

From Moise Tshombe's point of view he couldn't have chosen a better time to tell his story. The suppression of solvent, peaceful Katanga, destroyed by United Nation forces with the encouragement of the American government which advanced \$100 million for the operation, did not dig the Central Congolese government out of debt. Instead, Congolese anarchy had bankrupted Katanga also.

Mr. Carl T. Rowan, the American negro who, as a State Department official, had worked most assiduously to undermine Tshombe from Washington and to expel from America Tshombe's spokesman, Mr. Michel Struelens, as a prerequisite for free Katanga's destruction, had just been made head of UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.

In Brussels, Belgium's socialist Foreign Minister, Paul Henri Spaak, was negotiating with Congolese Premier Adoula. Spaak, a one-worlder dedicated to the placing of socialism's aims, and UN's, before the interests of Belgium, had opposed the Belgian conservatives who favored Tshombe. Spaak won. Katanga was dragged down to Congo level. With the wheels ground to a standstill and a communist cabinet member named Pierre Mulele massacring missionaries in Kwilu Province, Spaak elected to make everything all right by working out a deal with Adoula. Even as they negotiated, Adoula could not convene parliament, so many of his deputies had deserted to Mulele's terrorists. Nor could Adoula suppress the terrorists, for his best army units were clamping a lid on Katanga to muffle the call for Tshombe's return.

Colonel Pakassa, whose Congolese forces had murdered thirteen Italian soldiers and dispatched choice portions of the deceased to the local market, was serving a short prison term in Paris for "entering France on false papers." (At the same time teams of de Gaulle police were roaming Western Europe with sets of false identities, tracking down de Gaulle's enemies.)

While Spaak conducted his negotiations, the Congo deteriorated and Katanga cried for help. Tshombe sat, immobilized in Madrid, pleading for a visa for Belgium, to try to talk sense to Spaak, or entry into the United States in the vain hope of putting his case before Washington and UN. Though all evidence proved Tshombe right and the exercisers of might through blue-helmeted troops and platitudes wrong, every resource was closed. No government implicated in the shoddy business of Katanga's suppression wanted Tshombe to show up and talk.

So talk Tshombe did. He gave his story to a journalist he had known in Africa, a Belgian named Pierre Davister. As a starter he chose the affair no one--U Thant or Paul Henri Spaak or Adoula or Adlai Stevenson or Carl T. Rowan--wanted out: the death of Patrice Lumumba. Davister's interview appeared in the Brussels magazine POURQUOI PAS (WHY NOT?) of January 31, 1964. The government seized the whole issue. Mr. Tshombe sent his copy to H. du B. REPORTS. We pass it on to the American public.

FEBRUARY 13, 1961, was the official date given for the death of Patrice Lumumba, the wild-eyed, hemp-smoking Prime Minister who had purposely incited a revolt in the Congolese army and plunged his country into an orgy of rape and murder with the idea of frightening Europeans into a stampede for safety.

Actually, Lumumba died on the night of January 17, in Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga, after a brutal airplane ride and desperate efforts on the part of the Central Congolese government which we and UN support, to leave someone else holding the corpses.

Pierre Davister asked, "Why did Tshombe remain silent so long?" The answer is that it was the only card he held. To prevent his talking, the men in Leopoldville for whom UN crushed both Tshombe and his country continued to flatter him. They maintained contact, spoke soothingly and promised to help him back into political life, while assuring themselves that no country likely to provide a forum would issue him a visa.

Also, his silence permitted those responsible for Lumumba's killing to discredit Tshombe by laying it at his door, since he ended up holding the bodies. When Tshombe realized

that he was being "taken", he decided to talk. It was as simple as that.

THE PREPARATION OF THE CRIME, as Tshombe told the story, provides an example of procedure in the country extolled by Mr. Roger Tubbe, America's ambassador to United Nations' Organization in Geneva, when Mr. Tubbe was stumping America to drum up support for the \$100 million purchase of UN bonds to finance Katanga's suppression. By August, 1960, a month after independence, the favorite topic of conversation in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, was how to get rid of Lumumba. And in the "rising expectations" nations direct methods are preferred.

Out of the groups of talkers a body of men of action began to take shape. Some were disappointed office-seekers, looking for a new deal; others were concerned over the way things were going. Leadership of the anti-Lumumba camp came directly from the government itself. The plotters reasoned that the Belgians could not have forgotten Lumumba's insulting treatment of their king on June 30. Instinctively they turned to the people who had always managed their affairs for advice and guidance. Accordingly, a small delegation boarded the ferry and crossed the river to Brazzaville, capital of what had been the French Congo and seat of the nearest Belgian diplomatic representation since the severance of relations between Leopoldville and Brussels.

At the Belgian consulate in Brazzaville a courteous official listened to their story and referred them to his superior in Katanga. Up to Elisabethville they flew. Tshombe heard their grievances but replied that he had no money, which at the time was true. He had not yet gained control of the mining and refining complex which was the source of Katanga's wealth. Besides, Lumumba was the least of his worries.

From Tshombe's office the plotters went to see Monsieur Wigny, the Belgian consul, who controlled the funds allotted for technical assistance.

Bear in mind, nothing was said of killing Lumumba, only of ousting him from the government and keeping him out. And the delegation in question had the approval of President Kasavubu himself, so there was nothing unethical in Monsieur Wigny's advancing three million francs (approximately \$600,000) for a propaganda campaign to undermine Lumumba. Monsieur Spaak who would certainly have torpedoed the operation had he been Foreign Minister, despite Lumumba's atrocities against both Belgium and the West, was at that time the civilian head of NATO!

Part of the first Wigny payment went to maintain a stream of anti-Lumumba broadcasts from Radio Makala and Radio Uhuro, on the Brazzaville side of the river. A good portion of the rest went to Congolese army officers who, under Lumumba, had not been receiving their pay regularly and were ready for a change. Mimeographed tracts began flooding Leopoldville and on September 5, 1960, the usually timid Kasavubu took the plunge. He officially threw Lumumba out of office. The fluctuating struggle that followed between President and Prime Minister and their respective supporters, native and foreign, would have been a farce if seen in a Hollywood production. To save himself Kasavubu put Lumumba under arrest, but there was still no talk at top level of assassination.

"WHEN DID THEY FIRST DISCUSS ELIMINATING LUMUMBA?" Mr. Davister asked Tshombe during their conversation in Spain.

"It was at a dinner party in the Beach Hotel, in Brazzaville, on November 28, 1960," Tshombe replied. "I remember because the Abbe Fulbert Youlou had invited all of us, Kasavubu, Adoula, Ileo (Lumumba's successor) and Bamboko from Leopoldville. Kalondji (who later declared himself Mulopwe or King) was there from South Kasai. Kimba and I were there from Katanga."

The reader will recall that the Abbe Fulbert Youlou, of whom more later in this report, was President of the Congo Republic, which had formerly been French. The occasion of the Abbe's dinner was the first anniversary of his country's independence. And the American reader may find it surprising that Tshombe was there, on the best of terms with the Congolese leaders from whose rule he had already seceded. To find this surprising is to show an ignorance of African politics. It was not until they had run the

Congo into the ground that the looting of Katanga became a noble objective to Adoula and the UN.

"Around the table," Tshombe continued, "we started discussing what to do with Lumumba." Adoula was the first, according to Tshombe, to suggest a trip to Jadotville. This was synonymous with liquidation. The others agreed that as long as Lumumba was alive no one who had signed the order for his ousting was safe. At that point Adoula (the labor leader whom George Lodge holds up as a shining example of unionist rising to power in new countries) turned to Tshombe and suggested, "Suppose we send him to you and you finish him off; then we'll arrange things among ourselves." In other words, help us make Lumumba disappear and we'll do something for you.

Tshombe shied off. Lumumba was not his problem; his enemy was a trouble-maker named Sendwe whom Adoula and Kasavubu were sheltering. Kimba spoke up and said, "We have our troubles and you have yours. You do what you want to with Lumumba; let us have Sendwe."

THERE WAS A GOOD DEAL OF REALISM TO TSHOMBE'S STAND. Lumumba alive and committing one stupidity after another was the best ally Katanga had. The deeper he plunged the Congo into disorder, theoretically, the more stature Tshombe and orderly Katanga would acquire. Lumumba's anarchy would justify Katanga's secession; therefore Lumumba's death would be a catastrophe. Suffice it to say, Tshombe was not taking into account the mentality of UN and Carl T. Rowan. Furthermore, his refusal to co-operate angered the guests from South Kasai. They had borne the brunt of Lumumba's wild hordes when whole villages were wiped out after independence. If Adoula wanted to send Lumumba to their capital, Bakwanga, they were more than willing to take care of him.

It is interesting for the analyst familiar with Adlai Stevenson's pronouncements and G. Mennen Williams' pious vaporings to contemplate that anniversary banquet in Brazzaville and reflect that the rogues at the table were the ones consistently supported by the above-mentioned men. There was no secret about the Congolese Central Government's intentions. Everyone was talking at once. Katanga's secession had paled into unimportance; what mattered was that Tshombe regard Lumumba as the man behind Sendwe and agree to immobilize his enemy by helping to liquidate Adoula's.

At that moment four soldiers burst in on the banquet with news that Lumumba had escaped. He had simply walked out.

PANIC ENSUED. If Lumumba could not be held prisoner in Kasavubu's own capital it could only mean that both army and police were riddled with Lumumba men and anything was possible. Free, it was conceivable that Lumumba might hold a rigged plebiscite and give himself dictatorial powers before his enemies could recross the river. From that moment the term used for disposal of Lumumba was "transfer".

Tshombe flew home and laid his cards on the table before his ministers and European advisors. The presence of these European advisors who were responsible for keeping Katanga solvent, it will be recalled, was one of the main charges brought against Tshombe by such anti-white racists as Carl T. Rowan, the man now charged with projecting America's image abroad.

Tshombe's counselors were behind him to a man. "Don't let Leopoldville give us a poisoned present," was the way one put it. Major Weber, the Belgian, shouted, "Tell them to leave Katanga alone!" A few days later an official note was dispatched from the Katanga government reiterating Tshombe's refusal to participate in any plot but formally demanding the arrest and extradition of Sendwe. This request was later used against him to suggest that there had been some horse-trading.

SIX WEEKS OF THE WILDEST RUMORS FOLLOWED. The central government tottered on the brink of an abyss until Lumumba was recaptured through his own stupidity as he wandered aimlessly, making speeches, instead of fleeing to his own stronghold. But when he was captured no one knew what to do with him.

On January 9, 1961, Adoula and his advisor, Monsieur Delvaux, flew to Elisabethville for another go at Tshombe, but the climate in Katanga was still pure cynicism in regard to anything that had to do with the "circus" in Leopoldville. Tshombe told his aides, "They (the Leopoldville crowd) are going to make blunder after blunder. We'll stay out of it." By that time it was common knowledge that the plan was to kill Lumumba, not transfer him to some African equivalent of Springfield, Missouri, on grounds that there was no place in all the Congo to hold him. Albert Kalondji, who had proclaimed himself King of South Kasai, dispatched an emissary named Raphael Bintou to suggest that Kasavubu and Adoula consider the Central Prison of Bakwanga as a place of confinement. "There," the note ended, "He will find rest."

CAME JANUARY 17. It was 5 P. M. and Tshombe was watching a Moral Rearmament group show a film called "Liberty" in the ballroom of Elisabethville's Palace Hotel. An aide called him to the telephone.

Kasavubu, on the other end of the line, purred, "My dear Tshombe, I am sending you three packages. You must accept them."

"Three packages? What packages?"

"You'll see. They're in an airplane. They are on their way."

No sooner had Kasavubu hung up than a call came from the airport stating that a DC4 of AIR CONGO, which had cut all links with Katanga since the secession, was requesting permission to land. Godefroid Munungo, Katanga's Minister of the Interior, rushed to the airport. Tshombe swears that he had no idea what was in the plane.

Bauwens, the Belgian pilot, radioed that he had only ten minutes of fuel left in his tanks and that he was coming in. The statement was true, for Bakwanga had been his destination. In the back were thirteen passengers. Three were prisoners taken on at Moanda. They were Lumumba, Okito and M'Pololo. In charge of them was a native of South Kasai named Ferdinand Kazadi who before becoming General Commissaire in the Congo Defense Ministry had been a prisoner of Lumumba. Kazadi's assistant was another bitter anti-Lumumbist named Mukamba and between them, for guards, they had chosen eight giant Balubas, members of the tribe that had sworn allegiance to Kalondji with the plea, "Don't let the Lumumbists eat us any more."

Bauwens had no stomach for the trip from the moment his three guests of honor were put aboard, but he went up forward and headed for Bakwanga, ignorant of what was transpiring in the rear. On arrival at Bakwanga they were warned not to land. Ghana troops of UN had been rushed to the airport to rescue Lumumba and restore him to power. With barely enough gas to make it, Bauwens headed for Elisabethville.

All this the pilot explained to the control tower before Munungo, with the approval of Tshombe, permitted him to land, on condition that he fuel up and take off immediately for Leopoldville or anyplace he wanted to, provided it was not in Katanga.

MUNUNGO WAS SHAKEN BY WHAT HE SAW, anti-Lumumbist though he was, when Kazadi appeared in the door of the DC4 holding Lumumba's mustache, beard and glasses and shouting, "A gift for King Kalondji!" From the story pieced together, Kazadi had hit Lumumba as soon as they took off from Moanda. From then on the eight guards and two escorts had had a field day.

Tshombe's main preoccupation was to get the plane and its embarrassing passengers on their way as soon as possible, but by this time it was getting late and after the pilot had refueled he refused to take off because it was getting late and night flights were prohibited. When the Katangans put up an argument the stubborn Belgian washed his hands of the whole affair and told the Congolese to deliver their own freight. This was not the cargo he had been hired to fly.

Everyone in Elisabethville knew of the "three packages" by then, and cameras were clicking as the prisoners were, literally, thrown into a jeep by their guards. Pierre Davister wrote his eye-witness account at the time, which appeared in POURQUOI PAS of January 20, 1961. Said he, "Mobutu's soldiers made a fine picture caving Lumumba

in with the butts of their rifles. Their aim appeared to be to entertain the spectators, in this case the employees at the airport, and these were highly amused.

"The soldiers of the Congolese National Army jumped on Lumumba as he lay, stretched out in the vehicle, as though to emphasize the fact that their prisoners were not deluxe prisoners but the kind to be handled without soft gloves and frequently batted over the head."

Their destination was an empty house vacated by agents of the Belgian Airline in the Sabena quarter. There we leave them as night fell.

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT FOR TSHOMBE AND HIS INTERIOR MINISTER MUNUNGO. They weighed and reweighed the consequences of what was already more than an eventuality. Plainly, the prisoners were dying. Pius Sapwe, head of the Elisabethville police, brought the medical report. Lumumba was bleeding internally. His stomach had been perforated and several ribs were broken. Okita's skull was fractured. M'Polohad sunk into a coma broken from time to time by convulsions. Even with surgical treatment and blood transfusions in a well-equipped hospital only a miracle could save them.

"Why didn't you move them to a hospital?" Mr. Davister asked Tshombe.

Tshombe hesitated for a minute, then answered, frankly, "I didn't dare. I admit, I panicked. I simply did like Pontius Pilate."

It must be remembered that the doctors said the three prisoners could not be saved.

AS REPORTS FROM THE AIRLINE HOUSE GREW MORE ALARMING BY THE HOUR Tshombe routed his ministers out of bed for a night meeting and set two switchboard operators to work, trying to get through to Kasavubu, in Leopoldville. When he got Kasavubu on the line he said, "Lumumba is dying, and so are Okita and M'Polo."

"If they die," replied the President of the Congo, "Bury them and don't talk to me any more about them."

"Dead or alive, I'm going to send them back to you!" shouted Tshombe.

The first to die was Okito, then toward three in the morning, the council of ministers learned that Lumumba and M'Polo had joined him. Only one problem remained: How to get the three bodies off their hands. When they ordered Bauwens to take off at dawn he refused to budge from behind a special order prohibiting the transport of corpses.

Tshombe was stuck with the three bodies and the burden he has borne for the Central Congolese Government ever since. The world was told that everything was the fault of Moise Tshombe. In New York a marching column of demonstrators from Harlem paraded before UN, led by a young man wearing an Arab headcloth and agal. Michigan State University, which had just discreetly closed its South Vietnam Project and opened an African one, held a mourning parade for Patrice Lumumba. (It must be remembered that the key American Foreign Service people and other agents who had co-operated with Michigan State while that institution was on its "South Vietnam kick" had been or were being transferred to posts in Africa.)

Within the Department of State Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Carl T. Rowan pushed the fight against Tshombe, as mentioned earlier in this Report. Congolese leaders who ruined their economy by driving out the European technicians on whom efficiency depended were glorified. Tshombe was castigated by hate-monger Rowan for not being a racist. He had retained his foreign advisors and provided the example of stable Katanga versus chaotic Congo.

WHAT IS THE SITUATION AS OF APRIL, 1964? Gizenga, Lumumba's communist henchman, became Vice Prime Minister in Adoula's government, despite the fact that he shipped his country's gold from Kilo-Moto to Cairo, the city in which Pierre Mulele prepared the wave of terrorism now sweeping Kwilu Province.

As for the former French Congo, three labor unions--one communist and the other two socialist--swept the Abbe Fulbert Youlou from power on August 13, 1963. He had supported Tshombe. He permitted no communist diplomatic missions in Brazzaville,

and he refused to let the Algerians transport Chinese arms across his territory or establish training bases for the rebellion in Angola. Mulele's movement currently terrorizing the central Congo has its political seat in Brazzaville.

THE BLOODY REVOLT IN ZANZIBAR, engineered by Peking's man, Mohammed Babu, and carried out by "Field Marshall" terrorist John Okello, erupted on January 12, 1964. America quickly recognized the new "government" with the explanation that it was to prevent Zanzibar from sliding further to the Left! Trouble followed in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, where the British restored order.

Peking's NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY published Babu's account of "The Conquest of Zanzibar". A Babu campaign inflaming the Hindus in Madagascar -- about 70% of the population -- against the some 15,000 Chinese in the island followed. The supposition is that Babu is creating a pretext for pro-Peking forces to move in and "protect Madagascar's Chinese minority." A Mozambique revolt is in the making with the active support of American labor and UN.

UN PRESS RELEASE NUMBER 4325, reprinted in the State Department Bulletin of January 20, 1964, carried Adlai Stevenson's speech thanking the new nations of Africa for their contribution to peace and stability. An AP dispatch out of Mogadishu, Somalia, printed on February 4, bore Chou En-lai's assertion that "revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout the African continent." Stevenson was talking drivel; Chou described the reality created by America's anti-colonialism jag.

THIS WAS THE MOMENT TSHOMBE CHOSE TO TELL HIS STORY. Davister asked, "What became of the bodies?" Tshombe told him that story would come later. It is now obvious that it will not appear in Belgium's POURQUOI PAS Magazine. Tshombe is holding it up his sleeve.

There were two reactions to Tshombe's partial disclosure and the promise of more to come, and those reactions were perhaps not unrelated. U Thant made a speech warning that Moise Tshombe is preparing a new move for power in the Congo and calling for necessary action to head off such an eventuality. (He failed to mention that prosperous Katanga, instead of bailing out Adoula's Congo, is now bankrupt also, that Mulele's communist mobs are on the rampage and that Leopoldville's wildly-spending government cannot even collect garbage in the capital.)

A FEW DAYS AFTER U THANT'S SPEECH Britain's Home Secretary, Henry Brooke, told Parliament (March 29, 1964) that Moise Tshombe had been granted a visa for a short visit to London, to address the Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Note: The Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs, headed by Mr. Kenneth Younger, is the British affiliate in a chain of such institutes linked with the militantly anti-colonialist American Council on Foreign Relations. Others to have spoken under Mr. Younger's sponsorship include Herbert Matthews (of the N. Y. Times), on Cuba (!); UN's Andrew Cordier; and last June 28, in Salzburg, Austria, Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., on "Policy and Public Opinion".

Reason for the British invitation and temporary visa: To dangle before Tshombe's eyes a good-offices promise (fruits of which will never materialize), if he will be patient, await an opportune time when his "friends" will be able to help him, and destroy no one's reputation by further hasty talking.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

IN THIS SPRING OF 1964 the Free World sees its future at the crossroads as America marches toward national conventions and the big election. Here are some of the things about which that apprehensive world, helpless to affect the outcome one way or the other, is thinking.

THE WORD OF JOHN J. McCLOY BEARS WEIGHT. As head of globe spanning Chase Manhattan Bank and left-financing Ford Foundation, disarmament advisor to President Kennedy, and member of the steering committee of Dutch Prince Bernhard's socialist-slanted international group the BILDERBERGERS (which met in Williamsburg, Virginia, in late March, 1964), he speaks for a sector that raised no-winism to the dignity of a national policy.

On December 9, 1963, Mr. McCloy addressed the Pilgrim's Society, in London. Two statements stand out.

"EUROPEAN NATIONALISM IS ENDANGERING UNITY," said he. Nationalism, as he lamented was that Europeans were rejecting Walt Rostow's declaration that the age of nation and nationality is dead, and resisting the plan to package their homelands into a synthetic superstate which would permit the taking over of six nations by a group which had attained power at the top.

Mr. McCloy's other observation was, "It comes as something of a shock to be told that the United States is an unreliable ally." The savage, man-killing revolts in the territories of

France, Britain, Holland, Belgium and Portugal, encouraged by Americans scurrying between Washington, UN and our consulates abroad, were non-existent to the deplorer of patriotism.

At stake in America's election this fall is the thirty-year monopoly of men who, under a variety of political labels, think as Mr. McCloy. A tour of the horizon as that election approaches is in order.

OUT OF ROME COMES A CRY OF ALARM. Sources close to the Vatican point out that Lyndon Johnson wishes to present his candidacy in November with America under the effect of East-West tranquilizer pills and his party claiming the credit for peace. The picture is false, but Radio Free Europe and Voice of America never let a day pass without touching on this theme in a stream of reports and unfounded rumors, says Rome. A favorite is the hint that an accord between the Holy See and Budapest is around the corner. The result of this propaganda is a first step in spiritual disarmament around the world -- too much to pay for President Johnson's short-term goal, a Democrat re-election.

WITH THE "RUSSIA IS MELLOWING" CAMPAIGN AT ITS HEIGHT Europe learned of Chou En-lai's forthcoming visit to Paris and Rome. In Paris final details of de Gaulle's support when the third-force puts China up for membership at the next session of UN will be worked out. Assured of that backing, Chou will appeal to the

Italian Reds from a position of strength. Over a third of them are already in his camp.

As the Vatican sees it, Chou's visit goes beyond the Italian government receiving a representative of a power which persecutes Catholics, whether native or missionaries. It is a matter of internal Italian politics, the bound forward of the more brutal elements in Italian communism at a time when Washington is playing down the threat.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT'S MISSION TO CYPRUS is part of his party's re-election ploy, as the party of world peace. The Turks had no choice but to accept him, though his meddling in their crisis, many feel, may bolster a political career for which Turkey will be the first to suffer.

The small body of men seeking to find a solution, any acceptable solution that would halt Greek-Turkish bloodshed on Cyprus until after Britain's parliamentary election and America's presidential contest, met at 10 Downing Street in the office of Britain's Prime Minister. Sir Alec Douglas Hume presided. There to hear the proposition of President Johnson's emissary were Turkish Foreign Minister Erkin, Lord Carrington of the British Foreign Office and Mr. Thornycroft, Minister of Defense.

Fulbright proposed partition. Greece would take over the southern half of the island for her nationals. The northern half would become part of Turkey. All Turks, however, who wished to be repatriated to the mainland would be moved to Turkey at government expense. Independent Cyprus would cease to exist; Archbishop Makarios would revert to his role as a

pastor of the Orthodox Church and Sir Alec would negotiate with Athens for continuation of Britain's bases.

The Britons present were aware of the latent time-bomb in the proposition. Partition in Cyprus will inevitably be used as a precedent for French-Canadian demands in Quebec. The other danger is more serious. Why such pains to whittle down the Turkish population? Any weakening of the Turkish community will advance Greek Cyprus as a landing stage for Soviet subversion on the island and in Greece itself. Communists make up 40% of EOKA, the revolutionary movement that gained independence from Britain. Through EOKA Soviet agents are boring in as allies against the Turks, making a Greek "Cuba" an ultimate certainty.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS WERE AT AN ALL TIME LOW. One evidence of it: On his trip to Mexico de Gaulle spent \$160,000 to reroute his Boeing for 90 minutes in order to follow a course far enough from the American coast to avoid the customary greeting from one Chief of State passing the country of another.

On the desks of high officials in the French Foreign Office a confidential report advised in early April: Prepare for a new American ambassador. Mr. Charles Bohlen will soon return to Washington as consultant to President Johnson, probably with the rank of Undersecretary of State, in which post he will work with Dean Acheson. (Acheson's anti-French policy when Ho chi Minh was a Truman protege accounts for much French satisfaction over America's embarrassment in Vietnam today. Spain holds him responsible for continuation of the

long boycott against her.)

Consider Bohlen a casualty in the U.S.-French tug-of-war. NATO may be another. De Gaulle is offering the Common Market countries a military alliance headed by himself as a purely European force which they may join without removing the other foot from America's alliance, NATO. The American counterattack is a hint of eventual all out participation in the Common Market political union desired by Hallstein, Luns and Spaak, and of full American weight behind any far left of center opponent who can embarrass de Gaulle in his own bailiwick, France. U. S. engagement in the Common Market socialist superstate, however, is contingent on who wins our coming election. More on Cabot Lodge's role in that plan later.

If de Gaulle's principal weapon is anti-Americanism, the most powerful arm in America's political arsenal is the backing of liberal candidates' election through labor unions, propaganda and dollars, often with a heavy hand that only makes de Gaulle's artillery more effective.

Walter Winchell, on March 27, 1964, covered Washington's French operation in fourteen words: "The CIA is helping the anti-de Gaulle Socialist candidate from the south of France." A word about this candidate._

HE IS GASTON DEFERRE, THE MAYOR OF MARSEILLES. Ineffectual opposition to him, and the fact that de Gaulle has broken every man and organization that might oppose the forces advancing him, make Marseilles' mayor the only aspirant to French leadership not languishing in prison or dodging de Gaulle's kidnap squads across western Europe.

Part of Deferre's brain trust is L'EXPRESS, the heavily communist infiltrated Paris weekly. In backing Deferre Washington is actually underwriting a return to the Communist-Socialist Popular Front of 1936 which destroyed French strength on the eve of World War II.

To put it simply: de Gaulle veered to the left and destroyed the enemies of French communism. Now his job is done and de Gaulle can go. Anti-fascist committees and secret police will hold at bay any conservative challenger for the succession. CIA, State Department and the international left, for which Dutch Prince Bernhard's Bilderberger Group serves as a parliament, back Deferre as part of a general campaign to elevate labor-socialist candidates. Harold Wilson is their man in Britain, and Willi Brandt in Germany

Before flying to Prince Bernhard's Bilderberger Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, in late March, Deferre went into a huddle with Dutch Foreign Minister Luns and Belgian Foreign Minister Spaak to pinpoint their objective. It is "European integration," a socialist term for packaging, with Spaak, Luns and Hallstein at the top.

American press and officials fawned over Deferre for the purpose of giving him prestige at home. The same reason was behind Angier Biddle Duke's conferring his International Rescue Committee propaganda gimmick, "The Admiral Byrd Award to Leaders of Free Nations," on German socialist Willi Brandt and not on Adenauer. The hint to foreign electors is that they will get something for nothing by electing America's man.

Deferre considers himself the "co-ordinator of forces opposed to de Gaullism on the international level;" in other words, advocate of the packaging operation dear to Luns, Spaak and Hallstein. The theory of revolution-by-package is that in a world of sovereign states a Marxist take-over of eight countries requires eight revolutions, and the example of what has happened to one raises the resistance pressure in the others. Wrap them together, then absorb the top commission gradually and you have the lot, in the name of peaceful social revolution. "Nationalism," which John J. McCloy condemns, is the obstacle.

THE WORLD OF GASTON DEFERRE, the socialist mayor who races his yacht, the PALINODY, against the Rothschilds, is centered in Marseilles, the toughest, the most brutal city of France, seat of an underworld "quarter" which French police have never been able to dent. Organized thugs make up Marseilles' seamen's union, waterfront workers and powerful unions of truckers and food-handlers, regimented under a communist workers' confederation known as the CGT. The revolution potential in Marseilles is ever present. These are the men who elected Deferre locally and through connecting labor unions would support him nationally. During the Algerian War they sabotaged Paris' war effort, in obedience to international labor directives. Marseilles' shipping stagnates and unemployment is rife today as a result of "independent" Algeria's assumption of Cuba status. Deferre is riding the resulting discontent, which his constituents themselves made inevitable.

Russian freighters unload latest model Russian T-10 tanks in the Algerian

port of La Calle, while a thousand Algerians a day flee the country, to swell the crime rate in France. American papers that gloated over the number of East Germans who weekly voted with their feet by flocking to Willi Brandt remain silent. They backed Ben Bella. Now they are for Gaston Deferre.

BILDERBERGER BACKING FOR MARSEILLES' COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED SOCIALIST came just one month after Dutch Prime Minister Victor Marijnen opposed the marriage of Princess Irene to Prince Hugo of Bourbon-Parma. His excuse: The Dutch monarchy is a contractual one and by the constitution no member of the royal family, even a member by marriage, is permitted to meddle in politics. Letters poured into the Dutch parliament from irate Americans begging Prime Minister Marijnen to apply the same rule to Prince Bernhard's sponsorship of meetings at which Holland's affairs and America's are discussed by men who have no mandate to speak for the United States. Not a reply was received.

A month after the meeting in Williamsburg, Foreign Minister Luns announced the dispatch of an "unofficial mission of Dutchmen to South Africa to explain why most Dutchmen dislike apartheid." At heart of the meddling: Prince Bernhard. Interference in the Union of South Africa is powder-packed but destruction of existing order is a Bilderberger objective. Aims of the European part of this program may be discerned running through American politics this November.

THE CABOT LODGE DRIVE is a general offensive. Bulging files, approving or disapproving depending on the compiler in power, fill the Foreign

Offices of Western Europe, on the activities of Henry Cabot Lodge and his son George. From such files came much of the material printed by this Report in 1963.

Part of the political phenomena of our time is the American aristocrat, the socially impeccable man of mediocre intelligence who, because all social doors are open to him, considers leadership his due. To attain the illusion of political leadership, although in his personal life he is a snob, he accepts the role of providing respectability for a socialist left diametrically opposed to everything that gives him the preeminence that it can use. Examples of this in America are Henry Cabot Lodge and his son George. Prince Bernhard may be said to be an example on the world scene.

Under Eisenhower Cabot Lodge was American delegate to UN. His son sat on the governing body of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva and eventually became head of that body. Never did the Lodge father-and-son team deviate from each other's aims, the son throwing international labor weight behind his father's projects and the father strengthening his son by voting according to the lights of international labor.

Mr. Jay Lovestone, ex-Secretary of the American Communist Party, was AFL-CIO delegate to UN. It was the time of sell out in Budapest, alliance with Russia (against our allies) at Suez, victory for Ho chi Minh in Indo-China and support of the communist-backed rebels in Algeria. Not a fraction of a degree separated the course steered by the Lodges and that of Jay Lovestone.

Then came 1961. Adlai Stevenson moved into UN and Cabot Lodge went to Paris as head of the ATLANTIC INSTITUTE, an innocuous sounding organization most Americans never heard of, but which had as its goal the changing of the identity and destiny of America. Political offices of half a dozen countries watched, waiting for the Atlantic Institute machinery to start turning. Cabot Lodge sat in deep conversation with Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's exponent of "a United States of Western Europe within ten years," over luncheons in the Inter-Allied Club. Americans, when told of Atlantic Institute at all, were told only that it was a private organization and that Cabot Lodge was working for "expenses."

Indications would suggest that his allowance was princely, where this money came from has never been told. French sources gave Paul Mellon as a backer.

Meanwhile an elaborate staff was built up at 24 Quai de 4 Septembre, in Boulogne-Billancourt, across the Seine from Paris. A branch had offices in Rome. British activities passed through the British Atlantic Committee. Back in America it was THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL, INC., whose members included Livingston Merchant, Adolph W. Schmidt and Theodore C. Achilles. But what were they out to sell?

A REGIONAL WORLD GOVERNMENT, starting with the Common Market Group, then extending to include NATO, is the answer. In effect, a seed group for world government.

A book entitled "Atlantic Dilemma; Partnership or Community," written by Frank Munk, Professor of Political

Science at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, was published by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York. In it is a foreword by Henry Cabot Lodge. Authorship of this book, pushing the packaging-of-nations thesis, by an Oregon political science professor, and the vast sums spent in Oregon by the Lodge machine may not be unrelated.

More interesting even than the Munk book is "Dialogue of the Continents," by Pierre Urey, which appeared first in June 1963, in a French edition put out for Atlantic Institute by Librairie Plon of Paris. In it a chapter written by Cabot Lodge advances Lodge's plan for an international currency in which the American dollar would be submerged. Four months later

literary and political journals announced publication of an English edition by Harper & Row, of New York. Shortly thereafter Harper & Row announced publication of George Lodge's book, "Spearheads of Democracy." The "spearheads" of Mr. Lodge's democracy are labor unions and the George Lodge line is that in the newly independent nations labor leaders should assume political power. Presumably George's ILO would then become a regional Labor World Government which could be merged into his father's Atlantic bloc.

Adoption of George's idea as American policy would give labor attaches in American embassies and consulates abroad the green light for all-out action in native elections. Such was the Lodge position when out of the blue came a Democratic appointment of "Republican" Lodge to ambassadorship in South Vietnam. The background can be stated briefly.

INTERNAL COMBUSTION WAS ABOUT TO BLOW OFF THE LID IN SOUTH VIETNAM. After nine years of backing a man whose family his country could not stomach, those responsible had to get out from under. President Kennedy himself had been a member of the front organization (American Friends of Vietnam) set up to sell America on the virtues of Ngo dinh Diem. Angier Biddle Duke, Kennedy's Chief of Protocol, had been its head. Montana's Senator Mansfield had basked in the limelight during the years of the news blackout as "Diem's godfather" and "architect of America's policy in Southeast Asia." Mansfield headed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee!

Overnight those responsible for the debacle washed their hands of the whole affair. The job of liquidating their bankrupt firm was given to Henry Cabot Lodge. Possible repercussions demanded that the job be given to a Republican, and only a Republican of the Cabot Lodge variety would have taken it on.

The question commonly asked is, "Did Lodge drop a hint in someone's ear that if Diem and Nhu were assassinated it would be better for everyone?" Since every Vietnamese in Saigon outside the ruling family's clique had a grudge to settle, we shall never know. The fact remains that our government in Washington, starting with the men named above, would have been extremely embarrassed had Diem and Nhu ever been brought to trial -- and the trial would have coincided with America's elections.

SUDDENLY LODGE LOOMED AS PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER. No one seemed to know who started it, much less who furnished the money poured into New Hampshire

and Oregon. The answer should not be hard to find.

The project to bring America into a group of nations bound by a treaty that would supersede the constitution, void existing immigration laws, bypass the Connally Reservation and dump the dollar into a common pool suffered a set back when Britain was denied entry into the Common Market. America was to have followed Britain. Atlantic Community would have been the name of the new superstate during its jelling period. ATLANTICUS the name under which it would be sold to school children as a greater thing than narrow patriotism.

The strategy to lead America into the net on the heels of Britain failed, so the planners changed tack. What better way to set up ATLANTICUS than by electing Lodge President and awaiting an executive order? It would cost no more than the sales job which Atlantic Institute and its half dozen related bodies had been created to handle; already they had swallowed millions, with nothing to show.

Look for the source of Atlantic Institute's funds in Paris and Rome for an answer to the question of who produced the Lodge dollars that were dumped into New Hampshire and Oregon.

When Lodge suddenly became presidential timber, obliged if he won to swear on oath to protect the sovereignty of the United States, "Dialogue of the Continents" may have become embarrassing. By April 1964, the book which the regional one worlders had been clamoring to sell in September 1963, was suddenly found to have disappeared. Book stores replied to orders of the Harper & Row edition with postcards stating, "Not this

house." Presumably the Librairie Plon edition, complete with the Lodge plan for burial of the dollar, is still available.

LAST MONTH WE GAVE MOISE TSHOMBE'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF LUMUMBA.

Many have asked what became of the bodies. Mr. Tshombe informs us that they were buried immediately, the night of January 17, 1961, in a small cemetery near Ruashi, outside Elisabethville.

On January 21, 1961, the Central Congolese Government wired that it was sending the rest of Lumumba's staff to Elisabethville. Tshombe replied formally that he would refuse to let them land. Adoula and Kasavubu therefore sent the six important Lumumbists they were holding to Bakwanga, on February 9. There they were executed on February 13. What happened to them in the intervening days has been of no interest to UN.

On February 26 Adoula and Ileo flew to Elisabethville "to sign a military agreement with Tshombe." This was tantamount to recognition of Katangan independence. Such an accord was signed, but the real reason for the trip was to beg Tshombe to hand over the bodies of Lumumba, M'Polo and Okito. Adoula was willing to promise anything, even full cooperation with Tshombe's Katanga. Accordingly the bodies were dug up and, at Adoula's request, summarily dumped into an acid bath.

The rest you know. It was a victory for Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for UN Affairs, Carl T. Rowan and G. Mennen Williams. Savagery resulted. It was civilization's defeat.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent
May 1964

After Goldwater's victory in California the Americans who had long meddled in the internal politics of other countries brought Europe into America's pre-election campaign. The cry was raised that Europe does not want Goldwater, as though Europe's feelings had been a concern of our press or leaders during the rough-shod, high-riding years when offending Europe was a national avocation, proof of leadership and independence.

Screamed an AP dispatch out of London in the New York Times of June 5, "EUROPE DISMAYED AT GOLDWATER SUCCESS, SEEING A LOSS OF U. S. PRESTIGE". To support the scare-campaign a number of Socialist, trade union and other Left-wing Canadian and European papers were quoted. Lord Beaverbrook's London Daily Express denounced Mr. Goldwater as a pacifist. British labor's New Statesman called him a Dr. Strangelove, out to start a war.

From Paris' Le Monde, pro labor-socialist but labeled independent by AP, two paragraphs were culled to convince the American electorate that a Goldwater nomination would make Johnson's re-election easier.

No one asked which Europe was seeking to dictate our selection of a President; stable Europe, shocked by pictures of our "Minister of Justice" sitting coatless, shirt open at the neck and with his feet on the desk, as though a beatnik had taken over the justice and police machinery of America; or the Europe that associates pre-eminence with dignity and judgment.

The "loss of prestige" theme advanced by America's leading newspaper and news agency, already in full campaign swing, is indicative of the wild punches to come. The prestige was used in 1960, since which the inference is that under Kennedy our prestige abroad made a miraculous recovery. Actually, with the Bay of Pigs betrayal and Europe's uncensored reports on how our experiment in South Vietnam was going, the decline was accelerated. Then U. S. Information Service prudently suspended its polls.

THE SAME NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES carried a story out of Istanbul, from the same agency (AP). 136 press executives and writers from 30 countries, attending a conference of the International Press Institute, were given facts on the rise of Communist activity in Africa. "Training courses for journalism were merely training courses for indoctrination", they were told. Specific details on the school set up by a French Left-wing professor dispatched to Dakar by UNESCO in 1961 "to teach Africans how to report" were withheld.

After applauding such high-sounding speeches as "the answer to political propaganda is not opposite propaganda but the truth", the editors and writers present elected Mr. Barry Bingham, editor of the ultra-liberal Louisville Journal and Times, new chairman of the executive board of the International Press Institute. They then went home with copious notes on the communist threat in Africa.

Seven hours off the American Atlantic coast, by slow boat, a Russian fishing fleet, literally a floating city, was cruising. Americans alarmed by it were still lunatic-fringe-dwellers in the news magazines and papers reaching Europe by teletype and trans-Atlantic jet, the fine statements of Istanbul notwithstanding, and herein lies the true story of America's slumping prestige.

CONCERNING THE INTANGIBLE ASSET KNOWN AS AMERICAN PRESTIGE. On the world market it has no way to go but up. One of the most active traders in selling it out abroad by intemperate speeches was Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (R. Cal.). The Kuchel line is that those opposed to appeasement are peddlers of fright. To apprehensive foreigners appeasement is viewed as apathy-perpetuating at their expense. The American Left, seeing its 30-year political monopoly threatened, cries abroad for press and international labor support. Its favorite expression is "the Right-wing is dividing America", a national adaption of Khrushchev's "there will be no conflict when all the world is communist". Still held in reserve by the cornered Left picturing itself as moderate is a piece of heavy artillery likely to be brought out before November. It is a thirty-minute TV documentary called "The Radical Right at Work", with Dave Garroway as commentator.

WHILE OUR POLITICAL CIVIL WAR AT THE POLLS continues with all its ramifications abroad, a worldwide machine to make the international Left actual constituents, morally and pressurewise, in our internal politics is ready to roll. Through its well-oiled gears the man at the lever, in America, is in position to effect elections, policies and the supporting statements of armies of regimented editors abroad. A word on how this mechanism works:

ON NOVEMBER 12, 1962, LABOR COLUMNIST VICTOR RIESEL launched a trial balloon. "Global unions, spanning continents, striking in unison in the U. S., Europe, Asia and Africa are about to be born", wrote he. "The embattled Walter Reuther is the attending physician. That's why he planned his trip to Japan. That's why his brother, Victor, head of the Auto Union's International Dept., has spent months in Europe. That's why colleagues of Reuther's in the old CIO unions have flown into Asia during the past few years", added Riesel.

"Reuther has his union's authority to spend over \$1,400,000 to aid labor movements of the world, especially in the new lands of Africa and the ancient lands of Asia."

Not a protest rose from lethargic America. Already the 29 African unions set up at American dues-payers' expense had moved into the communist labor bloc ruled from Prague. All of this foreign action was political, to help labor proteges into power or mobilize chains of unions against governments resisting labor pressure. The trips to Japan were to introduce Reuther exports: inflation and labor unrest likely to carry Japan into the Peking bloc within the next two years. In Saigon, having steam-rolled Ngo dinh Diem, the brother of labor boss Ngo dinh Nhu, into power in 1954, Reuther was preparing to replace him but only with his own new labor man, Tran quoc Buu. A year and a half passed after Riesel's first ground-preparing column appeared.

THEN ON JANUARY 31, 1964 RIESEL ANNOUNCED THE FAIT ACCOMPLI.

"Reuther's global auto workers' union will be unveiled in June 1964 in the Intercontinental Hotel in Frankfurt, at a World Conference of the Automotive Dept. of the Metal International", he exulted, as though such a merger of world unions committed to the iluminati philosophy that loyalty to organization is above loyalty to nation could be anything but tyrannical for the world. Not a murmur rose from America.

LET US EXAMINE THE GLOBAL UNION. So high is the percentage of the labor market employed in the automobile industry and industries allied with it, a prolonged national tie-up would derail the economy of any industrialized nation today. For the moment, Reuther's world-wide grid of automobile workers is a prelude to global union mergers in other fields. And it must be remembered that in none of American labor's votings for "world-wide labor solidarity as a trade union obligation" has any distinction been drawn between iron-curtain world and free world.

In fact, on April 19, 1962 Mr. Omar Becu, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), through which Reuther is attempting to conquer the world, told a congress in Mexico City that the ICFTU favors neither military nor ideological camp. This while apathetic America was being told that his sprawling giant was our bulwark against communism. So apparently Reuther trusts and will co-operate with the communist world labor confederation in Prague. The Prague bloc's directives, however, order member unions to use the western gang but tell them nothing. So Prague members will co-operate only when the West is being strangled.

This leaves only the West that Reuther can touch. In 1963 General Motors produced 22% of its cars and trucks in foreign plants, which represent a foreign investment of many million dollars, made, among other reasons, for the purpose of escaping from Mr. Reuther. With the foreign output of GM alone at 1,312,600 cars and trucks a year and \$600 million voted for foreign expansion in 1964, '65, Reuther is preparing to tighten the noose. (Vauxhall Motors in Britain is controlled by GM).

Ford produced a third of its cars and trucks abroad in 1963 and, through Ford Foundation, will provide millions of dollars for propaganda against those defending Ford against Reuther in the two years ahead. At the same time Ford will be investing

another \$700 million in foreign plants for the Reuther world labor trust to strangle.

Eventually, all of the American plants abroad, which brought in over \$29 billion in 1962, will be as defenseless as if they had stayed in Kohler, Wisconsin. As the date of the Frankfurt Labor Congress approached Chrysler continued to buy up Rootes Motors stock in Britain. The (London) Observer admitted that American firms paid slightly higher wages than British but added that even so they were not nearly as high as they would have had to pay in the States, "otherwise they would not have bothered to colonize".

Such, roughly, is the situation as Reuther, through a stupendous merger of world-wide labor mafias, prepares to reach across oceans and continents and, with the push of a button, close down factories that tried to escape, throwing millions of rioting foreign workmen into the streets in massive demonstrations in the process. And this in the month that our Attorney-General invoked anti-trust laws to prevent a merger of two small, ailing railroads on grounds that it would destroy competition!

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT REMAINED PREOCCUPIED WITH PRODUCTION AND SALES while the global straitjacket was being prepared. In Lausanne, Switzerland, Nestle Chocolate Company set up a management course under a young intellectual from Harvard Business School, but the future executives brought from all over the world by well-meaning Nestle were told nothing about how to deal with the monster being conjured against them.

Elsewhere there were European economists and political thinkers who were concerned. First, they asked, "Will the American government permit this interference abroad?" "Expect no help from American politicians on the eve of a national election", their observers in Washington replied. Reuther had a reason for choosing June, 1964 as the date for parading his heavy artillery. On June 5 a full-page ad in The New York Times showed a medal awarded by Congress to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of a health center by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU), head of which is Dave Dubinsky to whom Lyndon Johnson is indebted for his place in the White House today. Unionized voters were told that the bill awarding the Garment Workers' medal was the last one President Kennedy signed.

Definitely, Reuther's world labor dictatorship will not be found in conflict with America's interests or anti-trust laws by the administration in power; not with national elections four months away.

THIS LEFT ONLY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, and the mechanism for muzzling anyone who might alert America is invulnerable under present conditions.

Group Research, Inc. (see H. du B. REPORTS, January, 1964) was being blueprinted as an interference-runner long before Victor Riesel began preparing the terrain for the naked power show in Frankfurt this month. Actually, it was incorporated by AFL-CIO as a non-profit, educational organization in the District of Columbia on January 30, 1962, while Reuther, in his famous Memorandum, was urging the President and his brother to deprive American conservatives of support by listing their organizations as subversive.

The educational mission of Group Research may be described as hate-mongering against those opposing the American extreme-Left's political objectives. From its central offices on the fourth floor of the Bond Building at 1404 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., Group Research, under the direction of Mr. Wesley McCune, compiles smear dossiers on editors, writers, radio commentators, politicians and organizations. These files are then made available to state and local union leaders to whom AFL-CIO is a monolithic structure geared to prevent anti-communist, conservative or honest liberal speakers and writers from reaching the public. The operation may be aptly described as fascism-of-the-Left. If blocking tactics fail to deprive the speaker or writer of his forum or press, the hate file, tax free on the premise that it is educational, is used to counteract the speaker's effectiveness.

Mr. McCune, when asked who pays for Group Research and who is behind it, replied, "That is my business." If honest democracy is to survive it is America's, for the aim is to deprive the voter of information on one hand and intimidate the Executive and Legislative branches of government on the other. The COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION (COPE) formally called on state and local union leaders in March, 1963, to use Group Research material against anyone on the Group Research blacklist appearing in their areas.

MONTANA, HOWEVER, WAS SELECTED AS THE PILOT STATE for labor's experiment in the suppression of free speech and press. First a three-page circular listing organizations and individuals that union members are requested to harass was put out by Montana State AFL-CIO, to accompany other Group Research material. (Photo copies obtainable from H. du B. REPORTS; 30 cents each or 3 for \$1). Page one states:

"Enclosed with this issue of Group Research Reports is a list of extreme right-wing organizations operating in Montana with the best information currently available about them. Some of the organizations may have changed leadership or now are defunct, so we would particularly appreciate your sending us any updated information about these or other such organizations operating in your community.

Sources for listing these organizations were: newspaper reports, magazine articles, books, tax lists, sponsorship lists of rallies; publications of the groups themselves; the John Birch Society "White Book"; the "First National Directory of Rightest" Groups, Publications and some individuals in the United States (and some foreign countries), " compiled by a sympathetic right-wing group--the Alert American Association of Los Angeles; and the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

All good citizens, liberal and conservative, Republican and Democrat alike, share a common concern lest extremist groups like these listed destroy the very basis of constitutional government in this country. It has been well said that, "evil triumphs when good men stand silent."

With extremist right-wing groups so active in Montana, we must all speak out to prevent the triumph of evil in our state.

MONTANA STATE AFL-CIO"

DETAILS ON TWENTY-TWO MONTANANS AND OVER TWO DOZEN ORGANIZATIONS marked for treatment followed. Their crime: Patriotism. Montana State AFL-CIO described them as "evil", out to "destroy the very basis of constitutional government". The mob being incited is further assured that the Department of Justice has given its approval for this witch-hunt of patriots, since "tax lists" and "the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations" are among the sources given for the blacklist.

The question is: Is patriotism now subversive in the eyes of the Justice Department? If so, the public should be told about it. Are tax files and the Attorney General's lists open to smear-compilers as part of approved political action against Americans likely to vote against the party in power? If the men and groups named are not on any subversive list in the Justice Department, then Group Research and Montana State AFL-CIO should be publicly reprimanded by the Attorney General. If they are on such a list, the Montanans concerned should be notified. The only recourse open to them then will be the polls.

In the ultimate reckoning the real authors of this intimidation campaign and incitement to action with claim to government approval (tantamount to impersonation of an officer) are to be found in Walter Reuther's offices in Detroit and Washington. Suppression of possible opposition to the global union "trust" before it gains momentum is the explanation.

FOR AN EXAMPLE OF AFL-CIO INFORMATION-SUPPRESSION IN ACTION, let us turn to Libby, Montana. Libby is a small saw-mill town, heavily unionized. The local radio station is Left-wing. On March 16, 1964, one hour before a lecture scheduled by the Libby Town Forum Meeting Association, a spokesman for the Saw-mill Workers' Local went on the air in a 30 minute attack on the speaker. Wesley McCune, in Group Research's 3-suite office in Washington, provided the line; grammar was the saw-mill worker's own. The result would have been labeled lunatic fringe, with the added charge of being illiterate, had it come from anywhere but the extreme-Left. One of the complaints against the speaker was that he had been a correspondent for THE ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA! After the saw-mill worker had had his whack at the microphone there appeared the head of the local American Legion Post, an organization universally -- and erroneously, it would seem -- presumed to be patriotic. Half an hour later the hecklers were converging on the High School Auditorium.

This, on a small state scale and ignored by the press, is an example of the opposition-muzzling being tried out in Montana. It is government by goons. But these goons are the men who sent Senator Mike Mansfield, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and architect of our fatal policy in Southeast Asia, to Washington. Considering the results of Senator Mansfield's decisions on Southeast Asia and the nature of his supporters in Montana, the next question is: How many Mansfield speeches and votes were dictated by letters from home, outlined by men like Wesley McCune, in Washington, then rephrased and signed by voters such as the ignorant saw-mill agitator in Libby?

LET US GO ABROAD AGAIN FOR THE SUMMING UP. The Reuther World Labor Grid is connected and ready to operate. Its unveiling in Frankfurt this month is, literally, a defiance to the American public to try to tear it down. Its existence enables the man at the button, in this case Reuther, to reach outside America and effect the policies of groups of nations by controlling the labor unions at their base. Seven months before exposing his world union, Reuther moved Mr. Jay Lovestone (former Secretary General of the American Communist Party) from his post as AFL-CIO Delegate to UN to a job as head of the Foreign Affairs Section of AFL-CIO. Lovestone will be, henceforth, a sort of Minister of Foreign Affairs in a labor empire directing American policy through regimented political pressure at home and the combined pressures of foreign governments whipped into line by native unions subservient to ours.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF BOTH AFL-CIO AND LOVESTONE POLICY, let us close with a hasty look at Algeria as they and the editors who recently studied communist activity in Africa helped to make it. In December, 1960, Mr. Lovestone urged the African governments in UN to insist on a UN-directed plebiscite in Algeria, for the purpose of accelerating independence and, to quote Mr. Lovestone, "serving the cause of world peace".

TODAY RUSSIAN TECHNICIANS SWARM OVER THE PORT OF LA CALLE in Algeria, near the Tunisian border. The accord recently concluded between Khrushchev and Ben Bella gives Russia the right to install a nuclear submarine base and atomic missile sites in La Calle (thereby neutralizing the American submarine base at Rota, Spain, and turning Europe from the south). The North African coast is, as of this moment, a Russian balcony facing Europe but threatening Latin America through the Algeria-Cuba line directed towards Panama.

The Algerian Army the Russians are modernizing in return is estimated at between 60,000 and 80,000 men, almost double the size of Morocco's. Some 200 Russian tanks (T-34s and T-54s) are already in place. A lighter armored division is in process of formation. Latest model Russian T-10 tanks, we reported last month, were recently unloaded at La Calle.

To the known 15 Mig 17s and dozen obsolete bombers previously provided to Ben Bella, Russia has agreed to deliver a further consignment of bombers and fighters.

Transport, heavy mortars, new artillery, including 200 field pieces, and other additions to the six artillery groups already armed by Russia, are on their way. The question asked by political observers ready to admit the existence of the Algeria threat is: Against whom is Algeria arming? There are two hypotheses.

On Sunday, June 7, three Moroccan policemen were killed as they were about to make a search for arms in a frontier village. The plotters they surprised were Moroccans recently arrived from Algeria. Two days later a Moroccan Army patrol lost 5 men in a fight with other Moroccan deserters bearing Algerian arms. Papers falling into Moroccan hands disclosed an Algerian plot to create six underground groups to spread a revolt against King Hassan. The Algerian-backed leader of the movement is the exiled Moroccan labor leader, Mehdi ben Barka, head of the extreme Left-wing "National Union of Popular Forces", twice sentenced to death in absentia. (Perusal of back numbers of TIME magazine or research through the files of "TIME Index", in the TIME-LIFE Building, in New York will disclose that Mehdi ben Barka is, literally, an American protege also.)

At present Ben Barka is directing Moroccan subversion from Algeria. Destruction of the Moroccan monarchy and the creation of a solid communist front in North Africa under Algerian domination is the goal. It will be remembered that an attempt to touch off an uprising in Morocco through direct military attack ended in an Algerian defeat last September. Military observers believe Ben Bella's strides to modernize his army with Russian help and the use of Mehdi ben Barka in a play to take over Morocco (even while unable to suppress the rebels in his own country) are part of an ambitious program: The leadership of Black Africa by playing standard-bearer in the communist-encouraged (and American-favored) crusade against Portugal in Angola and Mozambique). Participation in the Nasser menace against Israel will be postponed as long as possible, to prolong Ben Bella's fair-haired boy status in America.

Such is the reality of Algeria's contribution to world peace under the sponsorship of AFL-CIO and Mr. Lovestone. Algerians ask, with the bewildered incomprehension of children who obediently tried the experiment, "When is independence going to end?"

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The July-August issue of AMERICAN OPINION MAGAZINE, Belmont 78, Mass., contains an annual summing up of the political situation and revolution potential around the world. \$1 per copy.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Politically there was no vacation season in Europe this year. The international Left was in full swing, out to dictate the nomination of America's Republican candidate, and many were the conservatives sucked down in the vortex. World Government? It was as though we had it!

America's mass communications media whipped up the storm with the spectre of a Goldwater out to destroy everything the foreign super-statists stand for. They in turn provided the quotes to be used in America as arguments against him. The world was told by American anti-Goldwaterites that nuclear war is inevitable if Goldwater is not stopped. Then Americans were frightened with threats of universal disapproval and ostracism of the sort suffered by Mr. Voerword's Union of South Africa if they do not stop him.

Political writers in every country of the bloc dedicated to America's destruction solemnly knocked out vitriolic articles for The New York Times and the Herald Tribune to reprint as reasons why Goldwater should not be nominated, much less elected. Delegates from every sub-state in the Red camp were given their say. In turn they translated James Reston's column from The New York Times of July 17 as the voice of reason. America's countless liberal organizations were, to them, non-existent; there were no well-oiled Kennedy and Rockefeller machines or endowed foundations, no powerful labor unions extracting contributions for the financing of leftist-controlled elections; Harry Hopkins had never made his credo, "Tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect" a national policy.

Mr. Reston's explanation of Goldwater supremacy, in a campaign where "over-simplification" was a misdemeanor, was simplicity itself. Goldwater's triumph was a cunning take-over by well-financed and well-organized conspiratorial forces winning over the disorganized "noblesse oblige liberals". It is understandable that militant socialist revolutionaries abroad should quote his slurs. That the only two American newspapers giving international editions should reprint their propaganda as news and "foreign opinion" is a greater insult to American intelligence than Robert McKenzie's assertion in the London OBSERVER that "God looks after drunks, little children and the USA." Stranger still, the American papers and writers smearing Goldwater, and beyond him America, in their frenzy to draw all political shades abroad into their game, were the ones who posed as champions of America's slumping foreign prestige in 1960.

The word "moderate" was run into the ground. Senator Javits, who never in his life permitted a polite conservative to complete a sentence on a TV panel, and Senator Kuchel, whose lack of self-restraint is proverbial, were never anything but "moderate". It was campaign by big lie and altered adjective, beamed at people whose disapproval would, it was hoped, affect our vote.

In Paris LE MONDE, dignified of format but expressing the views of France's communist-dominated labor, piously hoped that America's "extremists" (Scranton had already sent his scurrilous letter) "would show themselves capable of good manners". The dishonesty of the British press, rallying to the support of the American Left, gave the British public no valid explanations on which to form an opinion. Robert Stephens told his readers in THE OBSERVER that while in Europe the spectrum runs from extreme Left to extreme Right, from communists to fascists, in America it goes only from Left-center to extreme Right. With Scranton's defeat, what had been disrespect for facts changed to insult.

British journalists, to a man, took Goldwater's victory as a personal affront. Goldwater's supporters were the "half-educated and bewildered", in the hands of "little Goldwater men with suitcases of unwashed linen", according to Patrick O'Donovan, and Scranton, who in reality fought like a guttersnipe, "exquisitely represented what the Convention had rejected. He represented the old money power of the East Coast cities. He carried himself with a faint deprecatorily patrician air. He trailed an impression of unearned money and of polished manners. His campaign lasted as many weeks as Goldwater's had lasted years. It had been a last-minute, dedicated, self-sacrificial,

hopeless and gentlemanly candidature." Of the senselessly insulting letter to Goldwater and the puerile mud-slinging, not a word. (O'Donovan is of David Astor's London OBSERVER.)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, it will be recalled, launched the big lie branding Goldwater a warmonger out to use the A-bomb in North Vietnam. What Goldwater said was that tactical nuclear weapons defoliating trees covering Viet Cong supply routes to the South were one alternative but that they would not be used. From news kiosk to news kiosk across Europe and then into foreign languages, Joe Alsop gave impetus to the AP distortion through "The Campaign Plan", his column of July 6. In Paris a New Yorker representing what was called "Authentic News Service" insisted that "Goldwater is out to start an atomic war".

James Reston admitted that the AP version was false, though the admission was buried in his long column in The New York Times' International Edition of July 9. Then he expressed incomprehension that the public should be so bitter against journalists. "Not since the days of the Roosevelt Administration", said he, with hurt innocence, "have the newspaper correspondents been flooded with such a torrent of vulgar and offensive abuse."

In The New York Times of July 13, C. L. Sulzberger justified anything an irate public might have called him by coming up again with the "Goldwater-wants-to-use-nuclear-weapons" lie. An AP "news report" in the same issue stated, "The Goldwater-controlled Republican platform committee's report is an exercise in fantasy conceived in a shadowland of fear and hate." All this, be it remembered, in papers printed and circulated abroad, to be accepted as valid interpreters of the American scene.

Ten days after Reston's admission (which Mr. Sulzberger ignored) that Goldwater had not advocated nuclear warfare in Vietnam, Scranton supporters were still getting mileage out of Scranton's statement that "Barry Goldwater has now decided to defoliate the Republican Party." On July 19 the London OBSERVER passed the AP libel on to its readers in two places in a single issue, once in the editorial section and again in Patrick O'Donovan's column. Both O'Donovan and Frank Giles, of the SUNDAY TIMES (London) were in San Francisco at the time and by then must have known the truth. Giles, in the SUNDAY TIMES, took the supercilious tack popular in Britain when writing of things American. Basing his theme on the Alsop-emphasized AP falsehood, he wrote, "What he (Goldwater) and his supporters appear to have learned of the facts of thermonuclear life can be compared with, say, a Bedouin Arab's knowledge of the late quartets of Beethoven."

Through the organizations of UN the big lie was still rippling outward. U Thant gave his weight to the AP distortion by stating in a comment on Goldwater that "anyone advocating the use of nuclear weapons for destructive purposes anywhere is out of his mind."

Back in America the AP man who launched the deliberate untruth was still at his desk, no nearer dismissal than Herbert Matthews, The New York Times employee who in '58 and '59 used his position to bring support of the American government behind Castro.

Goldwater's assistant, Dean Burch, THE OBSERVER described as a member of Goldwater's "Arizona Mafia", which in Britain conjured a picture of gun-toting Sicilians living off white slavery, dope-pushing and murder. Lawyer Denison Kitchel was called a "Head Honcho". Three paragraphs later the British public read that Republicans (described as having their flick knives out) will go for Lyndon B. Johnson as savagely as they know how, even to accusing him, "by association with Bobby Baker and other dubious connections, of corruption. . . ." It is a safe bet that the whole Baker story, like many others touching LBJ, will never be given the British public by the reporters filtering their news. Henry Brandon, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, dwelt on the responsibility of the press and television to educate the unwary in the coming election, a Brandonism for more of the sort of educating his readers were given from San Francisco.

Two common lines ran through the reports abroad. One was a far-out reaching to link Goldwater with the John Birch Society, with no honest attempt to give a true picture of said society. The other line, spelled out by Henry Brandon, is that Goldwater is really a racist, in the hands of men who are as odious and repulsive as racists anywhere, men who are "simply against humanity".

Not a word has appeared in a foreign or international American paper admitting that women in the two greatest cities in America, New York and Washington, are terrified at the thought of venturing out at night alone, that New York subway trains and stations are as safe for honest citizens as Kivu Province. Goldwater's pledge to do what Kennedy and Johnson should have done three years ago, i. e., make American streets safe for all citizens, has nothing to do with racism. And the police campaign to make American cities safe again cannot be "moderate" at this late date, any more than Britain's action in Malaya or Kenya was. There is nothing arch-conservative or trigger-happy about wishing to walk down city streets again without fear of a knife in the darkness, which New York Times pooh-poohed in its foreign editions as Goldwater's wistful longing to return to an America that never was.

FROM LONDON THE CORRESPONDENT OF PARIS' FIGARO WROTE ON JULY 17, "The Senator from Arizona appears as the exact antithesis, not only of all the hopes that President Kennedy incarnated but also the qualities of judgment, moderation and equilibrium." (Emphasis ours). What "judgment, moderation and equilibrium"? When in 1954 he used France's troubles in Indo-China to court popular opinion in America? When he told America that Indo-China would form a crusade for freedom if we would kick out the French? Look at Indo-China now. Or maybe FIGARO meant the Senator Kennedy who promised support and victory to the Algerians in 1957. Algeria is a testimonial today to his fine judgment, as is the Bay of Pigs.

TO THE POLITICAL ANALYST, studying, tabulating and putting end-to-end the reports American writers have fed into Leftist machines abroad the conclusion is discouraging. Never was there less British comprehension of a justified, grass-roots upsurge. Churchill stated that the proper use of strength is for the preservation of peace, and he did not go about it moderately, either. Britain, fighting for her life because appeasing politicians had sold her out, applauded. Goldwater, an air force general, saying the same thing, for the same reason, in America, is a trigger-happy cow-hand, leading a Mafia.

Quintin Hogg, in Britain's Conservative cabinet and with all the sources of information at his disposal, uses Goldwater as an example of extremism, as nefarious in Mr. Hogg's mind as Harold Wilson, for whom Mr. Hogg's regard is small.

The condescension with which British correspondents, in flawless form, established false conclusions on a basis of distorted facts for their readers during the San Francisco convention leaves the American with a doubt as to whether the truth will ever cross the ocean. Henry Brandon, in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 19, came the closest to even partly lifting the curtain. Said he, "When one is in Washington one feels confident that President Johnson's victory is assured; when one moves around the country, in what is largely Goldwater territory, one becomes less sure." This is as close as anyone came to admitting that a wave is sweeping America, that the Goldwater supporters, whom their press boys have scored as hooligans, gangsters and fools, are solid people, less obnoxiously smart in their choice of words, perhaps, than Frank Giles, but certainly intelligent. And that the screams going up from the American Left are cries of alarm as an indignant public challenges a group that for thirty-two years never permitted them a decision while the country deteriorated.

None of the British writers hailing the rich East Coast cities as moderate forces has looked at the teeming voters of New York individually and asked if the votes that gave Kennedy and Johnson power (in an election won by 1% and conceded to have been dishonest) were based on whipped-up hate and self-interest or serious thought.

THE LONDON OBSERVER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, while accusing Goldwater of over-simplification, told Britons that the choice was between coexistence with communist states or a fight to the finish with Russia and China. Goldwater was pictured as wanting, not firmness, but the finish fight. That coexistence, bought at the price of continued ground-yielding by the West, will end with only existence for the East when the West has nothing left to cede, was never hinted. After thirty-two years of life as helpless passengers aboard the ship, from Roosevelt to Kennedy and Johnson, and with all the great pressure groups and organizations mobilized to keep them from reaching the bridge, American conservatives are told by the OBSERVER's Robert Stephens that "the Radical Right" in America is under no pressure from the Left!

The OBSERVER's Robert McKenzie justified open meddling in America's political campaign on grounds that, the situation being as James Reston and Cyril Sulzberger describe it, and Britain being, willy-nilly, committed to American leadership, America's President is Britain's business. It is therefore Mr. McKenzie's duty to campaign for an American President who, for the sake of peace, if another Suez comes tomorrow, will line up with Russia instead of Britain.

HENRY BRANDON, THE CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SUNDAY TIMES, OF LONDON, lives in Washington, in the climate of the UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY and a press, radio and television machine that by its public relations activities for the team holding unchallenged control brought that flood of irate letters mentioned by James Reston down on the heads of correspondents. So Brandon, still accusing Goldwater of shallow-thinking and hate motivation, explained: Control of the GOP is being seized by a new breed of men from the new West, where no real social structures exist and where the only tradition is a strong sense of self-preservation. His story was headed "Goldwater Annihilates Reason". Brandon, with the clique Roosevelt brought into power and which honest Americans since have been powerless to dislodge, before him, saw Washington's wheeler-dealers with their thirty years of tenure as symbols of solidity. Forgetting that it is to the big cities of the east that the nothing-to-lose immigrants flock with their votes, he wrote of the westerners, whose pioneer families built America, "These new settlers (the Westerners!) have no roots. They are bound by no traditions of experience or a feel for history. They find it easy therefore to agree with Senator Goldwater with whom they share a penchant for over-simplification."

Brandon wept bitterly over Scranton, whose letter to Goldwater was the ultimate in lack of consideration and reflection. "Unfortunately, with all his logic and reason" Scranton could not convince the delegates of the dangers inherent in Goldwater, because these delegates were "fanatical Goldwaterites carefully handpicked because of their Goldwater prejudices".

PERSPECTIVES DE LA SEMAINE, THE SUPPOSEDLY CONSERVATIVE PARIS NEWS WEEKLY, in the heat of America's elections, did not bother to go back through The New York Times and read the now ashen rhapsodies on Ho chi Minh, Mao the agrarian reformer; Henri Alleg, the opponent of torture who turned out to be a communist propagandist; and Ben Bella, the anti-colonialist knight who massacred 150,000 of his people and led Algeria into the Red camp as soon as American liberals won him his victory; the unqualified raptures over UN and a horde of Africans time has proved worthless. PERSPECTIVES and its editor, Mr. Jacques Gascuel, instead, became the French organ of Walter Lippman, James Reston and C. L. Sulzberger.

This animosity of European conservatives toward the rising force in America (sneered at by the Herald Tribune as an insignificant minority within a minority), is one of the inconsistencies of the whole affair. One explanation is the American conservative's opposition to foreign aid and United Nations. In the column adjacent to Brandon's hate spiel against Goldwater, in the SUNDAY TIMES of July 19, Sir Leslie Rowan, Managing Editor of Vickers Ltd., expressed the need of Britain and America to discuss the waste of aid "reaching the wrong hands". As for UN, take the latest example: \$350

million spent to destroy Tshombe, most of it wrung out of Americans whose common sense told them the whole operation was wrong. Now they see UN hated, U Thant discredited, and you know who back trying to save the pieces. They have had enough.

PERHAPS A KEY TO BRITAIN'S INFATUATION WITH "WORLD AUTHORITY" AND UN was provided by a letter from a Londoner named J. A. Migel, published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune of July 9, 1964. Mr. Migel was dismayed over Goldwater's popularity, and he added that from the world-wide point of view (the anti-patriot, i. e., the potential traitor, always speaks for the world) the informed Britisher (Mr. Migel and his friends, not ignoramuses like A. K. Chesterton) is disturbed by Mr. Goldwater's attitude toward UN.

Mr. Migel continued, "Under the aegis of The Parliamentary Group for World Government, 165 members of Parliament are working to strengthen that organization. This they are doing under the sponsorship of both Prime Minister Lord Home and the leader of the Labor Party, Harold Wilson." (Emphasis ours).

Now this gives the American conservative some food for thought. Only if that statement is to be taken seriously does the antagonism of men like Quintin Hogg to Senator Goldwater make sense. If both the Conservative Prime Minister of Britain, Lord Home, and the Labor leader in whose campaign all too many American liberals have meddled, are for subjugating Britain, and us along with her, to a world government under which nations would have no more voice than Russian Georgia under Moscow, we should be told about it. We know of Lord Gladwyn Jebb's interest in regional one-worldism, and his collaboration with Mr. Cabot Lodge in THE ATLANTIC INSTITUTE, the anti-colonialism platform of which has been a boon to Moscow and Peking.

We know of The World Parliament Association, situated at 2 Manchester Square, London W1, and of its own prospectus (which every American should read) under which Congolese and Irish troops would occupy America. That Meyer Kostenmaier is listed as Secretary of the Washington branch of this association and that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Senator Joseph Clark are listed as members, we know. All of these things are added reasons for fighting tooth and nail for a Goldwater victory this fall. If 165 British members of Parliament and both the Conservative Prime Minister and Labor's Harold Wilson sponsor this movement, we are farther down the drain than we thought. This may have had some bearing on Dirk Stikker's throwing of NATO's weight against Goldwater in our election.

There are sinister undertones to this picture and its relationship to the ease with which the American Left enlisted the World Left and Western Europe's conservatives in America's political fight.

BY ORDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE the washing of dirty American linen abroad became official the day after Goldwater's nomination. A 4" by 7" advertisement in the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune announced: "NOW there can be no doubt --- all of us, regardless of party, must re-elect LYNDON B. JOHNSON for positive prudence in foreign policy, full employment and an end to poverty, effective civil rights for 'all, greater trade in a peaceful world. JOIN AMERICANS ABROAD FOR JOHNSON. Call or write: Alfred E. Davidson, Chairman. 12 rue de la Paix, Paris 2. Telephone RIC-31-25. COUNT ME IN FOR L. B. J." The leftist campaign, with all its mud-slinging, was officially and with administration blessing installed in Europe.

THERE WAS ONE EXCEPTION. Bernard Cabanes, in CARREFOUR of June 17, told Europeans that Barry Goldwater's rise to leadership was due to something stronger than himself, a movement that he did not create but which, surging up from the very depths of America, carried him with it. Cabanes' thesis bears studying.

"What is that wave? Where does it come from? Of what is it made?" he asked. "How can one explain a movement from the bottom for a conservative leader? The signs were there when John Kennedy, theoretically a majority leader, could not pass his New Frontier laws.

"The liberal Roosevelt team (which is to say the graspers for power), under one party or the other, has governed the U. S. since the depression of 1931. * * * Over 70 million people are employed in America. Only 16 million are unionized. This leaves some 56 million workers inwardly cursing the monopoly of the unions and the way in which big firms use labor unions to crush little ones. * * *

"The American people are tired of being robbed. Hounded in their very homes, by men who are specialists at it. It does not please them that the agency robbing them towers over them in Manhattan.

"After the war the grabbers had a heyday. They roared into the breach opened by Hitler and Tojo in the colonial system, and prevented European democracy from leading its colored peoples ahead. American aid did not help these peoples. When it reached its destination, when it was not diverted to Swiss banks or used for Russian arms, it went to the new masters. The dictators of the under-developed nations are the best cards big businessmen have ever found for extracting the taxpayer's money.

"Congress watches the Supreme Court, under hand-picked men appointed for life by the President, meddle in legislation. In its course to the Left, the country heads toward totalitarianism, and the shadow of 'Big Brother' looms on the American political horizon. * * * Washington and a part of Chicago offer Americans a veritable Leopoldville for a domicile, while the Jews of Brooklyn organize to protect themselves from negro gangs.

"In peacetime and with no other reason than ambition, an oligarchy brought the dollar to the edge of an abyss and the country to the brink of tribal war. * * * The tragedy of Dallas and the slowness of the investigation strengthens this suspicion. Thus the strength of Goldwater is not within himself. It is in the errors, the weaknesses and the lies of others. The shadow of John Kennedy accuses. And it is not the Right that is accused. The shadow of Kennedy refutes the 'no enemy on the Left' cry which has been the credo of American intellectuals since Roosevelt. The shadow of John Kennedy cries for justice. The silence of the Democrat Party accuses the Democrat Party. The silence of Robert Kennedy, still Minister of Justice, accuses Robert Kennedy. Opinion condemned McCarthy and called his investigation a witch-hunt. Now blood has been shed; the blood of a President, what is more. The whole Kennedy adventure clashes with popular sentiment and political morals; this ill-acquired fortune giving an embassy to the father and snatching a senate seat for John -- the strange parliamentary career of John, the record-man for absenteeism and the intimate of questionable characters and Arab 'diplomats' -- this President elected by a hair, by the smallest margin in American history, who confiscated what power may have remained by giving the Justice Department to his young brother -- in the end the insolence of three brothers who aimed, by counting on two terms for each, to prolong for twenty-four years the reign of their family. Need one restore ostracism? Death saved Kennedy from opprobrium and defeat, but not his family. . . . The Kennedy saga awakened something in the hearts of the American people. Republican opinion demanded, in the future, a candidate who would be the Democrat's adversary, not his double. And then there was Pride, that national honor so badly mauled since 1945. The people need it. * * * Let the self-styled Leftists with their bulging pocketbooks remember that nationalism is an asset of the Left, motor of the American revolution as it was of the French, and the last recourse of the people against feudalism. Wars where brave soldiers are not allowed to win, where one receives low blows without the right to return them, though the most strong, leave their traces in a nation's opinion. And eventually one pays."

This is the explanation of an anti-de Gaulle Frenchman. CARREFOUR is a weekly, published at 114 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, 8.

Domestic correspondence: H. du B. REPORTS, Box 855, Huntington, Indiana.

Foreign correspondence: Hilaire du Berrier, Hotel Lutetia, 43 Blvd. Raspail, Paris V

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Two things could embarrass President Johnson abroad and ruin him at home: bloody negro riots and a defeat in South Vietnam. Negro leaders agreed to halt their riot-inciting demonstrations "until after elections" at Johnson's request; after November 3 they can tear up as many cities as they wish. What could not be changed by a nod was the flow of bad news from Saigon.

Such was the situation when Republican Cabot Lodge took off as the emissary for Democratic President Johnson to the governments of Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Bonn, Madrid, Rome and London. As Lodge progressed the earth continued to crumble beneath his feet, due to what Raymond Cartier, the French conservative writer, describes as "America's political genius enlightened by Jeffersonian idealism which, in less than ten years, let 550 million Asiatics fall into the Communist basket, to say nothing of the Europeans and those others hanging by a thread".

The timing of the Lodge mission was deliberately or accidentally askew. He arrived in Paris on August 17. The French Government was not due to return till the 20th. So to whom was he to explain President Johnson policy? Certainly not to de Gaulle. Premier Georges Pompidou was in St. Tropez. Lodge's old friend Louis Joxe alone sat in a dusty office of the Premier's Palais Matignon, and Lodge might as well have told his troubles to Monsieur Jean, the barman in the Hotel Georges V.

President Johnson's decision to attack four Red bases in the Bay of Tonkin was what Lodge was supposed to be in Europe to explain. Washington papers continued to conjecture why Ho chi Minh had sent his torpedo boats against the Maddox and the Turner Joy. President Johnson thought it was to test our reaction.

A report on the desk of caretaker Louis Joxe, dated August 9, stated Europe's expert analysis of why our air action had been provoked. Assistant Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance had announced that American patrols in the Gulf of Tonkin would cease in a matter of days. The real winner, from that moment, was apparent. It was a victory of incalculable importance for Ho chi Minh. At the cost of a few obsolete torpedo boats and expendable crews and by grace of the vociferous Afro-Asiatics in UN, the Tonkin Gulf became a communist preserve for an indefinite period. Henceforth Chinese submarines, munitions craft, and North Vietnamese guerilla transports can push the Vietcong build-up protected by our conciliatory gesture. It was no-winism presented as firmness followed by appeasement. The exploding bombs covered a backdown.

From his exchange of banalities with Louis Joxe, Lodge went over to address NATO. Here he was talking to friends. Dirk Stikker left his post as civilian head of NATO on July 29 to take a director's job with Shell Oil, the world's fourth largest business (60% Dutch, 40% British). Stikker is a member of Lodge's ATLANTIC INSTITUTE, the regional one-worlder organization with headquarters in Boulogne-Billancourt, just outside Paris, which militates for "the retreat of colonialism", i. e., the defeat of our allies in areas of communist-inspired revolts, and for an international currency, a natural precursor of the super-state.

Though Stikker is no longer NATO's civilian chief, his friends and Lodge's remain, and the influence wielded by Stikker as Shell director and silent friend of PETROFINA, the growing oil giant of the one-worlders, is important.

Signor Manlio Brosio, NATO's new civilian chief for the defense of the West, comes from Italy, where one man in four votes communist, a communist ticket likely to move further toward Peking as growing rebel groups challenge Togliatti's successor for leadership. An interesting thing about Luigi Longo, the new chief of Italy's pro-Moscow communist faction: like Togliatti he entered the party ranks via socialism, the intermediary stage comprising most of Lodge's audience.

FROM PARIS LODGE MOVED ON TO BRUSSELS. Here he is strong. Brussels is Socialism's geographical center, also world labor's. And Lodge's ringing statement, "Right to work is a sanctimonious ambush!" is remembered, as well as his past services while

American delegate to UN, working in co-ordination with his son George, who was head of the International Labor Organization's governing body, in Geneva.

Diplomatic negotiations in Brussels are carried out on a strictly horse-trading basis. Brussels will recruit temporary support among the rest of the nations on Lodge's itinerary for almost any American move, as long as America supports Brussels' policies in Africa. It is worth noting in passing that the parent corporation of PETROFINA is in Brussels, quoted at around \$44 per share on the Brussels bourse. There is also American Petrofina, Canadian Petrofina and British Petrofina. Petrofina's growth since 1955 is explained in a statement issued in early July by the fact that "through a very complex financial structure" Petrofina confines itself mainly to international refining and distribution, except for "satisfactory results obtained in prospecting, notably in Angola". Very significant, this. A hint as to what is behind international socialist (which includes American) support of the anti-Portuguese rebellion in Angola. Through an American firm called GOSDEN PETROLEUM, Petrofina is infiltrating the petrol-chemical industry in America.

As Lodge's tour progressed and news from Saigon became blacker it was apparent that support for Johnson, not approval of our air strike against four bases in North Vietnam, was his objective. There were declarations that America would remain in South Vietnam twenty years if necessary, but tucked away in every Lodge report was the reiteration that "there is no military solution to the Vietnam conflict."

The internationalists got the message. There will be no wider war. Whatever the statements of firmness, as soon as America's elections are over the negotiated backdown will commence. It is de Gaulle's thesis, with a time allowance. To assure Johnson's election, negro riots and appeasement abroad are in abeyance for three months, and acceptance of that fact was the price eight European capitals were asked to pay as their contribution to the campaign to keep Goldwater out.

On August 21 a report out of Washington announced a CIA warning that long-range missiles and missile sites were coming to light once more in Cuba. Privately, French Foreign office employees, one day back from vacation, sighed, "Not again--two weeks before an election!" The reference was to Kennedy's ruse of October, 1962, which MINUTE, the French weekly, described in heavy, front-page type as "The Cuba Crisis a Monster Hoax. Kennedy Was Facing Trouble With His Elections. Khrushchev Was Kept Informed All The Time."

LOST AMIDST THE SENSATIONAL HEADLINES ON HANOI AND CYPRUS, a meeting was going on in Paris that might have had some bearing on Lodge's arrival there as presidential emissary to a government-less capital. A monetary conference was scheduled to take place in Tokyo in September, and members of "the Big Ten Club" were in a huddle in Paris to synchronize their efforts. The members of the group sitting at that moment to discuss Lodge's pet project, an international money, represented the U. S., Canada, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Japan and Sweden, plus an observer from Switzerland. Seven of the ten hold that the present system of national currencies makes it too easy for America and Britain to manipulate payment deficits and thereby export inflation. They therefore clamor for an international money in which our dollar and their inflation-ridden currencies will become equal. It is the "monetary democracy" Lodge and his Atlantic Institute members have pushed. (Adolph W. Schmidt is on both the policy and financial committee of said Institute.)

THE REASONING OF THE WORLD MONEY SUPPORTERS makes dull reading, but it is danger-packed for America's dollar. Before 1914 international payments were made in gold. After 1918 the dollar and the pound sterling, based on gold, were considered as good as gold. After the war of 1939-45 the pound sterling lost its prestige. The dollar and gold remained. In 1960 confidence in the dollar began to waver. Its basis had been thrown away in foreign aid. Then came the appeal to foreign governments to save the dollar, since it was their medium of exchange among one another. They pumped loan after loan into the International Monetary Fund, but they felt that the friend they were saving was doing nothing to correct the cause. We continued to throw money away faster than it came in.

The condition attached to their last loan was that the dollar be put "under their supervision until such time as a new international money can be created", a stipulation of which the American public was probably never informed. This gave foreign governments the right to look into our books. What they see there will be used as an argument for a solution in which we will have one vote out of ten when the internationalists, of which Lodge is an outstanding member, sit down in Tokyo. That, in brief, is the unpublicized aspect of the Paris "Presidential Mission".

THE STATE OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL will have a great bearing on the Tokyo meeting. Here is the panorama the dollar-attackers will see: Billions of those American dollars went to keep communism out of Greece; Archbishop Makarios is now inviting it in. In late 1962 a \$100 million was gouged out of the public because Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Carl T. Rowan, Harlan Cleveland, Adlai Stevenson and UN Secretary U Thant decided to destroy Moise Tshombe and his peaceful Katanga. Now Rowan is at the head of UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY and Moise Tshombe is back, fighting like a lion to make the situation as good as it was when we financed his defeat. The foreigners who were "dregs of the Algerian war" and other even lower terms in 1962 are back with him, trying to make life safe for our consular officials and missionaries. Three days after Tshombe's forces wrested corpse-littered Bukavu from the rebel Soumialot, PARIS-PRESSE reported, "Never have the crocodiles, and certain tribes, had such a feast!"

On August 10 a report out of Rangoon announced that 101 rebels, fighting for independence, had been killed by the Burmese Central Government in July and three of their villages razed. There was not a peep from UN's Decolonization Committee or U Thant.

IN ALGERIA OUR DIPLOMATIC BALANCE SHEET WAS RUNNING TRUE TO FORM. Back on June 28, 1959, a California Greek named Polyzoides gave readers of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES a column on the revolt raging in Algeria, an area separated from Mr. Polyzoides by two continents and an ocean. "ALGERIANS AT BONE DID NOT DIE IN VAIN" was the heading. And Mr. Polyzoides was right; they did not die in vain. Five years later nine Russian airbases were in course of construction there, and an atomic submarine base at La Calle, just east of the battle site of Mr. Polyzoides' heroes. 3000 instructors furnished by Russia and her satellites were modernizing the army while specialists direct from Cuba were helping Ben Bella set up a 300,000-man people's militia. Russian technicians were swarming over Algiers and occupying whole blocks of office buildings at Rocher Noir.

Abdelkader Chandlerli, who negotiated the Cuban-Algerian treaty and lobbied for the FLN in United Nations, had served his purpose and was thrown out of his job in August, 1964. On August 6 students staged an "Americans are Assassins" demonstration in Algiers, following our attack on the torpedo boat bases in North Vietnam. On the night of Thursday, August 20, a Ben Bella enemy named Mohammed el Khattab died mysteriously in Geneva, and one week later Ferhat Abbas, a former president of the Algerian Provisional Government, was moved from house arrest to an unknown prison. Poor Ferhat Abbas, he couldn't win. He never wanted anything to do with that rebellion but the terrorists needed a presentable man for a front and they had their eyes on Ferhat Abbas, the druggist. After a sufficient number of his relatives had been assassinated for refusing to get on the bandwagon, Ferhat Abbas saw the light. Neither Los Angeles Times' omniscient Polyzoides nor TIME Magazine's Edward Behr (whose 1962 book on the Algerian revolt should be read today) saw anything wrong with FLN recruiting methods. Now Abbas is in jail anyway.

Monsieur Pinay, de Gaulle's former Minister of Finance, recently confided to a friend, "In 1961 Roger Duchet told de Gaulle, 'Mon General, your policy is going to make Algeria's fall to communism inevitable.'"

"I know, mon cher Duchet," de Gaulle answered. "The FLN are communists, but after twenty years or so that will pass.!"

No, those Algerians who died at Bone did not fall in vain. They gave Russia an advance base from which to threaten the West, and Mr. Averill Harriman, our Assistant Secretary of State, announced on August 20 that one-third of the people in Algeria are sup-

ported by the American taxpayer. The Algerian drain will also be felt in the monetary conference in Tokyo this month.

FAILING A GOLDWATER VICTORY AT THE POLLS IN NOVEMBER, more such victories are in order. Daily their seeds are being planted. READERS DIGEST of August 1964 carried a full-page advertisement for the Peace Corps, sent abroad, the public is told, to teach backward people how to thatch roofs and plant trees. Beside a picture of Sargent Shriver in the caption "SPREADING IDEALS OF 'MODERN REVOLUTION' ". READERS DIGEST runs over 25 million copies in 13 languages, and in all those languages but ours (where newspeak has changed its meaning) revolution means only one thing: taking trees and thatched roofs away from people who have them and giving them to people who have not. It is prefaced by "peaceful" when the despoilee is prevented from struggling.

IN OUR JULY-AUGUST REPORT WE TOUCHED ON THE ANTI-GOLDWATER CAMPAIGN IN PARIS and the artistry with which Britain's gentlemen of the press achieved guttersnipe reporting in supercilious English. Now the movement to raise money and absentee votes for Johnson has spread to London. It differs from the drive in Paris. French support for the hatchet-wielders is only moral. Britain's vicious press outpourings, which require no translation prior to reprinting in America, are the smaller part of her contribution. The potential donations to an anti-Goldwater war chest are considerable. Mr. Max Rayne and his group which recently bought the Savoy-Hilton Hotel in New York (formerly Savoy Plaza) are reportedly among those insuring their futures by making deposits in the tin cup being passed for Johnson.

Official chairman of the London campaign is advertising magnate Anthony Hyde, of Smith-Warden, Ltd. The public relations woman is Miss Phyllis Earl ("I don't think tax affairs are any of our damned business. All we want is to get people to vote for Johnson!") Acting chairman is Dennis Plimmer, who last voted in 1944 and who has been living abroad with his wife since the war as a free-lance writer. (How an unknown American, dependent on free-lance writing, can exist in inflation-wracked Europe, much less run an extra-territorial campaign, is a problem no other aspiring writer has solved to date. Thomas Buchanan, the American Red who reaped a windfall with his book charging that American conservatives murdered Kennedy, is reportedly, for political or financial reasons, running an IBM machine for the French Public Aid Office, this in a country where work permits are exceedingly hard for an American to get.)

Legal advisor to the Johnson call in England is Edward Gottesman, of the New York law firm of former Republican Congressman Frederic Coudert. The fund-raising parties are to start this month. Says publishing consultant Peter Rosenwald, who heads the committee, "Politics is a cynical business. Let's take the money from wherever we can get it."

The main reason no Goldwater group has taken form in Europe is the thoroughness with which international editions of the New York Times and the Herald-Tribune, aided by native communist and socialist parties and labor unions, have regimented the European press. Where would a Goldwater Committee get its announcements in print? Also, the attitude of American embassies and consulates toward Americans indulging in politics abroad, unless it happens to be their politics, is to be considered. It is true that three French publishers are contemplating a French edition of J. Evetts Haley's "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LBJ", but it would not appear early enough to affect foreign opinion before November.

JOHNSON'S MOST VULNERABLE POINT, in France, is the deteriorating situation in Vietnam, an area thousands of Frenchmen know better than Johnson does, without any influencing by de Gaulle or Cabot Lodge. Aside from the French Far East specialists, some 2500 Vietnamese live in Paris, where they fled to escape Diem's concentration camps. They and the French have files on every Vietnamese public figure likely to be of any importance. By comparing their facts with the press build-ups issued by Washington, European experts get an idea who is going to rise and who isn't, if dollars and publicity can put it over.

ON NGUYEN XUAN OANH, THE UNKNOWN SUDDENLY PROJECTED INTO POWER by General Khanh's resignation, there is nothing. American biographies state that he went

to America in his late twenties, presumably in 1947, (when America was backing Ho Chi Minh). He is from North Vietnam. He studied at Harvard, already a mark against him. Then he taught economics at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. He was at one time employed by the UN International Monetary Fund. Great gaps remain unfilled. How did Oanh happen to go to America? Who took him there? CIA? American aid boys? A scholarship? If so, what scholarship? In other words, was he wafted across the Pacific for education or indoctrination? If Angier Biddle Duke's International Rescue Committee, which meddled in internal Vietnamese politics under Diem, had anything to do with Oanh's trip to and sixteen-year sojourn in America, the public should know it.

One fact emerges from the information at hand: The Diem experience taught our Southeast Asia team nothing. Instead of backing the leader with a following, the faceless team in Washington and Saigon again reached into a hat (as Chicago University's Hans J. Morgenthau said of our Diem selection) and pulled out a man no Vietnamese or European had ever heard of, Nguyen xuan Oanh. Vietnamese say he has an American passport. The British press reminds them that through the anti-French years of the Ngo dinh family, Madame Nhu was careful to retain the French nationality under which she crept back to Paris to live.

The campaign to block the Vietnamese leader likely to be acclaimed by the country was painstakingly prepared in advance. On November 9, 1963, a week after Diem's assassination, the Washington column of Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott (headed "Reds to buy tons of Alcohol") warned, "Remember the name of Nguyen ton Hoan! He is the man to keep an eye on in the seething South Vietnamese cauldron." At this writing Hoan has just resigned as Vice-Premier, may move in as President or premier in a matter of weeks. The Allen and Scott attack was obviously published for a reason. Some Washington agency out to advance its man by blocking Hoan must have fed our gullible columnists the dishonest "facts". Let us compare them with the truth.

"Hoan is head of the Democratic League of Vietnam, with headquarters in New Haven" state our columnists. Actually Hoan heads the Dai Viet (Great Land or Great Viet) Party. Neither it nor Dr. Hoan were headquartered in New Haven. Hoan's friend and party member, Mr. Huynh sanh Thong, had been working at Yale University since 1957. Thong was discharged from a job with State Department in February, 1956, for writing letters to The Christian Science Monitor and The Washington Post, predicting what has since happened in his country. The Monitor printed his letter on January 30, 1956 and the Washington Post at about the same time. After some months Thong got a part-time job with NEWS OF THE DAY in New York. U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY, on learning of it, telephoned NEWS OF THE DAY and got him sacked, from which it would appear that our newsreels are not straight filmings of current events, but a propaganda arm controlled by USIA.

The next untruth: "A leftist-leaning politician, Hoan was sent into exile by the late President Diem for 'anti-American' activities. He is credited with favoring the establishment of a so-called coalition government to seek 'unity' with communist-ruled North Vietnam." What the public should have been told: A violent anti-communist, Hoan led a coup d'etat attempt against Ho chi Minh in 1946. The Washington Post of September 24, 1956, carried a Hoan letter which ends, "My followers, driven underground by the arms and funds you have furnished their oppressor, will die for you there when the crisis comes." True, writing letters embarrassing to our high-handed eager beavers running things in South Vietnam was considered "working against America". As regards the "sent into exile" statement, U. S. Ambassador Donald Heath gave Hoan a visa and sent him to Washington to tell his story, after which Hoan did not dare go home. The "coalition government" and "unity with communist-ruled North Vietnam" are likewise part of the hatchet-job. The advocate of such a solution is Hoan's mortal enemy, former Premier Tran van Huu, currently working with a Vietnamese communist named Nguyen manh Ha, son-in-law of a French communist deputy named Maranne.

"Several months ago the State Department gave Hoan a visa to come to the U. S. from Paris", Allen and Scott continued. "He (Hoan) was there in the early days of the Buddhist protests. Two Saigon leaders of that stormy anti-Diem movement are close associates of Hoan. They are Tam Chau and Tri Quang."

True, after refusing Hoan entry into America since 1956, State Department issued him a visa when they decided to get out from under Diem, whose opposition they had muzzled and whose lobby was headed by Kennedy's Chief of Protocol, Angier Biddle Duke. Like all former cabinet members and opposition leaders, Hoan knew the Buddhists who were also dissatisfied with "America's man". To call Hoan a close associate, however, is to insult the reader's intelligence, for Hoan is a Catholic, a fact which the same American agents using Allen and Scott to torpedo Hoan in Washington are holding up to Buddhists in Saigon as a reason for keeping Hoan out of office.

The last Allen and Scott three-line paragraph is supposed to polish off the victim once and for all. "After leaving Hanoi University in 1940", it goes, "Hoan was tied up with French Intelligence." The truth is, Hoan left Hanoi University in 1945, delayed by the war. In 1939 he founded the first section of the Dai Viet Party within the university. In 1943 communist killers made two attempts to assassinate him because of his "dis-intoxication" project to un-brainwash communist students. That same year, probably on a communist tip-off, since they often used that way of getting an enemy, Hoan was arrested by the Japs. Released, he was hunted by the Japs again in 1944 and went underground. In 1945 he was tracked by the French because his Dai Viet Party, claiming independence, was considered subversive.

From the above the reader will get an idea of how far he can trust reports coming out of Washington on what is happening in Southeast Asia.

Nguyen ton Hoan addressed a warning letter to President Eisenhower, dated April 25, 1960, but the President listened to his brother Milton in such matters, and Milton's authority was a Michigan State University professor who in 1953 had directed a classified research project in the Orient for the Operations Office of Johns Hopkins University, but who in 1960 was working as a propagandist for Ngo dinh Diem.

The stories that may some day come out of our Southeast Asia bungle have not yet begun to appear. When they do they will stagger the imagination, if the American public is not too inured to shocking revelations by that time to care.

If we were to apply the cynical reasoning to our debacle in Asia that Peter Rosenwald uses in his "touches" on British liberals and business men for the Johnson warchest, we would say that our worries, our American dead and our years of dollar-drain at the rate of nearly \$2 million a day would all have been spared us if General George C. Marshall had had his way. In 1946, when the Emperor Bao Dai escaped from the clutches of Ho chi Minh in Hanoi and fled to Nanking aboard an American plane, Marshall went to see him and promised him American support. "But," the general added, "you mustn't be too ambitious. Vietnam is only an artificial country, and Tonkin (the northern province where Ho chi Minh was already firmly established) is really a meridional province of China. It must go back to her."

Marshall was having a hard time persuading Chian Kai-shek to take Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai into his government. To sweeten the bitter pill he conceived the idea of offering Chiang Tonkin, where the Red viruses were already swarming. If Bao Dai had signed the paper which Marshall tried to force on him, the Chinese mainland's downfall would have been hastened and all Indo-China would have succumbed some fourteen years ago.

* * * * *

Recommended reading: The latest book by the Bachaga Boualam, "L'ALGERIE SANS LA FRANCE". Published by EDITIONS FRANCE-EMPIRE, 68, Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Paris 1^{er}. 382 pages.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Abroad, as in America, important moves and decisions rest in abeyance, awaiting the outcome of November 3. It is as though all the wheels of East-West affairs, by common consent, have ground to a stop, lest any action by either camp set in motion a reaction that might hurt the chances of the candidate Europe, Africa and Asia are out to elect in America.

46 Heads of State, or their representatives, and 11 observers met in Cairo on October 5 to perpetuate the myth of "non-alignment" and repeat the anti-colonialist tirades that common sense and history refute. Three years ago when the demagogues of "non-alignment" (including Cuba and Indonesia) met in Belgrade, the West courted and the East incited them. This year both Washington and Moscow took no more notice of their speeches than de Gaulle, happily campaigning in South America, did of the laconic International Red Cross report that French citizens (as many as 5,000) who disappeared in Algeria after independence must be presumed to be dead.

The preference of the communist bloc for Johnson is unconcealed. In Britain conservative and liberal alike campaigned for the American candidate Moscow wants. Over whoever wins hang all but unsolvable problems, created by years of sacrificing America's interests in order to court the insatiables meeting in Cairo this month: Riots at home, disaster in Vietnam, anarchy in Africa and a dollar whose underpinnings have slowly been eaten away.

THE A-BOMB has proved more devastating as a political weapon of the international Left than as a military arm for the West. In our July-August issue we touched on Associated Press' distortion of Senator Goldwater's statement that tactical nuclear weapons were an alternative in Vietnam but that they would not be used, and the use of the unfounded fear that followed the attempt to stampede a terrified public against Goldwater at the polls. The pattern has become classic.

In 1959 a propaganda film, HIROSHIMA, MON AMOUR, by a French communist woman writer, dolefully depicted America as a builder of more frightful nuclear threats to the world and communists as gentle paraders releasing peace doves. Citizens of the world were urged to vote with their tongues and hearts for America's unilateral disarmament. Then United Nations posted car cards in New York subways and buses to frighten riders with permanent pictures, above their heads, of a mushrooming A-bomb. Under the picture, the caption "You are looking at one alternative to the United Nations". It was UN's adaptation of "Better Red than Dead", which had been so effective in Britain, in the unceasing play for power, for more supporters willing to put their lives in UN's rather than a national government's hands.

It was dishonest from the start. Who would unleash this holocaust unless nations entrusted themselves to UN? Only Russia and America had the capability. Were Dag Hammarskjöld and U Thant inferring that America would touch off a nuclear war unless subjugated to UN? Or were they insulting our intelligence with the assertion that UN, incapable of making Russia pay her dues, would save New York from Russian annihilation if we would entrust our lives to the hate-dominated forum on New York's East River?

Then came 1964. The loathsome tactic of campaign-by-fear employed by labor in Britain, Russian propaganda everywhere and UN in New York was exaggerated and adapted to TV. This time the fate-worse-than Hiroshima (because present bombs are bigger) was the alternative to Lyndon Johnson. Never did so many work so hard to create a nation of neurotics, as a means to gaining power.

ABROAD THE VICIOUS POLITICAL CIVIL WAR OF THE WEST was no less intense. The press favored Pravda's candidate. In the past American embassies and consulates have been, theoretically, non-partisan. This year the wives of officials holding access to registration lists and embassy files joined committees garnering absentee ballots for Johnson. In London two beatnik-looking American girls took up positions in Picadilly to hand out Johnson literature. The pro-Johnson SUNDAY TIMES of September 27 quoted one of them, Zoe Leader, as saying, "We like England best." And that was about the way the battle lines were drawn; on the minority end were those who put America first.

MR. ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris representative of a New York law firm that had five members in the Kennedy administration and may have pushed policies that advanced its own interests, headed the Johnson committee working western Europe. Mr. Davidson's firm, CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON, was touched upon by H. DU B. REPORT of March 1962. The destruction of stable Katanga was afoot. Some explain America's involvement in that destruction by the fact that INTERNATIONAL AFRICA AMERICA CORPORATION (IAAC), situated in the 52 Wall Street office of its founders, CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON, had, by some of the most complicated corporation juggling since pre-war Krupp, exchanged stock with LIBERIAN AMERICAN SWEDISH MINERALS CORP. (LAMCO) and other subsidiary firms, to form a syndicate in which Hammar skjold's brother was a company head and UN OPERATIONS CHIEF IN THE CONGO, Sture Linner, had been a chief engineer. The purpose: To pick up mining concessions in Africa.

Mr. Hamilton's resignation as head of IAAC to become chief of American foreign aid, then pouring money into Africa, did not hurt IAAC's stock, the financial interests of which were allied with Dag Hammar skjold's personal and organizational aims.

The HERALD OF FREEDOM, published by Frank Capell in Staten Island, N. Y., put out a special number in 1963 on the record of Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky, another former member of the firm with which Mr. Davidson is affiliated, as was George Ball and the promoter of "World Order through World Law", Mr. Granville Clark.

THE DOMESTIC EXPLOSION. Negro riots were called off by request of the President until after elections. The inference is that previous riots could have been averted had the President shaken his head, and that violence will be given a green light after Nov. 3. One of the most overworked words in the campaign-by-semantics is "backlash". It is leftist jargon for reaction, or the return swing of the pendulum. By using "lash" rather than "swing", the suggestion of viciousness, the word picture of a whip-cracker, is increased, thus making culpable the disapprover rather than the committer of riots. Should an apprehensive New York voter observe that, had an employment agency sent colored murder-rapist Winston Mosely to the home of a woman living alone and requesting a man servant for a cocktail party, she would not have the right to reject him, that would be "backlash".

The first stage in our establishment of right-of-violence as an unwritten law was tacit admission that destruction of property, if committed by unionized labor on a rampage, is not a crime. Next came introduction of the freedom rider, domestic and international, as an emissary to whip up strife. Riots conducted by blacks against whites or natives against colonialists became justified crusades for which the victims were responsible. There is a relationship between Christophe G'Benye exclaiming to French journalist Albert Zarca in the Congo last month, "Come see our hostages; we're going to shoot them," and the appeal printed in the European edition of the N. Y. Herald Tribune of Jan. 13, 1959. New York lawyer Lawrence McQuade had just returned from a "freedom ride" through Africa, and to a continent not yet emerged from barbarism he called, via the Herald Tribune, "Africans, unite! You have a continent to regain! You have nothing to lose but your chains!"

Christophe G'Benye was Vice Premier in the Adoula government which our Kennedy administration supported over Tshombe's orderly Katanga. Gaston Soumialot, presently slitting the throats of Africans whom freedom-rider McQuade urged to cast off their chains (a euphemism for law and order), was Minister of Justice for Kivu province under the same Adoula government. The mentality that made African anarchy inevitable laid the groundwork for post-Nov. 3 chaos in America. One of the things due to make President Johnson's colored vote expensive for the country is negro realization that rioting is profitable. Burglary is punishable; looting, done in the name of demonstrations for social justice, enjoys the favored position of property destruction committed by labor.

ALSO ON THE DELAYED RECKONING LIST IS OUR DOLLAR. Both the dollar and pound sterling are being propped up until after elections. Finance ministers of the ten nations that met in Tokyo last month were careful not to hurt the chances of Wilson in Britain and Johnson in America, but by year's end Britain's deficit of payments is expected to reach

500 million pounds. Whoever wins Britain's election must face devaluation or belt-tightening, neither of which is popular with the electorate. If the vote is for devaluation, the dollar will be sucked down in the vortex, or vice versa, depending on which government decides to get the jump on the other.

In the ten days between Sept. 7 and 17 the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in Paris, purchased \$70,000,000. The explanation given by the bank's weekly statement said "it was to aid the dollar". Soviet transactions and transfers for political activity in France are conducted through the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and a loan from said bank to tide the dollar over a low spell is a loan from Moscow. Consequently, financial observers conclude that by picking up \$70,000,000 (which brought foreign holdings in the bank's vaults up to \$1,960,000,000, two-thirds of the amount of gold America has in reserve, aside from dollar coverage) Moscow, through the Paris bank, was helping tide Johnson over the election or/and enlarging a threat to hold over the American treasury in 1965. Grave as race riot and dollar assault threats are, the biggest headache facing the winner in November is our position in South Vietnam.

REPORTS FROM ASIA ARE WORSE THAN DISCOURAGING. Compounding our past errors, a "Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam" now operates in Algiers, capital of another nation where American liberals supported revolt. Putting all information together, authorities on South Asia (not propagandists) conclude: Beyond the shadow of a doubt the present American administration intends to negotiate a sugar-coated surrender in Vietnam after Nov. 3, if re-elected. Compare American reports with what the experts know and here is what we have: Through September and early October American press reports stated that orders had gone out for the Viet Cong to step up the offensive on all fronts. From this the public was to infer that despite all the enemy could throw into the fight our side is holding firm. The truth is that Hanoi, no more than Moscow, wants Barry in the White House. Small holding actions are the order of the day -- no all-out drive that might embarrass Johnson.

On Oct. 1 General Taylor stated in Saigon, "The communist Viet Cong has never been so far from military victory." Only if both sides have agreed to negotiate does his statement, with its qualification of "military victory", make sense.

For a rundown on the situation let us start with General Nguyen Khanh. The New York Sunday News of Sept. 20, 1964, carried the typical line. "With U. S. support Premier Khanh weathered the revolt... Other Americans -- CIA agents and military advisers -- were with the rebel troops, trying to head off an attack on the airport." Dr. Nguyen ton Hoan, the Catholic civilian leader whom Khanh exiled to Hong Kong as our September issue went to press, complained that General Taylor saw no one but General Khanh. Why did our team shoulder Khanh's dead weight and refuse to let him fall? The explanation given by men who know the situation is, "Khanh's brother, Nguyen Long, has been an official in Ho chi Minh's government since 1962. If Washington is getting ready to negotiate after elections, Nguyen Khanh is the Vietnamese capable of getting terms that will save Johnson's face."

ONE OF THE MOST COMPROMISED MEN IN AMERICA IS MIKE MANSFIELD, the senate majority leader who was proud of being described as "Diem's godfather" by HARPER'S Magazine in January, 1956. On Dec. 2, 1962, Mike and his wife, accompanied by three other red-carpet-junketing Democrat senators and their wives, paused in Singapore after a visit to Vietnam, the area on which Mike is supposed to be the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's authority. "Diem is one of Asia's great leaders", he told newsmen in Singapore. For eight years Mansfield had helped frustrate every Vietnamese attempt to unload the man they hated, when it could have been accomplished without violence and the country rallied. Then in 1963 Mansfield began to take his distance. By that time it was too late.

On Sept. 28, 1964, Mansfield, now up for re-election, stated in Washington, "The United States should take into consideration the propositions of General de Gaulle." What de Gaulle had proposed was nothing more nor less than a Laos-type sellout. It was one more indication of down-the-drain negotiations after November 3 if Mike and Lyndon win.

PHAM NGOC THAO TO WASHINGTON. On October 1 came word that Colonel Pham ngoc Thao was being sent to the Vietnamese embassy in Washington as press attache. The explanation given was that Nguyen Khanh had to get him out of the country. True, Pham ngoc Thao is one of the most hated survivors of the Diem regime: As head of the 70,000-man secret police of Nhu's personal party he built up a hate-bank second only to Mme. Nhu's. That being the case, why doesn't Khanh simply run him out as he did Nguyen ton Hoan? The answer is, he dare not. Thao, in a pinch, has the full weight of North Vietnam behind him, where his brother, like Khanh's, is a high official. Therefore, the assignment to Washington. Why Washington in particular? Perhaps because Washington is the most sensitive propaganda and information post in the West today and that is where Thao should be when negotiations between Khanh and Khanh's brother in North Vietnam are brought into the open. To get an idea of the importance of Thao's assignment to Washington in the heat of Johnson's fight for re-election, take a brief glance at the record:

THE FILE ON ALBERT PHAM NGOC THAO: From 1946 until the Geneva Accord of 1954, Intelligence Chief for Ho chi Minh in Gochin-China (the southern part of Vietnam). In 1949 Thao married a militant leader of communist women's groups, sister of the noted communist professor Pham Thieu. When Ho chi Minh went through the motions of pulling his cadres out of the South, after the Geneva Accord, many noted communist officials remained behind, among them Albert Pham ngoc Thao, Vu van Thai and Tran le Quang. Under the Ngo dinh Diem government Thao, with his years of experience as intelligence chief for Ho's terrorists, became head of the intelligence section of Nhu's personal party, the Can-Lao-Nanh-Vi, the vast network of which spied and informed on their neighbors suspected of being luke-warm toward the Ngo dinh. Simultaneously Thao became Credit Chief of the American Aid section of the Bank of South Vietnam. Vu van Thai was American Aid administrator. Tran le Quang became head of Public Works, with its perquisite of jobs for a personal following. Thao and Thai provided Quang with money from American Aid.

Constant contact was maintained with the communist North through Thao's brother, Gaston, who went North as a Ho chi Minh official. Pham ngoc Thuan, father of Albert and Gaston, ran the link in Paris as head of the Vietminh League. In 1956 nationalists being tracked down by Thao in Saigon reported that true "rallying" of communist deserters from the North was impossible, as those attempting to defect were arrested on arrival in the South by their own former chiefs (Thao and his lieutenants) for previous acts committed under their orders. Thao's greatest service to Diem was his efficiency in arresting anti-communist nationalists and their organizations, all listed in files Thao had amassed for the Reds; in sum, the men and groups hostile to Ho chi Minh.

Through 1961 Thao was glorified in America by Joe Alsop's columns. TIME of April 12, 1961, in a paragraph headed "Truth by Night", wrote of him, "One of the reasons for Diem's election success in the hinterlands is a lean, ex-communist named Col. Pham ngoc Thao, 39 ... Diem gave Thao command of Kienhao province in the Mekong Delta" (where things are going so badly against us now due to the population's support of the Viet Cong). TIME told how Thao got voters to the polls. "'We tried a little propaganda of our own', he admits, 'We told people that if they did not vote they would have trouble getting jobs or help from the government.'" Thus the threat to withhold American aid in the form of "jobs and help" got votes in '61, made the delta province hate America, and cost X number of American lives in '64. Thao will now compile files and disseminate "information" in Washington. To further spell out the importance of his new assignment a clear understanding of communist methods in Southeast Asia is necessary.

NINE YEARS OF MISINFORMATION REVERSED AMERICA'S IDEAS OF CAUSE AND EFFECT. The first basis for false reasoning by loyal Americans is the assumption that until Nov. 1, 1963, things were going fine in South Vietnam and that, for that reason, a no-win team in Washington unseated the government that was winning. Nothing could be further from the truth.

THE STRATEGY OF HO CHI MINH AND GENERAL GIAP IS: Long war, short campaign. While the adversary is bogged down and led to ruin himself, Red cadres gain footholds, mobilize slowly, arm themselves with weapons seized from the enemy, later with arms

furnished from without. The "long war" was under way in 1956. 472 heads of villages (over one a day!) were assassinated in 1957. By 1959 the number had climbed to 1,600. There are between 1,200 and 1,400 villages in South Vietnam, so Red assassinations surpassed one headman per village. On May 25, 1961, President Kennedy (himself a member of the Diem lobby) told Congress that 4,000 village officials had been killed in 1960. (U. S. News & World Report of Sept. 28, 1964, puts the true figure at nearer 13,000.) Kennedy's statement was an admission that by 1960 the Vietminh (now called Viet Cong) ruled South Vietnam by night and Saigon ruled by day. With Saigon unable to protect officials and assassinations mounting, no one could pretend that our side was winning.

The "long war" was nearing its peak. The "short campaign" was about to start. On October 21, 1960, three crack battalions from Ho Chi Minh's elite 325th Division wiped out a post in broad daylight on Route 14, about a hundred miles north of Kontoum, in the high plateau country of the montagnard tribes. Instead of making it a hit-and-run action, as in the past, the Viet Cong, armed with ultra modern weapons, awaited the counter-attack they knew would come. At 4 P.M. a government column, unwarned by the montagnards, moved into the trap. The Red battalions wiped them out, then, destroying what they could not take with them, leisurely withdrew to bases in Laos. Why, it was asked, had the montagnards served as their eyes and ears? The answer: Diem had taken their best land for his refugees. Scores of French priests had warned that such acts could undo all that missionaries had accomplished in 150 years, but their warnings never reached America and censorship lowered a blackout in Saigon. The Vietnamese army knew from that moment that they could not win with the countryside against them, helping the enemy, as long as "our man" and his family remained in power. Diem's alienation of the montagnards still plagues us.

WHY DIDN'T WASHINGTON ADMIT THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS? The November, 1960, election was coming up, and the Republicans saw no point in repudiating everything they had said for four years, though hang-overs from Roosevelt and Truman had set their policy. Why didn't Kennedy use it as a campaign issue? He couldn't; he himself had been on the bandwagon. His fellow Democrat, Mike Mansfield, more than any other senator, was responsible for Diem. Hubert Humphrey had helped save Diem in April of '55. Angier Biddle Duke, whom Kennedy was about to name Chief of Protocol, had headed the Diem lobby in America. Both sides were compromised and by mutual agreement remained silent.

On November 11, 1960, paratroopers armed with light weapons encircled the presidential palace and demanded reforms. It was not even an attempted coup d'etat. While Diem's bazooka-armed guard held them off Diem stalled, agreed to reforms, and over the short-wave radio in his artillery-proof bunker beneath the palace urged young Col. Tran thien Khiem, his godson, to rush tanks from Mytho to his rescue. Khiem moved eleven tanks into position around the palace, bluffed the paratroopers into thinking he was with them -- then slowly the gun turrets began to turn, against his fellow officers. Three wearying years were lost, while "long war" deterioration continued and thousands were arrested, but Khiem became a general. Today he is trusted by no one, with reason. By the time this report goes to print he may have launched his own coup d'etat attempt against Khanh.

In 1961 Kennedy began maneuvering to get out from under. Angier Biddle Duke's banquets and speeches for Diem ceased. Sal Tas and labor's political organ, NEW LEADER, changed their tone. Irving Brown, AFL-CIO's "freedom rider" who had incited and helped finance the revolt in Algeria, made a trip to strengthen Vietnam's labor unions. (They staged their first political strikes some weeks ago.) When Nhu's special forces attacked the Buddhists in Hue with mustard gas in 1963, before the eyes of German observer Dr. Eric Wulff (and later arrested the victims so the press could not see them) Kennedy had not yet extricated himself, and he was dead at the time of the Buddhist "backlash", exploited by communists and fanned by Buddhists who by then were carried away with the arrogance of sudden power after nine years on the receiving end.

THE REAL POLITICAL DYNAMITE IN THE VIETNAM DEBACLE lies in the fact that every man and group responsible for it is in the camp axing Goldwater. Why doesn't

Goldwater use it? He can't, because nine years of propaganda spread by Angier Biddle Duke and the entire American Left is binding his arms. When Mme. Nhu went to Washington, Karl Hess, Barry's speech-writer, escorted her to a platform. Like millions of honest Americans, Karl had been taken in. He saw the surface picture and loved Mme. Nhu for the tongue-lashing she gave our government when it became her opposition. Never did they reflect, as her unrestrained tantrums appeared to serve them, that America's crime lay not in deserting Mme. Nhu but in subjecting a nation to the storms and tempers of a woman who, when crossed, in her own country, did not stop at words. Albert Pham ngoc Thao and her husband's hated secret police were at her fingertips.

While Karl escorted his celebrity to her podium to blast our administration, the official known from one end of Vietnam to the other as "Mme. Nhu's man in the American embassy" was on a world tour -- to inspect American embassies. Chief of Protocol Angier Biddle Duke, the principal blindfolder of America while General Giap drew us into a mire where he would hold the initiative, rented our itinerant embassy-inspector's Washington home for as long as he would have to be away.

Mansfield, the administration and Angier Biddle Duke come off much better, guilty by default of everything Mme. Nhu charged against them, than if what they really did were held before the electorate. There is so much dynamite in the truth, if Goldwater, and Mike Mansfield's opposition in Montana, would only use it!

NEUTRALISM-A-LA-LAOS IN SOUTH VIETNAM appears to be in the cards. General Nguyen Khanh and Albert Pham ngoc Thao are logical fronts for a transition government. No Vietnamese likely to hinder such a solution is allowed to act while America's election approaches. Dr. Nguyen ton Hoan, leader of the most important nationalist, anti-communist party in the country, is, as we have mentioned, in exile in Hong Kong, with pressure being applied to the British to move him on.

In May of 1955, Raymond Cartier, one of the best political writers in Europe, said of Le van Vien, leader of the Binh Xuyen forces, "In the labyrinth of Saigon's putrid quarters the Binh Xuyen waged a ceaseless, bloody, ferocious war, killing Vietminh like a terrier exterminating rats... Had he (Le van Vien) and his Binh Xuyen not turned against the Vietminh no one dares to think what we would have done to maintain order in Saigon."

On Sept. 11, 1964, General Le van Vien wrote from his home in St. Maure, where he had been told that "American officials in Saigon" do not wish him to return, "Let me inform you that before the gravity of the situation in my country I would not rest with my arms crossed. As a dedicated anti-communist I believe the only force that can save us is America, and my position is clear. It is to fight the communists and run them out of South Vietnam, so that my people can live as free men. We have chosen the way and we must continue to the end. It is unthinkable that American leadership should fail to bring peace to Southeast Asia."

Like many others, Le van Vien seems likely to learn, if Johnson wins next month, that "peace" brought to South Vietnam through American leadership is not synonymous with victory. By that time, for both South Vietnam and Goldwater, as for McQuade's Africans who forgot that they had heads to lose as well as "chains", it will be too late.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Raymond Cartier, the most powerful political writer in Europe, wrote in Paris-Match of December 7, 1957, "Franklin D. Roosevelt, in November 1944, was re-elected, dying, on the faith of a lying medical certificate. The Hungarians and 100 million Europeans are expiating this frightful imposture in chains."

Twenty years later, as the U. S. military radio network in Europe and rolling presses of the international Left diffused the outpourings of a partisan press in America, many Europeans, though they were voiceless, recalled with apprehension the price they had paid for a doctor's dishonesty in 1944. Chief army information officer Colonel Ben W. Legaredenied that the American network transmitting from France and Germany was biased. "It simply passes on to its readers and listeners news reports received from the nationally recognized news media," said he.

Thus the campaign unrolled, in a climate of demagoguery, double standards and hypocrisy. The vote that resulted was a balance sheet of thirty years of progressive education in America. Scandals, attempts to suppress investigations and even the shocking implications of the Jenkins affair no longer disturbed the new breed of American. Rather a charge of mud-slinging was leveled against those who brought up such matters.

"The Jenkins affair!" exclaimed a prominent Frenchman. "All it will do is give him (LBJ) the homosexual vote." (15 million in America, according to the Mattachine Society, formed in 1950 "to protect homosexuals from discrimination". 200,000 in federal government service, 250,000 in the armed forces; thousands more, American and foreign, entrenched in American installations and bases abroad by grace of homosexual control of personnel departments.) Like the Left, Homosexualia is an international empire, and fiercely loyal.

THE JENKINS AFFAIR, MORE THAN BOBBY BAKER, SHOOK EUROPEANS, for beyond and above Jenkins rose the shadows of America's 1960 defectors, Martin and Mitchell, and Britain's homosexual naval attache, William J. Vassal, who defied authorities to peer too closely into his weakness, saying that if they did what they would learn would shake the British Empire. To probe without endangering said empire, British intelligence pressured a man named Norman Rickard, from Vassal's own coterie, into being their spy. In February, 1962, Rickard was found strangled, nude, in the closet of an exotic London apartment. His murder, if investigated, was never solved. Behind Vassal hovered the shadows of diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean. The aberration of Walter Jenkins was the common denominator of all these men. The pro-Johnson press diagnosed it as a "result of overwork".

Men charged with studying international homosexuality as a boundary-less empire of loyal initiates in which subversion has proved indigenous brought up other names: civilian employees of NATO and SHAPE using native homosexuals as fronts for thriving businesses; in America, a man prominent in our Cuba fiasco whose long homosexual record was suppressed by the same officials who protected Martin and Mitchell.

The conclusion: a loyal American could and should bring suit against the three Washington papers that, until forced to fulfill their obligations, withheld news of the Jenkins arrest from editions which a trusting public bought in the delusion that it was getting value received for its money.

Wrote Raymond Cartier (Paris-Match of October 24, 1964), "It is a dirty story. In all its details. That Walter Jenkins should deliver himself to indecent acts on young men in the YMCA, that is a disgusting affair of morals to be handled by the police. That news of his arrest should be suppressed is more grave, and it is disagreeable to reflect that the whole affair would have remained unknown, at least until after the elections, if another Texan--again between Texans--had not sold the story (for \$1,000, so they say) to the Republican Party."

WITH THE JENKINS SCANDAL AT ITS HEIGHT, and time still remaining for Americans abroad to get in an absentee ballot, the pastor of the American Church at 65 Quai d'Orsay, in Paris, published a political letter in the international edition of the New York Herald Tribune, proclaiming his intention of voting for Lyndon B. Johnson. By its timing and tone it was clearly a call for Americans to follow their "spiritual leader". Between 25,000 and 35,000 are in Paris; thousands more across Europe depend on the Herald Tribune for their news. G. I.'s on Paris leave are often billeted in the American Church. That the pastor of an American flock, without the slightest effort to ascertain the facts, should accept the reports of a dishonest press on Senator Goldwater, is an obligation disavowal that would have been harmless had the spiritual leader remained non-political. That, with the Billie Sol Estes affair, Bobby Baker, Walter Jenkins and the open record before his eyes, a pastor should issue a call for Johnson votes, puts in question our whole system of moral weights and measures. Said he,

"I think, Sir, that the argument of morality is basic to this situation and the evidence is all in favor of Mr. Johnson. Now why do I say this?

I believe that the current election is the most crucial election in our history since the Civil War election of Lincoln. A Goldwater victory would be the first clear step toward the breaking up of the community of nations and lead our country to a position similar to that of the Union of South Africa today, in complete isolation from the other nations of the world. If you wish to take your place with people who spit in the face of a father taking his six-year-old child to a public school, with people who use electric cattle prods on other human beings, with people who turn dogs loose on human beings, then go ahead and vote for Mr. Goldwater. I, as a Christian, can only vote against Mr. Goldwater, and all he represents, and for Mr. Johnson in the hope that our beloved nation will remain faithful to her great promise.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Martin Sargent"

In this absurd letter, written by a pastor, lies the story of the deterioration of America. Certainly the church which provides a forum for this sort of reasoning is not supported exclusively by people of the same opinion. After contemplating the above letter, and Goldwater's dignity and humanism in pursuit of desegregation as against the Johnson-Kennedy exploitation of violence as an argument for votes, is there any hope for America?

THE OUTLOOK, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, IS FAR FROM PROMISING. Another Bandoeng Conference is scheduled to meet in Africa on March 10. Whoever had won the election, Bandoeng No. 2, like its predecessor, would still be a hate session against America, whose anti-colonialist crusade gave most of the voracious detractors liberty of action for an anti-Western war.

America's violent Black Muslim, Malcolm X, was guest of honor at the Cairo meeting of African leaders on July 17. The power of said leaders had been considerably increased at the UN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE in Geneva exactly one month before, and the March 10, 1965, conference contemplates nothing less than all-out Bandoeng group support of Malcolm X's demands for a Black state amputated from the body of America.

European opinion has been worked in advance. Through the last month of the American election campaign a series of articles by David Schoenbrun propagated the theme of white American culpability through the provincial papers of France. (Schoenbrun, the former Washington and European bureau chief for CBS, now heads radio network WNEW) Simultaneously, PARIS-PRESSE staff writer Jean-Pierre Renard told of Malcolm X's plans for an independent colored state (a Cuba in the heart of America.) "It is too late for reconciliation," he wrote, with a certain mischievous glee as he contemplated the role of America in now-communist Algeria. "It is necessary to share the United States!"

LE MONDE, a sort of French Daily Worker in diplomatic garb, carried a series by Jacques Amalric called "Harlem Between Order and Anger". Still another series to satisfy the seemingly bottomless demand for more gruesome details on our troubles

ahead appeared in the great daily, FRANCE SOIR. Henri Turenne wrote, "When Grand Central Station blows up you will know there is black terrorism," sixteen-year-old Sharon Jackson, follower of the terrorist leader, told me. Fifteen-year-old Black Nationalists exercise with wooden rifles. Their leaders hope to train 5,000 youths in a year." (Note: Our Black Muslims are "Nationalists" now.) Turenne compared Sharon Jackson with Djemila Bouhired, the Algerian bomb moll whom American liberals glorified in 1959.

Less rancorous analysts in Western Europe believe that both Kennedy and Johnson contributed to troubles to come by not putting a foot down when talk of dismembering the country started. The first wild demands for a separate state were clearly trial balloons. Administration silence was taken for encouragement. Thus the serpent was permitted to grow. The pain America will suffer in suppressing it now is the price the country will pay for Johnson's colored votes. Justified resentment will be branded "backlash".

As a powerful follow-up punch after the barrage of anti-white newspaper stories which might have been dictated by Carl T. Rowan and Harlan Cleveland (greatly responsible for today's chaos in the Congo through their success in destroying Tshombe in 1962), Europeans were subjected to a propaganda film, "The Cheyennes". Our treatment of the redskins was disinterred and held up as reason for surrender to Malcolm X. Europeans were enthralled by the film, as the queues outside theaters attested.

So much for America's internal problem. Abroad, the international monolithic structure of labor unions, regimented into fascism-of-the-Left type political parties, poses a new series of problems and conditions. For these the outcome of America's election was a great bound ahead.

TO UNDERSTAND THE NEW POWER OF WESTERN MARXISM one must bear in mind: For the first time in history America has a President selected by a Russian-born labor boss who rose to national power by gangster methods and rode into international power on the shoulders of America. We are referring to Garment Workers' Union leader Dave Dubinsky, who secured LBJ his place on the Kennedy ticket, and who reportedly was the recipient of the second telephone call made by LBJ when he became President. The power structure of the Dubinsky international empire is, briefly, as follows: The capital is Brussels. (See H. du B. Report, Sept. 1963) "Government" operates through an INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) which demands of its adherents (labor unions of 107 countries at last count) "international labor solidarity as a trade union obligation". This means repudiation of national loyalty. American labor provides the treasury for ICFTU activity. American labor's representative in ICFTU is foreign-born Dubinsky lieutenant Irving Brown. And Brown is also ICFTU's representative in UN. In other words, Brown makes the return trip. After gaining ICFTU support for Dubinsky-Reuther "bills", Brown returns to ram them through UN. "Minister of Foreign Affairs" for AFL-CIO is long-time Brown associate Jay Lovestone, formerly secretary-general of the American Communist Party. (Lovestone correspondence mobilizing the African bloc in support of Algeria in UN, in the name of peace, may be found in H. du B. booklet "Labor's International Network", price 50¢).

Before going into the effects of ICFTU's victory at the polls on Nov. 3, for such it was, let us cast a glance at some insurmountable problems created by the imposition of Dubinsky (ICFTU) policy on America.

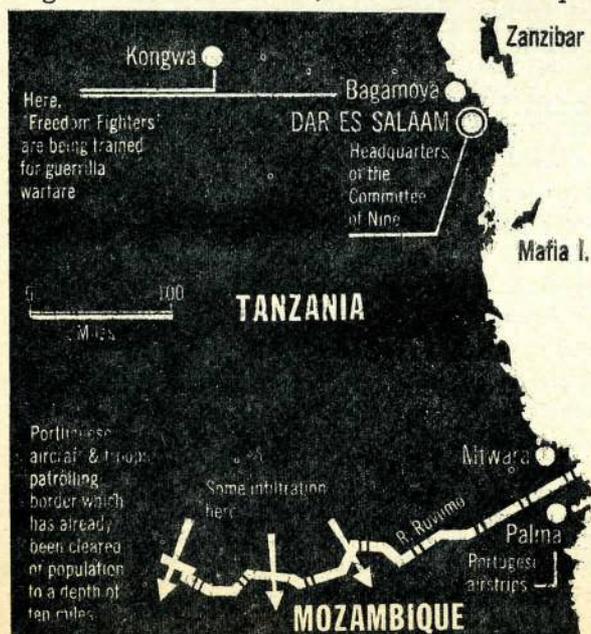
DURING THE ALGERIAN WAR, after which the Malcolm X rebellion is patterned, Irving Brown was funds bearer, agitator and propagandist for the terrorists. Michael Clarke wrote of him, in "Turmoil in Algeria", "In New York, where sympathies for Arab nationalism are tempered with concern for the future of Israel, Mr. Brown told a meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (at the Waldorf-Astoria!) that the North African nationalists represented the French tradition of liberal thought. He gave the innocent electrical workers to understand that efforts--his efforts, presumably--to direct North African nationalism into the 'channels of democracy' would destroy the totalitarian forces of the Arab world and make for unity between the Arab countries and Israel."

IN REALITY UNBIASED OBSERVERS KNEW THAT ALGERIA WAS HEADED FOR COMMUNISM and participation if not leadership in an eventual Arab-Israel war. Today Algeria's Ben Bella, extolled by Irving Brown, the New York Times and UN, is poised, ready to invade Israel or Morocco, or throw his national army behind communist-supported revolts (approved by America also) in Angola and Mozambique. Algerian instructors help train the anti-Portuguese rebels. In Algiers itself North Vietnamese delegates animate a "Committee for Joint Action", against America. Travel restrictions were imposed on American diplomats in Algeria as of mid-September. (A month later Brown-Dubinsky protege Habib Bourguiba, President of Tunisia, outlawed the ringing of church-bells.)

On Nov. 1, tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian rebellion, Marshall Chen Yi, Peking's minister of foreign affairs, and the notables of the communist world were Ben Bella's guests of honor as the 20,000-man Algerian National Liberation Army passed the reviewing stand. Batteries of Russian mechanized SU-100 artillery, heavy machine guns and anti-aircraft equipment swelled the parade, though Algeria's economy had ground to a standstill, unemployment was rife and all who could (over a thousand a day) were fleeing the country. Russian-donated MIG's roared overhead and units of the new Russian-provided navy rode in the harbor. Mechanized units rolled past in new Deutz trucks, fresh from East Germany. Only the new Russian ground-air missiles installed in the Mediterranean "Cuba" were not exposed.

The big question: When will this force, armed by Russia and fed by America, strike? Will it be against Israel, Morocco, Angola or Mozambique?

EARLY OCTOBER SAW A STEPPING UP OF RAIDS by Chinese-trained forces hitting out of Malawi, in Tanganyika (now Tanzania) against our Portuguese allies in Mozambique. As threat of the French pull-out from NATO puts our whole foreign policy in question, a close look at Angola and Mozambique is in order. Frank Montero, named by the Portuguese Foreign Office as one of the two Americans who incited the March 15, 1961, massacre in Quitexe, Angola, is an assistant to Adlai Stevenson, on African Affairs. Egypt (whose London embassy, according to the Daily Sketch of Oct. 19, 1964, transported much of the great train robbery money out of the country in diplomatic pouches), along with Algeria, Guinea, Ghana and other African states, underwrites the anti-Portuguese terrorist movement which America, within UN and without UN, encourages. Oscar Kambona, Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (Tanzania), is also chairman of the nine-nation African Liberation Committee whose Russian and Chinese-armed troops tie down some 42,000 Portuguese forces in Angola and another 30,000 in Mozambique.



Guerilla schools in Egypt and Algeria trained most of the North African fighters that have been air-lifted into Dar-es-Salaam. Their elite, it is claimed, were given extra polishing in Cuba. Russian, British and American weapons make up their particular equipment. These imported killers are based at Bagamoya, about forty miles up the coast from Dar-es-Salaam, and at Kongwa, some 200 miles inland, due west.

Mozambique "refugees" lured into Tanzania by rebel propaganda explained their exodus as due to troubles with a neighboring tribe, the Bamukuas. After a couple of weeks at the camp set up for them at Rutamba they were full of stories of Portuguese atrocities. These are destined to provide the casualties that will inflame UN.

An American television team was transported to the lower Ruvumo in late October to film the "hordes of helpless refugees fleeing Portuguese brutality." One can imagine the heyday Angier Biddle Duke's INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE and the team in UN would have with such a film. The TV team found that no such stream of human misery existed. Undaunted, they paid a local British trader to have his employees paddle out to midstream and back again, into the camera. For the information of American TV-viewers who may see this epic, the trader said, "My boys were delighted!"

So far the success of incursions into Mozambique has been nil. About a hundred fighters were brought over from Zanzibar with their six Russian officers in mid-October. They wasted two weeks at Mtwara, the kick-off point for their "invasion", then returned to Zanzibar on the ex-Sultan's yacht. But it would be a grave error to assume, from past performances, that nothing is going to happen. Trouble on a large scale can break out any day. It will be Algeria all over again, with the example of Algeria before our eyes. Also, propaganda-wise, it will form a "package deal" with the struggle of Black Muslim "Nationalists" in America.

AMERICAN-EDUCATED DR. EDUARDO MONDLANE, head of FRELIMO, as his Mozambique "liberation" movement (Portuguese to Chinese) is called, was touring Eastern Europe in search of funds and more arms when the first raids, for publicity purposes, were launched. Headquarters for FRELIMO is Dar-es-Salaam, from which the Chinese push in East Africa is being directed. On September 2 the Chinese freighter Heping unloaded a shipment of arms for Dr. Mondlane while three Russian freighters bearing anti-aircraft guns and field artillery for the group being trained at Dar-es-Salaam's Colito Barracks waited in the mouth of the Ruvumo River. During Dr. Mondlane's absence the Peking- and Moscow-backed Mozambique revolt was directed by a Methodist minister, Reverend Uria Simango. (Dr. Mondlane's work at Syracuse University, indoctrinating Peace Corps volunteers destined for Nyasaland, contiguous with Mozambique, was covered in H. du B. Reports, January 1963)

Mrs. Mondlane, the white co-ed from Downers Grove, Illinois, wooed and won by the anti-Portuguese terrorist while she was attending a Wisconsin summer camp where he was lecturing, was on a parallel fund-raising trip in America. Mrs. Mondlane admitted that they had all the funds they needed for sending students to America (as did the Algerians.) American supporters, said she, work through the MOZAMBIQUE INSTITUTE, founded by Ford Foundation. Brazilian Reds are currently being recruited as teachers for students whom the Institute hopes eventually to bring to America. A heavy donor is the World Council of Churches. Another is the African-American Institute. Aside from confronting America with a two-front revolt within NATO (de Gaulle and Portugal), the climate being created has an indirect beneficiary in Malcolm X. Chances of the White House clamping down on American participation in such plots are far from promising.

THE PRESIDENT, AS WE SAID, OWED HIS PLACE ON THE 1960 TICKET TO DAVE DUBINSKY. Over \$2.5 million contributed to the campaign by American labor helped re-elect him in 1964. Each union member was called upon for a dollar. Now movements to muzzle opposition are being pushed. First came smear files compiled by Reuther's GROUP RESEARCH (H. du B. Report, June, 1964, Jan., 1964). The relationship with labor was too obvious, too heavy-handed. (Actually it was an introduction of picket-line tactics into politics and the very basis of free speech.) So a front was set up--the National Council for Civic Responsibility, under Arthur Larson. Thus silencing of protesting citizens became a "civic responsibility". Striking while the iron was hot, immediately after the election a drive against state right-to-work laws was launched. Labor in politics, capable of depriving workmen rebelling against goon-imposed discipline of a livelihood, is on the march.

IN EUROPE THE IMPLICATIONS OF LABOR'S VICTORY IN BRITAIN AND THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY TEAM IN AMERICA BECAME CLEAR. Britain's new Foreign Minister, Gordon Walker, rushed to Washington for talks with Dean Rusk. The essence of what he reported on his return was, "Rusk gives us a free hand to draw Western Europe into a semblance of unity and talk to Moscow as the spokesman for the Atlantic

nations. De Gaulle will be faced with a fait accompli; he will have to choose between isolation and compliance."

But Belgium's socialist, Paul Henri Spaak, sees himself as the leader of the world socialist empire. Spaak packed his bags for Washington also. His theme with Rusk: "Don't let your common language lead you to gamble on the British. I represent the West's non-communist Left. Don't be in a hurry. Don't threaten. The situation calls for subtle methods and discretion."

Certainly personal prestige will accrue to the leader, French-speaking or English, who has the final say. In the ultimate reckoning, results will be the same for the West.

AS WALKER AND SPAAK COMPETED FOR DEAN RUSK'S FAVORS, the first three groups of Red Chinese students selected to learn French in preparation for the era of co-operation ahead were flying Paris-ward. Thirty French teachers took off for Peking in early November to inaugurate a crash program of French.

French civilian employees in SHAPE and NATO feel that their jobs will end some time after January 1. Complete French withdrawal from NATO, barring some sudden change in de Gaulle's plans, will proceed in three stages. First, France will refrain from sending a representative to the Permanent Council meeting in December. Next, the two divisions based in Germany and the twenty-seven squadrons now at NATO's disposal will be withdrawn and placed under French command. Step 3: Top officers on the NATO General Staff in Paris and with the Standing Group in Washington will be pulled out. From that moment, to all intents and purposes, de Gaulle will be out of NATO. As a high French official put it, "The religion of the Atlantic cult, of which Washington is the Rome, is nearing its end."

Odds are that Spaak, with all that Brussels labor and socialist forces represent behind him, will carry more weight with the bosses to whom Johnson is indebted than will Walker, and infinitely more than de Gaulle.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Mr. du Berrier will be lecturing in this country during the next four months. In January we will publish a schedule; in the meantime, for information on speaking dates in Kansas in early December and California mid-December write to American Opinion Speakers Bureau, Brookfield, Mass., or to the Huntington H. du B. office.

WORLD WARS I AND II taught that political upheaval is an inevitable by-product of defeat. Ensure national humiliation and a climate is created for the toppling of any government, leader, tradition or system on which rabble-rousers elect to hang the blame. Communism is the ultimate beneficiary.

Failing a disastrous war, incitement of revolution within a nation's colonies, accompanied by internal sabotage of the mother country's counter-effort, will achieve the same effect. America, following World War II, became intoxicated with the word "anti-colonialism". Today the ex-colonies in which she encouraged revolts are anti-American, and the mother countries on which she forced surrender are unstable. With the sobering-up period at hand it is time that each American do some reflecting.

To ruthless men bent on attaining power, military defeat is the way-clearer of the perfect coup-d'etat, which is to say one in which a majority is maneuvered into giving it legality. America's role in ensuring victory for the elements bent on carrying France into the anti-Western camp through surrender in Algeria is a case in point. It is the men responsible for this role who stand as defendants before many Americans in this January of 1965. But first, in building up the case, let us weigh the methods employed and the ends envisaged.

PARALLEL WITH THE APPROACHING DEFEAT, a defeat which those kept in power by an apathetic public made inevitable, America is being worked by a campaign for national disarmament. And parallel with the campaign for dismantling America's national defenses is a program for immobilizing patriots who might resist. Those who agitated revolts in the colonies of our allies and made our approaching debacle inevitable also planned our disarmament, submission to the United Nations, and the stifling of any protest within America. A chronology of events and portrayal of their interweavings is in order.

A "DISINFORMATION BUREAU OF THE ESPIONAGE AND COUNTER-ESPIONAGE COMMITTEE FOR STATE SECURITY" is located in Moscow, within a gray stone edifice that formerly housed an insurance company on Dzherzhinsky Square. It blankets Russia, her satellites and dupes throughout the world, with false propaganda. Official agencies and a dishonest press have performed the same service within America, often parroting the Moscow line.

In 1964 six out of ten Americans told a Gallup poll that they did not know what was going on in South Vietnam. How could they, when the version was ever changing? In 1946 NEWSWEEK'S Far East ace, Harold R. Isaacs, told readers of Harper's Magazine that Ho chi Minh was an Asiatic George Washington who kept life in his frail body only through singleness of purpose and purity of aim. Obscenities were heaped on French officers who opposed him. Ten years later, (Jan., 1956) thwarted in the Ho campaign, Harper's got behind Ngo dinh Diem, described as Senator Mansfield's godson. By September, 1962, along with President Kennedy and the head of Diem's lobby in America, Chief of Protocol Angier Biddle Duke, Harper's washed its hands of Diem and printed Professor Stanley Millet's "Terror in Vietnam - An American's ordeal at the hands of our friends". Then came December, 1964. Out of America's Dzherzhinsky Square came the new line. Harper's printed Joe Kraft's call for America to get out of South Vietnam and let North and South negotiate between themselves, a palatable way of saying let Ho chi Minh have it. From Harold Isaacs, through Mike Mansfield and Professor Millet to the final write-off of Joe Kraft, that in brief is the story of America's downhill road in Southeast Asia.

PAUSE HERE FOR A SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. Mr. Kraft received the 1959 New York Overseas Press Club Award for his Saturday Evening Post report extolling the Algerian rebellion, then being jointly backed by Washington and Moscow. Though he no doubt knew of it, Mr. Kraft wrote nothing on the March, 1960, mission of Algerian UN representative Abdelkader Chanderli to draw up an accord with Castro; nor have any articles come from the Kraft pen since on Algeria's training of North Vietnamese to fight against Americans, arming of Dr. Carlson's assassins in the Congo and rebels in Angola, and attacks on America in UN.

OUR POLICY IN VIETNAM BOOMERANGED, as did our policy in Algeria. By December, 1964, UPI was reporting General Nguyen Khanh's launching of an "anti-U. S. drive". The same volatile, ungovernable Vietnamese whom Harold Isaacs, General Philip D. Gallagher, OSS officers and others played against the French in 1945 and '46 Khanh started "playing against America. In ten years History made a complete turn of the wheel.

In September, 1964, Nguyen ton Hoan, the only civilian leader with both a party and de-termination to fight the Viet Cong, was driven out of Vietnam by General Nguyen Khanh, with General Maxwell Taylor's approval. (H. du B. REPORTS, Sept. and Oct., 1964). By December Nguyen Khanh, whose brother is an official in Ho chi Minh's government, prepared to run out Maxwell Taylor. Hoan was destroyed in the mind of the American public by the Washington WORLD (Dec. 2, 1963), The Allen and Scott Report (Nov. 9, 1963) and every American report but this one, preliminary to Khanh's creating a void by ousting him. Then Michael Padev observed, with an air of futility, in the Indianapolis Star of Dec. 22, 1964, "As they say in politics, you can't beat somebody with nobody."

On Sept. 27, 1962, HUMANITE, the French communist daily, branded Hoan a war-monger selected by America as Vietnam's future premier. In 1963 the de Gaullist press said Hoan was unacceptable to the South Vietnamese because he was committed to continuation of the war and against neutralism. The Hanoi government, in a 103-page booklet called "The Hour of Coups d'Etats in Saigon", concentrated its attack on Hoan as "the puppet of the Americans". So, by joint American-communist action the man Hanoi did not want was destroyed.

Allen and Scott are generally conservative in their Washington reporting. Someone enjoying their confidence undoubtedly fed them the false line on Nguyen ton Hoan covered in detail in our Sept Report. But what of the feature story out of Saigon by Warren Rogers, Washington Bureau Chief of Hearst Headline Service, on Sept. 21, 1964, as Albert Pham ngoc Thao (Ho chi Minh's former chief of Intelligence in Cochinchina) was being appointed press attache to the Vietnamese embassy in Washington? (H. du B. REPORT, Oct. 1964). Thao headed the secret police of Ngo dinh Nhu until Nov., 1963. His first act on receiving the Washington appointment was to see that the bills left in America by Mme. Nhu were paid.

THE BRUTAL EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH THE VIETMINH BROKE THEIR PRISONERS is one of the horror chapters of the Ho chi Minh war. In "La Guerre d'Indochine", Lucien Bodard gives a chilling account of tough foreign legionnaires reduced to robots. Theoretically, American hatred should be focused on the perpetrator of such atrocities and sympathy accorded the victim. Warren Rogers, however, by a far-out twisting of logic, makes Albert Pham ngoc Thao, the communist breaker of human beings, a hero, and General Duong van Duc, whom Thao reduced to pulp, the villain. And Duc's anger that Thao should break other Vietnamese for nine years as Ngo dinh Nhu's right-hand man, and then, after Nhu's fall, become Nguyen Khanh's press attache, Rogers pooh-poohs as a despicable personal gripe. Why? What is behind this sort of reporting? Why did no editor throw it out? Why didn't an avalanche of mail from disgusted readers repudiate it?

The Dai Viet Party, of which Hoan was the head, was organized at Hanoi University in 1939. As late as early 1958 its clandestine radio was still heard in Saigon, hunted by Diem, the communists and the Americans. Rogers told Hearst readers that the Dai Viet Party was founded by Hoan and Duc and an insignificant bunch of plotters in a Paris restaurant. After Diem's death, according to Rogers, Hoan and Duc returned to Vietnam, where "both prospered as generals". Actually, Hoan, founder of the first "disintoxication program" in Vietnam, to win Vietnamese youth back from the communists, was never a general.

OUT OF THE MAZE OF DOUBLE TALK AND OUTRIGHT DISHONEST REPORTING to which the American public was subjected emerges a picture of step by step progression to a destiny that from the start was discernible. First, communism as an internal threat was declared non-existent. Attention was directed to the "victories" being won against communism on the other side of the world. In truth there were no victories. Every policy decision destined to make America's eventual defeat inevitable was sold to the public as a move against communism. And the fictitious victories were used to justify disarmament.

Walter Lippman's column of Christmas week, 1964, stated, "We have now been involved in this area (Vietnam) for something like fifteen years, first in supporting France until she was defeated and then on our own." Having sowed the hurricane, each liberal now sets as the date for our involvement a year unlikely to involve the American Left. The true "first period" of our involvement, that of our support of Ho chi Minh against the French, is ignored as though it never existed.

The same sort of reporting on Vietnam was given readers of The American Legion Magazine in December, 1964, by Gerald Steibel, political writer for the Research Institute of America, which is headed by Mr. Leo Cherne. Steibel moved the year of American involvement to an even more favorable date--1953. But here let us pause again while we sort out another group of eels from the Vietnam basket. While heading The International Rescue Committee (referred to on P. 12 of Dec. American Legion Magazine) Mr. Cherne, Angier Biddle Duke and Joseph Buttinger also ran The American Friends of Vietnam, the out-and-out lobby for Ngo dinh Diem. On June 27, 1955, Mr. Cherne's friend and fellow director, the Austrian socialist Joseph Buttinger, presented Ho chi Minh in The New Leader as the man the West should have supported in the first place, and Diem as the West's hope in 1955. In New Leader of May 12, 1958, with no indication that they were associated as directors of Diem's lobby, Mr. Cherne praised the book intended to establish Buttinger as an authority on South Vietnam.

So it is not surprising that Germany's socialist leader, Willy Brandt, not the West's friend Adenauer, was selected by Messrs. Duke, Cherne and Buttinger as the second recipient of the Admiral Byrd Award to Free World Leaders, a propaganda gimmick created for Ngo dinh Diem in 1957. The Research Institute Recommendations letter of Nov. 6, 1964, tells us, "West German Socialist Willy Brandt is pro-American, pro-free enterprise, anti-Marxist." (For the true picture of Willy Brandt see H. du B. REPORTS, March-April, 1961.) In other words, the clique imposing Diem on America and South Vietnam simultaneously groomed Willy Brandt for power in West Germany via an Erhard detour. Now National Research Institute Recommendations for Dec. 4, 1964, states that "Red China's admission to UN is inevitable--next Fall if not this session; and some kind of negotiated settlement in Vietnam and Laos is equally inevitable. The deal will be for 'negotiation', probably policed by the UN." Put it all together and you have the way creeping socialization is worked.

THE NEW LINE IS "NEGOTIATED NEUTRALISM", a sort of cousin policy to "negotiated disarmament". It will provide an interim, face-saving period for America before a complete Ho chi Minh take-over of the country in which we have built atomic reactors, roads, sewage disposal, communication networks, industrial plants, water works and hamlets. The men who were thwarted in their attempt to give Indo-China to Ho chi Minh in 1945 and '46, and then in 1954 took the Diem detour, are about to rake in all the chips on the table.

WALTER LIPPMAN, ONE OF THE GOLDWATER ASSASSINS OF 1964, writes (Dec. 23, 1964), "We cannot find a Vietnamese government which is able to use and has the will to use the weapons, the economic and military assistance we are providing." The truth is, this is the situation our planners brought about. Every Vietnamese, able and determined to lead his people against Ho chi Minh our Lippmans and their ilk destroyed in advance.

On Dec. 1, 1964, NBC gave Americans an hour-long documentary on "The Mad War in South Vietnam", with Chet Huntley as narrator. The tone was defeatist. Helicopter pilots did not know why they were in South Vietnam; they complained they were out-gunned. Complete hopelessness--a ground-paving for exit by negotiation between Vietnamese--formed the undercurrent of the Huntley report. Diem's subterranean dungeons, located in Saigon's botanical gardens, were touched on in passing. Conservative Americans assumed that if Huntley mentioned them they were non-existent, and the American press remained silent: For eight and a half years Diem and his family had been held up as perfect, so it would be embarrassing to admit the existence of dungeons and torture chambers now.

This gratuitous silence is part of another campaign toward a definite goal. Ostensibly it is anti-communist; in reality it is communist-serving. The thesis is that Diem and his brother were spotless and efficacious after all, and that communist triumph, now that they are gone, is inevitable. To support it, back we go to the fictitious victories that were first used to lull the American public and now to dishearten it.

MISS MARGUERITE HIGGINS, IN THE WASHINGTON STAR OF DEC. 2, put her widely-read column at the disposal of a Viet Cong prisoner named Captain Ba. Ba's objective was to discourage America, to destroy the American public's will to continue the fight. His theme: The ousting and assassination of Diem and Nhu was a great victory for the Viet Cong. (It was, but only as an American admission of mistake.) Beyond Ba's first objective of discouragement is another aim: The rehabilitation of the group that through the Diem detour pushed South Vietnam into the arms of Ho chi Minh. Marguerite Higgins

should have known that anything a Viet Cong wants printed is a ruse. What of Miss Higgins' judgment? Go back through the files. Read every column Miss Higgins wrote on the Algerian FLN. Look at Algeria today. You have the answer.

THE CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND STATE DEPARTMENT, while the American public is being conditioned for a sell-out, is best illustrated by the change of tone in TIME Magazine. On April 4, 1955, TIME told its swindled readers that, though able to count on the support of only one-fourth of his villages, Diem was the leader Vietnam was going to have. Following the counsel of his American advisors, he went slowly, invited negotiations, stalled for time and destroyed his anti-communist enemies one by one. Opposition, if it existed, was only "the wily rear-guard maneuvers of colonialism". By Feb. 1957 TIME had "a country at peace where one can journey from one end to the other... and never worry about Vietminh bandits night or day". (The truth was, Ho was rebuilding the army he sacrificed at Dien Bien Phu to gain a victory that would impress the West. In 1957 over 470 village chiefs were assassinated in South Vietnam. Those that survived did so by working at night for the Viet Cong.) Through '61 and '62 TIME gave us one smashing victory after another in Vietnam, though in 1960 the big set-backs had already started and the number of village heads assassinated for the year had jumped to 13,000. By July 26, 1963, TIME was admitting that "discontents need not have erupted if government troops had not gunned down nine Buddhist demonstrators at Hue." Eighteen months elapse. The collapse gains momentum. The "Diem and Nhu are gone, so everything is lost" line is being tentatively introduced. TIME suddenly becomes mealy-mouthed; Buddhist persecution under Diem is described as "real or fancied". TIME and Johnson are ready to jump either way. Bryton Barron, one of the foremost authorities in America on communist subversion in our government, added to the confusion. Leaving a field that he knew, Barron wrote a foreword for a short book by Madame Suzanne Labin in which he took up the true-culprit-whitewash and inevitability of defeat theme of Captain Ba. Back to TIME of 1961 and '62 went Bryton Barron: Until Diem and Nhu were killed, the war in Vietnam was being won.

THE SALES OF MADAM LABIN'S "EYEWITNESS STORY" of the Nov. 1, 1963, coup d'etat in Saigon soared. It was advertised in THE WANDERER as the book "all Catholics should read". "Why is the Catholic hierarchy of the United States silent about the atrocities being perpetrated on the Catholics of Vietnam by the Kennedy-Johnson Administration?" screamed the WANDERER advertisement. The truth was that Cardinal Spellman had already had his fingers burned by Ngo dinh Diem. Also worth noting: The clique vindicated by Madame Labin's "Eyewitness Story" is more powerful than those members of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration blackened by it, for the author has no trouble getting visas to America.

"Eyewitness Story" is in English, for American consumption. Few if any of the bona fide French authorities on Indo-China, such as Jean Larteguy, Lucien Bodard and Georges Chaffard are likely to see it. On the other hand, such writings as Madame Labin's piece in COMBAT, of April 14, 1960, are for French consumption and carefully guarded from Americans. A significant paragraph goes, "During my passage through Saigon I found the address of the leader of the Socialist Party in the telephone directory, listed as such, though he was leading an active opposition against President Diem. I would give a great deal to find Mr. X., Secretary of the Liberal Party, listed in the Hanoi directory and be able to telephone him and have him able to invite one to lunch in a public place and over dessert lift his glass to the forthcoming unseating of the President in office as did my comrade of the S. F. I. O. in Saigon." (S. F. I. O. means "French Section of the Workers' International--the French Socialist Party.)

The intellectual dishonesty of the COMBAT article is obvious. Why should telephone listing of a Socialist opposition leader be proof of Diem's tolerance, if no one but the nonentities selected by Diem were permitted to run against him? And if Diem alone were effective against communism, why should Mme. Labin have clinked glasses with her socialist comrade to Diem's "forthcoming unseating"?

A previous booklet by Mme. Labin, "The Unrelenting War", appeared in America in 1962, edited by Moshe Dekter, of the NEW LEADER. In it her proposal for the anti-communist struggle was a "super-national union", essentially the line given the American people when the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was being formed in Brussels to mobilize world labor and fight communism by destroying colonialism. Today's chaos in Africa and structural creakings in Europe are a direct result. The above may provide a clue as to how French Suzanne Labin happened to be sponsored by

the same State Department which Bryton Barron denounces to write a pamphlet on "The Technique of Soviet Propaganda" and how she so easily made the Congressional Record while valid American anti-Communists are torn to shreds. As a foreign partisan of the Diem family, though drinking to its defeat with her Socialist comrade, Madame Labin was shielded from the sufferings of the people and so able to write in the Washington WORLD of July 24, 1962, "Nothing, indeed could justify a revolt of the Vietnamese masses." Not so Diem's immediate family who knew what the score was.

In that same summer of 1962 Diem's niece, the wife of Tran trung Dung, former Secretary of State for Defense, visited Paris. Her friends asked how things were going at home. "How can I be optimistic", she replied. "The people detest my family. One of these days we will all be lynched. I am making my plans to take refuge in Paris before it is too late. I ask myself what the Ngo family is waiting for that they do not get out of there before they are massacred." (Indochine - Dix ans d'Independence, by Georges Chaffard). How could nine years of American-decreed domination by an admittedly hated family fail to create a backlash with compounded interest?

AT THIS POINT LET US CONSIDER IN DETAIL THE LEFTIST TECHNIQUE OF USING NATIONAL DEFEAT as a climate-preparer for disarmament and the outlawing of national loyalty. In October, 1961, General Maxwell Taylor made a fact-finding trip to Saigon, accompanied by Walt Rostow. Defense Secretary McNamara told Congress on Mar. 15, 1962, "We will win the struggle for South Vietnam." LIFE Magazine of Jan. 25, 1963, quoted Maxwell Taylor, "South Vietnam is moving towards victory." Richard Tregaskis, in the New York Journal American of Apr. 14, 1963, announced, "We're winning, not losing, in South Vietnam." Dean Rusk predicted victory on Apr. 8, 1963. The New York Herald Tribune on Sept. 23 had General Harkins asserting "categorically", "We are winning the war in the Mekong Delta." On Oct. 3, the New York Times reported, "McNamara sees end of U. S. role in Vietnam in 1965". Thirty-four days later a Viet Cong dramatic troupe of forty actors was putting on nightly performances of an anti-American play less than two miles outside of Saigon! In America plans for disarmament and the closing of military bases proceeded full steam ahead, while assurances of victory just around the corner lulled the people.

The group that had imposed its will since Yalta and the formation of UN maneuvered America to the brink of defeat in Southeast Asia and then prepared to make patriotism and national armed forces the scapegoats. The argument: Only international forces, not national armies, can cope with such struggles and ensure peace in the future. America must be disarmed and her defense turned over to an international force. In other words, our disastrous war in South Vietnam is to be our last.

Under Jerome Wiesner, top Kennedy aide on Science, "the technical problems of arms control" and thought control were summarily resolved in the 110 Study, prepared for The Institute of International Order, at 11 West 42 Street, New York. Key specialists and citizens likely to resist replacement of America's national armies by a permanent international peace force within UN are to be marked for watching. Data on their private lives, clubs and opinions, and even college records, will be amassed. Loyalty to a supra-national union will be assured by teaching international loyalty in schools and passing laws to force compliance with the disarmament program. Special groups most likely to know about clandestine activities will serve as watchdog units, and means of enforcing cooperation will be perfected. Associated with Mr. Wiesner in the 110 Study was U. S. Information Agency founder, Arthur Larson, now carrying the program of data compilation on potential American resistors into its active phase with the formation of an office in Washington innocuously referred to as a committee for civic responsibility. In effect, the no-win period has ended, and the no-resistance phase begun.

James Reston wrote in the New York Times of June 18, 1964, that, more than anyone else in the administration, Bobby Kennedy "has been fascinated by the techniques of counter insurgency, has been involved in Vietnam and its problems for the last three years, and has the prestige and authority to pull together what is now a divided and rather confused team of State Department, Defense Department and Central Intelligence operators on the scene." At the time of his brother's death Bobby was on the way to becoming America's Ngo dinh Nhu, obsessed by fear of a people pushed too far and, like Walt Rostow, studying the techniques of repression, in the name of "counter-insurgency". That Americans are alarmed does not necessarily make them "lunatic-fringers" or fright peddlers, particularly when they learn that "psychological inspection techniques", including "depth interviews, polygraphs, drugs and hypnosis" with them as no-right-of-dissension victims, are being discussed.

WHILE THE PUBLIC IS STILL CONFUSED over the defeat for which it paid billions of dollars on assurance that we were winning, talk of victory over communism will be phased out and the themes of "neutralism" and "peace" introduced. The change-over is already under way. In the New York Times of Nov. 22, 1964, Mr. Robert Shelton states that the State Department is sending Mr. Bill Crofut and Steve Addiss abroad, "on their second such government-backed junket... as a sort of two-man musical peace corps". Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Kenya will be their destinations. On a previous trip they sang for Burmese students in a communist school and were made honorary tribesmen in Kenya. On the subject of opposition to communism, "All we know is what we read in the New York Times", said Mr. Crofut. "We don't want to get involved in any power struggle. We are out to give Asians a different picture of Americans." So American defense of liberty is now a "power struggle". "When two elephants fight it is the grass that suffers", is the message of Messrs. Crofut and Addiss. It is the line adopted by the first congress of the Communist Vietnamese Front for National Liberation in February, 1962.

Denis Warner's column of Dec. 7, 1964, syndicated by Inter-Continental Features, is headed "Ho chi Minh called Key to Indochina Future". The suggestion follows that Ho, if treated right, might become another Tito. Analyze it: What we are being told is that the fight for which we spent billions and X number of Americans died was ridiculous; the danger never really existed. One-sided American surrender is being sugar-coated as preferable to fighting like senseless elephants and ruining grass. This is the new doctrine Voice of America's friends, Crofut and Addiss, are being sent into the villages of Asia to sell. A spate of articles is selling it in America. Americans rejecting it will be taken care of by Messrs. Wiesner and Larson.

TO SUM IT UP: AMERICA HAS COMPLETED THE CYCLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. It took nineteen years, a costly Diem detour and elimination of any anti-communist leader with a party who might have succeeded him. The men who tried to give Indo-China to Ho chi Minh in 1945 are achieving their goal nineteen years later. Also, they are collecting a bonus, the upheaval within America. No-resistance measures, neutralism, disarmament and replacement of national armies by UN forces have moved from planning stage to implementation. There is little likelihood of a congressional investigation to separate the dupes from the conscious connivers responsible for the debacle in Asia.

It will be noticed that even to use of the term "Indo-China", lumping both Vietnams, Laos and Cambodia together, the Denis Warner story mentioned above reverts to our pro-Ho chi Minh period of 1945. Cambodia was given another shove toward the brink in September, 1964.

CAMBODIA, IT WILL BE REMEMBERED, established relations with Peking in 1958, following a Vietnamese incursion which America refused to mediate. Ngo dinh Diem and America's policy in regard to him were responsible for Cambodia's move into the Peking camp. More than any other American in Saigon, Mr. Randolph Kidder (referred to throughout Vietnam as "Mme. Nhu's man in the American embassy") was considered responsible by Asiatics for that policy's continuation for so long. (When Mme. Nhu made her trip to America in November, 1963, Mr. Kidder took off "to inspect American embassies around the world". The trip was facilitated by Diem-lobby-head Angier Bidle Duke's renting of Mr. Kidder's Washington home for as long as he had to be away.) As an ultimate insult, to give Cambodia her final push, Congress approved the appointment of Randolph Kidder as ambassador to Phom Penh in September, 1964. Then they wondered why Cambodia refused to let him enter the country and relations took a turn for the worse.

SO ENDS THE STORY OF OUR BIG EXPERIMENT IN SOUTH VIETNAM, which was never an experiment because to the group conducting it and the authorities they silenced the end was never in doubt. Senator Kennedy, in 1954, proclaimed, "Force them (the French) to grant Indo-China complete independence and they will form a crusade for freedom!" Note said crusade today.

End of political science lesson on communization through decolonization and socialist police-statism through defeat.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

By Asia's calendar 1965 is the year of the snake, a year of evil portent. Though diplomatic doldrums marked its opening weeks, great changes are in store.

McGeorge Bundy, principal foreign policy advisor to the White House (his claim to pre-eminence was his loyalty to Russian spy Alger Hiss) winged his way to Southeast Asia--to tell President Johnson what to do about North Vietnam, where Russia's leaders were offering technicians and missiles at the same time. He is expected to advise a ground-yielding, retreat into neo-isolation, lest firmness lead to conflict with Peking. Edmund Burke once averred that the concessions of the weak are concessions of fear. Mr. Bundy might be reminded that to Peking any concession is an admission of fear. No American move will lead to conflict with Peking unless Peking has decided on conflict and is seeking a pretext.

PEKING, ACCORDING TO VIBRATIONS IN PARIS, which is the world sounding-board for intelligence reports, has been on a war-footing since early '64. Military control has been extended to all sectors of transport, industry, economy and commerce. Military commissars work to turn China's 700 million blue ants into production warriors, drugged with the opiate of China's greatness and invincibility. Behind Peking's 2.6 million-man army of 158 combat divisions, supported by fanatical workmen, is ignorant national acceptance of the "greatest nation on earth" myth. Under the circumstances, Mr. Bundy's anticipated counsel will be a tray-proffered invitation for Peking to embark on a military venture, based on bluff and a highly over-rated military machine. SO WHY THE PRE-STORM CALM OF THE WEST? One answer is that two and possibly three elections are in the offing, in France, Germany and Britain. France is due to go to the polls in March. Gaston Deferre, the socialist mayor of Marseilles, received the blessing of the internationalists at a parliamentary conference of Prince Bernhard's Bilderberger group in Williamsburg, Virginia, last spring. (Bilderbergers are not elected; no conservatives sit in their secret councils. Prince Bernhard and his inner committee select and dub as "world leaders" the international liberals with whom they will legislate.)

Extreme Left Pierre Mendes-France may yet ease out Deferre to become the presidential candidate of France's Socialist-Communist Popular Front. Mon. Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancourt, the courageous lawyer who saved General Salan from the firing squad, is the candidate of the conservatives. But de Gaulle has the radio, TV, press, and above all the police. (On five minutes' notice, day or night, 5,000 police brigades stand ready to move into the streets.) Unmentioned in the press blackout is the fact that some 38,000 French communities will also choose new heads in the March elections. The communists are working hard, and a 51% victory would legally communize France.

In Germany Chancellor Ludwig Erhard will fight the combined weight of international socialists, American-manipulated labor unions and native leftists campaigning for Willy Brandt. In Britain, if Labor's narrow majority makes Wilson's position untenable, the nation may again go to the polls. Italy, not facing national elections, is none-the-less unstable. Without the spectre of inflation and a sinking economy, one out of three Italians already votes communist.

None of these coming problems alarmed Americans. Politicians who, prior to Nov. 3, gleefully frightened America's oldsters with TV films showing the aged losing their social security cards if Barry Goldwater were elected, piously deplored the exploitation of the country's old and sick. And President Johnson, spouting about a "free America", prepared to wipe right-to-work laws off the nation's books, a move which will enforce payment of tribute to Walter Reuther by any American who wants to work. Such was the situation as behind-the-scenes negotiations for a Bresnev-Kosygin visit to Washington continued and unconcealed Bresnev-Kosygin missile offers to Ho chi Minh unfolded.

THE THIRD FORCE, THAT VORACIOUS ANTI-WHITE, ANTI-WESTERN MASS which habitually votes as a bloc in the General Assembly of UN, look upon Europe, and beyond Europe America, as their oyster. (In 1964 they mulcted America and her fellow "haves" out of \$8.15 billion.) De Gaulle, deftly balancing America's dollar on the brink with one

hand while holding a sword over NATO with the other, played the Third Force against the West, Moscow against Washington, satellites against Moscow, and Peking against the "economic imperialists" in Latin America and Africa. In Africa the Organization for African Unity, backed by both Washington and Moscow, worked to regiment a more efficacious bloc against the West, an exact negation of the principle of "divide and rule" by which unruly nations were once channeled away from a concerted threat against law and order.

WHAT IS THIS EUROPE, AT STAKE IN A STRUGGLE WHICH THE WEST SEEMS NOT TRYING TO WIN? Think of it as a great table, 3.8 million square miles in surface, 2,500 miles from north to south, 3,800 miles from east to west. Its heartland runs from northern France through southern Belgium to Russia's juncture with Asia, where Gregorian calendar meets the year of the snake. Mineral-rich mountains surround Europe's plains. Some 550 million people, not counting citizens of the Soviet Union, are as inexorably conditioned as ever was Pavlov's pig.

Three main divisions and numerous smaller, overlapping ones separate Europe into geographical and social bodies which the combined international Left plays, one against another. An inner struggle for power exists within the international Left. The UN, on New York's East River, aspires to world leadership. So does communism, whose world capital is Moscow. So does Marxist socialism, the geographical capital of which is Brussels. But in the struggle to destroy society as it was, the three are solidly together, perhaps because Moscow regards communist domination of the UN as already in the bag and the socialists think that a mellowing Moscow will eventually succumb to them.



THE THREE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC DIVISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN TABLE are the Common Market 6, the "Outer 7" and Moscow's communist bloc. The Common Market 6 package deal wraps up France, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy. Think of it essentially as a regional one-world seed-group, held up to the public as an economic union until it "jelled", then turned by the Spaak socialist camp into a catalyzer around which further states would crystallize. Internal conflict exists where Spaak aims clash with de Gaulle's.

In the "Outer 7" are Britain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Austria. The six continental nations are cards in Britain's hand, to play against the Common Market 6. Socialist Sweden will, in a showdown, serve as Spaak's fifth column in the British camp. The Common Market countries are all NATO allies of Portugal, and Britain is allied with Portugal in both NATO and the Outer 7; nevertheless, all these countries, along with America and Russia, are knifing Portugal in Angola and Mozambique.

Sitting on the eastern edge of the European table and watching the other two blocs alternately woo and knife each other is the Russian soviet empire. The Common Market and the Outer 7 have no networks of agents working within the Soviet Bloc, but soviet agents work assiduously at every level within the Common Market and Outer 7. Marked for destruction by Moscow for having thwarted Stalin, and by both the Common Market and Outer 7 for having thwarted British laborites and Spaak socialists, is Spain. So put it this way: Western Europe gratuitously ostracizes and undermines the one European nation that has defeated Russia and whose fall would unleash a communist pincer-movement on themselves.

FOR FUTURE REFERENCE, A DEEPER LOOK AT THE COMMON MARKET 6. The Common Market was born with the signing of the Treaty of Rome, on March 25, 1957. Said treaty called for the wiping out of customs barriers, unification of tariffs as regards other countries, and conformity of economic, financial and social policies under a Common Market commission before the end of 1969. A roundabout way of saying "sacrifice of national sovereignty to a mixed Common Market Committee".

The seat of the Common Market is on the seventh floor of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Brussels. Its actual heads are Walter Halstein (Germany), President; Joseph Luns (Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Paul Henri Spaak (Belgium's socialist Minister of Foreign Affairs). A minister from each country makes up the Common Market Council. Any minister can halt a project by exercising his right of veto, but the custom is that, under charges of "putting selfish national interests before the common good", vetos are ultimately withdrawn. Result is a constant nibbling away of national sovereignty around the conference table.

A EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION of nine members (2 Italian, 2 French, 2 German and one Belgian, Luxembourgish and Dutch) serves as a sort of upper house for this "super-state seed-group". The 142-member EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT which sits in Strasbourg, (appointed by national assemblies of member countries) serves as a sort of consultative lower house, theoretically able by a two-thirds vote to unseat the Common Market Commission in Brussels but only likely to do so if the Commission blocks the expansionist policies of Hallstein, Spaak and Luns.

WHILE AN EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN held the six-nation "package" up to the West, and particularly to America, as a utopian economic union, soft-bedalled were the clauses nullifying existing immigration laws through creation of a constantly-floating labor force, at home in any country and loyal to no country. Eventual American adhesion would circumvent not only immigration laws but the Connally Reservation, which prevents an international court from meddling in American affairs. Another aim of the seed-group is the international currency, long advocated by Cabot Lodge and now visualized for September, 1965, when nations of the Big-10 financial group which met in Tokyo last summer will convene in Washington.

A communist break-through in France's March elections, a Willy Brandt victory in Germany or a further surge to the Left in Italy would, in turn, show up in a deeper reddening of the Common Market Council. In brief: With the leftward swing of its members, the six-nation "packaged" super-state is inexorably sliding into the area penultimate to communism. Citizens who object are helpless. Washington, American labor and the American press support and approve the slide.

As Western Europe's socialists drew closer to and on occasion merged with Eastern Europe's communists, NATO, the military union of America and Europe, approaches twilight. With NATO's weakening, economic and political groupings will be advanced as substitutes for an "out-moded military concept". The new line will be "Peace through commercial and cultural exchanges and the wiping out of national boundaries."

WHAT IS THIS NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) which the West erected as a bulwark against communism and then sabotaged as an obstacle to socialism? Briefly, a defensive military alliance, with Paris for a capital but Washington pulling the strings. The North Atlantic Treaty, by which NATO came into being, was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949. Its stated raison d'etre: A Western alliance against the communist threat. (On May 14, 1955, Moscow created the Warsaw Pact group, comprised of eight communist nations, to confront NATO. Thus the two military groupings on the European table came into being."

Twelve nations were original NATO signatories: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Portugal, and the U. S. Greece and Turkey joined them in 1951 and West Germany in 1954. Military forces

were to be furnished by the NATO 15, and America's nuclear bombers were at the disposition of NATO, but only Washington could order their use.

Britain acquired A-bomb status because America shared nuclear secrets with her. This led Britain to propose a British-American partnership, an Anglo-Saxon monopoly that would freeze out the French. Slowly, painfully, France worked her way toward the "atomic club", spending millions of dollars in research to acquire knowledge that Britain had been given for nothing. In 1958 de Gaulle asked Washington to enlarge the atomic partnership to 3. There was no reply, and the crack in the Western alliance widened. Already, within the French armed forces, revolt against American leadership was spreading, triggered by Dulles' lineup with Russia in support of Nasser at the time of Suez and America's underwriting of a communist-backed terrorist movement in Algeria.

In Paris, in December of 1960, before Kennedy's inauguration, a new team, dedicated to anti-communism in principle but not in fact, proposed a multilateral force of submarines bearing nuclear missiles. America would still hold the key. Germany accepted the proposition, as her only means of approaching nuclear power, from which the allies had barred her.

Two years later, in Nassau on December 22, Kennedy took "Sky Bolt", the missile for which Britain had spent billions in development and for construction of carrier planes, away from Macmillan and offered instead to sell him Polaris missiles; if Britain were threatened the missiles would be hers to use. The same offer was made to de Gaulle, who refused. Then in February, 1963, came the MLF proposal in its present form: 25 surface craft carrying 8 Polaris missiles each, manned by an international NATO crew, with America alone having the right to say whether or not the missiles would be fired.

Europe deemed the idea frivolous. Aside from the vulnerability of surface craft tracked day and night by Russian subs, what would happen at sea if overnight the country supplying part of the crew were to go communist? Europeans further resented the inference that they, who knew more about war's horrors than America, would be more likely to unleash a nuclear holocaust. In sum, putting Americans in the same doomed surface vessels with European boys looked like a play to convince America's allies that she meant business, while American insistence on monopoly of the trigger raised doubts. No one believed that a Washington imbued with Wayne Morse and Bill Fulbright mentality would push a button to save Paris, Berlin or Rome.

NATO WITHERED AS ANYTHING MORE MEANINGFUL THAN A COSTLY INFORMATION-AMASSING CENTER. Military, economic and political reports were collected, annotated and studied, and the receptacle leaked like a sieve. Monthly the West's slide toward international socialism closed the gap between NATO and the powers against which its members had joined hands in 1949.

PAUL HENRI SPAAK, THE BELGIAN SOCIALIST, was civilian head of NATO until 1961. Beguiled patriots slept peacefully, thinking he was guarding the ramparts. Then, as head of NATO, came Dutch Dirk Stikker, the friend of Joseph Luns, Spaak's associate in Common Market super-statism. Spaak returned to Brussels as Foreign Minister and extender of regional one-worldism within the Common Market framework. In 1963 he flew to Russia to prepare the ground (to Khrushchev's delight) for a partial nuclear test ban treaty which strait-jacketed America without inconveniencing Russia. Stikker left NATO in late 1964 to take a job with Dutch Shell Oil. NATO was then passed to Italian Manlio Brosio, in whose country one man in three votes Red. Where Mr. Brosio would go with his vast fund of information if tomorrow Italy went communist is anybody's guess.

Luigi Longo, present head of the Italian Communist Party, when arrested in France in 1940 produced a valid Russian passport and requested repatriation to "his country". When, if ever, he took back Italian nationality is unknown.

BEFORE THE END OF 1965 DE GAULLE IS EXPECTED TO HOLD A REFERENDUM ON FRENCH WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO. TIME Magazine, mirroring Washington, will be righteously indignant. The citizen would do well to go back and try to pinpoint where the decay started and how. The year NATO was founded Washington delivered an ultimatum to NATO-ally Holland to surrender to Sukarno in Indonesia. By November, 1954, America had backed and encouraged revolts against NATO ally France in Indo-China, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. By the end of 1960 America had sided with Congolese assassins against Belgian allies who were personally neither socialist nor communist, and with communist-inspired terrorists against NATO-ally Portugal in Angola and Mozambique. She was encouraging strikes and subversion in Spain -- not a member of NATO but a provider of NATO bases. And by 1964 NATO-member Greece was calling on Warsaw Pact leader Russia for assistance against NATO-member Turkey.

ANOTHER COMMON GROUND OF COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST AND REGIONAL ONE-WORLDISM ACTION is the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism, set up to push European powers out of Africa and Asia. 24 members make up this committee. Four are communist, twelve are Afro-Asian. This leaves the U. S. and the West with eight votes, and they partisans in the senseless crusade against colonialism. The committee's eight-member steering group comprises Bulgaria, Cambodia, India, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone and Uruguay.

One of the U. S. Private organizations most active in assisting revolutionaries engaged in clearing colonies of the restraining force provided by Europeans has been the International Rescue Committee, which led American private organizations in aiding terrorists rebels active against our allies. In 1951, while Britain was fighting the Mau Mau in Kenya, IRC brought a fellow tribesman of Jomo Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader, to America, and trained him to be a doctor. Similar aid was granted Algerians engaged in massacring the French, a small Angolan minority incited against Salazar, and communist Spanish exiles engaged in subversive action against the Franco government.

In 1961 Angier Biddle Duke, head of IRC, became President Kennedy's Chief of Protocol and proceeded to send the nephew of the Spanish Civil War finance minister who shipped Spain's gold reserve to Russia out to Texas, with a letter of introduction to a firm angling for government contracts. In late 1964, as America's disastrous Vietnam bungle came to a head, "Angie" Duke, deeply involved in the debacle, as head of the lobby that for years kept America hoodwinked while something could have been done, resigned as Chief of Protocol. Washington rumor has it that Duke will be named ambassador to Spain. If true, Spanish subversion will have an HQ in Madrid.

OTHER DIPLOMATIC SHIFTS ARE IN THE CARDS FOR 1965. Sir Paul Gore-Booth, presently High Commissioner to India, is likely to be Britain's next ambassador to Washington. Sir Paul was long an exponent of close relationship with Peking, a thesis Peking's growing threat to India makes less and less popular in his present post, but which all the trends of the Johnson administration make timely in America.

Supporting Sir Paul as Britain's delegate to UN, according to reports out of London, will be Lord Caradon, formerly Sir Hugh Foote, brother of the extreme Leftist Member of Parliament, Michael Foote, who has long been one of the ringleaders in the British group dedicated to levelling existing society by inciting colonial minorities. So much for the great bound ahead of the one-worlders as 1965 gets under way.

AN APPARENTLY INSIGNIFICANT INNOVATION APPEARED IN AMERICA. European exponents of the super-state were elated at America's non-resistance to the ZIP code. Hints of something greater than a handy device for expediting mail have crept into the press, but a nation occupied with other matters permitted them to pass un-noticed.

The official explanation is that some time -- three or four years from now -- the post office will have electronic machines capable of reading ZIP codes and speeding mail on its way. The NEW YORK TIMES of January 15, 1965, reported from Paris:

"On the first day of the New Year, France joined Germany and Switzerland in the International ZIP Code, and Europe took another step toward unity. . . . Month by month, statesmen plot great policies and postmen devise joint ZIP codes that bring the nations closer together. And the closer they come, the greater the need for closeness. One step leads to another."

In the same paper, "ZIP codes, farm policy, tariffs, economic planning, and more" are praised as media through which economic unity will be spread through the 21-nation ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT which cuts across Common Market and Outer 7 lines. (A characteristic of all the socialist-inclined groupings is that non-membership in a given group is unimportant: membership in an overlapping group will guarantee continuity of the chain.)

What we arrive at is frank European recognition of the ZIP code as a psychological arm to make the citizen dissociate himself in his mind from a city, a region or a country and supplant sentimental names with a number. There is also a suggestion that the number may eventually be extended to cover houses on a street and individuals in the house, the latter under orders to report trips, vacations or changes of address to the post office, where whirring IBM machines will permit an efficient officialdom to put its finger on any citizen in a matter of minutes.

These are a few of the items on the world's trouble-potential list as we start the year of the snake.

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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. 30 pages, 50¢.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

On Friday, February 19, 1965, Saigon experienced its eighth coup d'etat attempt since November 1, 1963. But this was no simple power play. The man who directed it and held Saigon for a day was Colonel Albert Pham ngoc Thao, whose record was given in H du B. Reports of October, 1964. In January, 1965, we drew attention to the September 21, 1964, Saigon report of Warren Rogers, head of Hearst Headline Service's Washington Bureau. Reaching far out in a brazen insult to common sense, Mr. Rogers made a fine fellow of Pham ngoc Thao, the Ho chi Minh intelligence chief under whose interrogation technique death was preferable to capture for the prisoners who fell into his hands. Then, going beyond the Thao whitewash, Mr. Rogers proceeded to make a rat out of the anti-communist prisoner whom Thao had broken, one Brigadier General Duong van Duc.

OBVIOUSLY A MOVE WAS AFOOT TO BUILD UP PHAM NGOC THAO and discredit his enemies. But for what? The Thao story is one of the outstanding examples of our team's tendency to advance dangerous men and destroy our friends. The light it throws on Pham ngoc Thao's cunning and our duplicity explains to a large degree why we are losing in Vietnam.

BEFORE THE GENEVA ACCORD OF 1954 WHICH DIVIDED VIETNAM, Pham ngoc Thao headed Ho chi Minh's intelligence. In 1949 he married a militant communist who was the sister of communist professor Pham Thieu. When Vietnam was divided, Thao professed to have renounced communism. He wormed his way into the good graces of President Diem's brother, Ngo dinh Nhu. As Nhu's lieutenant he became head of the credit office of the American Aid Section of the Bank of South Vietnam, Nhu's intelligence chief and boss of Nhu's 70,000 secret police. This is to say, he employed the same methods for Nhu (often against his former followers who attempted to desert Ho chi Minh) that he once practiced for the communists, and with access to our aid as he did so.

Thao's brother Gaston was a Ho chi Minh official, and his father, Pham ngoc Tuan, was head of the Vietminh League in Paris, so it was through Thao and his wife that Nhu maintained contact with Hanoi. Nevertheless, Albert Pham ngoc Thao became the darling of the American press.

IN THE EVENT THAT SOME SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE SHOULD BE INTERESTED, Joe Alsop's 1961 columns in the Herald Tribune of April 11, 12, 14 and 18 were devoted to the glorification of Albert Pham ngoc Thao. TIME Magazine of April 21, 1961, with typical Luce blindness to the dangers of using American aid as a weapon in the internal politics of a foreign country, proudly boasted of our complicity. TIME quoted Thao, "We tried a little propaganda of our own. We told the people that if they did not vote (for Diem, understood), they would have trouble getting jobs or help from the government."

The New York Herald Tribune on June 8, 1961, ran a story by Dennis Bloodworth of Britain's liberal OBSERVER in praise of Thao's methods: "To the astonishment and sometimes fury of his superiors, he (Thao) also set free some of the Viet Cong his men had captured, allowing them to walk out of prison camps -- with their weapons. 'We don't want to give the impression we are afraid of them', he said." -- As though the Viet Cong were not capturing American weapons fast enough! A more likely explanation is that the released prisoners were personal friends for whom Thao had plans in the future.

LOGICALLY, PHAM NGOC THAO WAS THE FIRST MAN WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN ARRESTED when the November 1, 1963, coup d'etat toppled Diem and Nhu, since he was responsible for much of the country's hatred of the Ngo dinhs. Always Thao was the link between Nhu's 70,000 spies and the family at the top. Instead of passing the warnings upward, as November 1 approached, Thao realized the game was up and changed sides. The night of October 31, 1963, Thao spent at a radio microphone, saving his own neck by attacking his former master.

At 4 A.M. on November 1, Nhu played his last card. Trapped in the fortified bunker beneath Gia Long Palace, he launched an appeal for his personal party, his Youth Movement forces and the paramilitary organization set up by his wife to go into the streets and save him. There was no reply. The explanation is simple: Thao was Nhu's commander of said forces. The 70,000 secret police were intact, underground and unidentifiable. Thao was not going to expose them by sending them into the streets in a lost cause; such a Gestapo might come in handy in the future.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1964, BRIGADIER GENERAL DUONG VAN DUC, whom Thao had broken for the communist when Duc was Thao's prisoner, marched on Saigon and held it for a day. Duc demanded that Colonel Pham ngoc Thao be thrown out of his job as General Khanh's press chief. With some aid from the Americans, Khanh put down the one-day revolt; Duc was sentenced to life imprisonment and Thao remained in his ideal spot for soft-soaping American newsmen. Thus, on September 21, America was given the Warren Rogers story lauding Thao and putting a knife in Nguyen ton Hoan, the anti-communist leader whom General Khanh and the American team had just driven into exile. (For the Allen & Scott hatchet job on Hoan of November 9, 1963, see H. du B. Reports for September, 1964).

NEXT SCENE: ON OCTOBER 1, 1964, ALBERT PHAM NGOC THAO WAS NAMED PRESS ATTACHE to the Vietnam embassy in Washington. Appointed with him, as ambassador, was Brigadier General Tran thien Khiem, the godson of Ngo dinh Diem. (On November 11, 1960, when paratroopers staged their first revolt against the Diem-Nhu regime, it was Khiem who brought up his tanks, swore to his comrades that he was with them, and then, when infantry support arrived, slowly turned his gun turrets on his friends and over the bodies of his fellow officers became a Brigadier General.) Such was the honorable team being sent to Washington.

Thao's wife, Madame Pham thi Nhiem, arrived in Washington with her five children on December 6, 1964. Just what went on between the new team in the Vietnamese embassy and State Department and CIA officials responsible for the policies currently costing America both lives and solvency in South Vietnam is still not clear. That something was afoot and that Americans were in on it is evident beyond a doubt. That it was never in America's interest to back either Pham ngoc Thao or Ambassador Tran thien Khiem should be evident from the record. This leaves only one question: What Americans were responsible?

THAO SLIPPED OUT OF WASHINGTON ON DECEMBER 26, 1964. Secretly and with the connivance of highly-placed persons, he arrived unnoticed and went directly into hiding in Saigon, where Nhu's old 70,000-man secret police awaited him, intact and unexposed.

On Friday, February 19, 1965, Thao erupted to the surface and made a desperate play for power. Pauline Barrett, special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, gushed on February 21, "Friday she (Madame Thao) exuded confidence when the coup he had been preparing -- unknown to her -- seemed successful. Yesterday she was only somewhat disappointed. 'I am confident he is not in personal danger', Mrs. Thao said." Unknown to her -- indeed! And well might she be confident that her husband was being protected.

TIME MAGAZINE OF FEBRUARY 26, 1965, GLOSSED OVER THE REVOLT, STATING ONLY THAT THAO WAS "A CATHOLIC WITH A CHECKERED POLITICAL CAREER". That "the coup was headed by a Roman Catholic officer" was the only detail given on Thao by the conservative Fort Lauderdale News. Everywhere the protective mantle of an alleged church affiliation was thrown over the multiple turncoat whom America and the Vietnamese should have arrested.

Only firm assurances that Thao had American supporters behind him can account for Ambassador Khiem's reckless declaration of solidarity, without waiting to see how things were going. The next question: Will Khiem remain in the Washington embassy?

As of this writing Thao is still in hiding in South Vietnam, biding his time, protected from arrest by the vast Nhu "underground" which he now heads. That the communist "underground", the eyes and ears of which are everywhere, has not exposed him is significant.

On February 11 out of London an AP story by Arthur Gavshon told America that the "Soviets (are) Reportedly Working Quietly to Ease Viet Crisis". They were -- by shipping arms to Hanoi and delivering an ultimatum to America to pull out.

MOST IMPORTANT WAS UN SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT'S ENTRY INTO THE AFFAIR. Internationalization of the conflict -- a UN-sponsored conference, possibly in Geneva, with Peking participating -- was his proposal: Conference table surrender, in sum. Coming at this time, Mr. U Thant's proposal, for a number of reasons, makes a review of our relation with UN and the anti-Western bloc in order.

Sukarno, for whom Washington betrayed Holland in 1949, delivered scores of Dutchmen to die in Indonesian prisons and sabotaged Holland's defense of New Guinea in 1962, has just taken Indonesia out of UN, with a final insult to America. In America economic doctors sitting at the bedside of a sick dollar prescribe curtailment of American investments abroad, a cut-down on foreign purchases and any number of other experiments, but no cure of the ailment at its source: The throwing away of America's treasure on the world's Sukarnos and Nassers. The specious theory that nine-tenths of such aid would come back in foreign orders should never have been accepted, for exports purchased by American aid were never bought by foreigners; they were forced purchases by American taxpayers of goods they never received.

THE ANSWERS TO "HOW DID WE BECOME INVOLVED IN SOUTH VIETNAM?" AND "WHERE DID OUR GOLD RESERVES GO?" start with the Bohlen Minutes of the Cairo-Teheran Conferences in 1943. At Teheran Roosevelt's determination to destroy colonialism and create a "One World" of Soviet-type nations ruled by an international body, even though that body be dominated by Soviet Russia, became apparent. Mr. Bohlen, now U. S. ambassador to France, officially reported that Roosevelt was "100% in agreement with Marshal Stalin" that "France should not get back Indo-China", at that time occupied by Japanese forces. (Bohlen Minutes of the Roosevelt-Stalin Meeting of December 1, 1943) "After 100 years of French rule in Indo-China, the inhabitants are worse off than they were before", Mr. Bohlen quoted Roosevelt as saying, on Page 485 of his Minutes. (Twenty years after Roosevelt's secret deal with Stalin for their future, the Vietnamese looked back on French rule as "the good old days".)

By June 30, 1964, America had poured an admitted \$136 billion into foreign aid since July, 1945. Still receiving such aid were 90 countries. The Afro-Asiatic bloc accounting for much of the drain on the American treasury and aligned against the U. S. on all major issues in UN now numbers 59 nations.

BANDOENG, INDONESIA, ON APRIL 19, 1955, was the scene of the first organized, anti-Western hate session of the nations brought into being by Roosevelt's secret agreement with Stalin, eleven and a half years before. Chou En-lai was the star of the meeting, followed in importance by Nasser and the pandit Nehru. America, still basking in the balmy atmosphere of the anti-colonialist crusade, had not yet taken stock of the wave that Roosevelt's and Stalin's joint mass communications media had set in motion. The do-goodism road was flower-lined; it led to no-winism.

Sukarno, the Japanese collaborator who had persecuted the Dutch and whom America's rabid anti-colonialists found preferable to our allies after V-J Day, was the hate-bloc's host. Prosecuting attorney would be a better word, for the white man was in the defendant's box. The Bandoeng Conference was one long blind attack against the West. Sukarno described the plaintiffs as "the silent people of the world". From Nu of Burma to India's Krishna Menon, from China's Chou En-lai to Egypt's Nasser, they were anything but silent.

"Colonialism is not dead", shouted Sukarno. "Gripping vast territories in its last strongholds, it is attempting to rise again under perfidious forms in the countries from which it has been driven!" Strangely enough, the American people could still be induced to devour oceans of newsprint favorable to this man, whose mountains at that moment were full of Indonesians who hated him. Three thousand rebels had been killed in the immediate district within a year. All western Java considered Sukarno an oppressor. The whole archipelago, formed into an artificial nation by the Dutch and claimed by Sukarno thereafter, wanted only to get out from under him, but instead of liberating our friends from the local colonialist, the anti-colonialists in Washington added Dutch New Guinea to his victims.

Karil Nikijuluw, descendant of the old sultans of the Moluccas, tried to plead the cause of his people in New York, in the shadow of UN. Eventually he died of a broken heart. Under the rule of Sukarno the archipelago that had been peaceful and prosperous became a police-state ruin where, as an Englishman put it, "everything worked like a post office pen". All of the "loyal" troops at Sukarno's disposal had to be drawn around Bandoeng at the time of the conference, lest the armed bands of Sukarno's Dar-ul-Islam opposition try to have their say.

Only Jamali, of Iraq, dared mention "the colonialism more murderous than any in the past, that which holds Turkistan, the Baltic states and the satellite nations of

Europe in servitude". An embarrassed silence followed. All eyes turned to Chou En-lai, sitting smiling, his hands crossed, next to Ceylon in Independence Hall.

Chou's turn came the next day, on Tuesday, April 20. His speech lasted fifteen minutes and was read by an interpreter -- in English. Chou proceeded slowly. Formosa was not mentioned, neither was admission to UN. Even America he treated gently, save for a reminder that the first atomic bomb fell on Asia and its victims were Asiatic.

THOUGH THE COMMON ENEMY WAS THE WEST, there were cross currents at this first meeting. Nehru and Krishna Menon argued violently with Pakistan's Ali Khan. Turkey served as a buffer state between North and South Vietnam. The fishers in troubled waters were not all Afro-Asiatics. Makarios was there to ask the black, yellow and brown nations to help him liberate Cyprus from the British. The Algerians promised future cooperation -- against Israel, the Union of South Africa, anyone -- if "the silent peoples of the world", voracious, insatiable and clamoring, would help them drive out the French. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem arrived with an Arab delegation and tried to represent Palestine. All the shadows of world problems to come were there, had the busy young American agents, conspicuous in seersucker suits, cared to read them.

While other delegates alternately conspired and harangued against the West, the Japanese talked business, with Chou En-lai, with Sukarno, with Nasser -- with anyone who was interested. All Japan wanted was trade. In the closed door sessions only Turkey, Ceylon, Pakistan, Thailand, South Vietnam and the Philippines made any pretense of standing up to Chou. The most unpopular leader present was Nehru, the arrogant, sometimes irritable sometimes condescending demagogue who, whatever his mood, stood out as the symbol of supporting force behind the parasites of the poor, the Indian money-lenders of Africa and Asia.

Even though the 29-nation Bandoeng Conference was both tedious and a bedlam, future Bandoengs will be worse. Nehru, who had little patience with exigencies other than his own, proposed that printed copies of the 29 delegates' speeches be handed out, to save time, rather than permitting each speaker to deliver his diatribe from the floor, often through interpreters. The proposal was rejected, for the true importance of Bandoeng was the opportunity it afforded the unimportant to be heard, and on that right each anti-western ranter insisted.

FORMOSA WAS SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA, Prime Minister of Ceylon. Quemoy and Matsu Islands should be given immediately to Peking. Chiang Kai-shek would be sent packing, thus eliminating American influence. An international trusteeship, under the Colombo group (India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines) would rule Formosa for five years, after which the Formosans would decide by plebiscite whether they wanted to belong to Peking or remain independent. In the wings Nehru lobbied for acceptance of Sir John's plan.

While the Colombo group delegates sharpened their knives at a dinner given that night by Nehru, Dar-ul-Islam guerillas raided Tanara, 25 miles from Bandoeng, kidnapped Sukarno's officials and disappeared into the mountains with their loot.

Details of the behind-the-scene-bargaining by which America's friends (Turkey, Pakistan, Thailand and South Vietnam) thwarted the Formosa deal are unknown, but the broad outlines are sufficient. Word went through the assembly, "If you will say nothing more about Formosa, America will get behind you in the drive to 'liberate' Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria." And an important aspect to remember is that such horse-trading as went on between America's spokesmen and those bargaining for the insatiable Afro-Asiatics at Bandoeng can never be repeated. Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are in the enemy camp today, and America's trump cards are gone. In the decade since Bandoeng western strength has been squandered.

Following the agreement to order the French out of North Africa, Nasser invited Chou En-lai to dinner, while Kotelawala stormed at having his Formosa plan side-tracked. He protested the use of North Africa as a diversionary move and demanded that Soviet colonialism also be condemned. Nehru bounded to his feet in defense of Russia and asked, "Under what title would you introduce such a debate?" Sir John replied, "You find the title; you speak English better than I do."

THE NEXT DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, WAS CHOU'S DAY. As co-existence was being debated on another floor, Chou argued, "Why disturb a friendly meeting with ideological questions? Besides, the conference is for Afro-Asiatics. Why meddle with what Russia is doing in Rumania and Poland?" (Peking's aggression in Tibet was politely overlooked.) Nehru accused Sir John of trying to sabotage the conference; then, turning from Sir John, he charged Pakistan's Mohammed Ali with having sold out to America, with trying to justify his American pact. In a moment the two colonialisms -- Russian and even French -- were forgotten and America was on the carpet. To the end India was Russia's battery for the defense. When it was over, Chou invited the gentlemen of the press, Americans included, to a cocktail party.

Throughout Saturday Nehru battled, successfully, to prevent discussion of Russia's domination over her neighbors from reaching the floor. As a diversionary measure, he sought to bring South Vietnam's delegate together with Trangvan Dong, the representative from the North. Chou, leaving Nehru the stage, slipped off for a luncheon which Indonesia's president was giving for the Colombo Pact nations. America's friends, Thailand and the Philippines, were there. Then back to the conference hall and Chou's most astute play. Never have such words been spoken in Peking. For the benefit of the Afro-Asiatics, and using Bandoeng as his forum, Chou called upon America to sit down and talk things over with Peking. Such a discussion, he was careful to add, the following day, "would not deprive the Chinese people of their sovereign right to liberate Formosa". The great Bandoeng Conference ended on Sunday, April 25, 1955. That, when it was over, America's gold-wasting liberals still retained any illusions about "the nations of rising expectations" was a triumph of fatuousness over common sense.

AN OVERLAPPING ORGANIZATION WAS NECESSARY, if the Bandoeng group was to extend its influence beyond the confines of Africa and Asia. Obviously the anti-western, anti-American countries of Eastern Europe and Latin America could not come under the heading of African or Asiatic. Accordingly another clamoring community was artificially put together. The binding agent used was the pretense that a coalition of neutrals was being formed, for the purpose of exercising a restraining influence on America and Russia. But since neutralist they never were, being pro-Russian and anti-western in their sentiments, the term "non-aligned" was adopted.

Their first great conclave opened in Belgrade on September 1, 1961, sponsored by Tito and Nasser. 25 nations sent delegates and three others sent observers. Bourguiba, of Tunisia, had bought his way into the good graces of the "non-aligned" by attacking the French naval base of Bizerte, thereby proving that any western base on Tunisian soil was not there with his approval. In return Nasser gave the nod to the assassination of Bourguiba's chief rival, Salah ben Youssef, by Bourguiba gunmen in a hotel room in Zurich on March 2, 1961. (H. du B. Reports, Sept. 1961) While the "Third Force", as they called themselves, talked peace and non-alignment in Belgrade, Dag Hammarskjold jumped to use the mandate the "peace-talkers" gave him for the destruction of the one man who wanted peace -- Moise Tshombe.

THE NEXT SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED WAS HELD THREE YEARS LATER IN CAIRO, on June 12, 1964. This time there were 48 nations present and 11 observers. 18 of the countries represented were newly independent African states, including the Congo, though its representative, Tshombe, was being held by Nasser under house arrest, and prevented from taking his seat. (He was not anti-White.)

Peace, denunciation of colonialism and the end of "racialism" were the keynotes of the conference. Nasser, hoping to lead Africa in his coming "holy war" against Israel, stressed the need for African unity. In fact, 20 of the 48 participants used the "peace" confab of the so-called non-aligned to form alignments for wars of their own: The Arab League members against Palestine, Indonesia against Malaysia, India against China, most of Black Africa against Tshombe's Congo, and the Cypriot Greeks against Turkey. It goes without saying that America was pilloried by all.

After talking war for three days, the participants drew up five conditions for membership in the neutralist club, which was scheduled to meet again in Bled, Yugoslavia, on September 1 and in Cairo in early October. To qualify, one had to profess to follow a policy of independence and co-existence; support all national movements of liberation; adhere to no multilateral military pact (NATO SEATO, Warsaw treaty, etc.); sign no

bilateral treaty of defense with a great power; or permit the establishment of foreign military bases.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, PREOCCUPIED WITH A NATIONAL ELECTION, PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE RAPID SUCCESSION OF MEETINGS IN 1964, each of which in one way or another, and usually with American encouragement as well as financing, was a gang-up against the West. On June 17 motivators of the 1955 Bandoeng Conference met in Geneva for a two-day session, to set up the second summit-meeting of the Bandoeng group, this time in Africa. The date tentatively set was March 10, 1965. The place: Algiers.

The 75 delegates present agreed on a common ground that would permit solidarity between Afro-Asia and Latin America. Geographically as well as politically the threat was nearing home. Peking and North Korea played a dominant role, and for the first time Algeria -- Europe's Cuba -- took her place as a torch-bearer against America. (TIME Magazine's all-out propaganda for the Algerians during their terrorist war should now, along with TIME correspondent Edward Behr's book on their aims and movement, be required reading for an awakening America.) Sukarno's man, if not Sukarno himself, would be Secretary General of the coming meeting which Russia, it was finally agreed, could attend as an Asiatic member.

AT THIS POINT A WORD IS IN ORDER ON SUKARNO'S AIMS. Since Sukarno was raised to his present stature by America, to us must accrue responsibility for the threat he poses. Over \$700 million in American aid was admittedly poured out to him between 1951 and late 1964. The actual sum was probably much greater. While \$1.2 million was thrown down the drain by U. S. Information Service in Jakarta, Sukarno's invectives against America became more pronounced, and Indonesia's slide toward communism undeniable. By the end of 1964 none of the nations that defended America at Bandoeng could be depended upon to do so again. So successfully has Sukarno wooed the Philippines away from us that American installations in the Philippines are ruled out as possible bases for the defense of Malaysia. Turkey cooled off when Kennedy closed the missile sites on which she counted for protection, following the fake show-down in Cuba which left Khrushchev's missiles in place. Refusal to stand by the Turks in Cyprus further strained Turkish-American ties. Pakistan was alienated by America's massive military aid to India, used for the most part to thwart Pakistan's just claims to Kashmir.

When Malaysia is over-run, the Philippines will be next in line for Sukarno conquest. Chances are non-existent that many nations in UN will court disfavor by voting with the West against the bloc Sukarno regimented in April, 1955, and for ten years "organized" with our money. More likely is the possibility that the Bandoeng group will seek membership in a new international body, headed by Peking and seconded by Sukarno.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF THE GENERAL CRUMBLING STARTED BY FDR AND STALIN IN TEHERAN ABOUND. In the summer of 1964 the International Postal Union met in Berne, Switzerland, theoretically, to discuss technical ways of improving the world's mail communications. A UN political convention was what it became. Bandoeng demagogues, the Organization for African Unity, the non-aligned, and all the other interlocking organizations through which UN encroaches on national sovereignties closed ranks to exclude Portugal and the Union of South Africa from the meeting. According to the present majority in UN, any nation which incurs the displeasure of the liabilities which the rest of the world supports does not deserve to receive mail at all.

In this report the subscriber has the background to which events of the next few months can be traced. Out of the "100% agreement" between FDR and Stalin at Teheran on Dec. 1, 1943, and the compliance of the American press came the nations of Bandoeng and the power they attained. To enlarge their alignments for wars of their own - in Israel, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa - and increase the UN majority that would make opposition to their aggressions a "threat to peace", the hoax of the non-aligned was born. Only a naive and uninformed public could expect India to vote against communist Poland and in support of America, on the International Control Commission, in Vietnam, thereafter. America, dealing for the West, in effect, stacked the cards against herself.

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