair what this Pontiff has done!"

With each conceding of a high crest of ground to an enemy that is theoretically mellowing, a constant cry rose from the Left, as though to consolidate the gain, "One cannot go backwards! There is no use trying to stop the trend Pope John has set in motion; it is dictated by the necessities of our time!"

ON JUNE 19, from among the "papabili", those recognized as papal timber, or from the "papaggianti", the second choices or potential compromises, the choosing of John XXIII's successor will start. None but an Italian has received this call in the past 441 years. It is generally agreed that to turn to, say, a Frenchman or an American now would have dangerous political significance. The gravity of the issues involved has never been greater. Fifty-one cardinals voted in the elevation of John XXIII. On June 19 there will be eighty-seven, not counting the three liberal cardinals rumored to have been named "in pectore", in the secret of his heart, by the Pope during his fatal illness and their identities concealed, as a means of thwarting the Roman curia fighting to apply brakes to the liberal trend.

REOPENING OF THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 8 IS NOT CERTAIN.

Out of respect for his predecessor, or desire to avoid divisive conflict, the new Pope may postpone it indefinitely. It is against the background of world affairs that the principal actors in the coming drama for which the Vatican is the stage must be studied. The fate of the world is in their hands. Let us look beyond 72-year-old Cardinal Ottaviani to 78-year-old Alberto di Jorio, who is his principal pillar of support. Cardinal di Jorio is unknown to the general public. During the reign of Pope Pius XII Cardinals Micara, Canali, Iazza and Pizzardo stood firmly with the two conservatives as Christianity's barrier against "communist materialism". Today Ottaviani and di Jorio are alone. And they are old.

Cardinal di Jorio controls the Vatican's finances, the accounts in Hambros Bank, in London, Morgan in New York and the Credit Suisse in Geneva. His hands are on the Civil List, which decides the allowances for cardinals in Rome or dioceses abroad. This is his strength. 56-year-old Cardinal Siri, son of a docker and a concierge, could be their choice.



Facing them on the extreme Left and fighting for the support of the moderates in between is one of the most mysterious figures in the church.

CARDINAL BEA, THE JESUIT, IS HEAD OF THE SECRETARIAT FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY. Father Jansens is General of the Jesuits, but he is old. Most of the strings of command have been passed to Cardinal Bea who now rules over some 32,000 Jesuits scattered through 67 nations, 276 colleges, 132 universities and 107 religious centers around the globe. The imposition of a new political orientation on this Jesuit empire alone would be full of consequences for the world. It is claimed that Cardinal Bea arranged the meeting between John XXIII and Khrushchev's son-in-law as a prelude to the mid-April Encyclical, "Pacem in Terris", which ended the era of uncompromising war against communism and introduced what the conservatives deplore as a church committed to supra-national neutralism in an international world.

Cardinal Bea, sitting at the peak of his powerful organization that includes Father Dulles, the son of John Foster Dulles, and Father Bormann, Hitler's godson, is himself blocked from the papacy by being of the society that gives him his strength. But his support could decide the election of another. It is counted on by the supporters of Cardinal Montini.

CARDINAL MONTINI HEADS THE DIOCESE OF MILAN. Milan is one of the festering points of social agitation in Italy. Here the class struggle dominates all politics. In the voting of April 28 and 29 the Italian Communist Party gained a million votes. Today the clamor is raised that the opening to the Left is not wide enough, that unless it is opened all the way, to include communists in key ministries, there will be a wave of strikes and street riots such as Italy has never seen before. Cardinal Montini, known as the liberals' cardinal, would avert the crisis by yielding ground. The other side of the political arch avers that his policy would further it, that surrendered positions are never regained.

Pope John's elevation five years ago was a compromise between the deadlocked extremes of that arch. He was chosen as a transition Pope, unlikely to cause trouble while an agreement was being reached on who should follow. Once in power the error became evident. He proved intelligent, tireless, and as obstinate with the combativeness of his Bergamo peasant ancestors as he was lovable. Long before the world knew of his illness, the rival factions were intriguing over his succession.

THE POLITICIAN IS A PASSENGER AS THESE TRACTATIONS ARE GOING ON. "It is a phase," one put it. "Nenni's socialists, probably under prodding from Moscow, broke with the Reds to become a leaning post for the Christian-Democrats, which is to say the government. That gave us the expression, 'opening to the Left'. The Christian-Democrats accepted them because they were looking for new props. Khrushchev helped it along by posing as a friend of the West. Now openings to the Left have become international. Kennedy no longer talks to Khrushchev as an enemy, but as a friend with whom he is trying to save the peace. While the peace stall immobilizes our hand, Soviet fishing fleets by the hundreds sow the ocean with fixed array signals (moored detector buoys) to report American submarine movements. When John XXIII, in his belief in the innate goodness of man, gave Khrushchev a character reference, and UN a plug, it was another step in disarmament of the West against the patient communist advance."

THE POSITION AS OF MID-1963: How far has international opening to the Left, which alarmed us in Italy but leaves us unperturbed on the global scale, advanced? The answer is "too far". The Peace theme is its vehicle, UN its agent. Adapted to the audience, unceasing, beamed to every country and level, it ranges from the subtle to the absurd. An example, in this case with America supplying the ammunition: Scare sheets littered streets and subway openings in Paris' 9th arrondissement in the days preceding May 12, 1963. The following translation is ours, with punctuation and capitalization as in the original. \*

\* (Photocopies of this original handbill may be obtained from H. du B. REPORTS at 25 cents each, five for one dollar.)



SCIENCE FICTION OR REALITY?.....

On the radar screens appear some suspicious spots. Nothing serious. Yet it seems that they are coming towards us. In four minutes the alert must be sounded, after that it will be too late.

Three minutes remain. . . .

Can they be supersonic bombers, or missiles??....

ALERT! (in large letters)

The forces of reprisal take to the air and converge on their objectives, in the enemy country.

One hour later they are there and ... IT IS WAR....

4 to 600 million dead in the first hour!

AND AFTERWARDS ? ?

Last year American radars saw spots. Their bombers took the air. But, since it was only a flight of storks, or the reflection of an aurora borealis, the planes bearing H-bombs were overtaken in time.

And if for some reason (human or mechanical failure) the bombers had not been stopped in time? . . . .

Within the framework of the preparation of GENERAL STAFFS FOR DISARMAMENT, for which numerous personalities of all levels have taken a stand, the militants of the Peace Committee of the 9th Arrondissement invite you on:

Sunday, May 12, at 9:30 to STUDIO 43,  
43, Rue du Faubourg Montmartre

Better than all the speeches, the American film

"ON THE BEACH" (Derniere Rivage, in French)  
with Ava Gardner and Fred Astaire

will show you what the hours remaining for humanity will be like  
AFTERWARDS ..

In your neighborhood men and women are grouped TO DO SOMETHING.  
For, to the one who takes the lead we owe our lives.

They ask you,

FIRST to become conscious of the danger,  
THEN, if you are convinced - and you will be - to ACT  
according to your means and in your manner.  
WE DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT, in the face of the danger  
the atomic weapon presents by its very existence, to  
REMAIN PASSIVE.  
The equilibrium of terror may be broken by an uncontrolled  
or uncontrollable accident . . . .

It is above all for this reason that GENERAL DISARMAMENT IS AN  
IMPERATIVE AND VITAL NECESSITY.



RESIDENTS OF THE 9TH,  
YOU MUST KNOW,  
YOU MUST ACT.

---

MULTIPLY THE ABOVE MEETING BY THE THOUSANDS. Multiply the countries, the groups and the levels, for an idea of the offensive in which this American film, specious in the first place, is being used. Western disarmament is the primary objective; the means: Mobilization of Europe, over the heads of leaders, against America in any disarmament conference, present or future.

No counter-measures are taken against such meetings as the above. No paper reports them in Europe for the simple reason that they are no longer news.

A MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTOR in the political phenomena of international openings to the Left in 1963 has been the adroitness with which the bloc profiting by the deterioration trend has been able to draw diametrically opposed forces into furthering it. That UN's multiple agencies, international labor, the Common Market Commission and socialist parties should move to work the West leftward is understandable. Giulio Pastore led Italy through the opening from within Italian labor. Powerful theorists around President Kennedy have furthered the slide in Germany and scandal-torn Britain. The role of the American press in all this? A NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE (Paris edition) feature story of Oct. 17, 1962, provides an example. "With Status Altered Since Stalin's Death, SOVIET POLICE IN A FATHERLY MOOD", wrote Mark Frankland from Moscow.

The big question a public moulded in generations of tradition is now asking, without breaking the taboo by bringing the question into the open, is: What effect will this revolutionary turn to the Left within the church have on its relations with Leftist organizations that have been catholicism's mortal enemy? In mind is Europe's politically powerful Freemasonry, a masonry that is little understood in America. For the record and in view of developments to come, some explanation is necessary.

THE MASONIC LODGE AS AMERICANS KNOW IT DOES NOT EXIST IN FRANCE. The American is obedient to a lodge called the Scottish Rites, which long ago repudiated The Grand Orient Lodge of France. The Grand Orient received its stamp from the French Revolution. Many of its attitudes and reasons for being have not changed. The Encyclopedia Britannica says, "On the continent of Europe Freemasonry has often developed on different lines from that of the 'Mother Grand Lodge' and Anglo-Saxon lodges generally, and through its political and anti-religious tendencies has come into contact or conflict with the State authorities or the Roman Catholic Church."

The difference between American Masonry and French (and the latter is the most powerful lodge in Europe) may be simplified by saying that American Masonry is fraternal in the sense that its members help each other. The Grand Orient is conspiratorial, to "get" each other's enemies. A split took place within the French lodge, with the splinter group calling itself the Lodge of France and moving closer to the ideas of the Scottish Rite.

ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1962, NEW GRAND MASTERS WERE ELECTED FOR BOTH FRENCH LODGES. The tendencies reflected by the elections mirror the larger state of affairs in Western Europe and the world. Monsieur Louis Doignon, General Director of the French Ministry of Labor, became Grand Master of the Lodge of France. Politically he is right of center. In France the Labor Ministry is the government's Ministry of Labor, not labor's embassy in the capital, as in the case of our Department. The Lodge de France reveres the Great Architect of the Universe; the Grand Orient, anti-clerical since the taking of its present form in 1772, does not. Freemasons were excommunicated in 1738; the Grand Orient was again excommunicated in 1884. The present Grand Master of the Grand Orient Lodge is Monsieur Jacques Mitterand, born in Bordeaux 55 years ago. Communist parliamentarians made him



a Councilor of the French Union from 1947 to '58. He is author of a book, "The Foreign Policy of the Vatican", which was not pro-Church. Politically Mitterand is of the extreme Left. One of his closest associates has been French Communist Pierre Cot, who as Air Minister in the Leon Blum Popular Front Government tore down the French Air Force on the eve of World War II. Until a year ago Cot edited HORIZON, a communist magazine printed in the format of Readers' Digest and published in 13 languages.

THE ORGANIZATION MITTERAND DIRECTS IS POWERFUL. It reposes on a base formed by the disciplined coherence of its members who work as a bloc among dis-united individuals in international banking, industry, politics, education and societies. Labor unions have become a Grand Orient monopoly. Ministers pass with the change of governments, but civil service functionaries remain and it is among them that the Grand Orient is entrenched. During the Algerian War the lodge was pro-FLN, anti-French, a fact which may explain the failure of every French Government (including de Gaulle's) to take even rudimentary measures, such as rooting out FLN "tax collectors" and execution centers in Paris, toward winning the war.

The Grand Orient is committed to the destruction of Franco's regime in Spain and Salazar's in Portugal, but beyond them the enemy in mind is the Vatican. Mitterand said, "When one reads the text of Franco's constitution the role of the Roman Catholic Church in that country becomes apparent." As he was making the above statement, three French students, the youngest 17, the oldest in his early twenties, were about to be tried in Spain. Through student unions they had been drawn into bomb-planting missions as part of the terrorist campaign to frighten away tourists. Grimau Garcia's arrest and recent execution proved incontestably that the experienced operatives are "hot", and pro-communist students were the answer: No police files hold their pictures, and if caught the international Left indignantly protests their sentences on grounds of their youth.

As regards the encyclical, "Pacem in Terris": "Extremely important", says Mitterand, "insofar as it expresses the traditional stand of the Grand Orient on the Rights of Man, which we first drew up in the early 18th century." Beyond this idea his approval is qualified. "They (the Vatican) are using the formula they have always used. They support the weak when the weak threaten to become strong. A great movement of intellectual and economic liberation is afoot in the world. Nothing can stop it. So the Church enters the current to preserve itself," said he. The speech has a familiar ring. Actually it is an affirmation that he and the Vatican, the latter with no other choice, are going in the same direction, but that Mr. Mitterand's friends and allies will set the pace and decide the destination.

AN AIR OF PROSPERITY AND ACTIVITY REIGNS AT 16 RUE CADET, HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND ORIENT. In the scramble for wider audiences there are startling innovations. In early May, 1963, Mr. Mitterand organized a debate in UNESCO to look into the problems of French peasants. For the first time the Grand Orient, for centuries holder of secret conclaves, came into the open in a move not only to harness a new force, the peasantry, but to work through UNESCO and UN and associate agencies empowered to vote measures that have the force of treaties. Above all, doing so openly was the greatest sign that times have changed.

ON MAY 15 IZVESTIAREPORTED OUT OF MOSCOW that Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak (formerly head of NATO) favors a non-aggression agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact group, a pact that would include a denuclearized zone dividing East and West. Essentially this is the Rapacki Plan, which we rejected as unthinkable in 1957. It is hardly likely that Spaak, one of the most cunning socialist politicians in Europe, has had a change of mind; more likely, after six years of the Peace theme, with Americans pictured as irresponsible youngsters handling arms capable of annihilating the earth, it is now safe to express what he has always thought.

Through the second half of May reports of the hardening alliance between French socialists and communists filled the press. Lest this "front" be used abroad to picture de Gaulle as a barrier against communism, now that he has become their target, let



us bear in mind that they were three while de Gaulle was obligingly destroying the enemies of the coalition, which is to say the army, parliament and the old parties. The removal of these obstacles from the field has ushered in a new phase, the close-in for the kill.

DIPLOMATS OF THE MAO TSE-TUNG CAMP WERE SITTING IN PEKING as May drew to a close. The subject of their night-after-night discussions: A three-continent conference (Asia, Africa and Latin America) in Havana, sometime after the July meeting between the Chinese and Russians. Russian and East European representatives, if they attend, will be admitted as "observers". China is taking effective measures to woo Castro away from Moscow and carry the baton in Latin America.

ALGERIA'S BEN BELLA DELIVERED A DIATRIBE AT AFRICA'S "BANDOENG" IN ADDIS ABABA. His recommendation: War against Portugal in Africa -- as a move toward peace. Ali Lakhdari flew from Algiers to Brussels to request \$10 million from the \$62 million European Development Fund earmarked for Africa. In other words, almost one-sixth of the sum allotted to help Africa would go toward mounting the expeditionary force organized by Ben Bella to set it on fire.

Ben Bella's close friend, 31-year-old Cherif Guellal, flew to Washington to present to President Kennedy his credentials and a request for financial aid for emerging Algeria, so that Africa's hungry bellies will not turn to Moscow. It is another way of saying that America must support Ben Bella's war against Portugal, and later against South Africa, or the honor will go to Khrushchev.

Such is the general picture of the West's turn to the Left, as the dead season of political inactivity approaches, when Europe rushes to the beaches. It is often the time when the crises of September take shape.

This year we are watching a great experiment: Some men of infinite mercy are testing the theory that a few good apples can cure a whole barrel of bad ones. Their position might be compared to a flock of passenger pigeons flying south who are gripped by a suicidal compulsion which drives them out to sea, and to extinction.

\* \* \* \* \*

Heavy demands have necessitated a longer lecture schedule for Mr. du Berrier in this country. He will be available for lectures Oct. 13, 1963 to April 1, 1964. For information write American Opinion Speakers Bureau, Brookfield, Mass.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters. Extra copies 20¢ each.

Hilaire du Berrier  
Correspondent

James H. Ball  
Managing Editor



TWO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS FACE AMERICA. They failed to receive the attention they deserved during the furor over President Kennedy's European junket. They were: (1) Indications that well-financed Afro-Arab plotters, bound by none of the accepted rules of diplomacy, were at work, with communist support and encouragement, behind violent negro leaders taking over agitation in America, as plans progressed for the August march on Washington. (2) Vague reports of a network of call-girls operating in and around UN appeared in the wake of the Christine Keeler scandal in Britain. That there might be a relation between the two was never hinted, as a press usually given to sensationalism, in this case went along with a world body struggling to hold the lid down, and after a brief flurry dropped the matter altogether.

THE DANGER OF THE FIRST DEVELOPMENT IS OBVIOUS. The best way to bring it home in its full impact, as one phase of a greater, minutely prepared plot, is to go back into European intelligence files of less than two years ago and study the role of Felix Moumie in a conspiracy for the take-over of the Camerouns and the formation of an African communist bloc. The same tactics, the African love of intrigue, the unscrupulousness and propensity for violence are evident. The same leaders who have been strengthening the Black Muslims against us were behind Felix Moumie. Within America a veritable cult has idealized the African and supported the disorder-sowers every step of the way. Within UN and without, this cult's role in making Africa a base continent for the financing and directing of negro-anarchy around the world has been similar to Russia's in the propagation of world communism.

FELIX MOUMIE, LEADER OF THE TERRORIST MOVEMENT "UNION OF THE CAMEROUNS PEOPLES" was poisoned in October, 1960. The man who administered the poison gave the West a breathing spell in Africa. The full story has all the elements of a spy thriller.

As January 1, 1960 approached, bringing independence to the French Camerouns, for the first time revolutionary leaders in Africa attempted to hold the clock back. Pro-communist Felix Moumie, supported by Sekou Touré of Guinea and N'krumah of Ghana, tried to delay Cameroun independence until Moumie's terrorists, drugged or intoxicated with palm wine, took thousands of lives (described in H. du B. Reports, March 1960.) Despite a last wave of violence independence was granted, Moumie was exiled, and the conspiracy for power, backed by Russian and Egyptian money and Czechoslovakian arms, began.

Moumie had promised Molotov that he would make the Camerouns a communist state. In September, 1960, Lumumba and Moumie had a conference in Leopoldville. From there Moumie flew to meet N'krumah in Ghana, then back to his headquarters in the Pacific House Hotel, in Geneva, for talks with the Algerians and Red agents in Switzerland. A private club had been set up in Geneva for the Camerouns and Guinea conspirators. Moumie's letter-drop in Geneva was a French call-girl named Liliane Frély. (Liliane, it was later learned, had built up her own call-girl network, conspicuous in which was another girl named Ginette.)

Early in October Moumie's accounts in the three leading banks in Geneva were suddenly swollen by several million Swiss francs. Immediately thereafter Moumie and Liliane made a mysterious trip to Zurich and Gstaad. Swiss authorities later established that the deposits originated in Moscow and Cairo, but that Guinea officials had acted as go-betweens. H. du B. Reports of October, 1961 indicated that our own Black Muslims might be regarded as agents of a foreign power, since European intelligence reports had named Mr. Maraf, No. 2 man in the Guinea consulate in New York, as money passer and political inciter of Malcolm X, who is leader of Harlem's Black Muslim Heaven No. 7 and who arranged the welcoming committee for Nasser, Castro and Khrushchev on the occasion of K's famous shoe-banging visit to UN. (H. du B. Reports, October, 1960). Throughout the history of Black Muslim activity in New York runs this link with Egypt, Guinea, Ghana and Moscow, the same powers that were backing Moumie. It was therefore not surprising that connections between certain American colored organizations and Moumie's conspiracy should appear. The Geneva accounts we have mentioned were drawn on for arms purchases and the maintenance of agents planted abroad as "students"



In the evening of October 15, 1960, Moumie told Liliane that he had an appointment with an African doctor and a white man whom he described as a former French legionnaire but in whom he had confidence because the man was connected with an American press agency. Liliane was not taken to this meeting. Moumie told her she was too beautiful to be mixed up in such political affairs. Later he rejoined her for the farewell dinner he was giving before taking off for his big adventure. The revolution, he told Liliane, was to start in a few days. Seven ponderous pieces of luggage had been sent to the airport for his departure the following morning. Sekou Touré and N'krumah were to meet him in Accra at 3 P. M. on October 18. On the 19th he was to enter the Camerouns via Conakry and take command of the revolt. With Guinea and Ghana, Moumie would then bring the Camerouns into a three-nation African communist bloc.

VICTORY THROUGH UN: It is interesting to note that the new revolutionary technique for victory, which has been an inducement to the Black Muslims in America, was to be the key factor in Moumie's revolution. Victory in the field was not regarded as necessary. Enough arms were needed to make the outbreak brutal. Then, before government forces could suppress the terrorists, Moumie's backers in UN would bring the world organization into the picture to hand him victory on a platter. Portugal and South Africa are due for the same treatment. The present constitution of UN makes it infallible. It might be called right by savagery.

Around 1:30 in the morning of October 16, after the farewell dinner, Moumie got out of bed complaining of pains in his stomach. He collapsed on the bathroom floor before Liliane could reach him. At the hospital Liliane claimed she was his wife and requested admission also, stating that she had the same symptoms. Later she admitted that it was a ruse to remain by Moumie's side, to receive messages and see who came to visit him. Perhaps also to see that he did not talk. When she left him it was to go back to Apt. 52 in the Pacific House and carry out his orders. She assembled his mass of papers, note books, names and addresses of agents and the plans he had brought from Accra. These she put in a bag and set out for the Guinea embassy in Paris by taxi, on October 29! The trip was some 620 miles.

Doctors had identified the poison as thallium and were hoping, by artificial respiration, to keep Moumie alive, but at 7:15 on the evening of November 3 he died. Liliane had not yet returned from Paris, but a coded telegram dispatched from Cairo that morning was waiting for her, which for the first time brought Egypt's importance in the plot into the open. As per instructions, Liliane telephoned the coded message to the Guinea embassy in Paris. It ended in clear, "Send us your telephone number and information on Moumie's health", signed "Colonel 9", assumed to be the famous Colonel Mahmoud, Nasser's chief of intelligence and "Special Projects".

The luggage at the airport yielded little beyond an assortment of guns and cartridges. Liliane made a quick trip to meet Moumie's agents in Zurich, observing wistfully as she left Geneva, "If he had only lived a little while longer, the revolution would have been successful." Why the hotel manager or Swiss authorities let her amass Moumie's papers, why the police did not have her watched, why these precious documents were ever permitted to reach the Guineans in Paris, are questions that have never been answered. The body was flown to Guinea, where Sekou Touré (lauded by Victor Rieselin Human Events of Nov. 10, 1962, as a great anti-communist!) gave it the honors due a man of Moumie's importance.

Swiss authorities stated that the 66-year-old ex-foreign legionnaire who met Moumie prior to the October dinner had slipped him the thallium in a glass of pernod, and Interpol was put on the trail, without, however, catching their man. Unconfirmed reports had it that the liquidation was ordered by a French intelligence group known as the "Red Hand", and that the Communist Party networks of western Europe were also tracking the ex-legionnaire, not with the idea of handing him over to Interpol but to threaten to do so if he did not work for them.

IT WAS MOUMIE'S ASSASSINATION, and the details it brought out, that awakened European agencies to the implantation in Geneva of unscrupulous African forces that would



stop at nothing, even the use of all the safeguards of international order carefully set up by the West. Mme. Renée Blouin, known as "La Pasionaria" of Lumumba's radio, suddenly turned up in the Hotel Berninia, near the Geneva railroad station. Since leaving the Congo she had become "interested in the Camerouns". How was she living? She said that an American organization called "African Information Agency" had paid her in advance for her memoirs, and this was supporting her while an American lecture tour was being set up. In the meantime she was working with Moumie's widow and a French lawyer named Vergés who specialized in the defense of communist subversives in France. With them were Moumie's lieutenants, Kingué and Ouandjie. No one knows where Moumie's staff is at present. Perhaps in UN.

The African Information Agency, from all indications, was set to bring American opinion behind the move to support an Afro-Arab campaign for Moumie in UN, the moment his revolt broke out. Who runs African Information Agency, and where the money came from for Mme. Blouin's still unpublished memoirs, are still mysteries. What Leland Barrows, the American ambassador to the Camerouns, was reporting at this period we do not know. As American aid administrator to South Vietnam he had kept Washington misinformed for years on the true state of affairs in that country and flooded the State Department with telegrams denigrating anyone shouting a warning. The position of the American Committee on Africa in the Moumie affair is also unknown abroad.

NOW LET US MOVE TO NEW YORK. As we have seen, the Camerouns plot in Geneva relied on a white call-girl in its espionage and communication activities. She was loyal to her African master, and other call-girls, with African attachments or otherwise, were loyal to her. There were rumbles of similar rings at the service of African delegates in UN, indirectly paid by American aid to what we call the emerging nations.

Monsieur Jacques Soustelle, it will be recalled, was chief of General de Gaulle's intelligence service during the war. His information sources are excellent. Issue 81 of a Soustelle magazine, VOICI POURQUOI, printed a report on April 6, 1961 called "How Tortuous is the Road of American Anti-Colonialism". This magazine was widely circulated. American correspondents and press offices in Paris must have seen it. Copies of it are known to have reached America. The report in question named a certain American delegate to UN, and that delegate's hostess, whose apartment was described as the center for manipulating and regimenting African delegates to UN by providing them with white women. A pattern emerged of American Christine Keelers playing important roles along New York's East River and in diplomatically immune, investigation-free apartments.

Reduced to stark realities, national independence that put affluence, white women and unrestrained liberty of action within the reach of a few favored Africans simultaneously opened the way to political power for the call-girl.

Perhaps sooner than she thinks idealistic America is going to receive a jolt. When it comes the lines of Malcolm X's Black Muslims will inevitably lead back to methods, personalities and nations evident in Moumie's plot of less than two years ago. As the storm clouds gathered, President Kennedy took off for Europe.

WHY KENNEDY CHOSE THIS MOMENT WAS A QUESTION MANY PONDERED. The Italian government was fighting for its life, Germany's on its last legs, the British government had all but changed to Cheyne-Stokes breathing and Greece was in turmoil. In Turkey the machinery was creaking, socialist Sweden was torn by a spy scandal, while feuding Walloons and Flemish were about to pull down the Lefebvre government in Belgium. In France Kennedy was hated at the top by de Gaulle and from bottom to peak by all but the extreme left of a nation and army that felt itself betrayed by America's alliance-dividing action in Algeria. What could he hope to build in such a climate?

Europeans regarded it as his electoral campaign abroad. Next year Kennedy and his New Frontier machine will go to the electorate at home. The outcome is far from certain. So in '63 he is stumping western Europe for a mandate to lead our allies. A prodigious publicity campaign brought out the crowds. Then whirring information and press agencies reported Europe as begging America not to deprive them of the leader they want. It would be a great mistake to regard the applause of curious mobs as a plebiscite. Europe's apprehensive leaders are capable of building up demonstrations equally as vociferous



against Kennedy tomorrow. Even without the Chicago Tribune's editorial which stated that Mr. Kennedy had no mandate from the American people to promise to risk their cities in defense of Europe's, lack of confidence was ever present. Courtesy demanded that Kennedy's hosts applaud his speech. Acclaim did not denote acceptance of it.

THE CLIVEDEN SET is still fresh in Europe's memory. In the vital years of Hitler's rise and Europe's decline, this group, socially and politically close in power in Britain, was able to set British policy. Actual experience, its member had none. But they had theories. To them Hitler was a fundamentally good man, like themselves. Once his just demands were met he would become reasonable. Today the pendulum has swung to the opposite side. It is Khrushchev who will become friendly, when America has demonstrated that we do not want war by dismantling the machine that would assure our winning one.

Few Americans have read Walt Rostow's book, "The United States in the World Arena". Every foreign office from Peking to London has weighed its every word, aware that a book written by a man that close to our president is, in effect, America's "Mein Kampf". That he is still there indicates that the book is approved. So when Rostow announces that America must never use nuclear weapons, even in defense of her vital interests, no amount of speeches will convince Moscow, Peking or our allies that we would, in a show-down, risk the Furniture Mart for London, Rome or Paris.

The tangible and verbal pictures of America abroad are The Spirit of '76 and fervent schoolboys memorizing, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead he never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land'?" By inference, the existence of such a monster was unthinkable. Now responsible European defense ministers contemplate the right-hand advisor of the man elected to protect America and the free world, coming out with a book in which he urges, on P. 549, that America destroy her national sovereignty and existence as a nation. Definitely, the man for whom no minstrel raptures swell exists. We have him, he is powerful, and around him is a group of men with like beliefs. There is a striking comparison with the set that paralyzed Britain as Hitler built up his armies.

Rostow, Schlesinger and Wiesner are regarded as pivotal figures in this "Cliveden Set" of ours. They also believe themselves unusually enlightened. They conduct themselves as men with a mission. They have no responsibility to the people, but they have the ear of two brothers who wield power. This "set", formulating policy and exercising power without constitutional status, is regarded as a sort of parasite body, attached to our politicians, employing every method at hand to propagate its views. In effect, Europe sees history repeating itself, with America oblivious to the costly lesson Britain's Cliveden Set taught a previous alliance. Studied against Cliveden Set background, any Kennedy defense proposal seemed contradictory.

COMMON SENSE REJECTED THE NATO MIXED-CREW FORCE FROM THE START. 25 surface ships, manned by mixed NATO crews and carrying 8 Polaris missiles each, would be sitting ducks in our day of swiftly moving, deep-gliding submarines and a sky filled with aircraft -- a return to Count Felix Luckner's marauding ship of World War I, but more expensive, and suicidal. Mixed crews, with each nation having a hand on the trigger, might assure America that no ally would fire a nuclear missile, but it provided no way of forcing an America, whose silence is taken as acceptance of Rostow's theories, to do so. In the end, quiet burial of the mixed-crew surface ship scheme was all that came out of the President's European "electoral" junket.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HENRY CABOT LODGE AS AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH VIETNAM is regarded as the kiss of death for the Ngo dinh Diem regime, an indication that Washington is about "to get out from under". Since Thich quang Duc, the Buddhist monk, burned himself to death in public, even the most obstinate suppressors of reports on the true state of affairs in South Vietnam have yielded. True, our press continues to describe the Buddhists as comprising 70% of the population, a last bit of trickery to lead the public to infer that the other 30% are Catholics and solidly behind Diem. The Cao Dai and Hoa Hao sects are, by this estimate, ignored. In reality the Catholics represent a bare 10% in the country Diem and his family have oppressed, with our aid.



Vietnam originally had an emperor named Bao Dai as Chief of State. Bao Dai appointed Diem Premier, at our request, and he had the power to recall him. But once they got Diem in as Premier, our liberals engineered Bao Dai's removal. The final hatchet job was an article by CBS correspondent David Schoenbrun, in Collier's Magazine of September 30, 1955. Thereafter no one remained who could tell the family abusing our aid to step down.

Having been misinformed for nine years, the public is unprepared for the sudden turn-about in Washington's policy. So a liberal Republican is being appointed to wield the ax. He and his son, George Cabot Lodge, formed a formidable team when the father was in UN. George was head of the governing body of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. Mr. Irving Brown, who is AFL-CIO delegate to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), in Brussels, and ICFTU delegate to United Nations, called upon the international labor organizations in November, 1961, to ease Diem out in South Vietnam and install an unknown labor leader named Tran quoc Buu. Brown's right to meddle in such matters has never been questioned. Lodge's appointment may be the first step of Tran quoc Buu toward the presidency, whether Vietnam wants him or not. Diem's fatal mistake was in forgetting that U Thant is a Buddhist. Never again will a Vietnamese attempt to throw off the man we imposed on them be halted by a peremptory threat to cut off all American aid.

Until the recent appointment (still subject to senate approval) Cabot Lodge was head of The Atlantic Institute in Paris, described as "an international institute independent of governments" (who pays it then?) - "which directs its efforts towards the elaboration of programs for action". (By whose permission?) Few Americans know of this organization's existence. Its first report (two more are in preparation) has just appeared in French, German and English. It is called "Dialogue of the Continents, an Economic Program on the World Scale", and should be required reading for every American opposed to submerging our dollar in a world currency and America in a socialist super-state. Harper and Row are the publishers in America. The Washington address of The Atlantic Institute is 1616 H St., N. W., telephone 347-9353.

\* \* \* \* \*

Recommended reading: "I Was Castro's Prisoner", by John Martino, in collaboration with Nathaniel Weyle, author of "Red Star Over Cuba" and other books on Latin American affairs. The first eye-witness story of Castro's Cuba, by a man who wasn't supposed to be there. Published by Devin-Adair Company, New York; 288 pages and index. \$4.75.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

\* \* \* \* \*

Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters. Single copy \$1.00. Paid subscribers may order extra copies for 20¢ each. Special prices for quantity orders upon request.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

James H. Ball, Managing Editor



July and August are stagnation periods in Europe; capitals are evacuated in a mass exodus to the sea and tourists take over. Behind a seasonal dam, as it were, events, crises and problems pile up to form a reservoir of trouble for release in the fall. Most wars, Europeans remember, start after September 1.

This year labor is in ferment. Prices are soaring; savings disappeared during the unseasonable summer, with little pleasure in return. Sullen resentment against government and employer is general. Socialist and communist leaders, together as far as their interests coincide, prepare to launch an offensive.

ON THE POLITICAL LEVEL treaties, national commitments, all sorts of accommodations and ground yielding that the patriot would have opposed had he been on the job instead of on the beach awaited his return as a fait accompli.

THE PROPONENT OF SURRENDER OF NATIONAL INTERESTS is called an internationalist, in the fight that is being waged. The patriot is termed an isolationist, a derogatory term since the days when Senator Gerald P. Nye (with Alger Hiss for legal counsel) sentenced X thousands of American boys to death by dismantling our defense industries. The internationalist, then and now, justifies this as a move toward peace, a blessing assumed to be assured if America is in no position to fight. Sometimes this is called no-winism. Europeans opposed to no-winism call the internationalist an "onusien", from Organization des Nations Unies. The anti-onusien is called anything from "fascist" to "lunatic-fringer" by journals, even supposedly reputable ones, which the internationalists have adroitly mobilized against the rising conservative force in America. Though Britain, from Yalta to Suez and beyond, was the first victim of the power monopoly which American conservatives are out to break, we find London's SUNDAY TIMES (Aug. 25, 1963) telling Britons that the Americans organizing for mutual protection against monolithic labor unions calling the tune are a "secret, certifiably subversive society".

Another tactic in the Leftist offensive is to picture the American conservative as well-financed, which he is not. By onusien reasoning, possession of resources by the opposition is evil. So we see an American Leftist diffusing the money smear abroad through the SUNDAY TIMES of Aug. 18, 1963. He unabashedly added three zeros to the John Birch Society's declared income for 1962. No comment is made on AFL-CIO's special dues for "foreign activity" or the income from AFL-CIO's \$40.6 million war chest, publicly earmarked for trouble-sowing abroad.

THE THEME OF THIS REPORT MAY BE SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS: Festering crisis points face the Foreign Offices, Defense Ministries and Intelligence Services of the West. All of them may be traced back to a fairly small concentration of overlapping groups, on whose rosters the same names pop up. Inasmuch as no leader not dedicated to onusien principles is admitted to them, these groups are secret. Since their obedience is to the same principles they might also be called monolithic. That their resources are unlimited is not open to dispute. Let us take a look at the over-all picture.

FOR EXAMINATION: The Anglo-American-Russian Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The abscess forming in Japan. Aden, where the agitation is anti-British, and Yemen's role in Nasser's use of the Israel threat for his strangulation of Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The deposing of the Abbe' Fulbert Youlou by tele-commanded labor union action in the Brazzaville Congo.

A COMMON DENOMINATOR exists among these widely-separated events. Call it what you wish. Some see in it the powerful international group of which the American COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, Britain's ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Chatham House, 10 St. James Square, London, S. W. 1) and their myriad subsidiaries at home and abroad are phases. Some see the BILDERBERGERS, the group which meets under the chairmanship of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, as the above-water part of the common denominator iceberg. Mr. Kenneth de Courcy has referred to it as "Force X". Senator Jenner used the term "the inner steering group". Liberal writers and organizations, like blood corpuscles rushing to isolate and destroy a virus, descend on any researcher attempting to focus a microscope on the faceless "they" and identify their species. However, proceeding as post-war investigators did,



with Liberal blessing, in their tracing down of Krupp's purposely confused international ramifications,

LET US TRY TO PINPOINT THE COMMON DENOMINATOR'S NERVE CENTER. Is it Moscow, Washington or UN? Or a capital agreed upon by the three? Brussels appears to be the answer. Brussels is actually four capitals. First, it is the capital of Belgium, dominated by extreme-Left Socialist Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak. Mr. Spaak is 63. In July, 1950, he led the offensive that deposed his king. Moving into the international field, he became Secretary-General of NATO. He returned to Brussels to patch the pieces after labor riots failed to pull down the government in December, 1960. IZ-VESTIA lauds him as proponent of the non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Bloc. Aside from socialist parties per se, the international labor empire (of which more later), boasting control of unions in 109 countries, exerts outside pressure for support of Spaak (i. e., socialist) policies.

At the ministerial session of NATO on June 25, 1963, Mr. Spaak announced an impending trip to Russia "for a meeting of utmost importance". On July 8 he flew from Brussels. Khrushchev left his Chinese comrades in Moscow and flew to Kiev to await Spaak. Foreign Offices of Western Europe were informed that Mr. Spaak (loyal to socialism, never to king and country) was acting as President Kennedy's intermediary, preparing the forthcoming partial nuclear test-ban negotiations. Mr. Khrushchev, on learning of the Spaak mission, exclaimed, "The two great powers could not find a better go-between!"

BRUSSELS, CAPITAL NO. 2, is the seat of an international labor empire, extending through nations at the base, demanding horizontal loyalty to labor rather than vertical loyalty, from bottom upward, to government and nation. What we have here is an attempt to create a labor level empire such as Catholicism, with its capital in Rome, has reared on the spiritual level. It is called THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU). As expressed in the resolution adopted in Atlantic City, May 4 to 10, 1962, the theme for controlling nations by controlling their workmen is "World Labor Solidarity, a Trade Union Obligation". At the time, the ICFTU boasted 141 organizations in 109 countries, regimenting 56,477,000 members. In other words, ability to throw the labor weight of 108 countries, horizontally, plus its own labor level, vertically, against any government defying AFL-CIO orders delivered from Brussels. This world force is at the disposal of Paul-Henri Spaak.

BRUSSELS, CAPITAL NO. 3, is the capital of the European Economic Community, or Common Market (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands). Paul-Henri Spaak and Walter Hallstein, Chairman of the Common Market Commission, visualize Common Market economic union as a prelude to political union. The Six would form a seed-group around which other states will cluster. Over the group will be a supra-national political topping, a sort of international parliament, socialist in nature and constantly expanding.

BRUSSELS, CAPITAL NO. 4. Here sits the so-called Spanish Republican Government in Exile, built up around a hard-core of some 600 Spanish communists using Brussels as a base and serving as a front for international labor union to bring down the Franco Government in Spain.

THE FINANCIAL BONE STRUCTURE for the masses above is a supple giant known as The Soci t  G n rale de Belgique, willing, as we have seen in the Congo and Katanga, to amputate one of its own arms without batting an eye for the sake of long term gains ahead.

NOW FOR A LOOK AT THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY, for which Mr. Spaak was the broker: It was signed in the great Katarina Hall of the Kremlin on August 5. Lord Hailsham represented Britain, Averill Harriman signed for America and Andrei Gromyko for Russia.

The excuse given to Americans not yet weaned away from prudence and the maxim "Once bitten, twice shy" was that we must hurry to take advantage of Russia's precarious relations with Red China. Reputable sovietologists in Western Europe saw the hasty treaty



as a politician-imposed dupery with potentially tragic consequences. For the sake of something to hold before a misinformed public as a sign of progress, the West's leader and self-proclaimed defender was entering into an agreement to strip himself and handcuff his allies. But realistic foreign observers saw even this as a part of a pattern, a follow-up of the famous pre-election hoax of October, 1963, which pictured Soviet missiles and technicians as being withdrawn from Cuba, while, in reality, a year later the threat to America had increased. How do the Europeans explain this pattern, and Washington's no-invasion pledge to Castro? Bluntly, that a group of men close to the center of power are imposing their ideas.

NOW BACK TO THE COMMON DENOMINATOR. While the treaty to immobilize the West was being wrapped and sealed, another little-publicized conference of EUROPEAN INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS opened in Klessheim Castle, near Salzburg, on July 28. The theme of this year's seminar was "Public Opinion and Diplomacy." (In plain English, how, through managed news, a public can be made to approve the ideas of its planners.) Diplomats from some fifty countries attended. Lions of the meeting were Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., speaking for America, and Mr. Kenneth Younger, Director of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, London. (The 1960 seminar also opened on July 28, on the invitation of the Austrian and Netherlands Foreign Affairs Institutes.)

HERE LET US JUMP OVER TO THE BILDERBERGERS. This group of internationalists (socialists, understood) takes its name from a hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland, where they first met in 1954. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, though he may not decide who is to come, calls them together. Thereafter, though they hold no mandate from the peoples for whom they purport to speak and individually most of those invited are shoddy, the assembled group is labelled "the leaders of the Western countries". (Prince Bernhard's address is Soestdijk Palace, Amsterdam, should any of our readers care to write him. The Dutch Prince Consort, in convening such men to decide our futures, becomes the concern of every one of us.)

Bilderberger meetings (in Denmark, Germany, France, Canada, St. Simon's Island, Georgia, and last summer in Stockholm, to name a few) are highly secret; however, no leftist attack has lumped them with the John Birch Society. Policy has been to forestall any general demand to know what is going on by simply not letting the public know the meetings are taking place.

Only existence of the common denominator we have mentioned can account for the contradictions apparent as one scans the guest lists of these meetings. For instance, Holland -- and the Dutch Army -- resent America's knifing them in the back in Indonesia, leaving their nationals to rot in Sukarno's prisons after making Sukarno our protegee and handing Dutch East Guinea to Sukarno on a platter.

Yet, at Bilderberger meetings, beside Prince Bernhard and invited by him, we find the men responsible for such policies around the world. What is Prince Bernhard doing in this galley, if their policies are not his policies also? Picked at random we find: Paul-Henri Spaak, Kenneth Younger of The Royal Institute of International Affairs; Harold Wilson, the British Laborite; Omer Becu, Secretary-General of the ICFTU; Mr. Irving Brown, who rose from labor bum to revolution sower, AFL-CIO's Delegate to the ICFTU and ICFTU's Delegate to the UN; Walter Hallstein, the proponent of international socialism on the Common Market's foundations; Max Brauer, the labor organizer who played a corn-and-shell game between American and German nationality until, using his America-financed labor union as a Socialist Party, he got himself elected mayor of Hamburg. Thereafter he sawed the props from under Adenauer on the mayoralty level and provided a shelter for Algerian subversion between East and West Germany. George W. Ball, George C. McGehee, Dean Acheson, Paul Hoffman and Senator Fulbright are on the list. Secretary-General for the group in America was Joseph E. Johnson, of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Characteristics common to the UN and the men attending Prince Bernhard's secret meetings are anti-colonialism, anti-capitalism and anti-monarchism.



ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS are: The Council on Foreign Relations, in New York, The Institute of Pacific Relations, and The Atlantic Institute, which was headed by Cabot Lodge until his appointment as Ambassador to South Vietnam. One of the long term goals of The Atlantic Institute is absorption of America's currency into a world money. (European economists figure the international levelers will put it over by holding up such a move as the only solution for saving the dollar, when our New Frontier economists have brought it to the verge of ruin.)

Required reading should be George C. Lodge's new book, "Spearheads for Democracy", lauding African labor unions in politics, in relation to the Brussels "International Labor Empire" we have mentioned and our report on Brazzaville. This book was published for the Council on Foreign Relations, by Harper and Row, New York. It will be remembered that George Lodge, as head of the International Labor Organization, in Geneva, played a role similar to Prince Bernhard on the international political level: The aristocrat carrying the ball for the Irving Browns and Omer Becus, while George's father served a like function as U. S. Ambassador to UN.

Some of the observations of American conservatives in defense of both European and American interests are: Since International Labor is accorded diplomatic recognition in Prince Bernhard's secret "World Parliament", then Irving Brown can claim to have a mandate, and Americans have a right to demand his registration as an agent of a foreign power, cutting of his ties with CIA if, as alleged, they exist, and withdrawal of his American passport and semi-diplomatic privileges (including PX cards) around the world. If he is to be treated as an American, his revolution sowing and boasting of the hatred he has incurred for activities against the governments of Spain and Portugal make him liable to prosecution under American law. It is no anti-labor move to demand that such activities cease. If the Dutch Prince Consort shakes hands with such men, much less invites them to secret conferences where Holland's state affairs are discussed, then Dutch public opinion must be informed that he and they, and not Americans per se, are responsible for the betrayals for which all of us are blamed. How did it happen that Kenneth Younger selected Mr. Herbert Matthews of The New York Times (who gave our State Department the green light on Castro), to address his Royal Institute on the subject of "The U. S. and Latin America", on October 4, 1960?

So much for the lowest common denominator and Prince Bernhard's associates.

A QUICK GLANCE AT JAPAN: On September 2, 1963, the Tokyo newspaper ASAHI advised rejection of America's policy of isolating Peking. On the same day the Japanese Socialist Party dispatched a six-man mission to North Korea and China. Prices were on the rise and Japan's Left, the force and violence of which America knows, was beginning to stir. The explanation is simple: At the base, inflation, and rising prices with which wages never keep pace. Accompanying the inflation, agitation. But who is pulling the strings? Investigation discloses a repetition of what took place and is still taking place in Europe.

Labor delegates scurried between Brussels and Tokyo, New York and Washington, welding the new alliance that would stiffen Japanese labor against management. Off the presses of ICFTU at 37 Rue Montagne Aux Herbes Potagères, in Brussels, poured pamphlets and press releases providing indications of the trouble spots ahead. Spain, Portugal, Japan and Aden were the targets.

ICFTU's press and radio sheet of Sept. 13, 1962, screamed, "The 19th National Convention of the four-million-strong Japanese Trade Union Federation Sohyo, which met from 24 to 28 August in Tokyo, adopted a new action program, calling for drastic wage increases aimed at bringing Japanese wages up to the level of European wages."

The pattern had spanned the globe. New Frontier economists have sold the theory that America's gold outflow can be halted by gradually upping European wages to American levels. It really is the exporting of inflation through "international labor solidarity". Wall Street Journal of Feb. 4, 1963, admitted plans to finance foreign strikes (pay foreign workmen not to work) through "American Labor's Foreign Aid". Simultaneously, the Brookings Institute prepared a report stating that inflation abroad is a healthy thing



for America. Reduced to its real meaning: Having priced America out of the world market by excessive labor demands, American unions, rather than right the wrong at its source, were preparing to even things up by exporting the evil. The result in Europe has been to close foreign factories and throw laborers out of work. Prices went out of control. Anger was directed against management and governments. Governments, to get the pressure off their heads, subscribed to the demand for "free circulation of labor" -- labor's right to drift from country to country and work anywhere. Anything to get the trouble-makers out of the country. It goes without saying that socialist and communist unions and parties alone profited by all this, will realize another bound ahead this fall and winter.

HAVING WORKED IN EUROPE, THE PROGRAM WAS EXTENDED TO JAPAN. Here is the forecast: Japan is over-populated and volatile. To date, discipline and the docility of her workmen have kept the country on an even keel. When Japanese workmen will no longer work for some fish and a few bowls of rice a day, or when artificially-introduced inflation prices that menu out of their reach, the Chinese revolution will move to Tokyo. Japanese workmen are now being told to go into the streets, that the weight of 141 organizations in 109 countries (obedient to AFL-CIO) is behind them. It is not going to help the dollar; it will divert the Japanese economy toward Peking. The upheaval is just around the corner.

NOW FOR ADEN. Here the Aden Trade Unions Congress, composed of Yemenite workmen alternately courted and exploited by Brussels, is inflamed against Britain. ICFTU's release of Sept. 6, 1962, attacked Britain's plan to merge Aden with the South Arabian Emirates which form a British sphere. Why? For one thing, loss of that sphere will be damaging to Britain. Brussels (which is to say Irving Brown and his group) is determined to give Aden to Yemen, in other words, to Nasser.

Through late 1962 and early '63 a stream of Brussels-inspired telegrams descended on the British Governor of Aden. The Aden Trade Unions Congress was egged into pressing its advantages. At the right moment, Nasser touched off a revolt in Yemen.

Nasser threw 30,000 men into Yemen and Washington jumped to recognize the "republic". Six months later, despite the use of poison gas and non-fulfillment of Nasser's promise to withdraw, the Emir Imam Badr was still going strong. General von Horn, head of the UN Mission to Yemen, resigned in disgust and European observers started looking about for the reasons behind UN and American support of Nasser in the first place. Their conclusion: A new American policy has gone into effect. For the first time, the good will of socialistically inclined Arab and African countries is put before the existence of Israel.

YEMEN AND ADEN THEN FALL INTO PROPER PERSPECTIVE. A hot war between Israel and the Arabs is in the offing. H. DU B. REPORTS of June, 1962, outlined the plan for Israel's diversion of sweet water from the Jordan River to irrigate the Negev Desert, at the expense of Syria and Jordan. The pumps are due to start in mid-'64. The only way of stopping them is invasion. Accordingly, over the past three years a deadly underground war has been waged in preparation for the show-down. The race for tactical nuclear weapons is on. On the Egyptian side is the mysterious Colonel Al Din Mahmoud Khalil, who heads Nasser's Special Military Projects - a plane factory set up by Willi Messerschmidt, rocket production and nuclear reactors run by top-level German scientists. On the other side, the far-flung lines of Israel's Secret Service, known as Beth Schin. Israel tested her first A-bomb in September, 1962 (H. DU B. REPORTS, May, 1963), a product of the Beersheba plant in the Negev Desert. But the halting of this Beersheba plant was part of the package America agreed to deliver on the Test Ban Treaty's signing.

In late July American planes flew over the Israel reactor site at Dimona, as a reminder. The new government under Levi Eschkol did not push its protest. For actually, though Cairo, London, Paris and Brussels knew the details behind Ben Gurion's recent resignation, the American and Israeli publics are still in the dark.

HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED: On the eve of the Harriman, Gromyko, Hailsham talks in Moscow, President Kennedy wrote a letter to Premier Ben Gurion telling him to



halt his atomic research and dismantle his plants. If he refused, a revision of America's relations with Israel would be necessary. Literally, it was an ultimatum. Ben Gurion looked over America's financial aid and special laws favoring gifts and bequests to Israel and called it blackmail. He was told that America's pledge of protection was sufficient. But it appeared to him, as to others of our allies, that Washington was deliberately throwing the race. So Ben Gurion stepped down and left Eschkol to cope with it. That is the situation as Israel and the UAR drift toward M-Day. The strengthening of Nasser over the kingdoms of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Yemen, and the wooing of Africa, rather than Israel's destruction, appear to be the aims.

DOWN IN BRAZZAVILLE the Abbé Fulbert Youlou had incurred the displeasure of the entire common denominator mentioned. He opposed Lumumba. The Communist bloc had no diplomatic missions in his capital. He had supported Tshombe. In effect, the Abbé was a sworn enemy of both anarchy and communism, and he was not about to let his Congo serve as a platform for a war against the Portuguese in Angola. He condemned the anti-European sabotage school openly operating under communist instructors in Ghana, and he refused to facilitate the passage of Ben Bella's "liberating" troops moving to the support of Holden Roberto's terrorists in Angola. Accordingly, unemployment and rising prices, the same spectres soon to be mobilized in Japan, were used to ignite Brazzaville.

Sekou Touré, of Guinea, visited Brazzaville in June to stir up the extremists. A visit from Mennen Williams further prepared the terrain. When their Socialist Vice President quit the Abbé's government, Brazzaville's 12,000 Europeans knew the storm was about to break. It followed the classic pattern. Africa's new political force, the two Brussels-directed labor unions, uniting with a third, communist, labor union, brought down the government that had kept the Brazzaville Congo one of the few remaining orderly areas in newly independent Africa.

When the communist group, the weight of which tipped the balance against the Abbé, refused to join the new Massamba-Debat government, officials in Paris whose job it is to deal with the former French colonies, announced that the follow-up punch will not be long in coming. So much for Africa.

THE SUMMING UP: This report only skims the surface. If one follows the common denominator through all the overlapping and supporting international organizations, one fact becomes increasingly evident: The force commonly referred to as "they" is not faceless.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters. Single copy \$1.00. Regular subscribers may order extra copies for 20¢ each. Special prices for quantity orders upon request.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

James H. Ball, Managing Editor



Last month we examined the international community of interconnected ant-hills, a great socialist family whose scurrying leaders hold dual memberships in numerous organizations that form the links of a chain. We touched on their parliamentary meetings, secret to the point of being conspiratorial, at which our affairs of state are discussed by men whose only mandates are mutual recognition of one another.

The atmosphere created by such groups may be compared to a temporary acclimatization garden, conditioning us for something worse--a garden such as captive animals pause in for awhile, midway between their natural habitat and the one in store for them.

THE COMMUNIST WORLD BEYOND THE ACCLIMATIZATION GARDEN is the subject of this month's scrutiny. Let us start with Russia. An article by Mr. Mark Frankland, who works for Britain's liberal Observer Foreign News Service, appeared in the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune on Oct. 16, 1962. It illustrates the acclimatization principle. "Soviet Police in a Fatherly Mood" is the heading. The police are admittedly there, and the air is not quite so balmy as that in which we were born, but since they are fatherly no one need worry about them.

1963 saw an acceleration of "The Russians are mellowing" campaign, while our Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, itself an acclimatization pause on the road to complete disarmament, was being prepared. The next step will be to put America under a voracious, insatiable Afro-Asian dominated UN, in the name of Peace, an assumed by-product of Western impotence to attain which Georges Paques betrayed France and her allies to Russia for almost twenty years. On May 28, 1963, French socialist leaders announced that "The democratic Left cannot realize its goals without the support of the Communist Party." The gap was bridged. The Communist Party's Secretary-General, Mr. Waldeck Rochet, appraised the progress Test Ban negotiators had made and graciously predicted, on July 26, "A dictatorship of the proletariat under new and less violent forms lies ahead." (Understood, if the disarmed non-proletariat submits without a show of resistance.)

To turn the slide toward submission into an enthusiastic stampede, a new image of Russia was conjured out of a hat: Not an enemy but our friend and ally against a mutual enemy, China. When that picture has been nationally accepted, or forcibly imposed, our move into the next garden will come shortly. Let us examine the over-all picture as it shapes up less than a year after Ambassador Gromyko faced President Kennedy behind a desk full of photos of Russian missiles and Cuban launching ramps and swore unabashedly that no Russian arms other than defensive had been sent to Castro.

THE TIMING OF THE DOWNWARD ESCALATION IS STRIKING. On Sept. 24, 1963, Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns (who with Belgium's Spaak favors a supranational political body in lieu of six sovereign states for the Common Market group) announced that 300 Dutch Marines, prevented by UN and America from defending Dutch East Guinea against Sukarno, were being turned over to UN for "peace-keeping operations". Coming on the heels of the Nuclear Test Ban deal it has the earmarks of a dangerous precedent: Manpower disarmament as well as weaponry.

The argument justifying voluntary stripping of defenses in the West is that Russia is with us, China is insignificant, and with both Russia and us against him Mao Tse-tung could not do anything anyway. The argument is specious. European ministries, scanning every line of the European edition of the New York Times on the assumption that it speaks for Washington, read in the lead editorial of Oct. 2, "Communist China has remarkably little to rejoice about as it marks its 14th anniversary." The contrary is nearer the truth.

A RESUME OF EUROPE'S CHINA APPRAISALS. Politically and militarily Peking's advances in 1963 are cause for alarm. Famines and floods have always been endemic



to China. Only surface reasoners are lulled by them now. They are more than compensated by Peking's external bound ahead. The assault on Europe, Africa and Latin America is general. The European offensive is directed by 60-year-old Teng Siao-ping, Secretary-General of the Chinese Party. Teng worked for several years in France, became a member of the French Communist Party in 1922, returned to Shanghai in '24 and from there went to Moscow for three years in the university that formed Ho Chi Minh. From Peking Teng directs the big office in Bern, Switzerland, headquarters for Mao Tse-tung's propaganda and intelligence in Europe. Out of Bern the lines fan to Brussels, Paris, London, Italy, Holland and countless sub-cells through Western Europe.

Self-hypnotized liberals scoffed at the idea that sophisticated Europeans would ever accept the leadership of ignorant coolies from Yenan. What happened? The Swiss Labor Party met in Geneva on the weekend of Sept. 14, 1963, and learned that their own former leader, Mr. L. Bulliard, whom they expelled for distributing Chinese propaganda, had formed a pro-Peking Swiss Communist Party, with political machine and headquarters in Vevey, a few miles up the shore of Lake Lemman and accessible by motorboat from the French side of the lake. This in neutral Switzerland!

BRUSSELS WAS THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF TENG'S EUROPEAN DRIVE, Brussels which we covered last month. Capital of the six-nation Common Market group. Seat of the Spanish Communist "Free Republican Government in Exile", through which American labor ambassador Irving Brown encourages terrorism against the existing government in Spain. Nerve center of a vast international labor confederation which maneuvers labor unions as striking fists in socialist and communist political disturbances. (Only America has ignored the fact that when an insignificant and party-less Vietnamese named Ngo Dinh Diem left the seminary in New Jersey, where he had been studying for the priesthood when not running down to Washington for talks with Mike Mansfield and Justice Douglas, it was to Brussels that he moved. In Brussels the final stage of the campaign to "elect" Diem, brother of Vietnamese labor leader Ngo Dinh Nhu, took place.)

Last of all, Brussels is capital of Belgium, but it has a spiritual significance also. It is the diocese of the liberal Cardinal Suenens, under whose eyes and perhaps even direction a leftist tendency in the church has gained momentum. By the very expanse of its keyboard Brussels was a must for Peking penetration.

Chinese restaurants began appearing in the Belgian capital. Bad food, sloppy service, indifference as to whether the intruding customer came back or not, were common to them. Yet, from the start, they were busy. The restaurant chain fanned out from Brussels to Holland, Italy, France and Switzerland. A flood of mimeographed propaganda sheets from machines for which menus were a by-product, ensued. A chain of meeting places and letter drops was the net result. Following the restaurants and the crude mimeographed sheets came the mushrooming of pro-Peking bookstores and periodicals. Said a French sovietologist, "The Chinese oil spots are spreading."

Jacques Grippa, leader of the Brussels Federation of the Belgian CP, and Henri Glin-eur, former deputy and co-founder of the Belgian Communist Party, openly set up a faction obedient to Peking and took a third of the governing body of the Brussels Federation with them. Now they are working through the Communist Federation of Charleroi and calling for an extraordinary National Party Congress at which Belgium's Reds will be able to choose Moscow's leadership or Peking's.

MILAN, BOLOGNA AND PADUA BECAME "CHINESE" ISLANDS IN ITALY. An organization called "Italy-China", working out of Rome, had over twenty sections awaiting orders when the party conference was called in Rome this last July. Oriente publishing house, in Milan, was turning out Peking propaganda by the ton. A Chinese Friendship Association suddenly surfaced in Bologna, and Italy's powerful General Confederation for Workers (CGT), the pole of attraction for which had been Moscow and Prague, suddenly switched allegiance. Overnight the CGT cry became, "No compromise! Street action, sabotage and no appeasement!"

A struggle for possession of the torch is slated in Italy this month. Then, from December 3 to 8, Tulio Piecentini, head of the "Association of Friends of Popular



China", will hold a "Revolutionary Congress". Piecentini was expelled from the Italian CP as far back as 1958 as a pro-Peking firebrand. Today his theme is: Morale and Leninist reforms within the party, and reorganization of directing bodies in the revolution of the Italian masses.

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF PEKING'S IMPLANTATION IN EUROPE is that the old Trotskyites, whom neither Lenin nor Stalin ever succeeded in eradicating, were the first to rally to Mao Tse-tung! And Trotsky's pronouncement on national take-overs has gained the force of a living creed. Said Trotsky, "Insurrection is not an art. It is a machine. And the parts of this machine are called sabotage, general strike--in brief, paralysis of social life. The rest, the putsch itself, is only the blow of a fist to the jaw of a paralytic."

Peking now has the machine installed in every country in Western Europe, and the New York Times, which a few years ago reassured us on Castro, tells us soothingly that "Communist China has remarkably little to rejoice about."

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN FRANCE, WHERE THE SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST HONEY-MOON IS IN FULL SWING? The classic pattern: A "Franco-Chinese Friendship Organization" was set up to diffuse propaganda. A new communist monthly called REVOLUTION, published by a veteran French Red named Jacques Vergès, made its appearance last month. On Sept. 5 Mr. Vergès told, in a lengthy article in FRANCE-OBSERVATEUR, why he is pro-Chinese. Study groups meet to discuss the latest truth as presented in the illustrated magazine, CHINE POPULAIRE. Twice a month the bulletin Peking Information appears. L'Etincelle (The Spark), published in Paris at 23 rue de Turin, distributes attacks on Thorez, leader of the Italian communists, through his own party.

A Paris bookstore called Maspèro serves as headquarters for the most important adjunct to any revolutionary movement--writers. They are the greatest contribution of the ever enlarging oil spots; they swell the flow of pamphlets, books, mimeographed sheets and regular periodicals. Moscow's "International Organization of Journalists", headquartered in Prague, has lost its monopoly. An "All-China Union of Journalists" is now firmly established in Europe and growing daily.

BRITAIN'S 16-MAN TRADE MISSION TO PEKING, preparing for British participation in the industrial fair slated for November of next year, is at work as this is written. It is there in reply to popular demand, planted and carefully nurtured in Britain. Large Japanese and French trade groups are there for the same reason. French aviation experts are negotiating the sale of Caravelle airliners and French helicopters to replace obsolete Soviet equipment. While the trade and cultural missions crisscross, British Intelligence directives in Singapore give Peking activity top importance.

IN INDIA A CHINESE FIFTH COLUMN IS BECOMING BOLDER. On Sept. 28 the West Bengal wing of the Indian Communist Party staged a mass demonstration in Calcutta to show its opposition to the pro-Moscow march in Delhi two weeks before. Gopalan, chief communist in the Delhi parliament, joined the Calcutta rebels.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT IS ALGERIA. Throughout the war against France, Ben Bella and an imaginary glamorized Algeria that never really existed were fed to the American public. AFL-CIO Delegate to UN, Jay Lovestone, urged all Africa to back the Algerians as a move toward Peace. In mid-September, 1963, Ben Bella sent his Minister of State, Amar Ouzegane, to Peking via Cairo and Jakarta. Ouzegane used to be Minister of Agrarian Reform, which has a familiar ring. Col. Boumedienne simultaneously took the other fork in the road, toward Moscow. The struggle taking place between the two Red capitals in Ben Bella's mind is also symbolized by the civil war in progress in his country. Ben Bella will personally favor the camp that appears stronger. His rebellious Berbers, the Kabyles, being white, are attracted to Moscow. The Arabs around him have a weakness for Peking.

Such are the readings in nations where the needles of political gauges are becoming erratic.

TO SUM IT UP: There is no Communist Party in the West where Peking influence has not taken root. A corresponding Russian upsurge appears out of the question in



Albania, North Vietnam, Indonesia, North Korea, the powerful Japanese Communist Party, and even Sekou Toure's Guinea. In Algeria and Cuba Mao Tse-tung is forging ahead. Albanian activity is regarded as an indicator of more aggressive measures in the near future. The number of Chinese technicians in Tirana has doubled in the past twelve months. Arms deliveries have been stepped up. Units from Peking's known force of 25 submarines have been reported in the pens built by Russia. Liaison with the pro-Chinese underground in Sicily is constant. Invitations have gone out to over 600 pro-Peking communists in Western Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America to attend a forthcoming congress in Tirana for the establishment of a new, Peking-directed Fourth International.

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION IS: What makes Europeans, such as the Swiss, embrace the leadership of an uncouth, anti-white Asiatic on the other side of the world? Africa's preference for yellow domination one can understand. But why Europe's? Strategy analysts agree that grievances against Russia are not the answer. Something big is ahead. The West's guard-lowering is hastening the explosion. Desire to get aboard now, with the side that appears to be rising, may have influenced some European revolutionaries. Another premise is that Europe's Red leaders are not yet sure how the showdown will start--which big leader will kick off the ball, with the other doing the blocking. Accordingly, within each country in the West two communist camps are installed. Either is ready to seize the initiative, depending on whether ruse or force is the final choice. America's according of ally status to Khrushchev tips the scales temporarily in the favor of ruse. It is assumed that the stronger Peking becomes the more Washington will lean toward Moscow.

PEKING HOLDS THREE CARDS which she will play at the leadership nomination contest in Tirana: Rumania is on the verge of signing a secret agreement that will give Mao's hungry industry Ploesti oil. Second, China's first A-bomb will explode in a matter of months, perhaps weeks. Press hand-outs from both Washington and Moscow pooh-poo it. Granted, it will be primitive. China's stock of plutonium 239 may go up in a single explosion, but Mao will have proved his point. He is not bound by any agreement between the two Ks. Third, an over-all display of terror potential will follow, an itemization of political and military power to increase the pro-Mao landslide that China's attainment of nuclear stature is expected to start. It is a foregone conclusion that testing of Peking's first A-bomb will be followed by de jure recognition by Washington. The dividends from Mao's sudden increase in prestige will be world-wide.

AT HOME HIS MILITARY BANK BALANCE IS SATISFACTORY. Approximately three million men in the standing army. A million in the transport corps. Around 100 million in the militia, held in reserve for guerilla operations, made up of men from 16 to 45 and women from 16 to 35. Air force: between 3 and 4,000 planes. Add to these at least 25 submarines, perhaps more. Unappraisable strength: Sabotage and espionage cells in major industries and labor unions in the West, their presence indisputably established by the self-declared pro-Peking organization we have mentioned. Such are the known attributes of the actor waiting off-stage as the "friendly Russia" picture jells. There is no doubt that future generations of Americans will have reason to regret our hand-cuffing of Nationalist China forces on Formosa while American-trained physicists produced an A-bomb in Western China.

THE DOLLAR. Economists and financiers from a hundred countries have been in Washington recently. Up for study is the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the unhealthy balance of payments that since 1958 has brought the dollar to the edge of the abyss. France alone could topple it by presenting her claims and demanding payment in gold, but this would pull other currencies down with it and eventually endanger the franc. For that reason de Gaulle desists. Whatever new plan comes out of the current conference--merging of the dollar with the pound sterling and establishing an exchange rate for the two, against the Common Market group, or tying the dollar to the currencies of a wider bloc--some relinquishment of sovereignty will be entailed. The result will be a constant shifting of alliances within the bloc, against the member trying to protect its own citizens. The concerted drives will be mainly against us, a nibbling of individual sovereignties, to strengthen the socialist nature of the Commis-



sion at the top. The argument never varies in such groups when an individual nation opposes a looting by the pack, at the expense of his countrymen: Such opposition is called a self-centered placing of national interests before the "common good". In effect, the UN theory of majority rule is about to be applied to our dollar.

A NEW FRONTIER PROPOSAL FOR HALTING THE OUTFLOW is a tax on American investments abroad (presumably applicable only to sound investments made to bring in money.) Yet in 1958 America was flooded with high-pressure letters signed by Lieut. Gen. John W. O'Daniel and others in Angier Biddle Duke's front organization for South Vietnam propaganda. "Every loyal American should do everything in his power to keep American aid at the highest possible level and encourage private investment" in South Vietnam, we were told. According to an act signed in Washington in November, 1957, private investments and loans put in the hands of Ngo dinh Nhu and his wife, who controlled all business deals in their country, would be guaranteed by the U. S. Government.

There was not a chance in a million of a cent of such loans and investments coming back. It is the American taxpayer, whom we now propose to penalize on the venture capital he sends abroad to make money, who is going to pick up the tab for our down-the-drain investments in South Vietnam. This is the sort of economics that brought some 700 consulting "doctors" to the bedside of our sick dollar in Washington in early September.

ANOTHER ANGLE: While making piddling moves to halt good investments, we are told that foreign aid helps business because 85% of it comes back to us; therefore it must be supported. In other words, on top of crushing taxes, the American public is forced to pay for junk that it never gets, and pay to ship it abroad, to make our exports look good on paper. What kind of economy is this? In Saigon our foreign aid boys called it "generating currency", because the presses of Ngo dinh Diem and his brother Nhu printed the banknotes and we provided merchandise to be bought with them. Thus the Vietnamese piastre was soon paying for hi-fi radios, tape recorders, motor-scooters and other gadgets. In 1958 an astonished British MP returned from Saigon to tell his government that aid to South Vietnam was fourth in importance in the American program and that we had poured \$2 for each inhabitant of the U. S., or \$26 for each Vietnamese, into Mr. Nhu's hands in 1955. What got us into such a gold hemorrhage and kept us tolerating it for nine long years? For the answer let us go back to our "common denominator" exposé of last month.

ON JANUARY 16, 1957, a man named Leo Cherne replied to a protest over his unrestrained rhapsodies on Ngo dinh Diem, "I doubt that anything I would tell you concerning my admiration for President Diem and the effective nature of his government would alter your point of view." What did Mr. Cherne know about Diem and "the effective nature of his government", actually a shoddy collection of rubber-stamp nonentities? The answer is, "Nothing!" But the international Left had decided that Diem, brother of Vietnamese labor leader, Ngo dinh Nhu, was going to rule. There were no ifs, ands or buts about it. Neither Diem nor his family have changed; they are no different now than they were then, when Michigan State University made their glorification a part of education.

Mr. Cherne used three identities in his extolling of Diem. He was executive director of the Research Institute of America, member of the board of the International Rescue Committee (IRC), and on the directing committee of the American Friends of Vietnam (AFof V). It was as Research Institute director that he praised to the skies (in NEW LEADER, May 12, 1958) a book on Vietnam by his close friend, Joseph Buttinger, an Austrian socialist leader who married a wealthy American woman and became a naturalized American.

The IRC and AF of V mentioned above were run by Angier Biddle Duke (now Kennedy's Chief of Protocol) and Mr. Buttinger. One of the hoaxes put over on the American people was the idea that the IRC was an anti-communist body, working day and night to help refugees from Khrushchev's tyranny and Mao's. Kenya's Kikuyus, the tribe making up the Mau Mau, whose anti-white terrorism is unprintable, were ICR protegés,



along with anti-Portuguese assassins from Angola and Mozambique, Spanish Reds sowing hatred and terrorism against the Franco government, communist-directed Algerians massacring and torturing the French. In sum, any subversives engaged in revolutionary activity against America's allies could be found under the wing of the IRC. It would be interesting to know how many Spanish and other pro-Red refugees are today in big pay jobs with American firms working on defense and foreign contracts, through the personal intercession of Angier Biddle Duke.

During the period of American support for Ho chi Minh (who is now killing Americans in South Vietnam) the front organization was called the VIETNAM-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION. (One of its leading members is legal counsel for the American Committee on Africa.) With the change from Ho chi Minh to Ngo dinh Diem, of course, the front had to change its name. It became THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF VIETNAM, mentioned above. Its membership list should give pause to Congressman Donald Bruce (R., Indiana), who has termed itemization of any unpleasant facts about the Saigon government "irresponsible reporting". On the roster we find Senator John F. Kennedy, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Lieut. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Christopher Emmet, Christian Herter, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Wolf Ladejinsky (who left State Department under far from spotless circumstances) and many others. Insurance against a bad press was not overlooked: The Herald Tribune's Whitelaw Reid, Newsweek's Malcolm Muir, Jr., and the New York Post's Max Lerner were there. The bar of the Overseas Press Club in New York became a market place for Diem's Madison Avenue huckster, Harold Oram, and hard-pressed journalists willing to sing the praises of Ngo dinh Diem.

The NEW LEADER gave Buttinger a whole issue on June 27, 1955. It was entitled, "Are We Saving South Vietnam?" Mr. Buttinger assured America that we were, but that we should have stuck by Ho chi Minh and that the villainous, back-biting French were trying to obstruct us. The whole piece was an anti-French, pro-Diem propaganda handout. Two months later Mr. Buttinger wrote a long letter of advice to President Diem in which the expectations of the international Left were not concealed by any beating around the bush. The complaints of South Vietnam's socialists, and the socialist parties of England, France and other countries in Western Europe, were impressed on Mr. Diem with one breath; but with the next he was assured that Mr. Buttinger would continue to keep American support behind him.

Senator Kennedy made his speech, "America's Stake in South Vietnam", which included the usual snide references to colonial exploitation by the French, at a big AF of V conference Mr. Duke set up in Washington on June 1, 1956. It is well worth reading today. Mr. Cherne spoke on Vietnam's economy and said, "Happily, Vietnam has a government dedicated to the people!" What tripe!

Dr. Nguyen ton Hoan, leader of the Dai Viet Nationalist Party of South Vietnam, the oldest and largest anti-communist party in the country, put out a booklet exposing the Diem family's abuses, in the spring of 1957. Our meddlers in Far Eastern affairs were so interested in knowing what was going on that Angier Biddle Duke, Joseph Buttinger, Lieut. Gen. O'Daniel and Christopher Emmet, among others, refused delivery of the Dai Viet Black Book.

On June 29, 1963, Mr. Buttinger, who helped bring us to our present dilemma, was still at it. He held a meeting in New York to discuss "The Policy that America Ought to Follow in South Vietnam". He and Mr. Cherne are reported to have decided that Diem is no good after all. The outcome we can foresee; the only question that remains is: What is the new friendship association going to be? Whatever its name, the common denominator will be there. \* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France. Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters. Single copy \$1.00. Regular subscribers may order extra copies for 20¢ each. Special prices for quantity orders upon request.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

James H. Ball, Managing Editor



The most explosive political package in America, as November went its way, was Madame Nhu, not because Washington chose that moment to get out from under the government she and her husband dominated, but because for nine years Washington had imposed them on South Vietnam. The risk is that by the time the true picture of this lady and the Ngo family gets out, a shallow public will have forgotten who stood by them, gave America lying reports as to their honesty and stability and armed them against their countrymen until the last three minutes of the game. The American conservative, in the public's mind, may well be holding the bag. For, with three minutes left to go, as the Diem police state was reckoned, many a loyal American with no knowledge of Vietnam rallied to Mme. Nhu and her husband, for no other reason than that our highly suspect government was dropping them.

FOR EIGHT YEARS OUR VIETNAM POLICY HAD BEEN BANKRUPT. November 1 saw only its foreclosure. Bluntly: Instead of bolstering a nation against communism we armed a family against its country. And we chose the family! As the Ngo family became more hated the communists began to look like liberators. America was told that those whom the family drove into revolt were communists.

Diem of South Vietnam was the man of Senator Mansfield, a few labor leaders, an Austrian socialist naturalized American and others of like convictions. Each time America appeared on the point of cutting her losses an emissary was rushed to Washington with "new and vital information" to plead for support "just a little while longer". The line was, "We are so close to victory. Win with us!" Actually, victory receded with each new lease on life for the hated family.

In April, 1955, a coalition of two religious sects, the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao, and a private army called the Binh Xuyen, under General Le van Vien, opposed the Diem regime. Both Ambassador Donald Heath and Ambassador Lawton Collins expressed misgivings against continuing to cram Diem and his family down the throat of a resisting country. On that occasion your correspondent and Deputy Ambassador Vo Lang were flown to Washington. Later, when both Vo Lang and your correspondent had come to regret having served the lobby in New York, Washington and Michigan State University, other emissaries were found: A Chinese named Bernie Yoh and Father de Jaegher, a sincere Belgian priest who put all anti-Diem Vietnamese in the communist class, became the men with encouraging news from the front.

By midsummer of 1963 the explosion was near. There was no longer leeway for pretense that opposition could be suppressed, after the government used guns and poison gas against the people in Hue. American agents who had frustrated every previous attempt to oust the Ngo family, even to trying to "frame" any loyal American who contradicted their reports, prepared to abandon the sinking ship. Taking their distance, they called it. Some euphemistically referred to the move as "dropping a hot potato."

NGO DINH NHU often boasted that he and his President brother would make a deal with the Red government of North Vietnam before they would ever step down. Columbia Broadcasting System's Peter Kalischer gushed over brother Nhu in COLLIER'S of July 6, 1956, in an article that would have been illuminating to a thinking public. "A political in-fighter," Kalischer called him. "--a sort of combination Jim Farley and Harry Hopkins. Nhu's Humanist Revolution Workers' Party (membership figures confidential) forms the left-wing core of Diem's broad National Revolutionary Movement."

Mr. Kalischer described as "broad" a clique limited to the Ngo family and their hangers-on. That was the period of the big lie to America. The lieutenant heading this Humanist Workers' Revolutionary Party and secret police for brother Nhu was Albert Pham ngoc Thao, often glorified in Joe Alsop's columns. Thao had run Ho chi Minh's intelligence service in the Saigon area before Vietnamese independence. After independence he became head of the Credit Office handling American Aid in the National Bank of South Vietnam! His brother Gaston was an official in the communist government to the north. His father, Pham ngoc Toan, was President of the Vietminh League in Paris. Through Pham ngoc Thao brother Nhu, who in 1954 "was living in his labor union's fly-pestered quarters" (LIFE Magazine, May 13, 1957), had contact with the government against which State Department and three lying agencies constantly told America we were



winning.

CAME THE TIME TO RUSH ANOTHER EMISSARY TO WASHINGTON. The "Stick with us just awhile longer; don't drop us while we are winning" line would no longer work with the men and organizations who had compromised themselves and America in the eyes of the world by nine years of pretense that our whole Southeast Asia policy was anything but a hoax. This time Diem and Nhu brought out their big artillery, the beautiful Mme. Nhu who said that she would clap her hands if fifty monks barbecued themselves. She stopped at Belgrade first, for an interparliamentary conference in the Tito camp, then hurried to America. Many of the politicians, writers and editors who had over-sold the Ngo dinh did not try to get out from under. They stuck with the family. And though the rejoicing in Saigon, at the fall of Diem and his family, was comparable to Paris' on being delivered from the Germans, thousands of Americans, disgusted with our present administration, rallied to Mme. Nhu because she attacked President Kennedy. Politically, repercussions are a certainty. Our government's guilt is not in abandoning what was never anything but a liability, but in strait-jacketing the Vietnamese people with money, arms and American-trained secret police until the cancer's removal was almost certain to kill the country. In the months ahead the truth will out.

Our President's Chief of Protocol, Angier Biddle Duke, headed American Friends of Vietnam, the Diem propaganda front set up to circumvent the Foreign Agents' Registration Law while public relations huckster Harold Oram acted as money go-between and wrote letters for the big name "fronters" to sign. Senator Kennedy himself was the lion of a conference set up in Washington by Mr. Duke's A. F. of V. on June 1, 1956, to sell the man America lost face by ousting in '63.

An interesting 110-page booklet came out of that conference. In it are to be found the names of many of the men inflating the Diem hoax. Senator Kennedy delivered the key speech, six and a half printed pages of platitudes praising the despot who was no different then than he was the day President Kennedy turned against him. "If South Vietnam falls to any of the perils that threaten it," said Senator Kennedy pompously, "then the United States will be held responsible and our prestige will sink to a new low." A biographical note added, "As a journalist he (Mr. Kennedy) covered the San Francisco Conference on the United Nations, the British elections, and the Potsdam Conference, all in 1945."

General "Iron-Mike" O'Daniel had three articles in the above-mentioned booklet. Leo Cherne, of both the A. F. of V. and Research Institute of America, was there. So was his close friend, Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist leader and apologist for the communist Ho chi Minh. Buttinger was panel chairman. Hans J. Morgenthau of the Council on Foreign Relations contributed a piece that any honest authority could have punched full of holes if the meeting had been open. Milton Sachs, of Brandeis University, had his say, and John Foster Dulles sent a message. Strangely enough, conservatives who were willing to stake their reputations on Diem and his sister-in-law when Kennedy, the Department of State and three agencies turned against them never protested when the the same men and agencies were backing them.

LET US TURN BACK TEN YEARS TO WHEN THE FRENCH WERE FIGHTING HO CHI MINH IN INDO-CHINA. A leftist labor leader then, Ngo dinh Nhu had organized THE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE. Anything with independence in it appealed to the Americans, and "Peace" was the catch-all of the Left. There were two ways of bringing peace to Indo-China: by victory over the communists or surrender to them. Ngo dinh Nhu did all in his power to prevent the peace part of his platform from coming about through an anti-communist victory. The political organization set up to further his ambitions was called "The Humanist Revolutionary Workers' Party." On September 6, 1953, political parties in Saigon held a congress at which Nhu, the son of a court official who owed everything he had to the dynasty of Bao Dai and to the French, attacked France's war effort and the throne. Nhu demanded liberty, independence, a broad-based government representative of the people, and a national assembly honestly and freely elected, before which the government would stand accountable. He was able to make these demands with impunity. No oppressive colonial government threw him in jail. In fact, his liberty of speech was assured by General Le van Vien, the former



pirate, and his private army, the Binh Xuyen, with which he had driven the communists from his swamps. One year later to a day brother Nhu was filling prisons with the men who applauded him on September 6, 1953, for making the same demands on the government of Ngo dinh Diem.

THE BEAUTIFUL MADAME NHU. It is interesting to read some descriptions of the girl who at the age of seventeen married young Ngo dinh Nhu to get away from the mother who slapped her face. Jean Larteguy, author of The Centurions and a noted writer on Indo-China, tells of her glittering period as the favorite of the Emperor, Bao Dai., while her indigent husband nursed his rancor in Saigon. But, adds Larteguy, in all of her adventures the beautiful Mme. Nhu never forgot to advance the interests of her husband and her family. It was to his glamorous sister-in-law that Diem owed the rallying of many young officers when he most needed the support of the army. Saigon gossip-mongers of a later period never mentioned a certain American official by name, but as Mme. Nhu's man in the American Embassy. "

Diem was uncomfortable in the presence of women, wrote Larteguy. Their company annoyed him, but his sister-in-law was an exception because in her cold, calculating mind, in her ambition and in her tenacity she was a man. If she sinned, it was for the clan.

Michel Clerc, in writing of this woman who admitted that she had never known love, compared her with Eleanor Roosevelt and Eva Peron. Mme. Nhu replied, "Eva Peron was loved by her people, while I am hated." Of her catholicism, Clerc wrote, "She confesses that she was baptized against her feelings, that she did not believe, but that she reasoned, 'If by chance the god of the Christians exists, my baptism certificate may serve as a passport to their paradise. '"

"For nine years Mme. Nhu made the law in Vietnam," observed Monsieur Clerc, "through her husband the advisor and her brother-in-law the dictator. Her power was absolute and semi-clandestine, yet to say that she ruled the country by ruling these men is not exactly correct. All of the specialists who knew Indo-China recognized her methods and knew that in the war against the Buddhists it was Mme. Nhu who commanded.

"As long as I am alive," Monsieur Clerc quoted her as saying, "Diem will never yield." To himself he observed, "Is it not likely that, in the hands of this Antigone, it will be all of Vietnam and Southeast Asia that will yield instead?"

Larteguy wrote with justified cynicism also of Colonel Lansdale, "one of those king-makers of the American secret services who set about trying to give Diem the look of a democratic Chief of State. Lansdale gritted his teeth; Diem would not understand. He made a few demagogic gestures with bad grace and set about eliminating, through trickery, the few men of the country who could oppose him. Diem, or rather the Ngos," continued Larteguy, "for one never knew who was really in command in the family, purged part of the army and covered the other part with honors. They created a political police as ruthless as that of the Vietminh and a sort of ton-ton macoute militia similar to that of Haiti, adept at methods even more secret and efficacious. "

Midnight arrests and disappearances were legion, but no one dared talk openly. Lawyers who had defended offenders against the colonial government refused, in fear of their lives, to take on the case of a man arrested by the Ngos. On April 14, 1956, the son of General Le van Vien, captured in the struggle against the Binh Xuyen a year before, was taken from his cell and shot by Diem's police. The explanation was that he tried to escape. No one in America cared about the assassination of this young man but some hundred thousand Vietnamese did, and no other anti-communist army in South Vietnam ever had or is likely to have the esprit de corps of the Binh Xuyen forces commanded by the father of this murdered boy. Clare Luce's description of the Binh Xuyen as a sect "playing footsie with the communists" is a sheer lie.

IN THE WORLD OF MANAGED NEWS LIFE Magazine of May 13, 1957, admits that the general commanding the some 25,000 troops of the Cao Dai sect was paid the sum of \$3.6 million (of American aid!) and some more money for his troops, to defect from the coalition attempting to unseat the man that in 1963 we had to bribe another batch of



generals to destroy. Raymond Cartier, of France, reported that we paid \$3 million to buy off the general commanding the troops of the Hoa Hao sect. This left General Le van Vien, the former pirate who had waged unrelenting war on the communists since that night of May 19, 1948, when they tried to kill him, to hold the front alone. He went down fighting, and everything that "our man" did in South Vietnam thereafter made Le van Vien rise in stature. That he had once been a pirate was forgotten.

TIME Magazine of August 9, 1963, referred to the above victory as Diem's "finest hour." What was fine about it? A chimpanzee with a team of American meddlers ready to buy off his enemies could have done as well. In this case Diem's enemies represented the country. Anyone who wrote to TIME Magazine to point out inaccuracies and false information during those years received a polite brush-off signed "Mathilda Kazda." (TIME's sale to U. S. Information Agency for gratuitous distribution abroad is estimated at one and a half million copies a year.)

NGUYEN NGOC THO. It was in mid-1956 that the public heard of the man chosen by us to serve as "Premier" of South Vietnam after Diem's assassination. Eventually the joy of liberation will subside; then Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Tho, and quite likely America, will be in for trouble. His background: He served in Admiral Decoux' cabinet under the Vichy Government during World War II and was accused of collaboration with the Japanese. Police Chief Nguyen van Tam arrested him as a communist on October 25, 1945. His son is active in the Vietminh (Communist) League in Paris, where he has terrorized anti-communist students with threats against their parents and against themselves when they return home.

Diem made Tho ambassador to Japan. In mid-1956 the dissident General Bacut of the Hoa Hao sect was still in the field, harassed by both Diem forces and the communists. Nguyen ngoc Tho was called back to Saigon to set a trap for Bacut. Tho contacted Bacut's uncle and made an offer of safe conduct if Bacut would come to a designated village to discuss rallying to the government. Bacut bit, was promptly seized on the grounds that the truce had expired, and after a rigged trial before a judge who was the uncle of Madame Nhu he was guillotined on July 13, 1956.

Result: Bacut became a martyr, two million Hoa Hao adepts vowed revenge, and, while the American press sang paeans of praise for "our man", Hoa Hao bands started raiding within fifty miles of Saigon, killing both Diem's officials and communists. America lumped them in with the Reds.

PROMOTION: As a reward for tricking Bacut, and forgetting the dressings down which Mme. Nhu had given him before his staff in Tokyo, Tho was made Vice President and Minister of National Economy. There was no election. Diem simply told Mr. Tho, "You are Vice President," and that was good enough for America.

To obtain ready cash, Tho exacted heavy deposits from firms applying for import-export permits. This forced all but the big companies out of business. When Diem and Nhu passed their nationalization decrees against the Chinese controlling distribution in the country, Vietnam's economy was paralyzed. Bankrupt importers demanded their money back. The government refused to reimburse them and a wave of suicides followed. The Saigon newspaper DAN CHUNG reported in February, 1958, that a cloth merchant, unable to meet his bills, had poured gasoline over himself and applied a match, burning himself alive in an intersection known as the "Pointe des Blaguers" (Point of the Jokesters). No American paper reported this, much less THE TIMES OF VIETNAM, run by Gene Gregory, who went to Vietnam on a \$5,000 grant from Fund for the Republic in 1955 and amassed a fortune by printing only what the Diem government wished. (He is recognized as Graham Greene's "Quiet American.")

To sum it up, Diem and Nhu may have been killed by a Binh Xuyen, a Hoa Hao, a Cao Dai, a Buddhist or just about any citizen in South Vietnam. There was not a family but had a reason to kill them. Now Diem is gone and the Americans who first made and then destroyed him have elevated his "Vice President" to temporary pre-eminence. In a few weeks the score-settling may reach to Mr. Tho. Tho may save himself for a time by demanding the extradition of Mme. Nhu. If America refuses, the flow of



charges against her will continue. Some 16,000 American soldiers will carry them home.

AS WE PREDICTED LAST APRIL, American labor leaders are attempting to install Vietnamese labor leader Tran quoc Buu in the vacated seat. Buu was brought to New York to meet President Kennedy at the AFL-CIO conference in mid-November. Ambassador Tran van Chuong (Mme. Nhu's father) like President Kennedy and Diem's other supporters, dissociated himself from the Diem government just before it fell. It was the second time for Chuong. In April, 1955, when General Lawton Collins was about to advise America to "get out from under", Ambassador Chuong ceased answering telegrams from Diem, perhaps seeing himself as a possible American-appointed replacement, perhaps out of loyalty to Bao Dai.

TRAN VAN CHUONG is related to the ex-Emperor Bao Dai. Before Mme. Nhu, her mother was the powerful lady at the center of palace intrigue in Saigon. Chuong was a minister in the government under Japanese occupation. From 1946 on, due to his position in Bao Dai's household and his wife's position as a Councilor of the French Union, Chuong's fortunes mounted. Illegal traffic in black market piastres is said to have played a role.

When Chuong's son-in-law, Ngo dinh Nhu, rode into power on the coat-tail of his brother, Mme. Chuong saw that her favorite (Pham dhuy Khiem) was made ambassador to Paris and her husband ambassador to Washington. Her other son-in-law, Nguyen huu Chau, was made Secretary of State and Interim Minister of the Interior. Chuong's brother, Tran van Don, was made ambassador to Rome and his other brother, Tran van Do, was set up in February, 1958, as Diem's self-picked opposition. Chuong's son, Tran van Khiem, became Press Secretary for the regime.

Mme. Chuong even effected her own appointment as Ambassador to Japan, but the Japanese unsmilingly replied that His Imperial Majesty's government did not wish to separate a wife from her husband. Thereafter she was appointed Vietnamese observer to UN, where she found herself in an excellent position for corridor campaigning among the Buddhist bloc during the events of 1963.

Your correspondent miscalculated when he wrote in 1958 that no matter who supplanted Diem every American in Saigon would be persona grata for ten minutes--long enough for the new leader to reach his desk. Washington anticipated the upheaval, moved almost every one of the pro-Diem team elsewhere, mainly to Africa! By mid-1963 only anti-Diem officials, in general, remained in Vietnam. Pro-Diem family support in America passed to the anti-Kennedy camp, on the reasoning that "they must be good if that bunch is against them." The hot potato had changed hands. The architects of our Diem debacle, however, were not discouraged. Mr. Leo Cherne, who for years sneered at anyone who found Diem less than perfect, (See H. du B. Reports, October, 1963) was still posing as an authority on South Vietnam in his Research Institute of America newsletter of Nov. 8, 1963.

Meanwhile in Cambodia the long-anticipated rupture occurred. In June, 1958, units of the Vietnamese army invaded Cambodia. America was blamed and a swing toward Peking resulted. In February, 1959, a plot to depose the Cambodian monarchy and install a republic under a traitor named Sam Sary, backed by American agents, arms and money, was given news coverage around the world, although Americans were not informed.

Across Europe consternation spread as rumors circulated that America is getting ready to pull out troops. Washington expresses surprise at Europe's lack of confidence. The answer is simple: In every other western nation governments are arresting communists. In America the drive is against the anti-communists. The plan suggested by Walter Reuther to deprive the American Right of funds, and FCC action to deprive them of radio and TV coverage cause alarm abroad. The conclusion



is that a country in which anti-communists are regarded as subversive is no pillar of strength for an alliance against Russia.

\* \* \* \*

The situation in South Vietnam is an intricate one, not easily explained in a few sentences. Mr. du Berrier is well-qualified to write on this subject, having first gone to Saigon in 1937. He knew the country under the French and the Japanese. After V-J Day he opposed the campaign to install Moscow-trained Ho chi Minh in Vietnam and was summarily dropped from his job with OSS, on orders from Washington.

In July, 1955, Mr. du Berrier accompanied the South Vietnamese mission to the Big Four Conference in Geneva, and in 1955 he accompanied Deputy Ambassador Vo Lang to Washington, as described in this newsletter.

The H. du B. Report of November-December, 1961, was devoted entirely to South Vietnam. Extra copies of this report are available at the regular price, 20¢ each to regular subscribers, \$1.00 each to non-subscribers.

\* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to James H. Ball, H. du B. Reports, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription price: \$10 per year for ten newsletters.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

James H. Ball, Managing Editor



To Europeans at year's end, enjoying the perspective accorded by distance as well as objectivity that comes with detachment, their far-off leader, America, presented a picture of danger-packed contradictions.

In early 1963 both the man who became President in November and Senator Fulbright, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, condemned anything but silent acceptance of New Frontier policies and ground-yieldings as "having a divisive effect on America."

On May 2, 1963, Senator Kuchel (R., California) denounced America's alarmed constitutional conservatives from the senate floor as "peddlers of fright". At that moment UN was printing a mountain of terrifying posters bearing a mushrooming A-bomb and the caption, "You are looking at one alternative to the United Nations." (By what sort of far-out reasoning would nuclear war automatically become inevitable if the fright-peddling league against the West should disband? Who would start it? America, animated by the no-winism planning of Walt Rostow? Or Khrushchev, to satisfy whose desire for peace we are disarming and hand-cuffing our allies?)

Leftist organizations, labor unions, great foundations and whirring presses in America work around the clock, directing venom against Franco, Salazar, the Union of South Africa and the American Right. The regimented segment of America inflamed by them have used the U. S. postal service to inundate Senator Goldwater with insulting, intimidating letters--a new low point in "American democracy"--to frighten him out of running for the presidency. And all the time orchestration of "hate-monger" continued against Americans who were only crying "Desist!"

Worst of all was the irresponsibility manifested by people who should have been stable in a crisis: A Chief Justice, senators, government officials, VOICE OF AMERICA, and journalists commanding vast audiences, without waiting for facts, jumped to lay an assassination committed by an admitted marxist at the door of conservatives. By twisted reasoning they continued to fan national and world anger against America's conservative opposition, even after events proved the appointed scapegoats innocent. No one branded their demagoguery "divisive".

In the governmental offices of Western Europe succeeding reports strengthened the belief that a Castro plot may have been behind the Kennedy assassination. Oswald's connections with the Fair Deal for Cuba Committee, and his heading for a cinema (a commonly used meeting spot for spy networks all over the world) were minor details in the hardening of this belief.

More important, since midsummer it had been a foregone conclusion abroad that Kennedy would move against Castro just before the 1964 elections, with Khrushchev's approval. Kennedy in the White House was more important than Castro in Havana. European governments knew this, and Castro, through his communist listening posts, must have known it. Kennedy's assassination, and the laying of it against the American Right, therefore became a Castro must.

GROUP RESEARCH. The last prop was knocked from under America's image abroad as a defender of rights and liberties when details on the formation of Washington-based, Reuther-sponsored GROUP RESEARCH were published. Briefly, Group Research is an investigative organization at the service of the American Left. Its object is to collect, file and make available "dirt" on anyone regarded by organized labor or the American Left as an enemy. Rightist speakers and writers are marked for heckling. Specific instructions are furnished for applying pressure to civic leaders, editors and newscasters likely to give them space. Intimidation is used to deprive Rightists of forum, press or hall by presenting the specter of hordes of hostile demonstrators at the door and an ocean of angry letters if anyone on Group Research's list is permitted to speak or appear in print. The instruction booklet informs union members that "their city central body and state federation office" have received the list of those marked out for treatment and can be counted upon for support.



What recourse does the conservative marked for "treatment" have? Compilation of corresponding dossiers on those considered enemies of American liberty and free enterprise would get the conservative registered in the Justice Department as a hate-monger. Walter Reuther and Senator Maurine Neuberger (D., Oregon) would declare their organizations subversive and move to cut off funds through Internal Revenue attacks on their backers. The President and Senator Kuchel could be counted on to brand their forecasts as lunatic "peddling of fright".

What we have is Fascism-of-the-Left. That it has progressed this far, that after its exposure no great cry rose from grass-roots America, is an indication of the extent to which we have drifted. Europeans told to rely on America's nuclear power for defense against the East ask themselves: What justice or protection can allies expect in 1964 from leaders who use intimidation to immobilize opposition at home while eliminating justice and protection?

THE FOREIGN CHANCELLERIES IN WASHINGTON, and beyond them their respective ministries at home, opened a new ledger on November 22, 1963. The first entry in each, shaded according to the political hue of the recorder, dealt with Lyndon Johnson's first act as President of the United States when he arrived at the White House at 6:15 on the evening of November 22. Defense Secretary McNamara and Internal Security Chief McGeorge Bundy (whose devotion to American security impelled him to defend Alger Hiss) were awaiting the President.

The report they made was considered overly-alarming by many political thinkers abroad, to the point of being fright-peddling in any book but Senator Kuchel's. American bases around the world were on the alert. Bombers were standing ready, missile-launching ramps were manned, radars and electronic detection devices probing the sky. Pentagon chiefs considered it possible that the President's assassination might be a prologue or a pretext for war. To all but the New Frontier team in Washington it was evident that Voice of America's irresponsible laying of the crime at the door of the American Right could only increase that possibility, if indeed it existed.

Out of Moscow came reports of panic in Khrushchev's entourage, real or simulated. When Oswald was named as the assassin and his communist past (including a period in Minsk, where Russia's saboteurs and killers are trained) was made public, Moscow cried, "It's a provocation! With Kennedy gone the war-mongers have a free hand, and we can expect anything!"

Many foreign officials took it as ham acting, to impel Washington to crack down on the "war-mongers" in the wave of emotion following the assassination. Voice of America's and Chief Justice Earl Warren's unconsidered statements were amplified to justify the preposterous Russian assumption. Telephone calls linked Moscow with her satellite capitals throughout the night.

In the cold light of day foreign governments assembled more fragments flowing in from East and West. Either there was danger of war in the hours following the American President's death, or that danger was being conjured out of a hat to pressure a stunned new Chief Executive and a frightened nation into hasty concessions "for the sake of peace."

The best European authorities did not believe that the threat existed. Reports awaiting them on their desks on Saturday morning, November 23, increased their apprehension for 1964. On the urging of the two men awaiting him at the White House when he returned from Texas (Defense Secretary McNamara and McGeorge Bundy), the President made a call over the "hot line" to Khrushchev. Not a conversation but a plea. "Whatever happens, don't move. Here we want peace!" In their minds many Europeans on November 23 and through the days that followed went back to Prime Minister Chamberlain's pre-war appeals to another power that respected only strength.

Another significant phone call made by the new President, one of the first domestic ones, was to Garment Workers' Union chief, Dave Dubinsky, to whom he was indebted for his place on the Kennedy ticket. Was it to reaffirm his loyalty?



In this climate storm clouds were gathering in two potentially serious crisis-spots, both far from America. Neither was of a nature likely to arouse interest in a public inured to scare headlines.



IN KENYA Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the most brutal terrorist revolt of our age, assumed the leadership of independent Kenya in December. A gift Rolls Royce stood at his door, American labor protégé Tom M'Boya, as Minister of Justice, assured him of internal power and external apologists, and, as the thirty-fourth African member of UN he would have a vote equal to America's own.

Marshall Chen Yi, Peking's Minister of Foreign Affairs, was dispatched to Kenya to seal the alliance of Yellows and Blacks against Europe and America. Up in North Africa Ben Bella, Sukarno of the Mahgreb, the Algerian terrorist who was also

American labor's boy, had made a westward thrust against his erstwhile brother and ally, King Hassan II of Morocco. Backing Ben Bella were Khrushchev and Nasser. Tunisia's Bourguiba, who would still be a coffee-house revolutionary or an exile, had not AFL-CIO decided to make him head of a socialist Tunisia, feared that he might be next and hastily recognized Red China, the tenth African nation to do so.

Kenya is tacitly recognized as the selected nerve center for further upheaval in Africa, power struggles that will package Black Africa for take-over by the Arab North. That the Arab-Negro struggle to come will also entail a choice between the two giants, China and Russia, is understood. America's role has been to clear the field of the last vestige of European restraining force. With the surrender to Bourguiba of the modern French naval base at Bizerte, the last barrier was removed to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a communist lake, turning Europe's flank and threatening Spain.

Said Counter-Admiral Vivier, charged with the pull-out, "It is the first time in history that a base of this importance was abandoned in a morning, without a fight." Cuba is Moscow's doorway to America. After the evacuation of Bizerte, North Africa became her doorway to Europe.

Down in Kenya Mr. Kenyatta was already thinking of sending his dread Mau Mau against the Somalis. Mau Mau "generals" were invited to come in from the forests for independence ceremonies as official guests. Dignitaries, made members of the Kenyatta elite by grace of a Mau Mau oath which entailed, among other things, the drinking of a potion in which decomposing human flesh and sperm publicly produced were principal ingredients! They arrived in Nairobi, some in uniforms, some daubed with yellow clay and wearing skins. Later they returned to the forest to await December 16, when they emerged as free men, eligible for appointment to UN.

"You fighters in the forest will come out with your arms and belongings," said the new President, "and you will inform the government of the numbers in the forest and of their medical and clothing requirements." Their emergence from the forest may well bring surprises for the "liberal" world.

AMERICAN POLICY. Though it was not publicized, a powerful group of American liberals, acting through labor unions and other organizations, took a hand in all of the post-war revolutions in Africa against our allies. It is doubtful that any anti-Castro group operating out of America today would be permitted to make the moves in the Caribbean that Irving Brown's labor confederation and American members of the world Moslem organization, Jamiat-ul-Islam, made in support of the Algerian Castro, Ben Bella. In Kenya, during the period of anti-British terror, flagrant military, financial and political support of the Mau Mau was out of the question; their tactics were too gruesome. Medical aid, however, even to savage, anti white racists, could be dressed up to appear humanitarian. Kenyatta's strike-and-run killers needed doctors. Accordingly, the International Rescue Committee, located in New York,



contacted one of Kenyatta's fellow Kikuyus named Mungai Njoroge in 1951, through an unnamed "pen pal" in Rye, New York. Mungai Njoroge was brought to America for a medical education and sent back to Kenya in 1958 with International Rescue Committee backing of \$30,000 per year for supplies and staff wages, and a promise of \$100,000 for the construction of hospitals and village clinics, absolute necessities for guerilla forces without a mobile medical corps. As mentioned in previous reports, America's present Chief of Protocol, Mr. Angier Biddle Duke, was then head of International Rescue Committee and American Friends of Vietnam (the Diem family lobby.)

A flood of unconfirmed reports out of Africa state that, because of his influence and popularity, Mr. Duke may resign as Protocol Chief to accept an ambassadorship to one of the "rising expectations" nations of Africa, perhaps Kenya.



ALGERIA IS A MORE IMMEDIATE HOT SPOT. A vague boundary line separates Algeria and Morocco and October was a bad month for Algeria's Ben Bella at home. Unemployment and dissatisfaction were rife. His fierce Kabylie tribesmen were in revolt. Some opposition was machine-gunned but unrest continued to spread. Ben Bella's solution was to mobilize the trouble-makers and head them toward Morocco, to tie them down in Colomb Bechar, the fortified Moroccan water post of Hassi Beida and Tindjoub. This is the leader for whom AFL-CIO delegate Mr. Jay Lovestone regimented African votes in UN, "to ensure world peace."

Mid-October saw an Egyptian boat deposit some 40 Russian T-34 tanks on the wharf at Oran for Ben Bella's offensive. On October 21 a Cuban boat, the Aracilio Iglesias, unloaded another 20 T-34s, four MIG 17s and a shipment of artillery. Forty more combat tanks followed under the Cuban flag.

MOROCCO PREPARED TO FIGHT. If victorious, a short war, with Moroccan forces rolling into Algeria and occupying key cities, was in the cards. A long-drawn out struggle would gradually become political rather than military--internationalized and dragged into the halls of UN, where the enemy would be not Morocco but her king. There Ben Bella would be given his victory. Act One ended with a triumph for Morocco. It brought a new lease on time.

HERE ARE BEN BELLA'S CARDS. His intelligence service (intelligence agents, sabotage specialists and political assassins) was trained by Hitler's former Arab specialists operating out of Cairo during the Algerian revolt. The most powerful political force behind Ben Bella is the General Union of Algerian Workers, organized and financed by American labor through labor "ambassador" Irving Brown. Heading the Algerian union is Mr. Chafai, with his own Workers' Militia. Behind Chafai is the Algerian Communist Party, which is in turn backed by France's communists.

All nationalized industries fall under Chafai's control and with each new nationalization his grip on Algeria tightens. His vigilance committees foment strikes in industries marked for take-over. Nationalization follows, to restore order. With each seizure the economic morass spreads. Ben Bella's diversionary action against Morocco took pressure off his government, but the sickness of the Algerian economy remains.

Stagnation had spread to the great port of Marseilles, which lived off North Africa and the Orient. De Gaulle turned toward Peking, set plans afoot for a French trade fair there this September in hopes of reviving the idle port, providing work for the now troublesome communist dockers who supported Ben Bella. Those who for seven years made support of the Algerian rebels an American policy forgot, or perhaps bore in mind, that violent revolutions have nowhere to go but to the Left.

IN THE PROPAGANDA FIELD Ben Bella's Goebbels is a rabble-rouser named Mir, at the head of Algerian Radio and Television. Mir calls upon Algerians, Mauretians, Libyans and Moroccans within Morocco to bring down King Hassan's feudal regime and



extend the benefits of Algeria's socialist revolution.

An Algerian Red named Hourri Moufak, recently returned from East Germany, is leader of the National Union of Algerian Students. Moufak, through interlocking international student organizations, diffuses Ben Bella, Chafai and Mir propaganda abroad.

KING HASSAN IS THE MAN ON THE END OF A LIMB THROUGH ALL THIS. Two oppositions harass him at home: The Istiqlal Party and a Leftist labor union under Ben Seddik. Both rallied to the king when Ben Bella attacked. A third menace is an exiled labor leader named Mehdi Ben Barka, who moves between Beirut, Geneva and Cairo. (A perusal of back numbers of TIME Magazine shows the extent of American enthusiasm and support for Ben Barka.) His brother, Mohammed Tohri, is his self-styled ambassador for the "Moroccan Republican Government in Exile" in Britain. Tohri has British labor-socialist support. The extent of the fifth column at home to which the two brothers are funneling money is unknown but it is certain that in the event of a military reverse their followers will move against the crown. In effect, Morocco's troubles have already been internationalized. This is her reward for seven years of supporting Ben Bella.

MILITARILY: Algeria is poised on the East, backed by Cairo and Moscow and wooed by Peking. Mauretania, in the south, is hostile to Morocco. On October 15, 1963, Khrushchev conferred with the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow for two hours on the requirements for joint action against the monarchy in Morocco. Two objectives loom behind the Russian-Algerian alliance.

AMERICAN BASES: America loosened the ring around Russia by withdrawing missiles from Greece, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. The next Russian objective is, by peace propaganda within America or a brush war in North Africa, to eliminate the great air-base at El Wotia, in Libya, and neutralize our naval base at Rota, in Spain. Ben Bella and Nasser have plans further afield:



ISRAEL IN THE SPRING. Israel's project to pump water from River Jordan for irrigation of the Negev Desert (See H. du B. Report, June, 1962) is to start in March. 77% of the Jordan's flow comes from Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, 23% from Israel. Mr. Eric Johnston, on behalf of Washington, whose water it was not, recommended that Israel be permitted to draw off 400 million cubic meters per year, or some 40% of the river's flow. Israel's Arab neighbors claim that loss of 40% will so increase the salt content of the Lower Jordan as to make it unusable for irrigation. The pumps are well inside Israel territory. Only invasion can stop them. Materiel now being furnished for the Algerian build-up against Morocco will be diverted to the Middle East. Arabs regard the taking-over of Lebanon as a necessary prelude to their "Holy War".

America's pro-Nasser policy in the over-hasty recognition of his "Republican Government of Yemen" and labor's backing of the trouble-making "Aden Trade Union Congress" against the British will become increasingly inexplicable as 1964 unfolds. It may be that, as in the terrorist period in Kenya, men fronting for groups with pro-marxist leanings have been working toward

victory for the revolutionists, and an ultimate post as America's valuable interlocutor when a communist government (pro-Moscow or pro-Peking) takes over.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to H. du B. Reports, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France. Subscription price: \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter 20¢ each.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent



GEOPOLITICAL EROSION OF THE WEST. Common threads run through the recent crumbings. De Gaulle's recognition of Red China, our crisis in Panama, Peking's triumph in Zanzibar, all emerge from the West's fatuous glorification of former colonies, with America in the lead. These undisciplined enclaves we now speak of as "nations of rising expectations". In reality they are nations of whetted appetites.

Formerly, identifiable revolutionaries set envious mobs in motion. Part of the phenomena of our time is the aristocrat, socially impeccable, considering leadership his due, flattered into committing incendiary action for the revolutionary, in return for temporary pre-eminence. Blind anti-colonialism marked the ground-clearing stage of the modern socialist revolution. Western Europeans were colonialists, therefore they were bad. The same Left that set American against American, walker against automobile driver, worker against employer, worked on the international level to turn America against her allies, who were blamed when our ill-conceived policies went wrong. Americans who protested were labelled "divisive".

The term "peaceful social revolution" was gilded. The United Nations, dominated by Russian satellites and the votes of "whetted appetite" delegates, declared itself the champion of Peace. Literally, UN's role was to bind, subdue and disarm the resister. Against such a background General Maurice Challe, in mid-1956, planned the military operations to preserve the Suez Canal when Nasser seized it in violation of a treaty similar to America's in Panama.

SUEZ WAS A PRECEDENT. The lofty moral principles expressed deceived nobody. The important fact was that the American Sixth Fleet threatened to go into action alongside Russia's when Britain and France acted to enforce a treaty and defend a lifeline as vital to them as Panama is to us. The pitfall should have been obvious. Our internationalists had flattered Britain into withdrawing her troops, putting Nasser on his honor to guard the canal and abide by the treaty. When the British pulled out Nasser tore up the agreement. France and Britain informed then Secretary of State Dulles that they contemplated action to protect their vital interests. Dulles summarily ordered them to do nothing. It was at that point that Britain and France planned the drive that was to take place six months later. General Challe mapped the military action. French, British and Israeli troops would occupy the canal zone. Political officers had already reached terms with Nasser's opposition. Nothing turns popular anger against a leader like defeat; nothing strengthens one like victory.

Egyptians in place and awaiting the high point of the Franco-British-Israeli advance were to launch the reaction against Nasser. Then the new leader would rise. Israel demanded a land-grab for her part in the expedition, but France and Britain were prepared to offer the new government a face-saving peace, with benefits to Egypt that would make palatable a hands-off policy in regard to Suez.

WHEN THE SUEZ DRIVE CAME America, who made anti-colonialism a cult, swung into action. Over the air came the yapping voice of Cedric Gibbons, "For the first time in history America's allies chose the eve of a presidential election to stab America in the back!" The divisive campaign was in full swing. Overnight Dulles became Khrushchev's ally. Bitterly a French official soliloquized, "I wonder how the Americans would like it if our fleet were to appear off Panama alongside the Russians, when their day comes." That our day in Panama would come no one doubted.

Posters blossomed in New York subways, telling an ignorant public that when war came to Suez the UN organized an army within a matter of days and saved the peace. The truth was, UN and the Eisenhower government imposed a western defeat, wounded the Conservative Party in Britain, and assured the crisis America is facing today.

BY LATE 1959 Nasser was beaming two broadcasts a day to Panama. Psychological warfare specialists had been assigned to the Egyptian legation in Panama and the Cairo-



Havana-Panama Axis was in the works. Egyptian frog-men prepared to train Cuban and Panamanian demolition teams. Led by a former Hitler commando officer, Nasser's German technicians, instructors and demolition experts swarmed into Havana, disguised as arms salesmen. H. du B. Report of January, 1960 stated that they were there to put teeth into the Cairo-Havana-Panama line-up. In March, 1960, Abdelkader Chanderli, then representing the Algerian terrorists in UN, flew to Havana for a round of conferences that brought Algeria into the game with promises of future refueling bases for Soviet planes in the event of a Panamanian showdown with Washington. Not a paper of the pro-Algerian press in America mentioned the Chanderli mission, for all that El Moujahid, the official FLN news organ (referred to by ATLAS Magazine as "moderate El Moujahid") gave it front-page feature space.

THE PANAMA SITUATION AS OF MID-WINTER, 1964, can be summed up as follows: The fomented disorders over Panama's "colonial status in perpetuity" came off as planned. America, having recognized Russia's right to interfere at Suez in 1956, stood with her back to the wall. Senator Wayne Morse (D., Oregon) sapped the American position from Washington. Castro hurried to Moscow to consolidate joint Cuban-Russian action. Peking, from the wings, continued to raise the ante. De Gaulle, impressed by the upsurge of Chinese strength in Europe, prepared to consolidate relations with the winner, to hold the center of the teeter-totter between East and West. (See H. du B. Reports, October, 1963, where we stated that, contrary to everything held before the public, Peking was in the ascendancy.)

In Paris Peking economic and cultural missions, actually headquarters for espionage and propaganda, stepped up its campaign beamed at France's intellectuals, students, labor unions, and Cubans living in Paris. In early January a meeting was organized in the building housing the Communist Students' Magazine, ostensibly to welcome a Cuban writer. The tenor of the meeting was a tirade against Tito and Khrushchev.

Tito riposted by dispatching his friend and collaborator, 42-year-old Aser Delcon, to UNESCO in Paris. Delcon had close friendships with leaders of the international Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels, which is guided by the American AFL-CIO through labor "ambassador" Irving Brown. Delcon's mission was to outbid the Chinese, and to woo the Panamanians and Cubans.

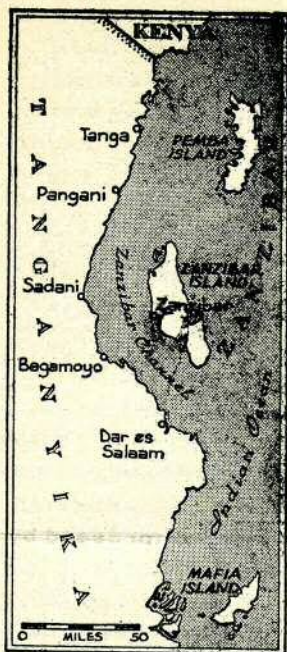
Only one consideration impelled the Russian camp to move cautiously as the Panama abscess neared the bursting point. That was the dread fear that an American humiliation in Panama might be one too many. The risk of awaking American nationalism was great. It could lead to a revolution at the polls and end a thirty-year monopoly by the Left.

VIOLENCE IN ZANZIBAR. In late December the freighter MADALI (purchased from a French line frozen out of the North African traffic) made its way down the East African coast. It was flying the Algerian flag and was manned by Tunisian officers and an Algerian crew. In the hold was a shipment of arms. The destination: Dar es Salaam, near the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Americans were assured that the weapons were destined to arm revolutionaries plotting to "liberate" Mozambique from the Portuguese, an action dear to the hearts of certain officials in Washington. Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, leader of the Mozambique terrorists, had been brought to America, given an Oberlin University scholarship and groomed for such a day. (See H. du B. Reports, January, 1963.) Late 1962 found him at Syracuse University, instructing a group of Peace Corps volunteers destined for service in Nyasaland, bordering on Mozambique. At the same time a team of Methodist missionaries roamed America, lecturing (actually campaigning) for communist-backed rebels in Angola and Mozambique.

Dar es Salaam, the great port of Tanganyika, hums with the activity of Peking agents. Here, as in other countries of Africa, the coming conflict between Arab and Negro for supremacy in the continent festers. (See H. du B. Reports, March, 1962.) It is also





shaping up as a conflict of color, with Peking winning the Blacks and posing a threat in the Arab north. Zanzibar, an island 23 miles off the coast of Tanganyika, along with neighboring Pemba, was ruled by the Arab Sultan Said Jamshid Ben Abdullah. It was a perfect meeting point for the Arab-Negro explosion. Some 307,000 inhabitants lived in the island sultanate; 15% of them were Arab. Chinese and Cubans provided the political know-how for the revolution. Their military puppet was a Uganda negro named John Okello who had received his military training in Jomo Kenyatta's Mau Mau, in Kenya. An Arab communist named Rahman Mohammed Babu became Foreign Minister of the new communist republic for his share in the plot, after upwards of 5000 supporters of the sultan had been bulldozed under earth in a common grave. Abeid Karume, the labor leader, assumed power as President, in accordance with a pattern that has raised labor leaders to political power in Guinea, Ghana, the Congo, Tom M'Boya in Kenya and Bourguiba in Tunisia. (Mr. George Lodge, in his book "Spearheads for Democracy", published by Harper & Row in mid-1963, recommends the labor leader for political power. This is G. Mennen Williams' world. Labor unions as "Spearheads for Democracy"!

"REVOLUTION", THE PRO-CHINESE COMMUNIST PUBLICATION IN PARIS, is a leading inciter of support in Western Europe for the new African revolution. Director of REVOLUTION is Mon. Jacques Verges, the communist lawyer who as defender of the Algerian terrorists and their networks in France was, from November 1954 on, a pampered favorite of American labor leaders and press. Correspondent of REVOLUTION in Zanzibar was Abdul Rahman Mohammed Babu, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs noted above.

Hard on the heels of Zanzibar rebellion spread to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Violence erupted in the Congo. UN-U. S. press release No. 4328 was reproduced unblushingly in the State Department Bulletin of January 20, 1964: an Adlai Stevenson speech extolling the new nations of Africa and their contribution toward stability and peace in the world!

LET US SUM UP THAT CONTRIBUTION: To make a communist world one first makes communist nations. To make communist nations one "liberates" colonies and raises labor leaders to power. When resistance ceases (See ZANZIBAR), communist stability and peace reign undisputed. Victor Riesel's column of January 22, 1964, "REUTHER MAPS GLOBAL UNION", visualizes a world-wide force mobilizing labor at the base against management and governments at the top. The Reuther Global Union, making its debut in Frankfurt next June, will effectively, and in the name of Peace, bind the West's hands against new and larger Algerias and Zanzibars, as Reuther lieutenants did in Algeria.

DE GAULLE, IN THE MIDST OF PLANS TO RECOGNIZE PEKING, indulged in a bit of personal horse-trading with the shaky government of Italy. The prize de Gaulle dangled before Italian eyes was a Congolese colonel named Pakassa, who, at Kindu, in November 1961, assassinated thirteen Italian aviators and dispatched choice morsels of them to the local market. Pakassa is now in a French prison. French police seized him sometime in late 1962 while travelling under a false passport on a mission to Ben Bella. What de Gaulle said to the Italian government was, "I'll give you Pakassa if you will arrest and hand over to me certain French colonels now in Italy." French communists, negotiating on another level, put it up to Togliatti's Italian Reds, "We can help you save Pakassa if you will trap and hand over to us Jacques Soustelle and the colonels he meets in Italy." There have been tremendous efforts to save Pakassa and send him on his way to Algeria, where he was destined to represent the "Gbenye Congolese Revolutionary Committee",



headquarters of which is in Brazzaville. Associated Press' erroneous statement, on the occasion of U Thant's visit to Pisa last summer, that the 13 Italians were killed by Katangans, may have been testimony for Pakassa's defense instead of an error.

These are examples of the morals of the world in which we face an ominous 1964. The crises facing us were born through making liberalism an end-all. There is no hope of improvement as long as apathetic America leaves unchallenged such false positions as Adlai Stevenson's speech in the State Department Bulletin of January 20 and the very antithesis of democracy as represented by Reuther's plan to straitjacket the world (with communist cooperation).

IN OUR SEPTEMBER ISSUE we wrote of Prince Bernhard and his role as respectability-provider for an international organization known as the Bilderbergers, whose members discuss policies of nations without any mandate from the people concerned. We mentioned the DUTCH INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which as a member of the EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS works with the British ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS and America's COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. It is a policy of these inter-related organizations to act as a pool in ensuring prestige for their own message-bearers. Accordingly, in mid-January Columbia Broadcasting System's European chief, David Schoenbrun, was invited by Prince Bernhard and Foreign Minister Joseph Luns to speak before the Dutch Association in The Hague.

The role of CBS correspondents and officials in the pattern of socialist revolutionary activity we have often mentioned. Actually, in the acceptance by communist leaders (the communist movement is known as the "Third International") of the principle of world revolution without violence, we are seeing a closing of the gap that divided socialist and communist. Henceforth, the socialist (whose movement is known as the "Second International") can with clear conscience do the groundwork for socialism's until now disreputable brother.

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET we have described as a seed group for international socialist political one-worldism in Western Europe, with the economic union side of the structure stressed to the American public. We drew attention in July to the book, "Dialogue of the Continents" (Harper and Row), written by Monsieur Urey for the Atlantic Institute, then headed by Cabot Lodge. In this book Mr. Lodge advocated the formation of an international Western European currency, in which our dollar would be submerged. In November some five hundred delegates brought together by socialist planners of the Common Market countries met in France and tentatively approved the setting up of such a currency and calling it "EUROR". Presumably American internationalists dedicated to the socialist super-state thesis would stand by, propagandizing the Euror venture until a dollar crisis at home would permit them to push the currency combine as the American citizen's only means of preserving his savings.

In early October Moscow dumped 200 tons of gold on the markets of Zurich, London and Paris. In January 1964 the dumping was resumed. At first it was assumed that Russia needed foreign exchange to pay for her American wheat. Other rumors had it that an under-the-table agreement was bringing Khrushchev to the aid of America's shrinking gold reserves, in return for favors granted by the Kennedy administration. The latest report to come out of European financial circles is that the dollar will fall in a matter of months but not by the usual solution of raising the price of gold.

Russia has leaked the explanation that a revolutionary economic move is in the offing, that New Frontier economists plan to escape responsibility for our lack of gold coverage by persuading an Atlantic community (the Common Market countries, Britain and us) to eliminate gold as a currency standard. The rumored plan would bring in an international money, kept stable through the low periods of any member state by having the other member economies combine to form a spongy buffer to take up the shock. Russia, so the theory goes, fears that commercial demands alone will not keep up the price of gold, and so she is dumping while the market exists.



"What do you think about it?" we asked a European political economist. "Absurd", he replied. "More likely, Russia is timing her normal conversion of gold into liquid currencies to coincide with the American economists' need of an argument for throwing America's savings into Euror."

THE OBSERVATION IS INTERESTING. President Johnson whipped congress toward approval of the foreign aid budget on grounds that American policy depended on said aid. What policy? The bringing of the dollar to dependency on six smaller, socialist-minded powers?

A NOTE ON THE PLANNERS THAT HAVE BROUGHT US TO THIS LOW ESTATE. The moral reasoning of articulate America was evoked by the European political economist we questioned. The Kennedy assassination was wrung of its last drop of propaganda value by the gang in power. Political assassination was deplored as a crime having its roots in Rightist extremism, regardless of the ideology of its agent. In early 1963 the same groups and press attacked the Franco government in Spain for executing a known terrorist guilty of fomenting bomb outrages in Spanish stations and trains, to say nothing of political assassinations he had committed in the thirties. A legal execution, when performed by the Spanish government, was equated with political assassinations which our policy-makers and press pretend to deplore.

When Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba dispatched a team of gunmen led by his own secretary to assassinate Salah Ben Youssef, the friend of his early days who had become his political opponent, in a Zurich hotel in August, 1961, no American statesman or editor lifted a voice. (H. du B. Reports, March, 1962).

The above is indicative of the "justice" America's leading constitutional conservatives could have expected if Lee Harvey Oswald had not been caught.

A THIN CRACK OF LIGHT. Little by little, despite government hush-hush and clamping down on the five large volumes of FBI findings which President Johnson promised to make public, leads of perhaps vital importance on the Kennedy assassination continue to leak out. For instance, Miss Jean Campbell, a granddaughter of Lord Beaverbrook and of the first duke of Scotland, went to Dallas to compile an on-the-spot report for the British press. Miss Campbell suggests that Mrs. Oswald be asked if she were the uncomprehending-looking woman, leading one child and holding another, who accompanied a man named Oswald to the gun shop of Mrs. Whitworth, on the road to Irving, early in November. The purpose of this visit was the affixing of a telescopic sight on a firearm, but this was not the gun found in the Dallas school-book depository.

Miss Campbell says that if Mrs. Oswald accompanied her husband to Mrs. Whitworth's that day she should know what became of the second rifle. Miss Campbell also asks that Mrs. Oswald tell who owned the blue and white Ford, 1958 or '59 model, in which they arrived at the Whitworth shop.

IT MAY BE A COINCIDENCE, but within forty minutes after President Kennedy was shot a man driving a blue and white Ford, 1958 or '59 model, its rear license plate partially obscured by a towing appliance, stopped in front of the residence of General Edwin A. Walker, on Turtle Creek Boulevard. He ran up on the lawn, pulled up the American flag and threw it to the ground. Say that it was an act of indignation in the first heated moments after the shooting, if you will; it was still not the act of a patriot.

Two witnesses, perhaps three, saw this man. Since by defiling the flag he showed himself as no lover of America, why should he rush across Dallas to stage a demonstration on the Walker lawn, a demonstration that might have incited a riot in that heated atmosphere, if not for the express purpose of directing rage and attention to the man Oswald had tried to kill eight months before? To put it simply, was he an Oswald accomplice, standing by to draw a red herring across the trail, to divert mass hysteria to another part of Dallas and set a mob in motion against American patriots while Oswald made his getaway?



To date no official has tried to ascertain if the owner of blue and white Ford No. 1 was the defiler of the American flag on General Walker's lawn.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to H. du B. Reports, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

Subscription price: \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter: 20¢ each to regular subscribers.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

\* \* \* \* \*

Hilaire du Berrier is a foreign correspondent who delivers fact and truth not commonly available in the usual channels. As such he is in demand as writer and speaker. He has had a long and varied career as correspondent and as a special intelligence agent.

He is a native-born American and a U. S. citizen, educated here and abroad. He was a war correspondent in Ethiopia for Central News Agency, London. He flew a courier plane between Hankow and Nanking and with Madame Chiang Kai-shek's personal agent, Captain Wong, du Berrier took over running underground radio stations. The Nationalist Chinese government, after the war, presented him with a special citation for this work of ingenuity and courage.

Cut off from Free China on the morning of Pearl Harbor, when the Japanese occupied Shanghai, du Berrier joined a French Resistance group known as Réseau Mingant, a network responsible for saving the lives of many downed U. S. fliers. On November 5, 1942, he was arrested on charges of espionage and spent 3 years in prison, 18 days of that period in a torture chamber, under Japanese brutality.

In 1945, France recognized du Berrier as a Volunteer Combatant of the Resistance, a Combatant of the war and as such entitled to the two accompanying medals and the Victory Medal.

Mr. du Berrier writes regularly from France, where he spends much of his time, the incisive, accurate H. du B. Reports, sent to a special group of subscribers. A recent pamphlet, Labor's International Network, is receiving much attention among anti-Communists and promises to reach a wide readership. In his writing and on the lecture platform Hilaire du Berrier is making a significant contribution to American freedoms and the war against Communism.



In February, 1963, we wrote in this Report: "On de Gaulle's planning board is a Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals, led by France. De Gaulle's plan is inspired by Britain's historical policy of 'Divide and rule', a policy of playing France and Germany against each other to rule a continent. De Gaulle would adapt it to a globe divided into two powerful camps. His France would occupy a position in the center of the teeter-totter between East and West, by the shifting of its weight dominating the world." Let us look at the extent to which that plan, in one year, has expanded. What seemed a scare-story twelve months ago has become an immeasurably broadened reality.

DE GAULLE HAS RECOGNIZED RED CHINA. America's professional "Friends of France" who periodically preside over head tables, make speeches and distribute decorations among themselves, felt righteously indignant. A confused public felt hurt and bewildered. It should not have, for, had Americans been given the truth when they bought a paper in search of news they would have known that, rather than marching from failure to failure, Red China's break-through in Europe had been tremendous.

In October, 1963, H. du B. Report we described the activity of Peking's embassy in Bern, Switzerland, the creation of a Swiss Communist Party obedient to Peking, and Chinese inroads into the communist parties of the rest of Western Europe. On December 22, 1963, a pro-Peking Communist Party was born in Brussels, carved out of the Brussels Communist Federation and the communist parties of Flemish and Walloon Belgium -- this in the capital of International Labor, a labor-supported communist government in exile dedicated to fostering revolution in Spain, and our much-touted Common Market, which by the end of 1966 is due to include the European Atomic Community and the European Coal and Steel Pool.

A VOICE OF CHINA transmitter destined to be the most powerful in Europe, capable of adding China's inflammatory voice to the revolts which American labor ambassadors are encouraging in Spain, Angola and Mozambique, is in the making in Albania. It will consolidate the gains made by Chou En-lai in his recent African tour.

The appointment of Mr. Sung Chi-kwang as ambassador to Paris means that the Chinese beehive of activity now located in Bern will be moved to Paris and the trouble potential of Red China will become an instrument of de Gaulle's long-range policies. To date two private London banks have handled the large transfers of Peking funds for subversive activity in Europe. Henceforth all the lines -- financial, commercial, cultural and intelligence -- will center in Paris.

TO UNDERSTAND THE FULL MEANING OF DE GAULLE'S MOVE and the tortuous road by which this situation came about, let us first put straight America's friends of France on the social level. Their mistake lay in confusing what Maurras called "the real France and legal France". To put it simply, while de Gaulle was destroying every man and group that would have opposed what he is doing now, America's society-page "Friends of France" were writing letters to the NEW YORK TIMES in support of de Gaulle. Where were these "friends" when America recognized the FLN? This is the question Americans should be asking.

WHAT ARE DE GAULLE'S AIMS? Their deviousness lies in the fact that he had them in mind when he was brought into power in May, 1958, for the express purpose of saving France and instead dismembered her on a long-range gamble.

In 1957 a Pole named Rapacki unfolded a plan to create a demilitarized no-man's land across Europe, dividing the communist world from Western Europe. It was rejected by the West. Less than seven years later de Gaulle is proposing what his associates call "de-satellitization". Like Bandoeng neutralism and Belgrade-type non-engagement, it implies a breaking away from both of the two great powers that divided the world at Yalta without so much as a "by your leave" of de Gaulle. In practice it would only "de-satellitize" those recognizing the leadership of America.



THE LEADER OF THIS "DE-SATELLITIZED" GROUP, and beyond it leader of the world's unstable new nations of doubtful loyalties, would be de Gaulle. Long negotiations, started in Bern and then continued in Peking by former Premier Edgar Faure, culminated in French diplomatic relations with Peking. Ideology had nothing to do with it, according to political analysts close to de Gaulle. The aim was power. Leadership of the third force bloc between East and West would make de Gaulle powerful enough to speak to China as Roosevelt spoke to Stalin. Playing divide-and-rule, as Britain did in her traditional fluctuations between France and Germany, will permit him to be the deciding factor in any dialogue between East and West.

ACCORDING TO DE GAULLE'S REASONING, TWO MAIN CHANNELS PRESENT THEMSELVES FOR POLITICAL MANEUVERING. One runs from Paris to Peking. Its argument for the attraction of new members to the de Gaulle camp of desatellitization will be peace and neutrality. The other channel runs through Africa to Latin America. In Africa de Gaulle will make endemic violence and instability his vehicle, in Latin America he will ride the current of anti-Americanism caused by Castro. It is doubtful that either current of de Gaulle's planning is even dimly understood by policy formers in Washington.

Senator Keating (R., N. Y.) reproached France at an Order of Lafayette dinner in the Waldorf Hotel on February 10. He lamented the recognition of China and hoped that some day "France" would again be a good ally. Mr. Robert Murphy, author of "Diplomat Among Soldiers" and America's wartime cloak and dagger chief in North Africa, stood with head bowed during his introduction at the same dinner, another deceived Francophile. Let us take a look at Mr. Murphy through the eyes of pro-Western Frenchmen who have no line to the ear of Senator Keating.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Co-operating with Mr. Murphy during his wartime years of derring-do in North Africa were the ubiquitous agents of America's Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Leader of this group in North Africa was Lieutenant Colonel Robert Esmet Rhodes, a sample of whose attitude toward France can be found in a special AFL-CIO vilification bulletin of June, 1955. "The Free Nations must intervene in North Africa", he wrote as propagandist for the Algerians. "France's colonial despotism threatens the Western Alliance in North Africa as it did in Indo-China."

Actually, it was this sort of incitement in Indo-China and North Africa that brought the Western Alliance where it is today. We shall likely face hostile governments in Spain and Portugal in the years ahead through the same process. A study of the Robert Esmet Rhodes paper in question would raise questions before any honest senate sub-committee. How many other papers of like tone this man must have written! French files are full of them. How much greater was his capacity for harm when in an American uniform he spoke for America and had an OSS pipeline for an anti-French campaign conducted in the name of intelligence and beamed to policy-forming levels in Washington!

While Rhodes was providing the AFL-CIO with anti-French material for translation and diffusion to international organizations abroad, Mr. Murphy, at no request of the French, was selected by the Eisenhower administration in early 1956 to act as intermediary between France and the FLN. This is another way of saying that he was to knife an allied army and hand victory and independence on a platter to a communist-directed rebel group that had never won a battle in the field. In a burst of indignation France rose after an impassioned speech by Mr. Jacques Soustelle and toppled the IVth Republic. It fell as a direct result of the Murphy mission.

Just before its fall Mr. Pierre Commin, No. 2 of the French Socialist Party, was called to the American Embassy in Paris for a late afternoon conversation with Mr. Murphy. The subject of their talk: how to torpedo de Gaulle. For at that time both Algeria's supporters in Washington and the French socialists feared that de Gaulle



would end the Algerian rebellion in a week. No one knew that, on becoming the legal France, de Gaulle would double-cross the patriots who brought him in, that he would actually hasten the transformation of Algeria into another Cuba on the flank of Europe. De Gaulle's Minister of Foreign Affairs at the present time, while the anti-Western policy we deplore is being put into effect, is Count Couve de Murville, who represented de Gaulle in North Africa during the Robert Murphy-Colonel Rhodes period of French Empire assassination. He has no reason for solicitude toward America.

A heavy air of cynicism pervades all discussions of our foreign policy throughout the world. Said one French official, "De Gaulle's ascension to the presidency was already inevitable when Murphy, meddling in affairs where he had no business, met with an opposition socialist to try to stop him. When he got in, the frustrated socialists leaked Murphy's part of the conversation to de Gaulle, who had never forgiven America for the snub at Yalta. The playing of Peking against Washington has been in the works ever since.

A FOX-LIKE REASONING lay behind the crusade that created what liberals term the trend of history and consider irresistible. We have stated that de Gaulle had already decided to go with this tide and to try to ride it, rather than buck it, when a popular outcry brought him back into power in May, 1958. This so-called trend of history was formed by a number of streams that happened to be going in the same direction. Russia wanted world decolonization, because a period of indescribable chaos would follow and after the chaos, according to Russia's thinking, would come communism. American labor leaders, grooming native rabble rousers for political power, had another idea, if one is to give them the benefit of the doubt and assume they were not consciously bull-doing the terrain for Russia. Along with the UN's one-worlders and international socialists, they shared the delusion that Russian assistance would only hasten stages one and two -- decolonization and chaos -- and they did not believe that Russia could grab up the fragments. They saw Russia and America as two bulldogs, confronting each other while UN or a labor-socialist world organization took over the world's turbulent ex-colonies. Since global unions stronger than any single government would control the votes in UN it amounted to the same thing.

It is now evident that de Gaulle sacrificed France's vital interest in Algeria, knowingly delivered over 150,000 Algerians to assassination after independence, and left some 5000 kidnapped Europeans to their plights in torture orgies and Algerian brothels -- that he might stand before Africa as an anti-colonialist with clean hands, by their standards. It was his only hope of becoming their spokesman. From what a year ago seemed his nebulous dream of a de Gaulle-dominated, neutralist world stretching from the English Channel to the Urals, he emerges, on the eve of both British and American elections, as a candidate to lead a voracious bloc against the West.

A year ago he contemptuously snubbed the UN as "that machine". Today he is preparing to address it. In a few weeks he plans on visiting Mexico and Brazil, as part of a world tour to mobilize the "third force", which will give him the political weight to replace what he threw away in Algerian land, mass, citizens and resources. That he is carrying his fight into America's back yard is not coincidence. For twenty years, as America exported revolt and Francophobia into France's preserve, he has been awaiting this moment.

On December 3, 1960, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels, held a policy-forming meeting in which the voice of AFL-CIO was dominant. It was announced that with victory in sight in Algeria the labor fight for decolonization would be carried to farther fields. Marked out for "liberation" were the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. It was a declaration of war on France in a new area. Today de Gaulle is carrying the war to us.



A WORD ON EDGAR FAURE'S MISSION TO PEKING. The first development after de Gaulle's decision to recognize Red China was introduction of the neutralism theme we have mentioned in Southeast Asia. This was France's first Far East advance in a comeback likely to make the wisecrack, "Dulles flies now; you pay later" only too true. For, surrounded by questionable advisors though he is, dependent often on interested parties to read dispatches, fluctuating between towering rages and haughty disinterest in a mind that has been described as senile and megalomaniac, de Gaulle has a priceless asset; it is his perfect sense of timing. He knew the precise moment when war weariness of the masses and tax-weariness of those carrying the Algerian burden would permit him, by appealing to each group's self-interest, to sacrifice Algeria. Those who supported the move were betrayed, for taxes were upped 14% instead of lowered. Overnight de Gaulle became the idol of the World Left. CBS, in a nation-wide TV documentary on January 26, 1962, pictured everyone who opposed de Gaulle as a "French threat from the Right". In reality the French extreme Left, not France, had been threatened. Thereafter de Gaulle's march to the Left went unimpeded.

De Gaulle dangled his neutralism theme before the South Vietnamese, war-weary after nine years of fighting for a family America had foisted on them and would not let them shake off while it was still possible to save the country. Senator Mike Mansfield, the obstinate liberal Democrat from Montana who discovered, advanced and for eight years crammed President Diem down the throats of his countrymen, on February 19 urged the Administration to encourage de Gaulle negotiations with Peking. It could only be construed as a Mansfield stand for a neutralist solution.

WHAT ABOUT MR. EDGAR FAURE, the statesman who cleared the way for what in 1964 may become a pro-Peking tide? In April he will be going to Moscow. What is he thinking about as he reads Senator Mansfield's commendation of "an honest neutralist policy in South Vietnam"?

On Monday, February 17, 1964, Mr. Faure's morning paper told him that communists had tossed a bomb in a Saigon theater, killing three Americans. In his files was a report covering the 1952 expulsion from Indo-China of a former OSS man named McKay in connection with the throwing of a communist bomb into a theater occupied by the French, an incident which provided the plot for Graham Greene's novel, "The Quiet American".

In the spring of 1955 Ambassador General Lawton Collins took stock of the mood in South Vietnam and advised our government to get out from under the man Senator Mansfield had determined was going to remain in power. Edgar Faure, then Premier of France, stood with Ambassador Collins. Both felt that, whatever the outside-imposed President's qualifications, a nation that did not want him would inevitably turn to the Reds. Ambassador Collins was recalled for his stand. Faure was given a slap in the face. An example of it can be found on Page 8, Part 1, of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, of May 11, 1955. At that time the L. A. TIMES' European Bureau Chief was a rear admiral in the U. S. Navy Reserve, which gave his dispatches particular weight in the French Foreign Office.

"Secretary of State Dulles last night issued a virtual ultimatum to France", the report began. Faure was told to support Diem and if necessary withdraw all or part of the 90,000-man French expeditionary force. Faure asked Dulles, according to the account given America by the LOS ANGELES TIMES, "who would protect French lives and property if the French expeditionary force is withdrawn". Dulles' reply was that "the United States would use her full influence to insure respect for French lives and property". In Faure's desk was a bulging file on the inciting of the Vietnamese population against the French by political officer Colonel Lansdale, USIS, CIA and the American Aid administration's office in Saigon. These memories cannot help but influence Mr. Faure today.



Before his death President Kennedy asked de Gaulle if he would send troops to help us in South Vietnam! -- after Dulles had, literally, booted them out. Today Edgar Faure is collecting his mortgage, with usurious interest.

LET US TURN TO ANOTHER AREA. Whether the men about de Gaulle are interested in ushering communism in or simply settling scores with America, the result will be the same. Back in the forties and fifties American labor delegates financed and set up unions in France for the purpose, so you were told, of fighting communism. Today those American-formed unions and Europe's communist unions are solidly united in a common front. The West is crumbling because the American in the street was apathetic while it was being undermined.

In 1953 American labor decided to step up a revolt in Morocco through the General Union of Moroccan Workers which American roving delegates had organized. Sultan Mohammed II was in exile in Madagascar at the time. The first step toward ousting the French from Morocco was a French humiliation, such as forcing them to reinstate Mohammed to show the Moroccans their strength. Daily a report was placed on Premier Edgar Faure's desk covering CIA activity in Morocco and in Paris. Acting as top-level contact woman and funds passer at the time was the wealthy socialite, Mrs. Margaret Biddle, who died mysteriously of a heart attack after one of her glittering dinners.

Scurrying trouble-makers manipulating American-formed unions as political parties, Left-wing correspondents of America's great newspapers, TV and radio, a Protestant pastor and a score of business men playing at cloak and dagger ran wild in a maze of foreign intrigue. Faure knew all that was going on.

The Moslem organization in Paris was headed by an Indian Moslem named Gafoor Khan, who simultaneously, for personal gain or gratification of a love of power, acted as personal agent of India's anti-Western, anti-Moslem Krishna Menon. Gafoor served as intermediary with the Indians, whose consul general in Madagascar established contact with Mohammed II for the plotters. Some of those active in the penultimate stage of the Moroccan rebellion were out and out communists; all were anti-colonialist and anti-French.

Irving Brown, American labor's roving ambassador, who organized Moroccan labor, was to throw his mob into the streets of Moroccan cities, demanding Mohammed's return. But Mohammed's proclamations had to be printed and on hand at circulation points first, and the French had to be softened. An Algerian lawyer named Lahmek engaged Edgar Faure's brother-in-law as the exiled Sultan's attorney and in the months that followed fabulous sums of money changed hands. How deeply American labor, Mr. Mendes-France's socialists, the communists and CIA, all of whom were in it, were involved financially, we shall never know. The Sultan was a wealthy man, but it was impossible for him to put his hands on the sum he needed and somehow procured.

The only observation French officials have made on this phase of the operation is that Mrs. Margaret Biddle, through her NEWTOWN MINING CORPORATION, owned 37% of the Zelidja Mining Corporation, in Morocco, the largest zinc and lead producer in the world. And Zelidja is the only foreign-owned golden goose that independent, communist-sliding Morocco has not seized today.

At present Morocco is selling cobalt ore, unworked cork, olive oil, spices and sardines to Peking. In payment, China is providing 250,000 tons of sugar and other commodities, the other two-thirds in cash. It will be remembered that Charles Yost (now Adlai Stevenson's assistant in UN) turned our airbase in Morocco over to the Moroccans instead of to the French who in this case owned the land, thereby providing a Red airbase that has grown in importance since. American military aid to Morocco has never been divulged; our other aid has mounted to some \$20 million a year.



In Algeria a Peking Gas and Oil Mission, headed by Oil and Gas Exploitation Chief Tang Keh is working with Mr. Ahmed Ghozali, the Algerian director of Energy and Carburants. Under negotiation is an agreement whereby Chinese technicians will produce Algerian oil, taking as China's share of the profits a percentage of the tonnage refined in Algerian refineries. This is the prelude to a grandiose plan for dumping Algerian, Tunisian and Sahara oil in Europe at a price somewhere near what America paid during the depression.

In the year ahead Mr. Edgar Faure, as de Gaulle's personal emissary to Peking, Moscow, and the third-force countries will be important second only to de Gaulle himself. The areas where Americans operating with the blessing of our government installed and underwrote revolutions against our allies will provide the strongest cards in de Gaulle's hands.

\* \* \* \* \*

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK, by Hilaire du Berrier, is important reading for anyone who wants to know the true picture of world affairs. It may be ordered direct from this office. 60 pages, 50¢.

\* \* \* \* \*

Address all domestic business correspondence to H. du B. Reports, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana. Address all foreign business correspondence to Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VI, France.

\* \* \* \* \*

Subscription price: \$10 per year. Extra copies of this newsletter: 20¢ each to regular subscribers.

Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent