

13
STATEMENT BY: H. L. HUNT
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10:00 a.m. June 6, 1968

FILE
I am shocked at the untimely and tragic death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. My deepest sympathies extend to the family of Senator Kennedy and others who suffered less serious wounds at the hands of the assassin and their families. I join in the prayers of a grieved nation which are extended to all.

Disrespect and disobedience to the laws of the land must not be tolerated. Total anarchy or a tightly controlled police state will be the outcome if the present trend continues.

The basic cause of this near anarchy should be blamed on communist subversion where it belongs. It is well documented by knowledgeable persons that the communist conspiracy in this country is trying to create discord and is used often to take over various causes for the purpose of destroying our Republic from within.

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the greatest blow ever suffered by the cause of freedom. Oswald was a Marxist who took great pride in announcing that he was a Marxist and boasting of his philosophy even after the assassination.

There has been no doubt in my mind but that the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King resulted from a communist plot and that his assassin was a communist whose identity may never be disclosed. Today the press reported the accused slayer of Robert F. Kennedy carried pro-communist writings and threats.

The communists, their dupes, stooges and tolerators, use as an alibi a claim that those who have reverence for the constitution, super-patriots and others who confess love of country, are responsible for acts of crime and violence. These "defamed extremists" are peace-loving, law-abiding and generally religious people who believe in protests through the ballot, not through the bullet.

Beginning last November, there was a definite turn toward the right. It has been interrupted by the assassinations of Dr. King and Senator Robert Kennedy. It remains to be seen if peace and order will be revived and continued.

END

DALLAS MORNING NEWS
May 10, 1968

Humphrey and ADA

To The Dallas News:

Without the aid of a major occurrence, President Johnson, in an address March 31, changed his image from a hated public figure throughout the world, the nation and the Democratic party, seizing the status of a harassed immortal and, should he choose, a draft for Democratic party nominee. Many Democratic politicians deploring Bobby Kennedy as a presidential choice hope to defeat him by electing Hubert Humphrey. Their wisdom should be appraised. ✓

Humphrey, a founder of ADA, was its chairman 1949-50, has served as national vice-chairman every year since. ADA calls itself the "noncommunist left," but is not actively opposing communism. Sen. John F. Kennedy said of ADA: "I'm not comfortable with those people." Sen. Lyndon Johnson stated in Houston in 1960: "I would expect them (ADA) to be against me. As a matter of fact, I would not feel very comfortable if I had their support." Recently, Humphrey said of ADA, "This great organization has seen fit to chastise me. Perhaps I did not understand why at the moment, but their judgment was undoubtedly better than mine." The electorate may correctly weigh these events.

H. L. HUNT.

1401 Elm St., Dallas.

Hubert Humphrey is an outstanding example to prove that it is advisable to learn to speak. Wrong about nearly everything he has done, one of the worst voting records of any member of Congress, non-Constructive all his life, through his ability to glibly express himself is a Presidential possibility.

-DALLAS TIMES HERALD

Most Vicious Enemy of the Church

The most vicious enemy of the church is the atheist. The active atheist insists that God be dethroned and supplanted by the all-powerful State. All forms of dictatorship, bad or benign, must maintain the all-powerful State. Some persons previously indoctrinated with a tolerance of communism may decide communism is dangerous, but that a little socialism is harmless. Socialism is equally atheistic and must lead to dictatorship and demoting God.

Church denominations are highly organized and if the enemy has them prepared, are the handiest avenue through which the communist, socialist and, therefore, the atheists, will choose to work. All believers in God must work fearlessly to detect and defeat the evil decisions of the atheists who may be attempting to work within some highly organized church entities.

H. L. HUNT

Dallas

KOREA

U.S. DEAD AND WOUNDED **BEFORE** PEACE TALKS

62,342

U.S. DEAD AND WOUNDED **AFTER** PEACE TALKS

74,715

Saigon Daily News

Of The Nation's March Toward True Democracy

PH 12-01 -- Monday, April 22, 1968 -- 100 Pages One Dollar 50¢ -- 14, 1968

**Foreign Minister
fears U.S. sell-out**

VIETNAM

U.S. DEAD AND WOUNDED **BEFORE** PEACE TALKS

156,914

U.S. DEAD AND WOUNDED **AFTER** PEACE TALKS

???

**ANOTHER KOREA?
... OR WORSE?**

* JUNE 27, 1950-JAN. 11, 1968—DEPT. OF DEFENSE

MAKE YOUR STAND NOW AT AMERICA'S VICTORY FORCES



"VICTORY IN VIETNAM" BANQUET



JOIN HUNDREDS OF AMERICA'S LEADING PATRIOTS IN A SALUTE FOR "OUR FIGHTERS, OUR FREEDOM, OUR FAMILIES AND OUR FUTURE." HONOR DISTINGUISHED VIETNAM VETERANS AND TAKE PART IN THIS URGENT CALL FROM OUR NATION'S CAPITAL FOR PEACE THROUGH VICTORY.

HEAR...

Hon. John R. **RARICK**

Distinguished Member of Congress from
LOUISIANA (Democratic)

Decorated, Wounded, Captured WW II, Army,
Europe Defeated 24-year Veteran of Congress



Distinguished Americans ...
Meeting at this crucial hour
... to arouse legislative and
public action. Would you
sponsor a veteran to attend?
Be part of this 'call heard
round the world' ... in Saigon,
in Paris, in Moscow, and in
the hearts of our countrymen.



Sp.4 Richard **BARRETT**

Twice-wounded Vietnam veteran from
MISSISSIPPI (Army-infantry)

Hon. Albert **WATSON**

Distinguished Member of Congress from
SOUTH CAROLINA (Republican)

Decorated World-War II, Army-Air Corps, Europe
Elected a Democrat and re-elected a Republican



JUNE 20, 1968



**PROGRAM FOR THE EVENING
JUNE 20, 1968
MARRIOTT TWIN BRIDGES**

6:00 P.M.

Enjoy delightful music and entrees . . . make new acquaintances . . . relax with hundreds of your patriotic friends from across the country.

7:00 P.M.

A superlative banquet in our Capital's most impressive setting . . . music, awards, actual accounts of our boys . . . and our "mighty call" and program for victory.

9:30 P.M.

An informal reception . . . meet and personally honor distinguished Vietnam veterans and leading American patriots. Also meet the officers of A.V.F.

RED TABLES—Near the entrance of the ballroom. Seats reserved for \$10 ticket holders.

WHITE TABLES—In the center of the ballroom. Seats reserved for \$25 ticket holders.

BLUE TABLES—Nearest the head table and podium. Seats reserved for \$50 ticket holders.

If you choose to buy a full table of ten seats, you receive the tenth seat free.

**SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE
JUNE 21, 1968
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY**

10:00 A.M.

Pay special, personal tribute to those who deserve it most while you are here . . . brief services conducted by leading conservative clergymen. All are urged to take part.

**"VICTORY IN VIETNAM"
BANQUET COMMITTEE**

(PARTIAL LIST)

Rear Admiral Walter Ansel
Brig. General Eugene S. Bibb
Maj. General Robert Blake
Commander Homer Brett, Jr.
R. W. Brooks
Colonel W. G. Bryte
John W. Buckley
Mrs. Mary D. Cain
Lt. Cmdr. Conrad Chapman
Vice Admiral Ralph Cluistic
Richard B. Cotton
Rt. Rev. James P. Dees
John Dos Passos
J. F. Duggar
Reverend Francis E. Fenton
Devin A. Garrity
Lt. General H. L. George
Colonel Harrison W. Gill
John M. Henshaw
Colonel Joseph J. Imhoff
Mrs. C. Burton Johnson
Colonel Howell H. Jordan
Rear Adm. Joseph Kimbrough
Captain Albert Knox

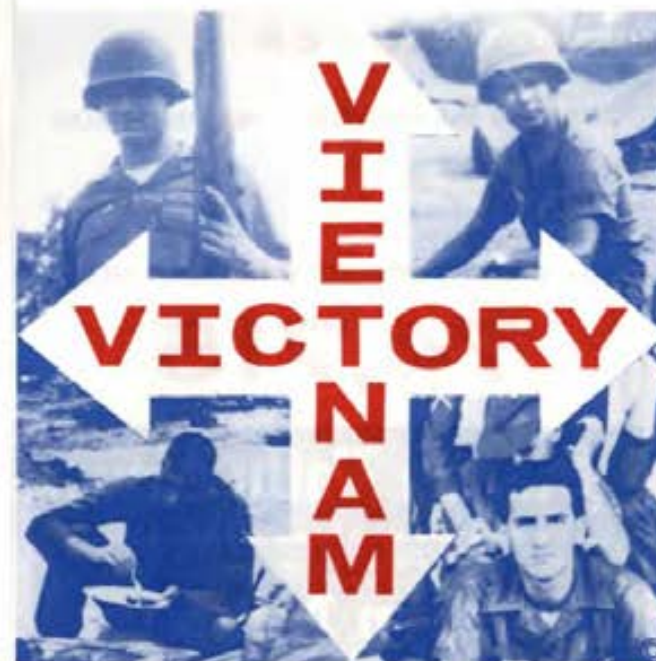
Maj. General Thomas A. Lane
Hon. J. Bracken Lee
Brig. General W. C. Lemly
Lt. General Sumter L. Lowry
Dean Clarence E. Manion
Captain Anthony Marsloe
Colonel H. W. Mathews
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Lt. General Ralph J. Mitchell
Brig. General Richard B. Moran
General Ed Pollock
Lt. General James P. Riseley
Lt. Colonel Arch Roberts
Vice Admiral L. S. Sabin
Mrs. Anita Shew
Major Reginald Shinn
Lt. General M. H. Silverthorn
Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer
Duane Thorin
Lt. General K. B. Wolfe
Colonel Thomas H. Young
Mrs. E. F. Ziegler

and other members of the Committee, invite you to make your stand for victory at this crucial hour.

**FOR OUR
FIGHTERS**



SPONSORED BY AMERICA'S VICTORY FORCE
National Field Office
800 Fourth St., S.W., Washington, D. C. 20024
(202) 347-0501
AN ALABAMA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION



**BANQUET
AND RECEPTION**

A SALUTE FOR OUR

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ★ FIGHTERS | ★ FREEDOM |
| ★ FAMILIES | ★ FUTURE |

**THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1968
6:00-10:00 P.M.**

**TWIN BRIDGES
MARRIOTT HOTEL**

**HWY. 1
ARLINGTON, VA.**



VICTORY IN VIETNAM BANQUET COMMITTEE

SUITE N-1 / 800 4TH ST. S.W. / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 / (202) 347-0501

Honorary First Officer
Lt. General Pedro A. del Valle

First Officer
Richard Barrett

National Field Director
John Acord

National Secretary
Robert Dunlap

Dear Fellow American:

The Communists have come to the truce talks in Paris acting like conquerors, seeking our surrender. If any agreement is reached, concessions will have to be made to the Communists. The sacrifices of our valiant fighting men will have been in vain.

Already, President Johnson has given Hanoi one concession...a bombing halt...the ability to continue their aggression unpunished and without fear of having their military bases and industry destroyed. The result has been the infiltration of North Vietnamese troops and supplies at the highest levels of the war. During the past two weeks our forces have suffered the highest casualties of any time during the war... over 1100 killed, thousands more wounded. You can be certain that the negotiations in Paris will be managed and protracted by the Communists until they have the upper hand. Meanwhile, our brave fighting men and those of our allies will continue to die in increasing numbers.

The Communists are convinced that they can achieve victory on the American home front, forcing Johnson or his successor to sellout to them. They know that already two Presidential candidates, Robert Kennedy and McCarthy, have agreed to Communist terms for a coalition government, if they are elected. The Hanoi leaders know that they have tens of thousands of organized followers in our midst who will do whatever is necessary to obstruct our war effort.

Defeat in Vietnam would not be military, but the result of subversion at home destroying our nation's will and ability to resist. The result would be catastrophic and Communism's greatest victory since the occupation of Eastern Europe.

America's Victory Force is an organization made up principally of Vietnam War veterans pledged to continue the struggle against Communism. We refuse to be silent while our friends are slaughtered in a no-win war. We will not allow the death of over 22,000 of our fellow soldiers to be in vain. Neither have we forgotten that while we fought in Vietnam we were stabbed in the back at home. We believe that it is mandatory to end our wavering, half-hearted effort, and to unequivocally take a position which is clearly, proudly and systematically directed at the total defeat of Communism.

Over.....

AMERICA'S VICTORY FORCE / NATIONAL FIELD OFFICE / SPONSOR

Banquet Committee
(Partial Listing)

Rear Admiral Walter Ansel
Brig. General Eugene S. Bibb
Maj. General Robert Blake
Commander Homer Brett, Jr.
R. W. Brooks
Colonel W. G. Bryce
John W. Buckley
Mrs. Mary D. Cain
Lt. Commander Conrad Chapman
Richard B. Cotton
Rt. Rev. James P. Dees
John Dos Passos
J. F. Dugger
Reverend Francis E. Fenton
Devin A. Garrity
Lt. General H. L. George
Colonel Harrison W. Gill
John M. Henshaw
Colonel Joseph J. Imhoff
Mrs. C. Burton Johnson
Colonel Howell H. Jordan
Rear Admiral Joseph W. Kimbrough
Captain Albert Knox
Maj. General Thomas A. Lane
Hon. J. Bracken Lee
Brig. General W. C. Lemly
Lt. General Sumter L. Lowry
Dean Clarence E. Manion
Captain Anthony Marsloe
Colonel H. W. Mathews
Colonel Stanfield S. McClure
Lt. General J. C. McQueen
Reverend William Middleton
Lt. General Ralph J. Mitchell
General Ed Pollock
Lt. General James P. Riseley
Lt. Colonel Arch Roberts
Vice Admiral L. S. Sabin
Mrs. Anita Shew
Major Reginald Shinn
Lt. General M. H. Silverthorn
Lt. General George E. Stratemeyer
Duane Thorin
Lt. General K. B. Wolfe
Colonel Thomas H. Young
Mrs. E. F. Ziegler



We have conducted thirty-four rallies in nine states supporting the war against Communism in Vietnam...thousands have participated. Our next event will be a Victory in Vietnam banquet at the Marriott Twin Bridges Hotel, across the Potomac from Washington, D.C. The speakers will be Representatives Albert Watson and John Rarick. At this meeting a national drive to stop the sell out in Vietnam will be launched. We invite you to attend. The banquet will be followed the next morning by a memorial service at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of our fallen dead.

Freedom is in jeopardy throughout the world; you can help prevent a sellout to Communism in Vietnam.

If you are unable to attend, we invite you to become a sponsor of this most important event. Contributors of \$10.00 or more will be listed in the banquet program. By returning the enclosed card you will receive detailed instructions on how you can start a community program opposing the sell out in Vietnam.

Sincerely,



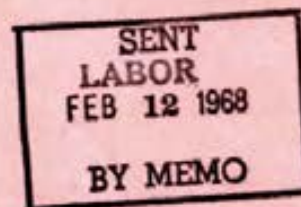
Richard Barrett
First Officer

P.S. Our fighting men in Vietnam are depending upon all of us for support. Let's hear from you today!

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1968 FEB 10 AM 10 12



WH301 PD

SANFORD FLA 8 334P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE URGENTLY REQUEST THAT YOU TAKE WHATEVER STEPS ARE NECESSARY TO
SETTLE THE STRIKE NOW BEING CONDUCTED AGAINST THE SCL RAILROAD. IT
IS OUR RECOMMENDATION THAT A FACT FINDING BOARD BE APPOINTED AT ONCE

H L HUNT PRODUCTS

A handwritten signature or mark, possibly a stylized 'S' or 'H', written in dark ink.

Date: December 16, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: W. MARVIN WATSON **EXECUTIVE** (6)
FROM: JAMES R. JONES *PL*
STI

OFF

Bill Connell^X returned to Washington from his Virgin Islands vacation yesterday, and said that his informant in Alabama was Frank^X Caron, an insurance man there who is close to the cabinet members of Alabama, and who has been reliable in the past.

TO: Marvin

FROM: William Connell *WC*

George
One of our informants in Alabama reports that definite plans have now been completed for the Governor Wallace clubs to be set up all around the country with the principal offices in Alabama and California. There is a great deal of money being provided by H. L. Hunt^X and by Leander Perez^X. We will also be informed when we find out what primaries Wallace intends to run in.

It is the opinion of our Alabama man that Wallace would carry Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, but that he would sharply cut into Republican candidates votes in other southern states and permit the Democratic candidate to win.

F.I. who is one of our informants in Alabama. W.M.W.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

GENERAL

ND 19/ 00312

To: The Secretary of State

Date: October 19, 1966

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☒ Direct reply.
☐ Furnish information copy.
- ☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: Other:

To: The President

From: Joseph Paul Troisi, Jr., 11 Thesda St., Arlington, Massachusetts 02174

Date: October 13, 1966

Subject: Viet-Nam: influence of H. L. Hunt

By direction of the President:

Paul M. Popple
Assistant to the President

aer
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(White House File Copy)

MEMO #3

June 2, 1966

file
MR. DULLES

From 1920 to 1935 John Foster Dulles was a paid attorney for the Japanese Government. He was affiliated with the State Department during the greater part of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, although not continuously.

Mr. Dulles worked with Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, Phillip Jessup and John Stewart Service in planning our future in Asia, and, along with them, became a recognized expert on Far Eastern affairs. As an advisor and consultant with the Truman-Acheson State Department in recent years, he apparently sanctioned—certainly his protests, if any, were not loud enough to be heard—the progressive steps by which twenty nations and eight hundred million people were delivered over to Communist tyranny; and America was left in the most precarious position in its history. He gained a vast amount of experience in foreign affairs during these years, but the gains of the American people were not commensurate.

He effected the selection of Alger Hiss to become President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace¹. Since the conviction of Hiss, Dulles has implied that he had nothing to do with the selection².

Before Hiss began serving as President of the Endowment, Dulles was warned by Larry S. Davidow, of Detroit, Michigan, and by others, that Hiss probably had a provable Communist record³. Dulles rejected the information and refused to hear other proof⁴.

When Hiss was about to be indicted in 1948, he offered his resignation and the Board of Trustees, of which Dulles was Chairman, tabled his resignation and voted Hiss a three months leave of absence with pay⁵, to cover the time he would be answering charges in connection with treasonable activities. Despite this established fact, Dulles indicated in testimony at the Hiss trials, and at other times, that he had demanded the resignation of Alger Hiss.⁶

Upon Hiss' conviction, the Board, Mr. Dulles still Chairman, elected as temporary President James T. Shotwell, long-time affiliate with IPR and in charge of its research work in 1927-1929.

Following Mr. Shotwell, the Board, Dulles still Chairman, selected as permanent President Joseph E. Johnson, who had been top assistant to Alger Hiss in the State Department. He is a member of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. December 12, 1952, in speaking to delegates from most of the fifty-three colleges in four Southwestern States, he advocated the teaching of Communism without hinting that its evils should be exposed⁷.

Shotwell became, and is now, President Emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Johnson, after four years, is still President. Dulles resigned as Chairman of the Board to begin serving as Secretary of State.

Upon the conviction of Hiss, Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss. This statement, and the chain of events leading up to it, incited such a furor that an outraged public was demanding Acheson's removal from the Cabinet, by impeachment if necessary. Dulles, having worked hand in hand with Acheson before, came to his rescue and accepted an appointment to the State Department from President Truman, carrying with him the prestige of the Republican Party to help Acheson retain his place in the Cabinet.

Hiss had testified before a Congressional Committee that Dulles urged him to become President of the Carnegie Endowment⁸.

Dulles had issued statements, one on October 25, 1952, in Dallas, implying that he had nothing to do with the selection of Hiss by saying, "I was elected Chairman at the same meeting at which Hiss was elected President and I did not even attend that meeting"⁹.

The conflict is obvious between the statements of the convicted perjurer Hiss and the Secretary of State-designate. John W. Davis testified December 10, 1952, that Dulles first recommended Hiss to him to head the Carnegie Endowment¹⁰, thereby supporting Hiss in the disagreement.

Dulles was invited to appear before the same Committee to explain the difference between his statements and the testimony of Davis but declined ¹¹. An AP dispatch of December 27, 1952, stated, "John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, has declined an invitation to testify before a House Committee on his part in naming Alger Hiss as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace".

During the late thirties Dulles was frequently in attendance at dinners and conferences held by the inner core of the IPR as shown in the McCarran Subcommittee Report which found: "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist". (P. 223, Sen. Report 2050, 82nd Congress). (Can be had from your Congressman).

Dulles, resigning as Chairman of the Board of the Carnegie Endowment in December, 1952, was undoubtedly in position to name his successor. The man who succeeded him was Harvey Hollister Bundy, whose son, William P. Bundy, married Dean Acheson's daughter, Mary Eleanor, and was formerly in the Acheson-Hiss law firm.

Dulles was an advisor to the State Department at the San Francisco Peace Conference where he concurred in the agreement that Soviet Russia be given three votes to the United States' one vote.

The Japanese Peace Treaty was acclaimed the one great achievement of Dulles. This Treaty, which he negotiated under Truman and Acheson sponsorship, was so framed as to leave the United States at the mercy of the United Nations. It is not a Treaty between Japan and the individual nations which it fought, but a Treaty between Japan and the United Nations. The United States has rights in the Pacific under this Treaty only so long as we remain part of the United Nations. If we were to withdraw, Japan would be bound by the Treaty to fight against us. If the United Nations decided to accept Communist peace terms in Korea, and the United States did not, Japan would be prohibited from helping us in any way, which would mean we would have to abandon our military bases in Japan.

A Truman-Acheson loyalty board in late 1952 ruled that John Carter Vincent was a poor security risk. Truman overrode the decision which would have required Vincent's dismissal without a pension, and set up a special board which included Judge Learned Hand of New York. Dulles, after becoming Secretary of State, dismissed this special board, saying that he would personally decide the case. About a month later he rendered his decision retiring Vincent with lifetime pay of \$6,243.00 per year and \$3,000 per year for his wife after his death.

In a spirit of extreme loyalty to the President, the Senate finally accepted the appointment of Bohlen but not until sufficient doubt was raised as to the advisability of the appointment that some of the administration's tremendous prestige was sacrificed. It would seem that, at least in the all-important ambassadorship to Russia, the American people would be entitled to be represented by one about whom no question could or had been raised. Dulles did not sponsor such a man.

April of 1945 found Mr. Dulles in the forefront of organizing the United Nations; and January, 1946, found him en route to London as a member of the U. N. delegation. When fears of the far-reaching effect of U. N. treaties arose and the Bricker Amendment was introduced to limit the treaty-making power, April of 1952 found Dulles before the American Bar Association supporting in a convincing manner this curb on U. N. treaties. A year later Mr. Dulles was found testifying against the Bricker Amendment before a Senate Committee.

With its national life depending upon the wise administration of the State Department, America is entitled to a Secretary at its head whose record of past associations, strict adherence to truth and consistency of view are all beyond question.

H. L. Hunt

December 30, 1952

John Foster Dulles was a top ranking officer and policy maker of the FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES which disbanded at its National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio in 1950 because of some of its hierarchy being suspect of subversion. The Convention then organized the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA keeping the majority of those suspected on its governing body.¹²

The following material is presented to confirm and explain statements made in the foregoing memo.

Letter to John Foster Dulles from Larry S. Davidow, an attorney at law in Detroit, Michigan, dated December 23, 1946:

"You may recall that I was a delegate at the Cleveland Conference representing the American Unitarian Association. It has been brought to my attention that Mr. Alger Hiss either has been chosen or is being considered for a position with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The information we have would indicate that Mr. Hiss has a provable Communist record. The information in this regard comes to me from reliable individuals in Washington.

If you are interested in becoming more familiar with the situation these Washington friends of mine would be glad to arrange to have you meet with one or more persons who know the situation and will disclose it to you in full confidence.

What I am writing you likewise is in confidence and done with the purpose of affording you with the opportunity to become familiar with the facts and thereby avoid a situation which if publicized might prove of substantial embarrassment. I shall be glad to hear from you regarding this."

Dulles replied December 26, 1946, complete as follows:

"Mr. Hiss was elected president of the Carnegie Endowment at a meeting of the trustees held earlier this month at the same time I was elected chairman of the board.

I have heard of the report which you refer to but I am confident that there is no reason to doubt Mr. Hiss' complete loyalty to our American institutions.

I have been thrown into intimate contact with him at San Francisco, London and Washington, and I doubt that the people you refer to in Washington know him any better than I do or have seen him actually at work meeting alien efforts.

I have myself, in the past particularly during the campaign of 1944, been the victim of so-called 'documentary proof' that I was various things that I was not. Under the circumstances, I feel a little skeptical about information that seems inconsistent with that I personally know and what is the judgment of reliable friends and associates in Washington."

The large publications generally have copies of this correspondence.

Pgs. 111 and 112

In January, 1946, Hiss boarded the *Queen Elizabeth* to attend the London session of the United Nations General Assembly. He went as principal adviser to the American delegation and in this capacity was thrown into frequent contact with John Foster Dulles, a leading Republican spokesman on foreign policy and a member of that delegation. By coincidence, the Endowment was then looking for a successor to Nicholas Murray Butler who had retired as president of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, a \$20,000-a-year position. In an informal get-together with newsmen aboard the ship, Dulles asked for a few suggestions.

"Alger Hiss," Bert Andrews, chief of the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington bureau, said promptly. James Reston of the New York *Times* agreed that it was a good nomination. But he had one reservation: to take Hiss out of the Department would rob it of a brilliant talent at a time when the best men were leaving for private jobs.

Dulles seemed impressed by the recommendations of the two top Washington correspondents. While still in London, he asked Hiss if there was any chance that he might leave government service. And Hiss indicated that he had wanted to leave his ill-paying job for some time. But he mentioned to Dulles that Stettinius wanted him to stay on for a while. On his return to Washington, Hiss spoke to Under Secretary Acheson, indicating that he would like to leave the State Department. And Acheson made it clear that though the Department would regret losing him, he did not feel he could stand in the way of Hiss' advancement.

Pg. 111

3 But before Hiss had assumed his new office, Dulles received what should have been a disturbing letter from Larry S. Davidow,* a Detroit lawyer who had served with the Republican policy-maker at ecclesiastical conferences.

"The information we have would indicate that Mr. Hiss has a provable Communist record," Davidow wrote. "If you are interested in becoming more familiar with this situation [reliable individuals in Washington] will disclose it to you in full confidence . . ."

Dulles answered, in a letter dated December 26, 1946: "I have heard of the reports which you refer to, but I am confident that there is no reason to doubt Mr. Hiss' complete loyalty to our American institutions . . . I feel a little skeptical about information which seems inconsistent with all that I personally know . . ."

4 Much later, people who saw copies of the correspondence wondered how Dulles could have so easily dismissed the evidence against Hiss even before he had learned what it was. In fairness to Dulles, however, it is important to note that he did get in touch with Hiss over the telephone and that Hiss contrived to put Dulles' mind at rest by simply lying to him. He told Dulles that there had been some reports about him but that he had "particularly" and "specifically checked" with Secretary Byrnes and had been told by Byrnes that they had been "laid to rest." Hiss had not checked with Byrnes at all.

* Other strong warnings were also given Dulles by Alfred Kohlberg, now publisher of *Plain Talk*.

Pg. 116

Then, in February, 1948, the noose tightened. Dulles felt he could no longer ignore the stories about Hiss. He "searchingly questioned" Hiss. Along with his denials, Hiss was forced to admit that he had been subpoenaed and questioned by the Federal grand jury probing espionage. But he "reassured" Dulles that it was a "routine" appearance.*

Again Dulles was willing to accept these reassurances, plus those of a State Department official whom he has never named, and to let the matter ride.

Pg. 151

After discussing Hiss' position and the various jobs he had held in the government, the committee floundered for an opening. Mr. Rankin asked what the witness's present employment was.

Hiss. I am president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Hébert. Do you know Mr. John Foster Dulles?

Hiss. I do. He is chairman of my board of trustees.

Hébert. Did he assist you in any way in getting your present position?

Hiss. He urged me to take my present position. 8

But this line of questioning was pointless. Hébert, the presidential election in mind, had dragged in Dulles' name simply to belabor the Republican candidate, Thomas E. Dewey. Hopelessly, Mundt let Hébert's questions peter out, then remarked:

Excerpt from Dulles statement printed October 25, 1952

"I do not criticize Governor Stevenson for responding to the dictates of his conscience. I merely point out that his faith in Hiss outlasted mine. The Nixon inquiry of 1948 and the subsequent 'pumpkin papers' convinced me that Hiss' character was bad. Apparently Governor Stevenson was not so convinced until after the first trial so that he did not testify as to Hiss' character at the second trial.

"Also, Governor Stevenson was misinformed when he said that I was chairman of the Carnegie endowment board when Hiss was elected president. That is not true. I was elected chairman at the same meeting at which Hiss was elected president and I did not even attend that meeting." 9

Dulles Backing Of Hiss Cited

10 Washington, Dec. 10 (INS).—Former Democratic Presidential Candidate John W. Davis testified today that John Foster Dulles first recommended Alger Hiss to him to head the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

1 Davis, a former trustee of the foundation, said Dulles agreed in 1947 to become chairman of the board if another man was chosen as full-time president, and that Dulles mentioned Hiss for the post. Dulles has been selected as Secretary of State by President-elect Eisenhower.

The 1924 presidential candidate made his statement before the Special House Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations.

1 He said he did not know who originally presented Hiss as a candidate for the top spot in the Endowment, but he did recall that Dulles was the first to mention Hiss to him.

Hiss, a former State Department official, is serving a five-year perjury jail sentence for denying Whittaker Chambers' charges that he passed secrets to a Soviet spy ring.

NOV. 25, 1952

Washington Review

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS
The Times Herald Washington Bureau

New Secretary of State

...

Defeated for Senate.

Dulles has not been a favorite of Democrats outside the State Department. In his unsuccessful campaign as Republican candidate for election to the U. S. Senate from New York against Sen. Herbert H. Lehman in 1950, the New York Democratic State Committee sheared him as "an international lawyer posing as a foreign policy expert" and charged that he had represented the German bankers and industrialists "who built up the Nazis."

Unquestionably, Dulles has had to change his ideas about the world situation considerably since the Nazi attack on Poland in 1939, when he was quoted as saying:

"There is no reason to believe that any totalitarian states separately or collectively, would attempt to attack the United States. . . . Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplates war on us."

Many other Republicans as well as Democrats, believed the same way then. Dulles' subsequent ideas about American foreign policy conformed closely to those of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep.) of Michigan whose close friend and co-worker he was on foreign policy matters.

Another ally of Secretary-designate Dulles, who will be back in the next Senate, is Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Rep.) of Kentucky who also accepted appointment from President Truman as a special adviser on foreign policy, which caused both Dulles and Cooper to be labeled "somewhat suspect" by a few other Republican senators, notably Owen Brewster of Maine, defeated this year for renomination.

...

Joseph E. Johnson, appointed by the Carnegie Board (Dulles, Chairman) to replace Hiss and now Am. Council of Inst. of Pac. Relations spoke Dec. 12, 1952, as reported in Times Herald.

Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who spoke at the opening session Friday night, forecast a continuing period of high tension and crisis for the next 25 years if the U. S. is able to escape war.

He maintained it will be largely up to the universities to promote an understanding of international situations. He said high among a host of problems confronting the universities is the question of how to teach about the Soviet Union.

"If you teach the theory of Marx, some people call you a Marxist, but it is better to know and understand the theory of communism than to be ignorant," Dr. Johnson maintained.

Final sessions will open at 9:30 a. m. Sunday.

Some 75 delegates from most of the 53 colleges in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas registered for the conference.

From SEEDS OF TREASON by Toledano & Lasky, Pg. 37
Berle as a fellow-traveler. This same stumbling inability to cope with the problem was exhibited, ironically enough, by the man who would have been Dewey's Secretary of State had the New York governor won the presidency in 1948. He was John Foster Dulles, who, despite frequent warnings, was one of those responsible for Alger Hiss' election in 1946 as head of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace.

SPIES, DUPES, AND DIPLOMATS by Toledano, Pg. 183

Alger Hiss — as a high echelon State Department official, he was one of IPR's close friends; as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he saw to it that IPR received Carnegie money; Soviet agent, now serving a jail term for perjury.

Part of AP Dispatch December 14, 1948.

5 In New York, Alger Hiss offered his resignation as head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, but the Carnegie trustees tabled the resignation. They voted Hiss a 3-month leave of absence with pay. The job pays \$20,000 a year.

Hiss told the trustees he will be busy for weeks with investigations and legal proceedings and also that he wished to "eliminate any possible embarrassment to the endowment."

His accuser, Chambers, himself quit another well-paid post last week, that of a senior editor on Time magazine. Unofficial reports were that his salary was around \$30,000 a year.

Hiss offered his resignation to the trustees as the New York federal grand jury began its second week of inquiry into alleged Russian espionage operations. Hiss had been a witness at each of the jury's sessions last week and was present in the witness room again Monday.

He described the trustees' action as "splendid."

Sunday, December 28, 1952

Dulles Won't Appear for Hiss Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, has declined an invitation to testify before a House committee on his part in naming Alger Hiss as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

This was reported Saturday by Howard W. Keele, counsel for the House group which has completed an investigation of tax-free educational and philanthropic foundations to determine whether their funds are being used for subversive purposes.

Hiss is now serving a prison sentence for perjury in denying that he gave State Department secrets to a Communist spy ring.

After he left the State Department, Hiss became president of the Carnegie Endowment in 1946. The House committee received testimony recently that Dulles, who was board chairman of the endowment, suggested Hiss for the job.

Keele told a reporter Saturday he invited Dulles, by telephone and telegram, to present his side of the story early next week. Keele said Dulles replied by telegram that he "greatly appreciated the courtesy of the committee but my time is sharply limited between now and Jan. 1." The committee is preparing a report which is scheduled to be submitted to Congress by that date.

Dulles said he was forwarding to the committee a transcript of his testimony at Hiss' trial and said he could not add anything by appearing before the committee.

6 Dulles testified at the trial that he wanted Hiss to resign his endowment post after Communist charges against him were aired in the summer of 1948.

Dulles thus contradicted Hiss, who had testified earlier that Dulles did not ask him to resign.

12

TIME - March 16, 1942

California Committee on Un-American Activities
(State Senate Report 1948)

House Document No. 137 - May 14, 1951

House Report No. 1661 - February 17, 1952

HERE IS THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES

TIME, March 16, 1942

Why IS John Foster Dulles, One Of The Architects, The Secretary of State Today? The Most Powerful Lobbying Group In The U. S. A. Is The Left-Wing Council of Churches!

RELIGION

American Malvern

These are the high spots of organized U.S. Protestantism's super-protestant new program for a just and durable peace after World War II:

- Ultimately, "a world government of delegated powers."
- Complete abandonment of U.S. isolationism.
- Strong immediate limitations on national sovereignty.
- International control of all armies & navies.
- "A universal system of money . . . so



Wide World

BISHOP MCCONNELL
Don't overlook the material side . . .

planned as to prevent inflation and deflation."

- Worldwide freedom of immigration.
- Progressive elimination of all tariff and quota restrictions on world trade.
- "Autonomy for all subject and colonial peoples" (with much better treatment for Negroes in the U.S.).
- "No punitive reparations, no humiliating decrees of war guilt, no arbitrary dismemberment of nations."
- A "democratically controlled" international bank "to make development capital available in all parts of the world without the predatory and imperialistic aftermath so characteristic of large-scale private and governmental loans."

This program was adopted last week by 375 appointed representatives of 30-odd denominations called together at Ohio Wesleyan University by the Federal Council of Churches. Every local Protestant church in the country will now be urged to get behind the program. "As Christian citizens," its sponsors affirmed, "we must seek to translate our beliefs into practical realities and to create a public opinion

which will insure that the United States shall play its full and essential part in the creation of a moral way of international living."

Among the 375 delegates who drafted the program were 15 bishops of five denominations, seven seminary heads (including Yale, Chicago, Princeton, Colgate-Rochester), eight college and university presidents (including Princeton's Harold W. Dodds), practically all the ranking officials of the Federal Council and a group of well-known laymen, including John R. Mott, Irving Fisher and Harvey S. Firestone Jr. "Intellectually," said Methodist Bishop Ivan Lee Holt of Texas,



William C. Shorpf

CHAIRMAN DULLES
Shame on the U.S.

"this is the most distinguished American church gathering I have seen in 30 years of conference-going."

The meeting showed its temper early by passing a set of 13 "requisite principles for peace" submitted by Chairman John Foster Dulles and his inter-church Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace. These principles, far from putting all the onus on Germany or Japan, bade the U.S. give thought to the short-sighted selfishness of its own policies after World War I, declared that the U.S. would have to turn over a new leaf if the world is to enjoy lasting peace. Excerpts: ► "For at least a generation we have held preponderant economic power in the world, and with it the capacity to influence, decisively the shaping of world events. It should be a matter of shame and humiliation to us that actually the influences shaping the world have largely been irresponsible forces. Our own positive influence has been impaired because of concentration on self and on our short-range material gains. . . . If the future is to be other than a repetition of the past, the U.S. must accept the responsibility for constructive action commensurate with its power and opportunity."

► "The natural wealth of the world is

not evenly distributed. Accordingly the possession of such natural resources . . . is a trust to be discharged in the general interest. This calls for more than an offer to sell to all on equal terms. Such an offer may be a futile gesture unless those in need can, through the selling of their own goods and services, acquire the means of buying."

With these principles accepted, the conference split up into four groups to study, respectively, the social, economic and political problems of the post-war world and the problem of the church's own position in that world.* Discussion waxed hot & heavy, with one notable silence: in



William C. Shorpf

WORLD-CHURCHMAN PATON
"Collectivism is coming . . ."

a week when the Japs were taking Java, discussion of the war itself was practically taboo. Reason: The Federal Council felt that, since five of its other commissions are directly connected with the war effort, the conference's concern should be with plans for peace. One war statement—"The Christian Church as such is not at war"—was proposed by Editor Charles Clayton Morrison, of the influential and isolationist-before-Pearl-Harbor *Christian Century*. This statement was actually inserted in a subcommittee report by a 64-58 vote after a sharp debate. In the plenary session, however, it was ruled out of order.

Some of the conference's economic opinions were almost as sensational as the extreme internationalism of its political program. It held that "a new order of economic life is both imminent and imperative"—a new order that is sure to come either "through voluntary coopera-

* Despite their zeal for world political, social and economic unity the churchmen were less drastic when it came to themselves. They were frank enough to admit that their own lack of unity was no shining example to the secular world, but did no more than call for "a new era of interdenominational cooperation in which the claims of cooperative effort should be placed, so far as possible, before denominational prestige."

tion within the framework of democracy or through explosive political revolution." Without condemning the profit motive as such, it denounced various defects in the profit system for breeding war, demagogues and dictators, "mass unemployment, widespread dispossession from homes and farms, destitution, lack of opportunity for youth and of security for old age." Instead, "the church must demand economic arrangements measured by human welfare . . . must appeal to the Christian motive of human service as paramount to personal gain or governmental coercion."

"Collectivism is coming, whether we like it or not," the delegates were told by no less a churchman than England's Dr. William Paton, co-secretary of the World Council of Churches, but the conference did not veer as far to the left as its definitely pinko British counterpart, the now famous Malvern Conference (TIME, Jan. 20, 1941). It did, however, back up Labor's demand for an increasing share in industrial management. It echoed Labor's shibboleth that the denial of collective bargaining "reduces labor to a commodity." It urged taxation designed "to the end that our wealth may be more equitably distributed." It urged experimentation with government and cooperative ownership.

"Every individual," the conference declared, "has the right to full-time educational opportunities . . . to economic security in retirement . . . to adequate health service [and an] obligation to work in some socially necessary service."

The conference statement on the political bases of a just and durable peace proclaimed that the first post-war duty of the church "will be the achievement of a just peace settlement with due regard to the welfare of all the nations, the vanquished, the overrun and the victors alike." In contrast to the blockade of Germany after World War I, it called for immediate provision of food and other essentials after the war for every country needing them. "We must get back," explained Methodist Bishop Francis J. McConnell, "to a stable material prosperity not only to strengthen men's bodies but to strengthen their souls."

Politically, the conference's most important assertion was that many duties now performed by local and national governments "can now be effectively carried out only by international authority." Individual nations, it declared, must give up their armed forces "except for preservation of domestic order" and allow the world to be policed by an international army & navy. This League-of-Nations-with-teeth would also have "the power of final judgment in controversies between nations . . . the regulation of international trade and population movements among nations."

The ultimate goal: "a duly constituted world government of delegated powers: an international legislative body, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, and adequate international police forces and provision for enforcing its worldwide economic authority."

TIME, March 16, 1942

Photographically reproduced by:

The National Laymen's Council, Church League of America, 1407 Hill Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois.
(The original full report of Mr. Dulles' Committee in our possession.)

May 27, 1966

THE LOSS OF THOMAS MANN

From 4th floor

Informed Americans who were convinced of the need for a stronger and more realistic Latin American policy were overjoyed when President Johnson appointed Thomas C. Mann as an Under-Secretary of State. They believed he was just the sort of man the State Department needed to help pull it out of its ideological rut and make it truly effective in America's national interest.

Thomas Mann played a vital part in helping Brazil save itself just in time from a communist take-over under former Brazilian president Goulart. He was one of the strongest advocates in Washington of our intervention in the Dominican Republic last year to prevent a communist seizure of power there. In that case, President Johnson very wisely took Thomas Mann's advice.

Now Thomas Mann is gone. His retirement has been announced, at the age of only 53, allegedly for reasons of health.

William S. White, who is very close to the Johnson administration, has questioned whether this is the real reason for Mann's retirement. He regards Mann as a victim of the farleft in government and the State Department, whose vindictive hatred of anyone in authority over them, not of their "club," is only too well known in Washington.

Mann's unforgivable crime, in the view of this group, was that he thought America's interests should come first in this hemisphere, and that the personal enterprise system rather than foreign aid hand-outs was the best cure for economic troubles south of the border.

We will never have a rational and effective foreign policy in this country unless sweeping changes are made in the "middle echelon" of the State Department.

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(The Story Behind The Story In Your Headlines)

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JULY-AUGUST, 1965

WE LOSE AGAIN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

by HAROLD LORD VARNEY

A score-card of U.S. mistakes and misses in the Dominican situation makes sick reading for Americans. Since we are not yet out of the woods, it would be well to brace ourselves for further blunders.

The basic mistake of President Johnson's successive agents in Santo Domingo is a failure to keep their eyes on the ball. That ball was Communism. We went into the Dominican Republic assumedly to get Communism out of the island. This objective seems to have been long since forgotten in a frantic effort to enforce "peace", "democracy", "coalition government" and other aims which have nothing to do, except philosophically, with anti-Communism.

After three months, an intervention which should have been little more than a 48-hour police action, has left the Communists still there—armed and insolent. Worse, if the plans now being pushed by OAS Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker are carried out, the leader of the Communists, Col. Caamano, is likely to become permanent President of the Dominican Republic by democratic election.

When the U.S. forces entered the island, on April 28th, the Bosch-Communist forces were a confused and armed rabble, clinging precariously to a mile-square enclave in Santo Domingo, and united only by a demand to "bring back Bosch".

Instead of breaking them up, and cleaning out the enclave, President Johnson's inept representatives concentrated all their energies upon the achievement of a "cease fire". Nothing could have helped the Communists more because it gave them immunity from attack and time to consolidate and popularize their staggering regime.

More important, it gave them an opportunity to build up a national hero in the person of the obscure Col. Caamano and to sell him to all the anti-Americans on the island as the man who defied and bested the powerful United States.

With the same ineptness that he showed in Indonesia when he handed over Irian to Sukarno, Ellsworth Bunker has stepped stupidly onto the Bosch-Communist trap.

His latest plan, which the Communist rebels have accepted with alacrity, is to install the little-known Hector Garcia Godoy as Provisional President and then hold an OAS-supervised election nine months from now. It has already been decided at the Bosch headquarters in Puerto Rico that Caamano will be the Bosch-Communist candidate in the election.

After such a humiliating exhibition of United States ineptitude and weakness, when it held every ace card in its hand, friendship for Washington will be box-office poison for any opposing candidate.

On April 28th, it didn't seem conceivable that we could lose in the Dominican Republic. But it has happened. We have succeeded in accomplishing the impossible feat of beating ourselves. Once again, this time in a pint-sized country of two million people, we have been outsmarted by Communism.

Senator Ernest Gruening, the greatest admirer of Bosch in Washington unwittingly gave explanation of our self-defeat in a speech in the Senate, on May 10th. He said:

"The President, as we know, has been in touch with the outstanding apostles of democracy in the Latin American world: Romulo Betancourt, the great ex-President of Venezuela, Jose Figueres,

(Continued on next page)

WE LOSE AGAIN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Continued)

the former president of Costa Rica and our own Luis Munoz Marin."

Had President Johnson listened less to this "Liberal" and crypto-Communist wrecking-crew, and more to such informed anti-Communists as Thomas Mann and Joaquin Balaguer, we wouldn't be facing our present inglorious predicament.

Santo Domingo has become Mr. Johnson's Bay of Pigs. Once again, in an action crisis, we have failed miserably to summon up the will to finish successfully a job which we have started.

OAS POLICE PLAN SCRAPPED

We can thank Argentine Foreign Minister Zavala Ortiz for getting Washington off the spot where it had been placed by President Johnson's ill-advised Baylor University speech of May 28th.

In this speech, while he didn't spell it out, the President made it clear that he was proposing a permanent OAS police force, to halt uprisings in the 20 OAS nations. (The term which he actually used was "international machinery"). All Washington was agog with the rumor that Johnson was planning to put

through this project at the OAS Rio conference. The conference has now been indefinitely postponed.

It is fortunate for the United States and for Mr. Johnson that Minister Zavala and other Latin Americans have headed off this proposal.

The project died when soundings made by the American OAS delegation discovered that only Brazil and Paraguay would vote with the United States for a permanent police force, had we pressed it.

THE BOLIVIAN PUZZLE

Bolivia is the political sick man of South America, and we have helped foolishly to make it that way.

Today, the Socialist-Communist combine which ruled Bolivia so disastrously from 1952 to 1964 is waiting expectantly for its chance to return. This dire possibility hinges largely upon the skill of Acting President Barrientos.

Barrientos, since he seized power in 1964, has succeeded in exiling the three most dangerous Leftist figures in Bolivia—Paz Estenssoro, Siles Zuazo and Lechin. But his rule is still insecure. He faces the always present threat of General Ovando, who was strong enough to enforce his acceptance a few weeks ago as co-President, Ovando is closer to the MNR old leaders, than Barrientos. He could prove to be a General Monk to the hopeful Paz Estenssoro.

Barrientos missed a decisive opportunity to secure

his position when he abandoned his attempt to expel Communism from the tin mines in May. The backbone of Communism in Bolivia has always been the tin mine union, 23,000-strong. Lechin controlled the miners with an undisputed hand. Paz, while President, gave them arms and made them a part of the national militia. With its 7,000 featherbedding jobs, apportioned out to activist MNR Communists, the mines could defy La Paz, and usually did so. Meanwhile the mines were losing \$6 million a year.

Early in May, Barrientos, after exiling Lechin, announced that he was going to disarm the tin miners and eliminate the featherbedders. The miners struck. Barrientos moved his 20,000-man standing army to seize the mines. Ovando stopped him by signing a truce.

Nothing has been settled and the threat of return by the Leftists is still present.

BETANCOURT FRIENDSHIP CRUMBLES UNDER DOMINICAN TEST

For a long time, the deep friendship of Romulo Betancourt for the United States has been a part of the popular mythology. It was strengthened during the Kennedy years when JFK traveled to Venezuela and hailed Romulo as "the kind of a President whom we want in Latin America".

This myth has now collapsed under the Bosch crisis. The links between Bosch and Betancourt are deep: Betancourt is the godfather of Bosch's child and Bosch never ceases to boast that he is Betancourt's former "secretary". Moreover, they happen both to be crypto-Communists.

When the Bosch-Communist uprising in Santo Domingo was halted by President Johnson's intervention, President Leoni joined forces with Eduardo Frei Montalva in trying to prevent OAS support of the United States. The vote was so close that the State Department had to vote the representative of the non-existent former Reid Cabral Dominican government. In the showdown count, Venezuela declined to cast its vote.

Washington is beginning to learn sadly that Romulo and his stand-in Leoni are only with us when it benefits or protects Venezuela, or aids the occult plans of their Aprista conspiracy to rule all Latin America.

CIA Director Raborn Is Under Double Attack

Soviets, of course, are after him, but so are some agency 'insiders' who don't like his frank opposition to appeasing Russia.

Human Events

February 5, 1966

Central Intelligence Director William Raborn is being virulently attacked from both within and outside the huge agency—by some strange bedfellows.

One of these smear campaigns, which involves the circulation of forged documents and planted anti-CIA press reports overseas, is being masterminded by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

These propaganda operations are part of a long-range scheme to discredit the CIA's worldwide covert activities, and to try to force Adm. Raborn out of office. The immediate KGB objective is to dry up sources which are giving the CIA advance information on the Kremlin's machinations to foment "wars of liberation" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Illustrative of the scope, nature and success of the CIA's covert operations was the infiltration of its agents at the recent Tri-Continent Revolutionary Conference in Havana.

At the Cuban meeting, Reds from Africa and Latin America called for

Raborn has strong congressional support—but also a few detractors.

the destruction or withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

The other attack against Raborn is from the rear. Congressional supporters of the Navy veteran deem it as sinister as the other.

These CIA "insiders" are credited with strongly disagreeing with his hard-nosed opposition to making concessions to Russia, and his firm insistence on obtaining "all intelligence" regardless of whether it facilitates friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet.

This inner CIA attack on Raborn is currently manifesting itself in "leaked" stories to columnists and magazines.

The usual tenor of these "plants" is that while Raborn did an outstanding job in directing the Navy's Polaris missile program, he doesn't know how to boss or control the CIA.

According to congressional sources, these anti-Raborn officials, in an effort to embarrass him, are endeavoring to get the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings on the CIA's impact on foreign policy.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) has asked Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman, to initiate a CIA

From the Allen-Scott Report

probe. Fulbright is considering the matter.

Should Fulbright reject the proposal, it is McCarthy's intention to sponsor a resolution authorizing such an investigation by a special committee. This would have to be voted on by the full Senate.

Congressional friends of Raborn attribute some of his difficulties with long-time career CIA employees to his setting up around-the-clock watch officers to keep him constantly informed of Russian and Chinese covert operations. This highly sensitive check system was put into effect when Raborn learned that either important intelligence was not sent to him or delivery was delayed for days.

Under the new arrangement, he is briefed "before 7:00 a.m.," and conveys essential information to President Johnson immediately after he awakens.

The President, who personally selected Raborn, thoroughly approves the way he is functioning and is giving him his full support.

Efforts to label Raborn as inexperienced and ineffective are brushed off by the President. He is telling critics that his confidence in Raborn's ability has grown since he became head of CIA.

Raborn has strong support in Congress, led by Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.). These legislators are particularly impressed by Raborn's routing CIA officials out of bed with early-morning calls about urgent developments in their areas.

Adm. Raborn also is trying to keep the CIA's super-secret intelligence estimate division on its toes by making this closed shop justify its special reports before they are circulated as official documents.

"If Raborn can help it, no CIA estimate will contain any of those fancy, preconceived ideas as in the past," one informed legislator said. "He has guts and brains, and all he wants from his staff are the facts and nothing but the facts."

Also highly regarded by Administration authorities are Raborn's harmonious relations with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. They work closely and smoothly together.

They have one thing very much in common. The Soviet's KGB is out to discredit both and to drive them from office. Hoover is first on KGB's list. Raborn is second.

3-21-66

SUKARNO'S DEBACLE

The ousting of Sukarno, if successfully continued, is the greatest victory for Freedom since the last decisive battle of World War II.

Sukarno, prominent in Java since 1944, was firmly established in 1950 by the U.N., Soviet Union and U.S.A. as Communist dictator of Indonesia. Dr. Frank Graham, following his loss of the U.S. Senate seat, became U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and handled the Sukarno regime

The Soviets and U.S.A. displayed close teamwork in supporting Sukarno on a near share and share alike basis, furnishing him with ships, tanks, planes, armaments and munitions to suppress his constructive rivals, including the uprising staged by the anti-Communists in Sumatra. The U.S.A. assisted Sukarno in overthrowing the government of New Guinea, turning New Guinea over to the U.N. October 1, 1962, which then turned it over to Sukarno on May 1, 1963. The U.S. has sent foreign aid to Sukarno amounting to \$874 million until he bitterly rejected, and told us what we could do with, our foreign aid. Indonesia is third among the nations of the world in resources. Its population of 100 million people are 90% Moslem, and since Moslems are vigorous Non-Communists, it has been no small task for the State Department to keep these militant Non-Communists suppressed.

Sukarno was in process of taking over Singapore and Malaysia and needed firmer support in Indonesia. He attempted a coup to wipe out Non-Communists in Indonesia which failed about October 1, and this failure led to his present debacle. The probability that Sukarno was taking over these countries was far more alarming than the possibility of our being forced out of South Vietnam, although the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office seemed undisturbed.

H. L. Hunt daily newspaper column

CONFIDENTIAL

- - -NOT FOR PUBLICATION

C O P Y

H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

April 22, 1961

Dear President Kennedy:

I am not an authority and hate to impose my views, but I am sure that in giving you my opinion, it will not do you any harm. For a few years I have looked upon Sukarno as being second only to Khrushchev in the conspiracy to destroy freedom.

Sukarno is much more harmful than Tito, Gomulka or anyone in the Soviet bloc outside Red China because he is given a status of "neutral". I think of him as being much more dangerous than the Red Chinese leaders at the present time because of the great resources of Indonesia and the fact that he is considered a neutral.

I believe him more harmful than Nehru inasmuch as he is more powerful and there have been more question marks regarding Nehru.

Sukarno is indeed powerful in that he has imposed the Communist rule in a country I believe to be about 90% Moslem. I think it is nearly impossible to get a devout Moslem to subscribe to Communism.

It seems that the major oil companies will not give a true account of the situation in Indonesia, so I presume none of the other large businesses will. This leaves you, as a source of information, the State Department and the United Nations, neither of which you should believe.

I do not think that you should depend on any information coming from a source with which Dr. Frank Graham has been connected.

The best information I had on the subject was during the past few years the Soviets and the United States acted as a team on approximately a 50-50 basis in supplying Sukarno with planes, ships, tanks, armaments, ammunitions and supplies to put down the rebellion of genuine anti-Communists.

Sukarno may be the most effective of all pro-Communist missionaries. About the time Khrushchev came to the United Nations, I recall that Sukarno visited many Southern Asian and African countries, Puerto Rico and, I believe, points on the Latin American mainland before skipping over to Hawaii. Sukarno, as an emissary, can hurt the United States more than any other person.

If I am correct in the fears I have expressed, I hope there are reliable sources that will verify to you some or all of the statements.

Inasmuch as Eisenhower argued with me in 1950, the first time I ever met him, about Alger Hiss after Hiss had been convicted and about Phillip Jessup; and now since we have lost hundreds of millions of people into Communism during his eight presidential years, I do not believe that he can help you nor that you should depend on him.

Sincerely,

H. L. Hunt

H. L. Hunt

March 18, 1966

My letters or memos were being carried in to the President. This letter was written 3 days before an impending visit of Sukarno to Washington. I hoped the red carpet would not be rolled out for him.

The contents of this letter may contain useful information, but I do not wish and there should be no publicity regarding my having written the letter to the President.

HLH

Indonesian Flip-Flop

Why Diplomats' Hair Turns Gray

By JIM WRIGHT
Editorial Staff Writer

WOULD YOU believe a pro-communist government could get the U.S. government to give it 900 million in aid?

Well, that may be too easy. So would you believe an army led by anticommunists could get the Soviet Union to furnish it with arms, equipment, training and a billion in military aid?

Now, can you believe that the Soviet-supported anticommunist army would turn on the American-financed pro-communist government? If you can believe that, you can believe the Indonesian situation, because that is what has happened in that strange land once known as the East Indies.

While the U.S. and its allies have fought and bled to save little South Viet Nam from the clutches of communism, the much bigger prize of Indonesia has slipped out of the Red Chinese bag just as the zipper was closing.

And it did so, apparently in spite of our past foreign-aid policy rather than because of it. Until very recently, we were bankrolling the losers, the Sukarno crowd. We helped him seize West New Guinea through diplomatic arm-twisting. Our liberals hailed Sukarno as a great progressive anti-colonialist, while he nationalized Western-owned businesses, attacked U.S. policies, invaded the territory of U.S. allies.

IN 1963, three U.S. senators, just back from a tour of Asia, declared that Sukarno's so-called guided democracy should be given "top priority" for U.S. foreign aid. The Sukarno regime, they reported, "stands steadfast in its great determination of nondomination by outside influences" and "the shadow of Red China."

Less than a month after the lawmakers reported on Sukarno's determination to stay out of Red China's shadow, that

worthy welcomed Liu Shao-chi, Red China's president, by:

• Declaring that Jakarta and Peking were "two comrades in arms," fighting "imperialism, colonialism and the exploitation of man by man."

• Denouncing Western attempts to help India ward off border aggression by Red China because, he said, these "would only undermine African-Asian solidarity."

• Pledging his support for Communist China's "just struggle to liberate Taiwan" and to help Peking achieve its "legitimate mg'h's" (membership, that is) in the U.N.

If this was the way Sukarno showed his "steadfast determination" to avoid Peking's influence, many wondered what would happen if he ever began to warm up to the Red Chinese. They found out.

AS SUKARNO'S inefficient and corrupt government brought the potentially rich country closer to bankruptcy and famine, his foreign policy moved closer to the Red Chinese line.

The Indonesian Communist party, the PKI, became the only organized and disciplined political force in the country, as other parties were disbanded by Sukarno's order. Freedom of the press was formally renounced. Communist leaders were put in high posts within the Sukarno government.

The PKI seemed to have it made. With 3 million members, it was the largest Communist party outside the communist sphere. It had 7 million sympathizers in its peasant front and another 3 million in its youth and women's groups.

The Indonesian nation is composed of many races, speaking 25 different languages and spread over 3,000 islands in an area the size of the United States. The Communist party appeared to be the only force within this variegated spectrum of peoples with cohesion and a sense of mission.

Reds began to eliminate potential rivals, one by one, in a process designed to lead to a complete take-over by 1970. However, with Sukarno's health falling, with the economy in ruins and with the army growing restive, the Reds stepped up their timetable. It was a fatal mistake.

D. N. Aidit, head of the PKI, demand-

ed that Sukarno give arms to the party's millions. According to documents found later, the party also began to import arms secretly from Red China.

Finally, on Sept. 30 of last year a group of pro-communist officers attempted to seize control of the army by assassinating the chief of staff and other top generals.

By this series of blunders, the Communists succeeded in uniting the anticommunist opposition. Ninety per cent of the Indonesians are Moslem and Moslem groups, infuriated by communist strong-arm actions, closed ranks against the Reds.

The army, led by Brig. Gen. Suharto, quickly smashed the coup rebels in Jakarta. Then it turned to the task of hunting down and destroying the top units of the party. Controlled by the army, the Indonesian press and radio exhorted against the Communists and the Red Chinese.

Using the arms and equipment supplied to them by Russia, the army crushed communist guerrilla bands in the hinterlands. Moslem mobs, backed by the army, completed the job.

Despite the attempts by Sukarno to save it, the PKI was smashed and its front groups melted away in the face of attacks by Moslem groups that had been persecuted by the Reds. The number killed is estimated to be more than 100,000.

NOW THE GENERALS, under Suharto, have taken power, keeping Sukarno as a figurehead. Few in the West would hazard a guess as to the future plans. Though they have announced that they will be anti-capitalist, many believe this to have been mostly for home consumption.

The history of Indonesia has been a history of civil wars and rebellions. Since 1945 there have been military revolts, Moslem revolts and Red revolts. Therefore it seems unlikely that the latest eruption of the Indonesian volcano is the last.

At this point, however, none of the big powers involved can take much credit for the brilliance of its Indonesia policy. We Americans spent nearly a billion to woo a regime that allied itself with our worst enemy and so alienated itself from its own soldiers that it was overthrown by them.



WRIGHT

There is a rumor that Raborn is "on his way out." Admiral William Raborn needs to be popularized as soon as possible before the enemy succeeds in "ousting" him. We supplied both the local papers with a great deal of the information we had on Sukarno. Dr. Frank Graham should be mentioned. About four years ago Graham took time out to go up to act as arbitrator between Pakistan and India and the strong pro-Western government of Pakistan promptly fell. HLH

World Is Menaced By Sukarno, Says H. L. Hunt

President Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia, who visited President John F. Kennedy in Washington Monday, is "the Number 2 threat in the world to freedom," H. L. Hunt, Dallas oilman, said in Houston Tuesday. "Sukarno is Number 2 only to Khrushchev," the 72-year-old Hunt told reporters at his first open news conference.

He said Sukarno poses as a neutral and "goes as an emissary from country to country spreading the word."

SUKARNO WAS expected to leave Washington Tuesday for a tour of several Latin American countries.

"He and his country are more of a menace than countries like Poland and Yugoslavia," Hunt said. "We know where they stand on everything."

Hunt is in Houston as a guest of the 10th annual convention of the Texas Service Station Operators. He will address the convention at 10 AM Wednesday at the Shamrock Hilton. This will be his first major address before a large audience with press coverage.

ASKED IF Prime Minister Nehru of India, which is also neutral, could be placed in the same category as Sukarno, Hunt said:

"No, I don't believe he is nearly as dangerous. He is pretty well pegged as leaning toward the Communist side. Then, too, he is not nearly so able."

Hunt, his thin white hair neatly combed, was dressed in a light-weight blue suit and wore a blue bow tie. He answered all of the reporters' questions patiently and fully.

HE SAID "tried and proven anti-Communists should be appointed to fill all posts" in the government.

Asked about any suggestions he might have, Hunt said, "I'm not plugging for anyone. Spruille Braden has a record for effective anti-Communism."

Braden, a former U. S. diplo-

mat, is a member of the council of the John Birch Society.

"I don't believe there is any possibility of co-existence between Communism and the free world," Hunt said. He said he believes that eventually the Communist system or democracy will prevail for all the peoples of the world.

HE HAS ASKED if he would favor a preventive war to halt the spread of Communism, and he replied:

"I'll not say about that. I doubt if war is required. It is a little too fatal."



H. L. HUNT
War Is 'Too Fatal'

Sukarno Joins Kennedy In Subversion Warning

Washington (UPI)—President Sukarno of neutralist Indonesia joined President Kennedy Tuesday in a warning to new nations to be alert against subversion and imperialism.

The two men issued a joint statement shortly after, Sukarno paid a farewell call on Kennedy and flew in a helicopter from the White House lawn to his waiting jet transport plane at nearby Andrews Air Force Base. His next stop is Mexico.

Sukarno left Foreign Minister Subandrio behind to confer with Secretary of State Dean Rusk on possible peaceful solutions to the war-threatening dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over West New Guinea.

The communique made no direct reference to the New Guinea issues, which Subandrio said occupied a consid-

erable part of the three hours of Kennedy-Sukarno talks.

It also did not contain the strong declaration against colonialism which the Indonesians had sought. Referring to the emergence of new nations in Asia and Africa, the communique said:

"Both presidents welcomed the newly found freedom of these countries and agreed that their genuine aspirations can best be fulfilled through mutual co-operation both within and without the United Nations.

"Both presidents recognize that these new countries must be alert to any attempts to subvert their cherished freedom by means of imperialism in all its manifestations."

The Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West New Guinea dominated the talks. Sukarno and Kennedy agreed to put their foreign ministers to work to seek compromise solutions, including a possible United Nations trusteeship over the island territory.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

PAGE TWO Wednesday Morning, April 26, 1961

NAMES, NOTES & QUOTES

Sukarno Labeled 'Threat' by Hunt



H. L. HUNT.

President Sukarno of Indonesia, who visited President Kennedy Monday, is "the No. 2 threat in the world to freedom," Dallas oilman H. L. Hunt told reporters in Houston Tuesday. "Sukarno is No. 2 only to Khrushchev. He poses as a neutral and goes from country to country spreading the word," Hunt said. "He and his country are more of a menace than Yugoslavia and Poland. We know where they stand on everything," the multi-millionaire said.

DELINQUENCY CAUSE—Lack of jobs for youths is the underlying cause of juvenile delinquency, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg told a House subcommittee in Washington. One out of eight youths under 20 is unable to find work, the secretary testified.

May 14, 1965

The President's announced policy of staying in South Viet Nam and protecting it from being overrun by the communists meets the approval of thinking people who are loyal to the United States. They are sure to be concerned and desire that our Diplomats and military leaders are able, courageous and loyal to our country. In this respect it would be asking too much of the public that they be satisfied with the leadership of anyone who in the past has not been dedicated to the best interests of the United States and who have not shown the ability to achieve and protect our best interests.

The public should not be asked to be happy or satisfied about the conduct of the Korean war and the puppet government established in Laos.

If Chiang Kai Chek and the Chinese people were betrayed in China, no one should be asked to be happy about it nor willing to trust those who negotiated the loss of China.

Generals A. C. Wedemeyer, James A. Van Fleet and Courtney Whitney and other great and loyal Americans should be consulted in formulating and continuing Southeast Asian policy.

There can be no doubt but that the United States could win in Santo Domingo. All that is needed there is to select the contingents that are loyal to the United States and see that they are placed in power. The continuance of a communist Cuba will undermine the confidence in the United States of all Latin American countries. The Monroe Doctrine must be re-established if the United States is to withstand the present rate of communist take-over.

May 17, 1965

Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo was Cuba's emissary to the United Nations and Chairman of the Security Council at the time of the Suez Canal trouble. Dr. Portuondo knew of the planned invasion and thought it was so poorly conceived and being so poorly handled that he said he went to Miami and demanded of the CIA that they not accept the enlistment of any of his sons and relatives. He later related that a close friend of his had four sons to enlist, all of whom were killed in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Dr. Portuondo published a report regarding the Latin American situation until he ran out of money. At that time he officed in Washington and he and one of his sons spent their time in Washington and West Palm Beach and Miami. He could probably advise as to which Santa Domingo leaders were anti-communist and friendly to the United States.

Robert Hill, former Ambassador to Mexico, might also furnish reliable information on the subject.

Harold Lord Varney of New York State, has a publication which might enable him to furnish good information on this subject. His address: 60 East 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y. Phone: YUkon 6-9359. Varney's wife is Chinese, as is the wife of General Charles Willoughby.

Senator Eastland may not know who is best in Santa Domingo

Judging from the past, everything that U. Thant does will be against our best interest and Weiland is reported to have been restored to a policy making position in the State Department.

The same sources of information which resulted in Castro being set up in Cuba should be avoided, at whatever the cost.

The book, "Trujillo: The Last Caesar" by General Arturo Espaillat, if truthful, could supply the information needed.

HAROLD LORD VARNEY'S OPINION
OF SANTO DOMINGO SITUATION

The President correctly accepted the advice of W. T. Bennett and CIA and prevented the communists from quickly taking over in Santo Domingo. In trying to please all factions the President then appointed a new advisor and sent in John Bartlow Martin with authority over Bennett. Martin is a close friend of Bosch and he also did a biography of Adlai Stevenson.

Martin created confusion and made the wrong decisions. The President consulted Romelo Betancourt, former President of Venezuela and a crypto-communist.

Jose Figures, former President of Costa Rico, is a supporter of Bosch.

General Imbert Barreras was put in as head of the Junta upon Martin's advice. Imbert has an indefensible record. He was Trujillo's enforcer and was sent around to kill people who got in the way of the regime. With the sanction of the State Department he was placed in power.

Washington changed their mind and picked out the Minister of Agriculture in Bosch's cabinet and word leaked out he was to be the new President. Imbert's Junta refused to cooperate. Bundy was sent to Dominican Republic and tried to make a deal but failed. Bundy is completely no good in opposing communism.

Mayobre of the United Nations, former active communist from Venezuela, was sent in to represent the United Nations. Mayobre worked for Bosch's restoration. Arranged a deal under which supporters of Bosch were put into new cabinet.

Imbert still in power but had to accept Bosch supporters and men with left-wing records. With Bosch's men in the cabinet, they will have control within a short time.

Varney is a most able anti-communist who has kept up a close contact with the Latin American situation for many years. He conducts a committee on Pan-American policy.

May 25, 1965

JUNE 15, 1965

CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS

TEN CENTS

Victory in Southeast Asia

GENERAL BONNER FELLERS, U. S. Army, Retired

General Fellers spent many years in overseas duty, including military liaison officer between General MacArthur and President Quezon in Philippines (1936-1938), and Military Secretary to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Chief of his Joint Planning Division (1943-1946).

AN OVERRIDING objective of the war in Southeast Asia is to keep the conflict limited. This has led us into tit-for-tat tactics. North Vietnamese bombed the American Embassy; we retaliated by bombing enemy roads and bridges and jungles.

Meantime, in ever-increasing numbers, Russian and Red Chinese "volunteers" with equipment are supporting the enemy. Tit-for-tat tactics could give Red China time and encouragement to launch a full-scale intervention. As a consequence, our tactics instead of limiting the war, likely will cause it to spread into a major war of attrition, similar to the one in Korea.

Last summer a distinguished Japanese, Mr. Tenkel Tachibana, sincere, elderly and kimonoed, made his first trip to Washington. He came hoping to see the President. Since he was not on an official visit he felt he could not appeal to his Embassy for help. He was deadly serious; if North Vietnam were permitted to win, all Asia, he believed, would fall to the Communists. His was a one-purpose mission—to tell our President that the Southeast Asian conflict was an Asiatic war. He proposed to ask the President to seek help from Japan, Nationalist China and the Philippines. This, he reasoned, would change the entire complexion of the war. The mere presence in Southeast Asia of masses of brother Orientals might, and he believed, would, undermine the cause of the Communist natives.

Apparently Mr. Tachibana returned to Japan without having seen the President. But he was no idle itinerant. He was the uncle of Hirohito, Emperor of Japan.

American forces in Southeast Asia should not assume the major role in such a war. It is probable that American forces will be needed in a number of other turbulent areas about the globe. Moreover, Americans in Southeast Asia inherit the antipathy which the Orient holds for British, French and Dutch imperialism—an antipathy which imposes a heavy handicap on the U.S. war effort.

Japanese, Nationalist Chinese and Filipinos are fearful that soon the Asiatic mainland will be subjected to Communist domination. This would mean that trade relations with the Communist bloc would be difficult and disagreeable.

Since the war in Southeast Asia is an Asiatic war, the conventional phases of it should be fought principally by Asiatic peoples. Accordingly, the United States and South Vietnam should immediately invite Japan, Nationalist China and the Philippines to help in the struggle for a free Southeast Asia. Gradually these oriental friends could assume the conventional warfare role, while U.S. forces could provide training, supply, and control the sea and air.

The Japanese constitution precludes resort to war as an instrument of national policy. However, a major problem in South Vietnam is internal security. This role the Japanese could assume. The Nationalist Chinese would be obliged to divide their forces, one force for Southeast Asia and another larger force should remain on Formosa as an invasion threat against the Red Chinese mainland.

It appears that Red China is prepared only for a war of manpower attrition. Nevertheless, the danger that Red China will intervene exists whether or not others in the Orient join hands to help Southeast Asia. The U.S. air force based on Okinawa, reinforced by bombers from the States, the air arm of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and the threat of a mainland invasion by the bulk of the Nationalist Chinese forces on Formosa will exercise a strong deterrent influence on Red China.

Russian intervention, except with volunteers and equipment, is unlikely. Supply transport for a sizable army would be over the Trans-Siberian Railway, thence south for 3,000 miles over inadequate Chinese communications. Except by Russian submarines, sea supply from Vladivostok would be impossible.

With the help of Asiatic reinforcements, the war in Southeast Asia can and must be won quickly and decisively. Hanoi must be captured and occupied. Such additional effort as is necessary to make victory completely decisive must be taken. All this should be a *fait accompli* to discourage a Red Chinese intervention.

The above may not now be the views of General Bonner Fellers following the recent developments.

MESSAGE #13
August 4, 1965

M E M O

Wayne Morse is not a very constructive Senator, but his comment regarding the recent shift of ambassadors in South Viet Nam, "Maxwell Taylor going out is good news and Henry Cabot Lodge coming in is bad news" is half true.

If we can win with anyone in charge in high position who has ever been thought by reasonable people as not being on our side, we are not entitled to win. If those who are conducting our diplomacy and military operations do not meet the approval of a majority of responsible anti-communists, we are not entitled to win.

If Henry Cabot Lodge can reasonably be suspected of participating in the overthrow of the Diem regime, he cannot command the respect of the people of South Viet Nam even though the President of the United States or the Secretary of State thinks he may be good enough. There are men who could serve as Ambassador to South Viet Nam whose loyalty to the Nation and ability as shown by past performances could not be questioned.

Ambassadors Patterson and Mansfull are probably unfit to serve in their present capacity.

The daily news editorial writer shows that he is not a right-side extremist with his statements, "After bringing stable anti-Red government to the Dominican Republic".

Should Lodge make a name for himself and see fit to get the nomination or campaign for the Republican nominee, President Johnson may be acquiring a needless political liability. If he dismally fails, it will be held against the President.

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EGGHEADS' DESERTION OF LBJ

One of the more interesting developments in these early months of Lyndon B. Johnson's first full term as President is the wholesale desertion of Mr. Johnson by college professors, egghead columnists and commentators, and other intellectuals.



McGeorge Bundy

These persons worshiped the late President John F. Kennedy almost to a man and woman. For months after the President's assassination by rat-Red Lee H. Oswald, the U.S. intellectual fraternity was largely in favor of Mr. Johnson. Why the change now?

Well, President Johnson inherited the South Viet Nam war from previous administrations, and the Dominican Republic exploded into revolution last spring

—and Mr. Johnson adopted vigorous policies in both cases.

He refused to cut U.S. losses and pull out of South Viet Nam, as some domestic intellectuals actually wanted him—and still want him—to do.

Advised by his best intelligence men that Communists were likely to make another Castro Cuba of the Dominican Republic, LBJ threw strong contingents of marines and paratroops into the little West Indian island country.

This, of course, enraged—

ALL THE COMMUNISTS

—everywhere, as was only to be expected. To them, the U.S. President was interfering with their sacred mission to enslave the world, and thus was being guilty of rank heresy as Commies define that word.

Why so many U.S. intellectuals are as angry with the President as are the Reds is another question.

We can't believe that all of these doubledomes are cowards, kooks or traitors to their country.

It is noteworthy, though, that they are deserting Johnson in droves—and that a lot of them enjoy nothing more than to heckle McGeorge Bundy when he goes to college meetings or on TV to defend the Johnson foreign policies.

Mr. Bundy—Special Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs—is an egghead himself, and one of the more brilliant ones; but that only makes him a traitor to his class in the eyes of many other eggheads.

We hope that the President will not let himself be bullied or bluffed by the howls of his intellectual critics. By and large, we think, they are almost always wrong on U.S. foreign policy—and most public opinion indicators have 65% or more of Americans favoring the Johnson policies in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, and wanting him to stick to them and get tougher in both cases if need be.

And more power to McGeorge Bundy—whom we used not to admire, but about whom we've changed our minds. Bundy is on the American side this time—and whether they know it or not, the egghead foes of the Johnson Viet and Dominican Republic policies are playing the games of the Reds in Moscow and the Reds in Peking.

(And if Mr. Johnson, after bringing stable anti-Red government to the Dominican Republic, will crack down like a ton of bricks on Fidel Castro, we think 98% of Americans will cheer.)

Speaking of the—

REDS IN MOSCOW

—one of the more astute of American writers has a book coming out today which should do a good deal to wreck the Kremlin Commies' reputation as super-smart hombres.

The book is "The Ugly Russian," by Victor Lasky; Trident Press, New York; 313 pages, \$4.95.

Irked by the book "The Ugly American," on how our people often foul up foreign-aid projects to the disgust of the recipients of the aid, Mr. Lasky visited about 20 countries to find out how Soviet foreign aid was doing.

He found that the Russians are no smarter than the Americans when it comes to tailoring aid projects to conditions, attitudes, climate and customs in foreign lands. The Russians have had their propaganda triumphs under

Victor Lasky on Soviet Aid Flops

May 27, 1966

THE LOSS OF THOMAS MANN

Informed Americans who were convinced of the need for a stronger and more realistic Latin American policy were overjoyed when President Johnson appointed Thomas C. Mann as an Under-Secretary of State. They believed he was just the sort of man the State Department needed to help pull it out of its ideological rut and make it truly effective in America's national interest.

Thomas Mann played a vital part in helping Brazil save itself just in time from a communist take-over under former Brazilian president Goulart. He was one of the strongest advocates in Washington of our intervention in the Dominican Republic last year to prevent a communist seizure of power there. In that case, President Johnson very wisely took Thomas Mann's advice.

Now Thomas Mann is gone. His retirement has been announced, at the age of only 53, allegedly for reasons of health.


William S. White, who is very close to the Johnson administration, has questioned whether this is the real reason for Mann's retirement. He regards Mann as a victim of the farleft in government and the State Department, whose vindictive hatred of anyone in authority over them, not of their "club," is only too well known in Washington.

Mann's unforgivable crime, in the view of this group, was that he thought America's interests should come first in this hemisphere, and that the personal enterprise system rather than foreign aid hand-outs was the best cure for economic troubles south of the border.

We will never have a rational and effective foreign policy in this country unless sweeping changes are made in the "middle echelon" of the State Department.



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WE LOSE AGAIN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

by HAROLD LORD VARNEY

A score-card of U.S. mistakes and misses in the Dominican situation makes sick reading for Americans. Since we are not yet out of the woods, it would be well to brace ourselves for further blunders.

The basic mistake of President Johnson's successive agents in Santo Domingo is a failure to keep their eyes on the ball. That ball was Communism. We went into the Dominican Republic assumedly to get Communism out of the island. This objective seems to have been long since forgotten in a frantic effort to enforce "peace", "democracy", "coalition government" and other aims which have nothing to do, except philosophically, with anti-Communism.

After three months, an intervention which should have been little more than a 48-hour police action, has left the Communists still there—armed and insolent. Worse, if the plans now being pushed by OAS Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker are carried out, the leader of the Communists, Col. Caamano, is likely to become permanent President of the Dominican Republic by democratic election.

When the U.S. forces entered the island, on April 28th, the Bosch-Communist forces were a confused and armed rabble, clinging precariously to a mile-square enclave in Santo Domingo, and united only by a demand to "bring back Bosch".

Instead of breaking them up, and cleaning out the enclave, President Johnson's inept representatives concentrated all their energies upon the achievement of a "cease fire". Nothing could have helped the Communists more because it gave them immunity from attack and time to consolidate and popularize their staggering regime.

More important, it gave them an opportunity to build up a national hero in the person of the obscure Col. Caamano and to sell him to all the anti-Americans on the island as the man who defied and bested the powerful United States.

With the same ineptness that he showed in Indonesia when he handed over Irian to Sukarno, Ellsworth Bunker has stepped stupidly onto the Bosch-Communist trap.

His latest plan, which the Communist rebels have accepted with alacrity, is to install the little-known Hector Garcia Godoy as Provisional President and then hold an OAS-supervised election nine months from now. It has already been decided at the Bosch headquarters in Puerto Rico that Caamano will be the Bosch-Communist candidate in the election.

After such a humiliating exhibition of United States ineptitude and weakness, when it held every ace card in its hand, friendship for Washington will be box-office poison for any opposing candidate.

On April 28th, it didn't seem conceivable that we could lose in the Dominican Republic. But it has happened. We have succeeded in accomplishing the impossible feat of beating ourselves. Once again, this time in a pint-sized country of two million people, we have been outsmarted by Communism.

Senator Ernest Gruening, the greatest admirer of Bosch in Washington unwittingly gave explanation of our self-defeat in a speech in the Senate, on May 10th. He said:

"The President, as we know, has been in touch with the outstanding apostles of democracy in the Latin American world: Romulo Betancourt, the great ex-President of Venezuela, Jose Figueres,

(Continued on next page)

WE LOSE AGAIN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Continued)

the former president of Costa Rica and our own Luis Munoz Marin."

Had President Johnson listened less to this "Liberal" and crypto-Communist wrecking-crew, and more to such informed anti-Communists as Thomas Mann and Joaquin Balaguer, we wouldn't be facing our present inglorious predicament.

Santo Domingo has become Mr. Johnson's Bay of Pigs. Once again, in an action crisis, we have failed miserably to summon up the will to finish successfully a job which we have started.

OAS POLICE PLAN SCRAPPED

We can thank Argentine Foreign Minister Zavala Ortiz for getting Washington off the spot where it had been placed by President Johnson's ill-advised Baylor University speech of May 28th.

In this speech, while he didn't spell it out, the President made it clear that he was proposing a permanent OAS police force, to halt uprisings in the 20 OAS nations. (The term which he actually used was "international machinery"). All Washington was agog with the rumor that Johnson was planning to put

through this project at the OAS Rio conference. The conference has now been indefinitely postponed.

It is fortunate for the United States and for Mr. Johnson that Minister Zavala and other Latin Americans have headed off this proposal.

The project died when soundings made by the American OAS delegation discovered that only Brazil and Paraguay would vote with the United States for a permanent police force, had we pressed it.

THE BOLIVIAN PUZZLE

Bolivia is the political sick man of South America, and we have helped foolishly to make it that way.

Today, the Socialist-Communist combine which ruled Bolivia so disastrously from 1952 to 1964 is waiting expectantly for its chance to return. This dire possibility hinges largely upon the skill of Acting President Barrientos.

Barrientos, since he seized power in 1964, has succeeded in exiling the three most dangerous Leftist figures in Bolivia—Paz Estenssoro, Siles Zuazo and Lechin. But his rule is still insecure. He faces the always present threat of General Ovando, who was strong enough to enforce his acceptance a few weeks ago as co-President, Ovando is closer to the MNR old leaders, than Barrientos. He could prove to be a General Monk to the hopeful Paz Estenssoro.

Barrientos missed a decisive opportunity to secure

his position when he abandoned his attempt to expel Communism from the tin mines in May. The backbone of Communism in Bolivia has always been the tin mine union, 23,000-strong. Lechin controlled the miners with an undisputed hand. Paz, while President, gave them arms and made them a part of the national militia. With its 7,000 featherbedding jobs, apportioned out to activist MNR Communists, the mines could defy La Paz, and usually did so. Meanwhile the mines were losing \$6 million a year.

Early in May, Barrientos, after exiling Lechin, announced that he was going to disarm the tin miners and eliminate the featherbedders. The miners struck. Barrientos moved his 20,000-man standing army to seize the mines. Ovando stopped him by signing a truce.

Nothing has been settled and the threat of return by the Leftists is still present.

BETANCOURT FRIENDSHIP CRUMBLES UNDER DOMINICAN TEST

For a long time, the deep friendship of Romulo Betancourt for the United States has been a part of the popular mythology. It was strengthened during the Kennedy years when JFK traveled to Venezuela and hailed Romulo as "the kind of a President whom we want in Latin America".

This myth has now collapsed under the Bosch crisis. The links between Bosch and Betancourt are deep: Betancourt is the godfather of Bosch's child and Bosch never ceases to boast that he is Betancourt's former "secretary". Moreover, they happen both to be crypto-Communists.

When the Bosch-Communist uprising in Santo Domingo was halted by President Johnson's intervention, President Leoni joined forces with Eduardo Frei Montalva in trying to prevent OAS support of the United States. The vote was so close that the State Department had to vote the representative of the non-existent former Reid Cabral Dominican government. In the showdown count, Venezuela declined to cast its vote.

Washington is beginning to learn sadly that Romulo and his stand-in Leoni are only with us when it benefits or protects Venezuela, or aids the occult plans of their Aprista conspiracy to rule all Latin America.

CIA Director Raborn Is Under Double Attack

Soviets, of course, are after him, but so are some agency 'insiders' who don't like his frank opposition to appeasing Russia.

Human Events

February 5, 1966

From the Allen-Scott Report

Central Intelligence Director William Raborn is being virulently attacked from both within and outside the huge agency—by some strange badfellows.

One of these sinister campaigns, which involves the circulation of forged documents and planted anti-CIA press reports overseas, is being masterminded by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

These propaganda operations are part of a long-range scheme to discredit the CIA's worldwide covert activities, and to try to force Adm. Raborn out of office. The immediate KGB objective is to dry up sources which are giving the CIA advance information on the Kremlin's machinations to foment "wars of liberation" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Illustrative of the scope, nature and success of the CIA's covert operations was the infiltration of its agents at the recent Tri-Continent Revolutionary Conference in Havana.

At the Cuban meeting, Reds from Africa and Latin America called for

Raborn has strong congressional support—but also a few detractors.

the destruction or withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

The other attack against Raborn is from the rear. Congressional supporters of the Navy veteran deem it as sinister as the other.

These CIA "insiders" are credited with strongly disagreeing with his hard-nosed opposition to making concessions to Russia, and his firm insistence on obtaining "all intelligence" regardless of whether it facilitates friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet.

This inner CIA attack on Raborn is currently manifesting itself in "leaked" stories to columnists and magazines.

The usual tenor of these "plants" is that while Raborn did an outstanding job in directing the Navy's Polaris missile program, he doesn't know how to boss or control the CIA.

According to congressional sources, these anti-Raborn officials, in an effort to embarrass him, are endeavoring to get the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings on the CIA's impact on foreign policy.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) has asked Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman, to initiate a CIA

probe. Fulbright is considering the matter.

Should Fulbright reject the proposal, it is McCarthy's intention to sponsor a resolution authorizing such an investigation by a special committee. This would have to be voted on by the full Senate.

Congressional friends of Raborn attribute some of his difficulties with long-time career CIA employees to his setting up around-the-clock watch officers to keep him constantly informed of Russian and Chinese covert operations. This highly sensitive check system was put into effect when Raborn learned that either important intelligence was not sent to him or delivery was delayed for days.

Under the new arrangement, he is briefed "before 7:00 a.m." and conveys essential information to President Johnson immediately after he awakens.

The President, who personally selected Raborn, thoroughly approves the way he is functioning and is giving him his full support.

Efforts to label Raborn as inexperienced and ineffective are brushed off by the President. He is telling critics that his confidence in Raborn's ability has grown since he became head of CIA.

Raborn has strong support in Congress, led by Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.). These legislators are particularly impressed by Raborn's routing CIA officials out of bed with early-morning calls about urgent developments in their areas.

Adm. Raborn also is trying to keep the CIA's super-secret intelligence estimate division on its toes by making this closed shop justify its special reports before they are circulated as official documents.

"If Raborn can help it, no CIA estimate will contain any of those fancy, preconceived ideas as in the past," one informed legislator said. "He has guts and brains, and all he wants from his staff are the facts and nothing but the facts."

Also highly regarded by Administration authorities are Raborn's harmonious relations with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. They work closely and smoothly together.

They have one thing very much in common. The Soviet's, KGB is out to discredit both and to drive them from office. Hoover is first on KGB's list. Raborn is second.

3-21-66

SUKARNO'S DEBACLE

The ousting of Sukarno, if successfully continued, is the greatest victory for Freedom since the last decisive battle of World War II.

Sukarno, prominent in Java since 1944, was firmly established in 1950 by the U.N., Soviet Union and U.S.A. as Communist dictator of Indonesia. Dr. Frank Graham, following his loss of the U.S. Senate seat, became U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and handled the Sukarno regime

The Soviets and U.S.A. displayed close teamwork in supporting Sukarno on a near share and share alike basis, furnishing him with ships, tanks, planes, armaments and munitions to suppress his constructive rivals, including the uprising staged by the anti-Communists in Sumatra. The U.S.A. assisted Sukarno in overthrowing the government of New Guinea, turning New Guinea over to the U.N. October 1, 1962, which then turned it over to Sukarno on May 1, 1963. The U.S. has sent foreign aid to Sukarno amounting to \$874 million until he bitterly rejected, and told us what we could do with, our foreign aid. Indonesia is third among the nations of the world in resources. Its population of 100 million people are 90% Moslem, and since Moslems are vigorous Non-Communists, it has been no small task for the State Department to keep these militant Non-Communists suppressed.

Sukarno was in process of taking over Singapore and Malaysia and needed firmer support in Indonesia. He attempted a coup to wipe out Non-Communists in Indonesia which failed about October 1, and this failure led to his present debacle. The probability that Sukarno was taking over these countries was far more alarming than the possibility of our being forced out of South Vietnam, although the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office seemed undisturbed.

H. L. Hunt daily newspaper column

CONFIDENTIAL

- - -NOT FOR PUBLICATION

C O P Y

H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

April 22, 1961

Dear President Kennedy:

I am not an authority and hate to impose my views, but I am sure that in giving you my opinion, it will not do you any harm. For a few years I have looked upon Sukarno as being second only to Khrushchev in the conspiracy to destroy freedom.

Sukarno is much more harmful than Tito, Gomulka or anyone in the Soviet bloc outside Red China because he is given a status of "neutral". I think of him as being much more dangerous than the Red Chinese leaders at the present time because of the great resources of Indonesia and the fact that he is considered a neutral.

I believe him more harmful than Nehru inasmuch as he is more powerful and there have been more question marks regarding Nehru.

Sukarno is indeed powerful in that he has imposed the Communist rule in a country I believe to be about 90% Moslem. I think it is nearly impossible to get a devout Moslem to subscribe to Communism.

It seems that the major oil companies will not give a true account of the situation in Indonesia, so I presume none of the other large businesses will. This leaves you, as a source of information, the State Department and the United Nations, neither of which you should believe.

I do not think that you should depend on any information coming from a source with which Dr. Frank Graham has been connected.

The best information I had on the subject was during the past few years the Soviets and the United States acted as a team on approximately a 50-50 basis in supplying Sukarno with planes, ships, tanks, armaments, ammunitions and supplies to put down the rebellion of genuine anti-Communists.

Sukarno may be the most effective of all pro-Communist missionaries. About the time Khrushchev came to the United Nations, I recall that Sukarno visited many Southern Asian and African countries, Puerto Rico and, I believe, points on the Latin American mainland before skipping over to Hawaii. Sukarno, as an emissary, can hurt the United States more than any other person.

If I am correct in the fears I have expressed, I hope there are reliable sources that will verify to you some or all of the statements.

Inasmuch as Eisenhower argued with me in 1950, the first time I ever met him, about Alger Hiss after Hiss had been convicted and about Phillip Jessup; and now since we have lost hundreds of millions of people into Communism during his eight presidential years, I do not believe that he can help you nor that you should depend on him.

Sincerely,

H. L. Hunt

H. L. Hunt

March 18, 1966

My letters or memos were being carried in to the President. This letter was written 3 days before an impending visit of Sukarno to Washington. I hoped the red carpet would not be rolled out for him.

The contents of this letter may contain useful information, but I do not wish and there should be no publicity regarding my having written the letter to the President.

HLH

Indonesian Flip-Flop

Why Diplomats' Hair Turns Gray

By JIM WRIGHT
Editorial Staff Writer

WOULD YOU believe a pro-communist government could get the U.S. government to give it 900 million in aid?

Well, that may be too easy. So would you believe an army led by anticommunists could get the Soviet Union to furnish it with arms, equipment, training and a billion in military aid?

Now, can you believe that the Soviet-supported anticommunist army would turn on the American-financed pro-communist government?

If you can believe that, you can believe the Indonesian situation, because that is what has happened in that strange land once known as the East Indies.

While the U.S. and its allies have fought and bled to save little South Viet Nam from the clutches of communism, the much bigger prize of Indonesia has slipped out of the Red Chinese bag just as the zipper was closing.

And it did so, apparently in spite of our past foreign-aid policy rather than because of it. Until very recently, we were bankrolling the losers, the Sukarno crowd. We helped him seize West New Guinea through diplomatic arm-twisting. Our liberals hailed Sukarno as a great progressive anti-colonialist, while he nationalized Western-owned businesses, attacked U.S. policies, invaded the territory of U.S. allies.

IN 1963, three U.S. senators, just back from a tour of Asia, declared that Sukarno's so-called guided democracy should be given "top priority" for U.S. foreign aid. The Sukarno regime, they reported, "stands steadfast in its great determination of nondomination by outside influences" and "the shadow of Red China."

Less than a month after the lawmakers reported on Sukarno's determination to stay out of Red China's shadow, that,



WRIGHT

worthy welcomed Liu Shao-chi, Red China's president, by:

• Declaring that Jakarta and Peking were "two comrades in arms," fighting "imperialism, colonialism and the exploitation of man by man."

• Denouncing Western attempts to help India ward off border aggression by Red China because, he said, these "would only undermine African-Asian solidarity."

• Pledging his support for Communist China's "just struggle to liberate Taiwan" and to help Peking achieve its "legitimate rights" (membership, that is) in the U.N.

If this was the way Sukarno showed his "steadfast determination" to avoid Peking's influence, many wondered what would happen if he ever began to warm up to the Red Chinese. They found out.

AS SUKARNO'S inefficient and corrupt government brought the potentially rich country closer to bankruptcy and famine, his foreign policy moved closer to the Red Chinese line.

The Indonesian Communist party, the PKI, became the only organized and disciplined political force in the country, as other parties were disbanded by Sukarno's order. Freedom of the press was formally renounced. Communist leaders were put in high posts within the Sukarno government.

The PKI seemed to have it made. With 3 million members, it was the largest Communist party outside the communist sphere. It had 7 million sympathizers in its peasant front and another 3 million in its youth and women's groups.

The Indonesian nation is composed of many races, speaking 25 different languages and spread over 3,000 islands in an area the size of the United States. The Communist party appeared to be the only force within this variegated spectrum of peoples with cohesion and a sense of mission.

Reds began to eliminate potential rivals, one by one, in a process designed to lead to a complete take-over by 1970. However, with Sukarno's health falling, with the economy in ruins and with the army growing restive, the Reds stepped up their timetable. It was a fatal mistake.

D. N. Aidit, head of the PKI, demand-

ed that Sukarno give arms to the party's millions. According to documents found later, the party also began to import arms secretly from Red China.

Finally, on Sept. 30 of last year a group of pro-communist officers attempted to seize control of the army by assassinating the chief of staff and other top generals.

By this series of blunders, the Communists succeeded in uniting the anticommunist opposition. Ninety per cent of the Indonesians are Moslem and Moslem groups, infuriated by communist strong-arm actions, closed ranks against the Reds.

The army, led by Brig. Gen. Suharto, quickly smashed the coup rebels in Jakarta. Then it turned to the task of hunting down and destroying the top units of the party. Controlled by the army, the Indonesian press and radio exhorted against the Communists and the Red Chinese.

Using the arms and equipment supplied to them by Russia, the army crushed communist guerrilla bands in the hinterlands. Moslem mobs, backed by the army, completed the job.

Despite the attempts by Sukarno to save it, the PKI was smashed and its front groups melted away in the face of attacks by Moslem groups that had been persecuted by the Reds. The number killed is estimated to be more than 100,000.

NOW THE GENERALS, under Suharto, have taken power, keeping Sukarno as a figurehead. Few in the West would hazard a guess as to the future plans. Though they have announced that they will be anti-capitalist, many believe this to have been mostly for home consumption.

The history of Indonesia has been a history of civil wars and rebellions. Since 1945 there have been military revolts, Moslem revolts and Red revolts. Therefore it seems unlikely that the latest eruption of the Indonesian volcano is the last.

At this point, however, none of the big powers involved can take much credit for the brilliance of its Indonesia policy. We Americans spent nearly a billion to woo a regime that allied itself with our worst enemy and so alienated itself from its own soldiers that it was overthrown by them.

There is a rumor that Raborn is "on his way out." Admiral William Raborn needs to be popularized as soon as possible before the enemy succeeds in "ousting" him. We supplied both the local papers with a great deal of the information we had on Sukarno. Dr. Frank Graham should be mentioned. About four years ago Graham took time out to go up to act as arbitrator between Pakistan and India and the strong pro-Western government of Pakistan promptly fell. HLH

World Is Menaced By Sukarno, Says H. L. Hunt

President Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia, who visited President John F. Kennedy in Washington Monday, is "the Number 2 threat in the world to freedom," H. L. Hunt, Dallas oilman, said in Houston Tuesday.

"Sukarno is Number 2 only to Khrushchev," the 72-year-old Hunt told reporters at his first open news conference.

He said Sukarno poses as a neutral and "goes as an emissary from country to country spreading the word."

SUKARNO WAS expected to leave Washington Tuesday for a tour of several Latin American countries.

"He and his country are more of a menace than countries like Poland and Yugoslavia," Hunt said. "We know where they stand on everything."

Hunt is in Houston as a guest of the 10th annual convention of the Texas Service Station Operators. He will address the convention at 10 AM Wednesday at the Shamrock Hilton. This will be his first major address before a large audience with press coverage.

ASKED IF Prime Minister Nehru of India, which is also neutral, could be placed in the same category as Sukarno, Hunt said:

"No, I don't believe he is nearly as dangerous. He is pretty well pegged as leaning toward the Communist side. Then, too, he is not nearly so able."

Hunt, his thin white hair neatly combed, was dressed in a light-weight blue suit and wore a blue bow tie. He answered all of the reporters' questions patiently and fully.

HE SAID "tried and proven anti-Communists should be appointed to fill all posts" in the government.

Asked about any suggestions he might have, Hunt said, "I'm not plugging for anyone. Spruille Braden has a record for effective anti-Communism."

Braden, a former U. S. diplo-

mat, is a member of the council of the John Birch Society.

"I don't believe there is any possibility of co-existence between Communism and the free world," Hunt said. He said he believes that eventually the Communist system or democracy will prevail for all the people of the world.

HE HAS ASKED if he would favor a preventive war to halt the spread of Communism, and he replied:

"I'll not say about that. I doubt if war is required. It is a little too fatal."



H. L. HUNT
War Is 'Too Fatal'

Sukarno Joins Kennedy In Subversion Warning

Washington (UPI)—President Sukarno of neutralist Indonesia joined President Kennedy Tuesday in a warning to new nations to be alert against subversion and imperialism.

The two men issued a joint statement shortly after. Sukarno paid a farewell call on Kennedy and flew in a helicopter from the White House lawn to his waiting jet transport plane at nearby Andrews Air Force Base. His next stop is Mexico.

Sukarno left Foreign Minister Subandrio behind to confer with Secretary of State Dean Rusk on possible peaceful solutions to the war-threatening dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over West New Guinea.

The communique made no direct reference to the New Guinea issues, which Subandrio said occupied a consid-

erable part of the three hours of Kennedy-Sukarno talks.

It also did not contain the strong declaration against colonialism which the Indonesians had sought. Referring to the emergence of new nations in Asia and Africa, the communique said:

"Both presidents welcomed the newly found freedom of these countries and agreed that their genuine aspirations can best be fulfilled through mutual co-operation both within and without the United Nations."

"Both presidents recognize that these new countries must be alert to any attempts to subvert their cherished freedom by means of imperialism in all its manifestations."

The Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West New Guinea dominated the talks. Sukarno and Kennedy agreed to put their foreign ministers to work to seek compromise solutions, including a possible United Nations trusteeship over the island territory.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

PAGE TWO Wednesday Morning, April 26, 1961

NAMES, NOTES & QUOTES

Sukarno Labeled 'Threat' by Hunt



H. L.
HUNT.

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DELINQUENCY CAUSE—Lack of jobs for youths is the underlying cause of juvenile delinquency, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg told a House subcommittee in Washington. One out of eight youths under 20 is unable to find work, the secretary testified.

May 7, 1965

7

If President Johnson learns to analyze and evaluate the Walter Lippmann column, it is easy for him to get the column and it can keep him well informed as to the intentions of his enemies.

The name of a son of President Bosch is Leon Trotsky Bosch.

The DALLAS MORNING NEWS, May 5 shows Colonel Caamano in a salute similar to the one which Oswald took pride in exhibiting.

The judgment, ability and philosophy of Henry Cabot Lodge should be studied if he is to be permitted to make such promises as he is reported to have made to the Japanese Government.

The President's forthright action in reviving the Monroe Doctrine also revived his sagging popularity, but if he fails to carry through, the United States will be in sad straits and its prestige low.


H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

Decision to Stop Rebellion Regarded as Crucial

By WALTER LIPPMANN

© The Washington Post Co., 1965

The crucial point in the Dominican-Affair is that the decision to rescue Americans and other foreigners became almost immediately a decision also to stop the rebellion.

The disorders "began" said the President on Sunday evening, "as a popular democratic revolution committed to democracy and social justice." The purpose of the revolution

It is quite plain from the President's speech that the United States does not want to see a restoration of the old reactionary regime and that it does want the kind of popular democratic revolution, committed to "democracy and social justice," which would be far to the left of Bosch?

IT IS A QUESTION whether a country like the Dominican Republic can find stability somewhere in the center between the extreme left and the extreme right. Cuba did not find this stability. There was nothing it turned out between Ba-

Is there in the Dominican Republic something between the corrupt and cruel dictatorship of Trujillo and a Communist dictatorship, like Castro's, which would be far to the left of Bosch?

If President Johnson, working with the OAS, can help the Dominicans find that something in between, can restore Bosch as president and shore him up while he carries through the drastic reforms which are necessary in order to extirpate the evils of Trujillo, evils that breed communism, it will be a bright day for the American republics.

WE MUST NOT think it is impossible to do this. Mexico has found the middle way. There are new currents flowing in this hemisphere, most notably in Chile and Brazil.

Our intervention in the Caribbean island will, of course, be looked upon all over the world in the context of our intervention in Southeast Asia. We must consider it ourselves in this context.

We must start from the basic fact that what we have done is literally forbidden by Article 15 of the charter of the OAS—"No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state."

HOW THEN can we justify ourselves? Shall we do it on the

ground that the United States is the global policeman appointed to stop communism everywhere? After such a plea, the best we could hope for even from our best friends is that they will smile indulgently at our innocent self-righteousness. The ad-

ing theory should ask themselves how many more Viet Nams and Dominican Republics they are prepared and able to police.

THE other ground, which is the one I take, is the old-fashioned and classical diplomatic ground that the Dominican Republic is a sphere of influence of the United States and that it is normal, not abnormal, for a great power to insist that within its sphere of influence no other great power shall exercise hostile military and political force.

SINCE WE EMERGED from isolation in the beginning of this century, American foreign policy has been bedeviled by the utopian fallacy that because this is one world, special spheres of influence are an inherent evil and obsolete. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed this globalism. Franklin Roosevelt, under the prodding of Cordell Hull, adhered to it against Winston Churchill's better judgment. And Mr. Johnson continues to invoke it without, I think, a sufficient study of it.

As a matter of fact, experience must soon verify the truth that spheres of influence are fundamental in the very nature of international society. They are as much a fact of life as are birth and death.

GREAT POWERS will resist the invasion of their spheres of influence. The Soviet Union did that in Hungary. France did it recently in Gabon, the British have always done it when the Low Countries were attacked, the United States has done it in the Dominican Republic. And, if and when we want to know and face the truth, how much of what China is doing is something very similar?

Recognition of spheres of influence is a true alternative to globalism. It is the alternative to Communist globalism which proclaims a universal revolution. It is the alternative to anti-Communist globalism which promises to fight anti-Communist wars everywhere. The ac-

has been the diplomatic foundation of the detente in Europe between the Soviet Union and the West. Eventually, it will provide the formula of coexistence between Red China and the United States.

Opinion and Analysis

was to restore the duly-elected been deposed in 1963 by reactionary military forces seven months after taking office. "But the revolutionary movement took a tragic turn."

A NUMBER of Communists trained in Cuba "took increasing control . . . Many of the original leaders of the rebellion, the followers of President Bosch, took refuge in foreign embassies because they had been superseded by other evil forces and the secretary-general of the rebel government, Martinez Francisco, appealed for a cease-fire. But he was ignored. The revolution was now in other and dangerous hands."

In the state of emergency there was no time for a thorough investigation of all the facts. President Johnson took his decision to halt the rebellion on what, it seems to me, was the right ground.

IT WAS THAT if the Communists in the revolutionary forces took over the government, the result would be for all practical purposes irreversible. There would never be another election while they were in power in Santo Domingo. On the other hand, while the Bosch restoration has been halted, the way is still open to the return of the party which won the 1963 elections. By acting promptly and decisively, the President has kept the way open as otherwise it might well have been closed forever.

GENERAL

MESSAGE #10

May 7, 1965

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X
H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

From
Bill Moyers
CEN/



(35)

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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

③
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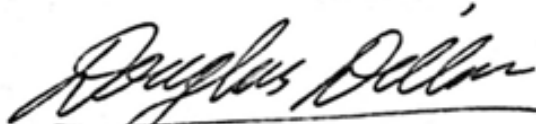
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MR 2/22

March 22, 1965.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Internal Revenue Service is tomorrow mailing a notice of revocation of exempt status to the Life Line Foundation. This is the foundation controlled by Mr. H. L. Hunt.

Such revocations are not publicized by the Revenue Service. However, it is likely that when the Revenue Service letter is received, Mr. Hunt, or his foundation, will make some sort of public fuss. In addition, the Revenue Service, in accordance with an earlier agreement, is informing Congressman Patman of this revocation, so it is possible that he will make some statement on the matter. However, it would not be appropriate for the Executive Branch to say anything until the revocation becomes a matter of public knowledge through other sources.


Douglas Dillon

Limited Official Use

March 22, 1965

Dear Mr. Hunt:

In behalf of the President I am acknowledging
Messages 6 and 7 forwarded in your envelope.

I shall be glad to show these to Mr. Johnson
at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

Mr. H. L. Hunt
1401 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas

mr
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1
3/19
MESSAGE # 7
March 15, 1965

General A. C. Wedemeyer is at the Coconut Grove Club, North of San Francisco.

Wedemeyer says the United States should not consider pulling out of South Viet Nam and does not think it practical for the United States to use white troops to fight in the jungles.

Chiang Kai-Shek has a well trained army of 650,000 who cannot, at this time, successfully invade the mainland but some of them could be assigned to fight for freedom in South Viet Nam.

South Korea has well-trained troops who would do the same.

Wedemeyer thinks that Seato should be urged to fight against communism in South Viet Nam and that there are well trained troops in the Phillipines who would be useful.

General Charles Willoughby, 3206 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., D.C. phone 333-6561, has had an operation, but will be home from Walter Reed Hospital in three or four days. Mrs. Willoughby is a highly informed Chinese lady.

General James Van Fleet will be in Hobe Sound, Florida until about the 19th of this month and then in New York at the Gotham Hotel. He says the U.S. is doing the only thing it can do in South Viet Nam, and Seato should be prevailed on to furnish some troops. Using the right tactics, troops can be had from Chiang Kai-Shek, South Korea, Phillipines and Thailand. Van Fleet repeats what he said several years ago; China will continue to be bursting at the seams and there needs to be an educational program carried out with what is now Red China. The present hostilities should be carried forward to a point that an armistice can be developed on an honorable basis. He seems to be especially critical of the State Department personnel at lower levels.

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

1965 MAR 19 PM 3 21

General Courtney Whitney who is residing at the Park Lane Hotel in New York approves the action now being taken in Viet Nam. He does ~~not~~ know General Van Fleet's opinion as he has not seen him recently.

General Whitney said if the same tactics would have been employed in Korea that are now being used in Viet Nam we would not now be in trouble in South Viet Nam.

He says that General Willoughby, as far as he knows, is highly competent. He guesses that all of the General Douglas MacArthur crowd has the same opinion as he about our present Viet Nam activities. General Whitney thinks that the trouble the communists give comes from our attempts to appease them.

A well informed man who served under him says General John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, is a great patriot, although he takes the trouble to keep some of his patriotism under cover. General McConnell was tops as a student at West Point.

It is a great relief to learn of men in the Defense Department who are approved by well informed anti-communists.

Should the President and others who can be depended on for their loyalty to the nation wish to select anti-communists upon whose opinion they can rely, a large percent of the former members of the FBI are worthy of attention. Robert E. Lee, a member of the FCC is a good one. Should the President begin getting the opinions of anti-communists regarding personnel high up in the administration he will probably find that after his canvasser has advised with 2, the opinions they express will be nearly universal if they proceed to contact several other dedicated anti-communists.

The opinions of anti-communists would also be worth-while regarding Members of Congress of either party.

General James A. Van Fleet now stays at the Gotham Hotel when in New York. He resides at Auburndale, Fla., telephone: WA 7-3888.

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

1965 MAR 19 PM 3 21

February 23, 1965

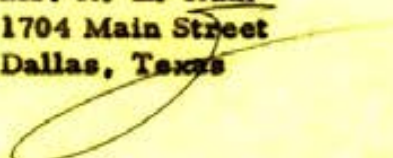
Dear Mr. Hunt:

In your envelope marked "UNOFFICIAL", a copy of Bulletin Number 2 dated February 17, 1965, has been received. It will be brought to the attention of the President at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

Mr. H. L. Hunt
1704 Main Street
Dallas, Texas



sar
4

February 17, 1965

Forty-seven years ago about 40,000 Bolsheviks began dominating 160 million very backward Russian people by overthrowing the Kerensky Government which had freed the Russian masses from the Czarist rule 6 months earlier.

Working in a form of society, communism, which throughout the centuries has failed to feed its people and plagued with famines fatal to millions and inflicting blood purges fatal to millions of victims, the communist elite have built-up domination of more than a billion people.

They have not achieved these conquests through force of arms. During the first few years of their rule, they were defeated by Finland and also Latvia and Lithuania. Neither did the backward masses of Russia nor their ruling elite display super knowledge and ability. Know-how and help had to come from abroad. They must rely on the democracies and the United States was by far the most powerful of the democracies. They could not depend on the rank and file in the democracies for help but must rely for know-how on brainy and highly dedicated individuals or tight cliques in each democracy.

The help they required must be from theorists who believed they could establish a better society abroad than was prevalent in their own country. This was in effect a form of treason, but to understand it, we do not have to use that harsh term. Any student of governmental, educational affairs in the United States during this time can easily figure out some of those probably responsible for the success of communism in Russia, its satellites and China. For the protection of our country today, convictions in court are not required. The only thing needed is that those who took the actions, which we may generously call mistakes, during these 47 years need not now be used in policy-making, diplomacy and defense.

The only thing necessary for the President to do is to gather the knowledge from a very few reliable anti-communists who can keep him apprised of personnel which he should not permit to occupy appointed office.

If the President would cause 4 informed anti-communists to be canvassed and as soon as the opinion of any two of the 4 was negative toward a prospective appointee, he could well afford to look elsewhere.

THE WHITE HOUSE
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February 19, 1965

Probably less than 25% of the population in South Viet Nam are opposed to communism. Probably less than 50% would have a good idea of the differences between capitalism and communism. A large per cent of those who are opposed to communism are public opinion molders, some of them influential.

A majority of them know why they are opposed to communism and many would recognize the names Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White. Many would be aware of the part prominent Americans like Owen Lattimore played in the betrayal of the Chiang Kai-Shek Government and China into the domination of communists. Many know the part that Averell Harriman played in setting up the neutral government in Laos. Many would know of the demotion of General Douglas MacArthur.

The Vietnamese, who know of many of these happenings which turned out so badly for the free world, can be and, no doubt, are very dubious and critical of ambassadors and officers of the American forces in South Viet Nam. In continuing to resist communism, they must depend on the help they are getting from the United States.

If they do not think well of Cabot Lodge and Maxwell Taylor, their confidence in helpers from the U. S. will be impaired. Many of them will know of the U. S. refusal to permit Chiang Kai-Shek's army to campaign against communists in Korea and other unfortunate actions for which the U. S. State Department is responsible. They will know of the U. S. Seventh Fleet being held in readiness to prevent Chiang Kai-Shek's forces from attempting invasion of the Chinese mainland. Some of them will know the record of Adam Yarmolinsky who was brought into the Defense Department with McNamara to be placed in charge of security for the Defense Department.

If the United States is to stay in South Viet Nam, and it should stay if it can, there are men in the United States, whose loyalty to their nation is unquestioned even by their critics, who could be elevated to positions where they could command the trust and confidence of the people of South Viet Nam and of the world.

The H. du Berrier reports are always sensational. A portion of one is attached. The degree of their accuracy is subject to check by referring to back copies.

Nearly all anti-communists and many others who do not profess knowledge in that respect may have an opinion regarding H. du B. Reports.

Over for H. du B. Report.

H. L. HUNT
1704 MAIN STREET
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

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.

1/ 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.

GENERAL

FG 11-8-1

* Hunt, H.L.

PC 2-2/H+

Johnson's Own Men

THE GRADUAL decline of the number of Kennedy men in the White House has been attributed to their own, personal preferences to seek other pastures. But the changes there, for whatever reasons, could conceivably add up to change for the country.

Even if President Johnson preferred that the men who have left stay, and despite his own commitment to the Kennedy program in general, it means the rise of a new corps of men close to the Chief Executive.

The influence of men in such proximity to the President, or any President, is incalculable. He must have such aides, and they generally have his ear.

Mr. Kennedy made virtually no changes in his inner circle. This was unusual. To some, it suggested that the late President was largely making his own decisions, or that he happened to have enlisted a group with which he was substantially in agreement.

President Johnson, for all his pledging to pursue the Kennedy policies, is personally and inwardly a man of a quite different mold. Perhaps he is filling White House vacancies with men of the

type Mr. Kennedy selected, but we doubt it. The future will tell. And men who are different will likely reflect themselves in some Presidential decisions.

Mr. Johnson, immediately after Mr. Kennedy's death, requested all members of the White House staff to remain. Almost any man in his position would have done so. Much emphasis was placed, and properly so, on transition which would contain as little disruption as possible.

But that did not mean the new President would be satisfied with this staff over the long haul. He may have been, however. The departures may have been as much regretted as the President's public statements about them indicated. In the case of the latest change, it would seem that Pierre Salinger has left to seek promotion—to the United States Senate. It is plausible that a man with an ambition that high has left the White House of his own volition and for that purpose.

Nevertheless, these changes mean new men in the positions, and they will be Johnson men. It will be not only interesting but important to watch for evidences of any new directions.

A One-Crop Cuba

UNDER PLANS now being implemented, Cuba will become "the sugar bowl of the Communist world."

Thousands of acres formerly devoted to the production of rice are now being planted to sugar cane. To increase production, the Cubans will irrigate and fertilize. In theory, the cane, planted on flat plains, will be harvested by machinery from the Soviet Union.

Whether the project fails or succeeds will be only one part of the story, and perhaps the minor part. Of far greater significance it seems to the planned

as individual farmers in this country have found out.

Relying on one crop means disaster when bad years occur. With the Cubans, it will be a national disaster if their plans go awry or the sugar crop fall far short of expectations. Cubans have little food now, and it is doubtful if a sugar-only diet would be very satisfactory — even if the Russians would let the Cubans keep any of the crop.

Oracle's Opportunity

THE INCAS added the white of an egg to each brick they

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APR 1 3 1964

EXECUTIVE

PL/ST43

Hunt, H. Z.

August 20, 1964

Dear Viola:

Lady Bird and I were glad to hear from you again, and she asked me to extend her warmest regards to you.

It is wonderful to know that you are doing everything within your power to support me and get others to be of assistance. We need all the help we can get this election year; the strong hand you are extending means much to me.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

**Mrs. Viola Forsythe-Mitchell
2111 North Flores
San Antonio, Texas**

LBJ:IS:ga

March 30, 1965

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Your message No. 8, dated March 26, 1965, together with reprint of news articles from The Houston Post of April 1961, have been received.


I know Mr. Johnson will be interested in the views you express in the message.

With his best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

Mr. H. L. Hunt
1401 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas



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RECEIVED
JUN 1 1965
CENTRAL FILES

World Is Menaced By Sukarno, Says H. L. Hunt

President Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia, who visited President John F. Kennedy in Washington Monday, is "the Number 2 threat in the world to freedom," H. L. Hunt, Dallas oilman, said in Houston Tuesday. "Sukarno is Number 2 only to Khrushchev," the 72-year-old Hunt told reporters at his first open news conference.

He said Sukarno poses as a neutral and "goes as an emissary from country to country spreading the word."

SUKARNO WAS expected to leave Washington Tuesday for a tour of several Latin American countries.

"He and his country are more of a menace than countries like Poland and Yugoslavia," Hunt said. "We know where they stand on everything."

Hunt is in Houston as a guest of the 10th annual convention of the Texas Service Station Operators. He will address the convention at 10 AM Wednesday at the Shamrock Hilton. This will be his first major address before a large audience with press coverage.

ASKED IF Prime Minister Nehru of India, which is also neutral, could be placed in the same category as Sukarno, Hunt said:

"No, I don't believe he is nearly as dangerous. He is pretty well pegged as leaning toward the Communist side. Then, too, he is not nearly so able."

Hunt, his thin white hair neatly combed, was dressed in a light-weight blue suit and wore a blue bow tie. He answered all of the reporters' questions patiently and fully.

HE SAID "tried and proven anti-Communists should be appointed to fill all posts" in the government.

Asked about any suggestions he might have, Hunt said, "I'm not plugging for anyone. Spruille Braden has a record for effective anti-Communism."

Braden, a former U. S. diplo-

mat, is a member of the council of the John Birch Society.

"I don't believe there is any possibility of co-existence between Communism and the free world," Hunt said. He said he believes that eventually the Communist system or democracy will prevail for all the peoples of the world.

HE HAS ASKED if he would favor a preventive war to halt the spread of Communism, and he replied:

"I'll not say about that. I doubt if war is required. It is a little too fatal."



H. L. HUNT
War Is 'Too Fatal'

H. L. Hunt, wealthy Dallas oilman, said in a press conference here that President Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia, who visited President Kennedy Monday, is the Number 2 threat in the world to freedom. Khrushchev, he said, is Number 1. Sec 1, Page 8.

Sukarno Joins Kennedy In Subversion Warning

Washington (UPI)—President Sukarno of neutralist Indonesia joined President Kennedy Tuesday in a warning to new nations to be alert against subversion and imperialism.

The two men issued a joint statement shortly after Sukarno paid a farewell call on Kennedy and flew in a helicopter from the White House lawn to his waiting jet transport plane at nearby Andrews Air Force Base. His next stop is Mexico.

Sukarno left Foreign Minister Subandrio behind to confer with Secretary of State Dean Rusk on possible peaceful solutions to the war-threatening dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over West New Guinea.

The communique made no direct reference to the New Guinea issues, which Subandrio said occupied a consid-

erable part of the three hours of Kennedy-Sukarno talks.

It also did not contain the strong declaration against colonialism which the Indonesians had sought. Referring to the emergence of new nations in Asia and Africa, the communique said:

"Both presidents welcomed the newly found freedom of these countries and agreed that their genuine aspirations can best be fulfilled through mutual co-operation both within and without the United Nations.

"Both presidents recognize that these new countries must be alert to any attempts to subvert their cherished freedom by means of imperialism in all its manifestations."

The Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West New Guinea dominated the talks. Sukarno and Kennedy agreed to put their foreign ministers to work to seek compromise solutions, including a possible United Nations trusteeship over the island territory.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

PAGE TWO Wednesday Morning, April 26, 1961

NAMES, NOTES & QUOTES

Sukarno Labeled 'Threat' by Hunt



H. L. HUNT.

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DELINQUENCY CAUSE—Lack of jobs for youths is the underlying cause of juvenile delinquency, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg told a House subcommittee in Washington. One out of eight youths under 20 is unable to find work, the secretary testified.

THE WHITE HOUSE
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1965 MAR 30 PM 3 45

March 26, 1965

President Johnson's tenure in office will only be limited by the No-Third-Term Amendment, the collapse of the independence of the United States or his death. His renomination and re-election are nearly assured.

His potential greatness as President is vast and can only be limited by his wisdom. He need not cater to any of the minorities which began supporting him so aggressively following the Kennedy assassination. His attempt to placate minorities could lead to the opposition of the majority and the best people in the nation by far are in this majority which sometime will try to assert itself against selfish minorities.

There are few of the minorities which can be depended upon to help each other in supporting the President. The time will come when one minority approves some measure and another or several disapproves.

The loss of independence of the nation can come from the present acceleration of communism, disarmament of the United States or national bankruptcy. The safeguard against these and any other dangers is for the President to win the enthusiastic support of the best people in the nation.

Connor replacing Hodges is an improvement. Hodges had little standing except for his having sold his support of Johnson for the nomination in 1960.

Dillon as Secretary of the Treasury did not have a record of unquestioned loyalty to the Democratic Party and, in the eyes of anti-communists, to the nation. Henry Fowler is as good as could have been chosen.

General Powers has written a fine, courageous book. His appearance on MEET THE PRESS Sunday, March 21 was a relief to the nation. He appears as great as the best of the MacArthur Generals and is younger. The President can benefit from his advice in military matters.

With these improvements in the Cabinet under way and well received, the President can proceed with dispensing with the worst of the others. The nation cannot be kept intact without a Secretary of State of unquestioned loyalty and a Secretary of Defense with unquestioned ability.

Castro has said he will send men to fight in Viet Nam. If he does, this will become a matter of the U. S. fighting for the independence of Cuba in the jungles several thousand miles away. The pound is said to be very weak and may be devalued immediately.

Germany quietly called for 1 billion in gold from the U. S. in 1964 without the notoriety that General DeGaulle uses. It is rumored that the coinage of silver quarters has stopped, and they will be replaced with 50% silver and 50% nickel. There will be constant rumors regarding this, but the effect on the stockmarket and on the national economy is not known.

February 27, 1965

Headlines stress that Kosygin and DeGaulle urge a negotiated peace in Vietnam. President Johnson should oppose anything which Kosygin and DeGaulle agree upon.

The American public has been slow to understand that Sukarno and DeGaulle may be the most harmful to the cause of liberty than any two men in the world. At times each of them is given some benefit of doubt which seldom applies to the head of the Soviet and Red Chinese governments.

If the time comes that it is apparent the United States must pull out of South Vietnam, it should be conducted on a voluntary and not negotiated basis.

President Johnson may be far from an expert regarding the menace of communism. If he is willing to cater to the majority of the American public, it is probable that 60 per cent of the American people are still opposed to communism.

If President Johnson forthrightly opposes communism in such a way that it will be apparent he understands communism, this percentage could at once jump to 75 or 80 per cent.

Should he refuse to avail himself of the knowledge which genuine and reliable anticommunists possess, the President is likely to find himself surrounded and his judgment swayed by people who for some strange reason favor communism.

Should he discreetly acquire these opinions, they would be of great benefit to him even though he rejects them, and he would become a much more knowledgeable President.

H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

March 6, 1965

Nearly everyone wants to advise the President what to do about South Viet Nam and Laos. General James A. Van Fleet would have told him in early 1961, in effect:

A large part of the foreign aid money to Laos was stolen and it would be better if all of it had been stolen. It is a sparsely populated area which will naturally fill from Red China bursting at the seams unless Chiang Kai-Shek is to be permitted to invade the mainland. Van Fleet's advice regarding South Viet Nam then would have probably been much the same.

The President could easily ascertain if Van Fleet is still a Far East expert, and if he is, what he would now advise.

Except for being involved there, the United States is not in as bad a shape in South Viet Nam as it is in Cuba. Important to us as is the fate of Southeast Asia, the outcome in Cuba is probably more important.

The greatest safeguard the President could take is to ascertain that he has dependable, loyal representatives in charge of the United States' activities in these two spots and other critical places throughout the world. This he could do by getting the opinions of dependable anti-communists to be found among the members of Congress and elsewhere in the nation's capital.

Strangely, members of the FBI cannot supply the best information to be had. There are many former members of the FBI who are most useful anti-communists.

Otherwise, without this information, he can only wish, not hope, for the best and all of the worthwhile people in America are wishing for him the best.

March 13, 1965

General Courtney Whitney who is residing at the Park Lane Hotel in New York approves the action now being taken in Viet Nam. He does not know General Van Fleet's opinion as he has not seen him recently.

General Whitney said if the same tactics would have been employed in Korea that are now being used in Viet Nam we would not now be in trouble in South Viet Nam.

He says that General Willoughby, as far as he knows, is highly competent. He guesses that all of the General Douglas MacArthur crowd has the same opinion as he about our present Viet Nam activities. General Whitney thinks that the trouble the communists give comes from our attempts to appease them.

A well informed man who served under him says General John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, is a great patriot, although he takes the trouble to keep some of his patriotism under cover. General McConnell was tops as a student at West Point.

It is a great relief to learn of men in the Defense Department who are approved by well informed anti-communists.

Should the President and others who can be depended on for their loyalty to the nation wish to select anti-communists upon whose opinion they can rely, a large percent of the former members of the FBI are worthy of attention. Robert E. Lee, a member of the FCC is a good one. Should the President begin getting the opinions of anti-communists regarding personnel high up in the administration he will probably find that after his canvasser has advised with 2, the opinions they express will be nearly universal if they proceed to contact several other dedicated anti-communists.

The opinions of anti-communists would also be worth-while regarding Members of Congress of either party.

General James A. Van Fleet now stops at the Gotham Hotel when in New York. He resides at Auburndale, Fla., telephone: WO 7-3888.

March 15, 1965

General A. C. Wedemeyer is at the Coconut Grove Club, North of San Francisco. Wedemeyer says the United States should not consider pulling out of South Viet Nam and does not think it practical for the United States to use white troops to fight in the jungles.

Chiang Kai-Shek has a well trained army of 650,000 who cannot, at this time, successfully invade the mainland but some of them could be assigned to fight for freedom in South Viet Nam.

South Korea has well-trained troops who would do the same.

Wedemeyer thinks that Seato should be urged to fight against communism in South Viet Nam and that there are well trained troops in the Phillipines who would be useful.

General Charles Willoughby, 3206 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., D.C. phone 333-6561, has had an operation, but will be home from Walter Reed Hospital in three or four days. Mrs. Willoughby is a highly informed Chinese lady.

General James Van Fleet will be in Hobe Sound, Florida until about the 19th of this month and then in New York at the Gotham Hotel. He says the U.S. is doing the only thing it can do in South Viet Nam, and Seato should be prevailed on to furnish some troops. Using the right tactics, troops can be had from Chiang Kai-Shek, South Korea, Phillipines and Thailand. Van Fleet repeats what he said several years ago; China will continue to be bursting at the seams and there needs to be an educational program carried out with what is now Red China. The present hostilities should be carried forward to a point that an armistice can be developed on an honorable basis. He seems to be especially critical of the State Department personnel at lower levels.

March 26, 1965

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His potential greatness as President is vast and can only be limited by his wisdom. He need not cater to any of the minorities which began supporting him so aggressively following the Kennedy assassination. His attempt to placate minorities could lead to the opposition of the majority and the best people in the nation by far are in this majority which sometime will try to assert itself against selfish minorities.

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April 2, 1965

President Johnson may have been told less than he should know about the communist menace. Ever since he has been in public life, it has at times been his assignment to protect others from charges of "softness toward communism." In that role he could not learn as much about the menace as he should know, because it was his duty to deny that danger existed.

There is really no way the President can be completely certain that any member of the State Department or Defense Department is loyal to the present form of government of the United States.

Many could have told the President that gas was going to be used and would have very little military value and warned that the use of this gas would give everyone in the world hostile to or critical of the United States Government a highly effective propaganda piece.

Many anti-communists suspect that Henry Cabot Lodge was instrumental in betraying Diem. No doubt the majority of Diem's supporters feel that he was guilty.

The President's special assistant McGeorge Bundy returned from South Viet Nam with highly favorable reports.

Ambassador Maxwell Taylor brought to Washington a message that there was a turn to the better. Many think that Taylor is incompetent and some anti-communists probably question his loyalty.

There are a vast number of persons in the country's services who are both astute and loyal and there are among President Johnson's best friends those who could tell him who the best ones are.

The President may not yet be aware of the part which Averell Harriman had in setting up the supposed neutral government in Laos. He may not know what the anti-communists say of the part Dean Rusk played in turning the hundreds of millions of Chinese over to the communists.

With the present rate of progress of the communists throughout the world, they could win, and if they win, our nation would be destroyed and President Johnson will no longer be President for there would be no U. S. A. as we have known it.

M E M O

January 30, 1965

X One of the duties of General Lemnitzer was to get material into South Korea prior to the invasion from the North. He succeeded in getting less than \$200 worth of wire into South Korea and naturally became suspect by anti-communists, which suspicion has continued to now. The same anti-communists were not critical of General Maxwell Taylor until about a year ago. Nearly all of them questioned General Taylor's ability and some questioned his loyalty. Loyalty to the nation is of such primary importance that the loyalty of an appointee to high office should be such that it would be unquestioned even by the appointees' critics. Anna Rosenberg's standing with anti-communists has always been quite low, and her marriage to Paul Hoffman, whom Ike once referred to as his best friend, did not help Mrs. Rosenberg's standing. Hoffman is a Republican.

It was commendable, in the opinion of many Americans, that President Johnson did not delegate Hubert Humphrey to go to London. There was such a great loss to the domination of communism during Ike's eight years in office that it was not logical that Ike be made a part of the official delegation to London. Chief Justice Warren was appointed to the Supreme Court by Ike. His place in the face of the communist menace is seldom approved.

Republican Henry Cabot Lodge as Ambassador to Viet Nam was not favorable to our difficult situation there. He has never done or said anything since being appointed which would restore confidence in him.

A successful Democratic administration has good reasons for using Democrats in critical positions. When a President steps across party lines and places a Republican in an important position, he should be much more critical of the qualifications of that appointee who should be indeed, a good official.

General James A Van Fleet's civilian duties cause him to keep up contacts in the Far East. His statements would be brief but worth obtaining regarding the South Viet Nam situation. General Charles A. Willoughby lives in Washington. His wife is a very intelligent and well-informed Chinese lady. If Van Fleet cannot be reached, Willoughby's opinion, at least up to a year ago, would be worth while information. General George C. Kenny was very able and down-to-earth. His opinion on South Viet Nam might be helpful.


H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

January 30, 1965

The General Marshall and John Foster Dulles school of thought should not be relied upon in any respect whatsoever regarding the orient or anywhere else where the interests of the United States are at stake.

Adam Yarmolinsky who was influential in the Defense Department, has a background and record which causes all anti-communists to suspect him.

If Senator Fullbright, as is rumored, is under consideration as a replacement for Dean Rusk, he would be little improvement, if any.

It may become necessary that the State Department be renovated and it must be there is someone who would qualify in Diplomatic circles, who is completely loyal to the United States, who could be appointed Secretary of State.

Colds and flu may be the all-important current menace. The enclosed can be considered for whatever it is worth in trying to stay out of the doctor's hands.

M E M O

February 2, 1965

About 1950 anti-communists had standing and were thought to be quite good people.

The communist menace was not considered so very great because five years before the United States had been engaged in a devastating war with Soviet Russia among its best allies in this war. Reliable, well-informed, active anti-communists are preferable and it speaks well for their kind of anti-communism if they are not using it as a means of livelihood or to gain a higher station in life.

In the U. S. Senate Senators Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), J. O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Joe McCarthy (R-Wis.), Jenner (R-Ind.), Welker (R-Idaho), Malone (R-Neb.), and Bridges (R-N. H.) were news and crusading against communism was their specialty. In addition to these seven there were that many other Senators, such as Bricker (R-Ohio) and Dworshak (R-Idaho), who knew the score and could be depended upon to frequently condemn communists.

In 1965 this type of anti-communist, who would be known today as extremists, has declined to about one-fourth their previous number with Eastland (D-Miss.) and Dodd (D-Conn.) worthy of mention although the danger of communism is far greater than ever before.

In the Executive Department, including the State Department, the build-up of subversives and "tolerance of communism" has been carried forward on a non-partisan basis since 1930 and reached a new high in 1961. If there were 600 active anti-communists in the nation and they declined at a rate faster than in the U. S. Senate, there would be about 100 reliable, informed, active anti-communists today. Should President Johnson select three of them which reliable representatives for him could canvass, after the representatives reported back to him he could in nearly every case improve the diplomatic and military personnel every time he found it advisable to cause a change to be made. Alfred Kohlberg, who was defamed with the title of "China lobby", was one of the best. A good co-worker of his, Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, is still alive. Harold Arrowsmith is good. He was living in the Congressional Hotel. Richard Arens, for many years connected with Senate committees, is good. Presumably, Senators Eastland and Dodd could easily be canvassed if President Johnson desires opinion which he is not now getting.

MEMO

February 5, 1965

All his life the President has shown a tremendous ability to learn from experience. It cannot be doubted that he still has this aptitude.

Some of the people who have been retained in the present Administration must bear considerable responsibility for some past happenings that have turned out to be very bad for the U. S. The Bay of Pigs is a fairly recent example. It would seem very questionable that such individuals should have an opportunity to give repeat performances.

Whether they are merely inept, or are misguided, or simply are not on the side of freedom, they are dangerous to our nation and a great detriment to the President. They should not have a voice in setting our policies for dealing with the danger spots of the world.

The U. S. situation in the world is deteriorating and now our best chance of survival must come from the best efforts of men who are wholly dedicated to our country and the ideal of freedom. Those who have served our national interest badly in the past will surprise few if they again serve our national interest badly if given the chance.

Thinking of many years past when the free world began losing at the rate of an average of 50 million people a year into Communist domination, those who were instrumental in making these losses should not be kept in positions of power that they could participate in a continuation of these losses.

The staff members of the U. S. principals and British principals who permitted the takeover of the hundreds of millions on the Chinese Mainland are not suitable to be entrusted with the fate of our few remaining friendly nations in the Orient.

It can easily be ascertained who represented the U. S., Britain and France during this takeover, and there should be found substitutes for them in the present crisis. General A. C. Wedemeyer resides at Friends Advice, near Boyd, Maryland. He knew the Orient then, and if he professes to be informed at present could offer helpful suggestions. He wrote the book of his experiences, "Wedemeyer Reports".

February 13, 1965

The President could quickly dissipate the prestige gained from a show of strength on the part of the United States by permitting the U. N. to take over as it did in Cuba or by participating in Geneva conferences.

Replacing Averell Harriman as the #3 man in the State Department is a vast improvement but more steps along the same line are badly needed.

Cabot Lodge appears to be campaigning to become head of the CIA. There could be no poorer selection. He could probably emulate the worst of Allen Dulles' administration.

Senator Fulbright seems to be campaigning for Secretary of State. He might be no better than Dean Rusk.

Should the President arrange to get the views second hand of some competent anti-communists, he would be helped immeasurably.

There is at least 40% of the American public who are opposed to communism. They would breathe sighs of relief from the action the President would take if he availed himself of the opinion of competent anti-communists.

The demonstrations against the United States abroad are probably planned by influential people in the United States who are not opposed to communism.

Volunteer Well-Wisher

February 17, 1965

Forty-seven years ago about 40,000 Bolsheviks began dominating 160 million very backward Russian people by overthrowing the Kerensky Government which had freed the Russian masses from the Czarist rule 6 months earlier.

Working in a form of society, communism, which throughout the centuries has failed to feed its people and plagued with famines fatal to millions and inflicting blood purges fatal to millions of victims, the communist elite have built-up domination of more than a billion people.

They have not achieved these conquests through force of arms. During the first few years of their rule, they were defeated by Finland and also Latvia and Lithuania. Neither did the backward masses of Russia nor their ruling elite display super knowledge and ability. Know-how and help had to come from abroad. They must rely on the democracies and the United States, was by far the most powerful of the democracies. They could not depend on the rank and file in the democracies for help but must rely for know-how on brainy and highly dedicated individuals or tight cliques in each democracy.

The help they required must be from theorists who believed they could establish a better society abroad than was prevalent in their own country. This was in effect a form of treason, but to understand it, we do not have to use that harsh term. Any student of governmental, educational affairs in the United States during this time can easily figure out some of those probably responsible for the success of communism in Russia, its satellites and China. For the protection of our country today, convictions in court are not required. The only thing needed is that those who took the actions, which we may generously call mistakes, during these 47 years need not now be used in policy-making, diplomacy and defense.

The only thing necessary for the President to do is to gather the knowledge from a very few reliable anti-communists who can keep him apprised of personnel which he should not permit to occupy appointed office.

If the President would cause 4 informed anti-communists to be canvassed and as soon as the opinion of any two of the 4 was negative toward a prospective appointee, he could well afford to look elsewhere.

February 19, 1965

Probably less than 25% of the population in South Viet Nam are opposed to communism. Probably less than 50% would have a good idea of the differences between capitalism and communism. A large per cent of those who are opposed to communism are public opinion molders, some of them influential.

A majority of them know why they are opposed to communism and many would recognize the names Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White. Many would be aware of the part prominent Americans like Owen Lattimore played in the betrayal of the Chiang Kai-Shek Government and China into the domination of communists. Many know the part that Averell Harriman played in setting up the neutral government in Laos. Many would know of the demotion of General Douglas MacArthur.

The Vietnamese, who know of many of these happenings which turned out so badly for the free world, can be and, no doubt, are very dubious and critical of ambassadors and officers of the American forces in South Viet Nam. In continuing to resist communism, they must depend on the help they are getting from the United States.

If they do not think well of Cabot Lodge and Maxwell Taylor, their confidence in helpers from the U. S. will be impaired. Many of them will know of the U. S. refusal to permit Chiang Kai-Shek's army to campaign against communists in Korea and other unfortunate actions for which the U. S. State Department is responsible. They will know of the U. S. Seventh Fleet being held in readiness to prevent Chiang Kai-Shek's forces from attempting invasion of the Chinese mainland. Some of them will know the record of Adam Yarmolinsky who was brought into the Defense Department with McNamara to be placed in charge of security for the Defense Department.

If the United States is to stay in South Viet Nam, and it should stay if it can, there are men in the United States, whose loyalty to their nation is unquestioned even by their critics, who could be elevated to positions where they could command the trust and confidence of the people of South Viet Nam and of the world.

The H. du Berrier reports are always sensational. A portion of one is attached. The degree of their accuracy is subject to check by referring to back copies.

Nearly all anti-communists and many others who do not profess knowledge in that respect may have an opinion regarding H. du B. Reports.

Over for H. du B. Report.

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.

M E M O

January 25, 1965

There was much trouble and travail in becoming President of the United States. President Johnson could have been impressed in advance there was no need going to the trouble, if there would soon cease to be a United States and also that it was highly advisable to use a well informed reliable anti-communist or some unofficial committee of Senators who understand in order to keep informed of the communist menace.

A review of a source of opinion then available to Majority Leader Johnson, needless to say, would be quite tiresome but could serve a purpose of evaluating opinions which will now be made available should they be welcomed.

President Johnson has a chance to take a place in history as perhaps the greatest president of all time, greater than President FDR for whom he has expressed such admiration. He can take a place in history far greater than Sir Winston Churchill who is presently being eulogized.

These memos are being started by one who hopes that some suggestions he makes will become helpful in the career of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Some of the opinions voiced in memos in 1959 are likely to be erroneous because of the assassination. Although a communist murdered the President of the U.S., the assassination marked the beginning of a trend favorable to communism and unfavorable to anti-communists.

-0-

May 5, 1965

A review of messages which were transmitted from January 25 to April 2, 1965, might disclose the facts or the errors contained in the opinions from this source.

Unquestionably, the President's attitude today toward Santo Domingo, if maintained, would make amends for many mistakes which have been made there since 1945.

2

Americans should pause to reflect on the fate which has befallen leaders of nations friendly to the United States. One after another, strong pro-American national leaders have fallen from power, and in virtually every case our own foreign policy has contributed to their downfall.

Another common denominator is the active fight against communism waged by each of these deposed leaders.

The pattern was molded at Yalta and Teheran, where a deal was made to forsake the Chiang Kai-shek government in China for one favorable to the Reds. Marshall and the Mao-worshippers in the State Department dealt the final blows to Nationalist China's hold on the mainland.

Meanwhile, the U.S. stood by while Tito lynched Mikhailovich, wartime leader of our Chetnik underground allies, and set up a communist state in Yugoslavia.

After our Asian policy resulted in another war and a dishonorable stalemate, President Syngman Rhee brought stability to Korea and was our loyal ally. For this, we acquiesced in his removal in May, 1960.

Our State Department, with knowledge of Castro's true color, brought pressure for the removal of Batista from Cuba, paving the way for the communist regime of Fidel Castro, giving the Communists their first foothold in this hemisphere.

After the downfall of Batista, the State Department concentrated its abuse on General Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, disrupting the most stable regime to the south of us, the most anti-communist in the hemisphere, and pro-American beyond question.

Trujillo has been replaced by turmoil and war, Batista by unending terror. These men were dictators, but they have been replaced by utter chaos and total tyranny. By contributing to their downfall, our positions there have become precarious.

H. L. HUNT
1401 AM
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Dear Subscriber:

- 73 -

May 7, 1965
Vol. 19, No. 10

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: WHAT GOES ON THERE

Another Caribbean government that believed it had the support of the State Department has fallen. This time President Donald Reid Cabral has been toppled in the Dominican Republic.

A rebel faction issued a call for former President Juan Bosch to return from San Juan, Puerto Rico, and assume power.

The previous government of Juan Bosch supplanted that of President Joaquin Balaguer, a political lieutenant of General Raphael Trujillo.

FLAT STATEMENT. In order to overthrow the Balaguer government it was necessary to murder General Trujillo. Dominican exiles who claim to know what happened say flatly that the assassination of General Trujillo was ordained by pro-Communist elements in the State Department.

Further, they vow that the actual murder on May 27, 1961 of General Trujillo was arranged by hirelings of the Central Intelligence Agency acting under State Department orders.

Counterattack has found nothing to challenge this version of what happened but on the contrary has found some substantiation of it.

Trujillo had stood in the way of the State Department's plans to betray neighboring Cuba into the hands of Fidel Castro.

He had tried to prevail upon individual members of both the Senate and the House to assist him in proving that Castro was a Communist. He found a number of them willing to promise him assistance — at a price. He found too many of them willing to accept his money and then do nothing to help him.

SECRET. The murder of Trujillo remains one of the unchronicled dark hours of American betrayal by amateurs and professionals selected by mysterious influences to shape our foreign policy to meet the approval of the Kremlin.

Those selected to engineer the handing over of Cuba to Fidel Castro were rewarded by the State Department with promotions. One was made a commissar in the armed forces of the nation now being indoctrinated with an adulterated fighting spirit.

Those who engineered the assassination of General Trujillo may have

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Note:

I do not vouch for any of the statements in "Counterattack", however it is highly desirable that the statements are known by those who are most concerned.

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been similarly rewarded if the truth were known. It is conceivable that they had a hand in the assassination of President Diem of Vietnam as part of the plan to undermine that gallant little nation's will to fight Communist aggression.

Two years before the assassination of Trujillo at an ambush on a mountain road as he was driving from San Cristobal to Ciudad Trujillo, Castro had sent an expeditionary force under Captain Enrique Jimenez Moya to conquer the Dominican Republic. Moya, a Dominican, had served in Castro's Communist rabble dignified and raised to the status of an army of liberation by partisans in Washington and New York.

Moya was killed in the attempted invasion. A note, dated June 4, 1959, was found on his body and placed in the records of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Jules DuBois, Latin American correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. This is that note:

Notwithstanding the agreement respecting the integral liberation of Santo Domingo, and of my faith that it be carried out, I feel the need to confirm all that we spoke about at our last meeting, particularly insisting, because I consider it to be of utmost importance, with respect to the civil operations Roma (Rome) and Agro (land reform), on the following:

Operation Rome — I am again emphasizing, although it seems foolish, that it is decisive for the future of the Dominican Revolution and democratization of your country, to radically break the lamentable reactionary influence of the cassocks on the ignorant people. It is fundamental that the readjustment in this order begin soon and energetically, as has been planned, with the actions of the excited crowds against "idols", places of their worship, and liquidation of the clergy; the last only in the cases of major and shameful handing over to the regime (of Trujillo). I believe that you are convinced of the necessity of doing this, if you want to save the revolution once having won the victory. You must not permit scruples and interventions foreign to the spirit of liberation, at the last hour to impede it. Otherwise the other aspects of the operation, denunciation of the Concordat, reintegration of property, expulsion of the Jesuits, etc., will be difficult to realize if you don't create from the beginning a strongly anticlerical climate. You well understand me.

Operation Argo — At the same time you must follow without vacillating my same steps here. If you need additional help, I can send you the foreign technicians whom you know.

In the same plan of the temples, you must enter in the destruction of statues and monuments that idolize Trujillo, and, in general, the destruction of his family.

Alive they would constitute an eternal menace for the revolution.

As I am sure that you will be successful, you must put yourself in contact with Mathews of the (New York) Times, and he will help you as he helped me.

Remember that I created the Medalia (Medal) of the Sierra Maestra, and you must create the Medalia of Constanza.

As I have expressed to you on various occasions, we are counting on the absolute help of our friend Berro.

Good luck.

Fidel Castro.

Herbert Mathews of the New York Times was of great assistance to Castro and the State Department in the subjugation of Cuba. He had taken a sympathetic view of Communist encroachments against the free world since the efforts of the conspiracy to confiscate Spain in the guise of liberating its devout people.

Berro is believed to have been a man now known as General Alberto Bayo. If the Communists succeed in taking over the Dominican Republic this time, he can be expected to turn up in Santo Domingo in a position of power.

As far back as 1948, he was active in Communist efforts to conquer Nicaragua from within.

Should he become prominent in the Dominican upheaval, it is possible that a State Department spokesman will try to convince the American people that he is clean, even as was done in the case of Castro, likewise engaged in the Communist effort to capture Latin America as far back as 1948.

After it was too late, evidence of Castro's background became public.

THE RECORD. The real identity of Bayo is established in the following communications addressed to him at San Jose, Costa Rica under date of June 25, 1948:

General Bayo: I have the honor of telling you that the following agreement was reached today:

The Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua considering: That Air Force Colonel don Alberto Bay Giroud, a native of Spain, has a long and renowned military history; that his merits are excellent, contiguous to heroism, as he showed in his epical deed of Mallorca, in the fights against the dictatorship; that his loyalty to the democratic cause is unquestionable as he has been a sincere servant of this cause; that giving up the post of

Professor of the Mexican School of Military Aviation to fight against the Somosa tyranny is a noble gesture that Nicaragua appreciates.

It is agreed: 1. to bestow the rank of Brigadier General of the revolutionary forces upon Colonel Alberto Bayo Giroud, a rank which will be recorded in the Military List of the Regular Army of Nicaragua when the Somosa regime has been overthrown.

San Jose, Republic of Costa Rica, the twenty-fifth of June of nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

Rosendo Arguello.

Gustavo Manzanares-Edelberto Torres.

Juan Jose Meza.

Secretary.

Felipe Arguello Bolanos,

Secretary.

Sincerely,

(s) Juan Jose Meza, Secretary

AMERICAN AID. When Dominican police raided the headquarters of the Fourteenth of June Movement in Santo Domingo on the night of the overthrow of Juan Bosch, they found some interesting evidence.

For one thing they found a powerful U.S. Army Signal Corps radio receiver. As described by DuBois, the equipment was made by Wells-Gardener & Company of Chicago and bore serial number 5117 and Signal Corps number BC348-N.

The equipment was being used to receive secret instructions from Fidel Castro.

Some idea of what these instructions amounted to was contained in a confidential report to the Internal Security Service of the Dominican Republic. From this report it was evident that Castro and the Dominican Communists believed that President Bosch was not subservient enough to his Communist backers. To seize complete control of the nation, a series of "calculated sabotage" was plotted for the purpose of paralyzing Dominican industry and provoking a military coup early in 1964.

The report was shown to President Bosch in September 1963 by General Antonio Imbert who tried to impress upon Bosch the necessity of taking immediate steps to counter the Communist plot.

THE SHRUG. But Bosch did not respond with any degree of urgency. The

reason may have been that while outwardly he was showing some friendship for the non-Communists, he was moving rapidly behind the scenes to patch up differences with the Communists.

He allowed them to bring their movement above ground. They had posed as Socialists and he let them operate openly as Communists. He ceded them a greater influence in his government. When on September 20, 1964, Dominican labor unions called a general strike to protest against the increasing Communist power over Bosch, he allowed but one political party leader to speak on the radio — Manuel Tavarez of the Communist alliance and the Fourteenth of July Movement.

FAIR WARNING. No one in Washington can truthfully say that the facts were not known to the State Department. A copy of the Internal Security report was shown by General Imbert to Marine Colonel Benson Cass, naval attache at the American Embassy in Santo Domingo. Later General Imbert told U.S. Ambassador John B. Martin what the report contained.

Through the early hours of the revolt which overthrew President Reid, the State Department maintained an ominous silence. No one could tell, from the silence, just what were the short range or long range intentions of its planners. Castro's Havana was outspoken in its support of Bosch adding yet another reason why no one in Washington could say that the political leanings of Bosch were unsuspected.

In New York City where he is in exile, former President Belaguer warned in a public statement that Bosch should not be returned to power because of his attitude toward Communism.

ALTERNATIVE. Should the Johnson Administration prevent Bosch from returning to power the new Communist drive to take over Latin America would suffer a staggering blow. There is no doubt that the conspiracy hoped to use the Dominican Republic as a base of operations against Venezuela and Haiti. It was part of the secret report shown the U.S. Naval attache in Santo Domingo by the general responsible for Dominican security.

An inkling of how the revolt in the Dominican Republic has been financed can be gathered from the arrest of an Italian Communist politician, Dr. Alejandro Beltramini several days ago in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital. He and two women had \$330,000 in their possession at the time of the arrest.

SOURCE. Origin of some of the money may not be hard to trace. Colonel Michal Goleniewski, defecting Communist spy, says that \$1,200,000 in secret funds of the Central Intelligence Agency recently were disbursed in Vienna.

Goleniewski contends that one third went to the Soviet Secret Police (KGB), one third to the Communist Party in the United States and the other third to the Italian Communist Party.

If this is true, and no one has denied it officially or unofficially,

then American tax-payers may be helping to finance the conquest of Latin America just as they are paying for the conquest of their own nation.

Further, it may be evidence, as a former high-ranking officer in the U.S. army recently declared in private conversation, that under the direction of traitorous elements in the State Department, certain agents of the CIA have indeed become agents of the KGB as well, with little doubt where their primary loyalties lay.

After his defection, Goleniewski rendered what have been termed "truly significant" services to the United States. But nothing whatever has been done, as far as had been disclosed to the American public, to remedy the situations exposed by him.

One State Department suspect unmasked by Goleniewski was allowed to retire to private life not long ago without so much as a public censure, adding to responsible belief that the State Department dare not punish his kind for fear that the department might find itself on trial before aroused public opinion.

CANAL. It is of more than incidental importance that a basic part of the Latin American plot is to deprive the United States of control over the Panama Canal which then could be taken and held in the name of International Communism by guerrillas converging upon it from neighboring strongholds.

The fact that Panamanians, with historic ties of mutual friendship with the United States, could be manipulated into hostility on spurious patriotic grounds is warning enough of the seriousness of the new threat.

ALERT SIGNAL? The appointment by President Johnson of Robert B. Anderson, Milton Eisenhower, Kenneth E. Fields, Raymond A. Hill, and Robert G. Storey to study the feasibility of abandoning the present canal must cause some measure of misgiving in Latin American capitals. Milton Eisenhower helped Castro's grab for power but otherwise could boast an undistinguished record in American diplomacy. Storey, former President of Southern Methodist University, has close associations with individuals who seek to divert American foreign policy away from traditionally patriotic objectives. Among these is Stanley Marcus, of the Dallas department store of Neiman-Marcus, who lately joined the Ford Foundation, which has made a career of opposing anti-Communist tendencies among patriotic Americans.

The way was paved for the eventual surrender of the canal by the abandonment of U.S. military bases in the zone in 1947.

This was accomplished largely under the State Department manipulations of Alger Hiss, agent extraordinary of the Soviet Union.

ARGENTINA. Before Castro seized Cuba, the training base for subversion against Latin American nations was in Argentina. It was called the Aurora School of Latin American Instruction of Cadres of the Communist Party and located in Buenos Aires and operated with the approval of President

Arturo Frondizi, the State Department's gift to the Argentine people.

As so frequently has happened with proteges of the department, Frondizi made a secret swing to the far left. He accepted as intimate associates a number of men and women exposed as Communists in hearings before the Senate of Argentina years before.

TIP OFF. Few took note of so serious a menace to the nation until Frondizi's secretary, Miss Elena Tossi, resigned in 1961.

Miss Tossi wrote the president, giving among her reasons that Communists were:

... leading the country into the Communist sphere with an ability and subtleness that the people are now beginning to see imperfectly.

The letter listed nearly fifty Communists by name and went on:

I do not doubt that your pro-Western public manifestations constitute only a screen with which you pretend to hide the deeds that you tolerate and the agents that carry them out for you. Neither do I doubt that this article is losing effect progressively and that the citizens are awakening from the lethargy in which they find themselves submerged.

The resignation inaugurated an investigation that resulted several months later in the ouster of Frondizi by military leaders striving to safeguard their country.

Frondizi and Bosch had a number of things in common. Not the least of these was that both, while receiving the staunch support of elements in the State Department, allowed their nations to be taken to the brink of Communism.

TENTATIVE EVALUATION. While the foregoing background material was being prepared for this issue, fighting continued to rage in the Dominican Republic.

At first it appeared that the rebels, called Communists by the Dominican Ambassador to Washington, Jose Bonilla, would win. They announced that a plane would be sent to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and get Bosch who was ready to return to power.

Still the State Department said nothing and dispatches from Santo Domingo indicated that patriotic citizens are being armed by the thousands and that the rebel conquest would be a great popular victory.

Alarmed at this turn of events, military leaders who had been opposed to the ousted regime, united against Bosch in what they considered the paramount interests of the nation.

The patriotic citizens turned out to be Communist guerrillas trained for

the occasion. When it appeared that their State Department friends would be unable to control the actions of President Johnson in their behalf, the Communists instituted a reign of terror against Americans in Santo Domingo.

Thereupon President Johnson ordered American troops to protect American lives and property, even as American presidents used to do in the days of American greatness.

However, anonymous spokesmen for the State Department allowed their favorite newsmen to say, in dispatches from Washington, that the official position of the United States in the Dominican crisis is one of neutrality between the Communist forces of Juan Bosch and the forces with whom our own troops are arrayed,

It was not the first time the State Department followed a policy of neutrality between allies of the United States on one hand and deadly enemies of the United States on the other.

This conforms to the Kremlin's terms for peaceful coexistence, so-called, and can only result in the violent death of our nation.

From the Publisher:

A new book, *Treason is the Reason*, by Frank Capell, has just been published by the Herald of Freedom, P.O. Box 3, Zarepheth, New Jersey. Price: \$3.00

Subtitled *847 Reasons for Investigating the State Department*, Capell's book lists that number of persons described as ranging from Communist agents to Communist dupes who have graced the State Department in recent years.

Many of the allegations contained in the book are documented.

Counterattack believes there is only one way to deal with charges relating to the loyalty of federal employees in these dangerous times — investigate them.

Let a committee of the Senate or the House undertake to get at the truth.

John G. Keenan

Counterattack

Subscription Rate: \$24.00 per year, U.S.A. Community, Club, School and Bulk rates of 25 or more, upon request.

Please note organizational affiliation when making requests.

Permission to quote COUNTERATTACK granted if context preserved and credit given.

DIET AND HEALTH

Several years ago, I became very much interested in food intake as a matter of health. Dr. Joe M. Nichols, Atlanta, Texas, who is Chairman of the Board of a bank, is President of Natural Food Associates and owns a Natural Organic Food Store in Atlanta.

I have heard from him and other sources some remarkable preventions and even cures of diseases which exact a high death toll. I was prevailed upon to order a mill from Dr. Royal Lee, Vitamin Products Co., 2023 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, which plugs in to the electric current in the house and grinds wheat and corn. We subscribed to a consignment of five pounds of Deaf Smith County wheat each two weeks. The cook made up the dough the same day the wheat was milled and, in addition to the bread, the cook originated cakes where brown sugar was substituted for white sugar and were also free from white flour. Some of the delicious cakes contained as high as 7% carrots, some 7% prunes, some 7% apricots, etc. Although making these cakes was trouble to prepare, the bread and cakes were definitely healthy. The children ceased developing cavities in their teeth.

A few months ago, we found two of five Health Food Stores in Dallas sell bread made from wheat which has been soaked and not ground. The bread tastes better when it is not toasted. This bread is more delicious than was our homemade bread and must be equally healthy. The bread does not whet the appetite and is convenient while reducing in weight.

Everyone owes it to himself and some to their country that they keep their weight down. Quick gains and reductions make a dangerous health hazard. In reducing, the best rate is one pound per week which, I remind those who want to reduce fast, amounts to 52 pounds per year.



May 14, 1965

The President's announced policy of staying in South Viet Nam and protecting it from being overrun by the communists meets the approval of thinking people who are loyal to the United States. They are sure to be concerned and desire that our Diplomats and military leaders are able, courageous and loyal to our country. In this respect it would be asking too much of the public that they be satisfied with the leadership of anyone who in the past has not been dedicated to the best interests of the United States and who have not shown the ability to achieve and protect our best interests.

The public should not be asked to be happy or satisfied about the conduct of the Korean war and the puppet government established in Laos.

If Chiang Kai Chek and the Chinese people were betrayed in China, no one should be asked to be happy about it nor willing to trust those who negotiated the loss of China.

Generals A. C. Wedemeyer, James A. Van Fleet and Courtney Whitney and other great and loyal Americans should be consulted in formulating and continuing Southeast Asian policy.

There can be no doubt but that the United States could win in Santo Domingo. All that is needed there is to select the contingents that are free to the United States and see that they are placed in power. The continuance of a communist Cuba will undermine the confidence in the United States of all Latin American countries. The Monroe Doctrine must be re-established if the United States is to withstand the present rate of communist take-over.

8
5/18
Message # 11

May 17, 1965

Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo was Cuba's emissary to the United Nations and Chairman of the Security Council at the time of the Suez Canal trouble. Dr. Portuondo knew of the planned invasion and thought it was so poorly conceived and being so poorly handled that he said he went to Miami and demanded of the CIA that they not accept the enlistment of any of his sons and relatives. He later related that a close friend of his had four sons to enlist, all of whom were killed in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Dr. Portuondo published a report regarding the Latin American situation until he ran out of money. At that time he officed in Washington and he and one of his sons spent their time in Washington and West Palm Beach and Miami. He could probably advise as to which Santa Domingo leaders were anti-communist and friendly to the United States.

Robert Hill, former Ambassador to Mexico, might also furnish reliable information on the subject.

Harold Lord Varney of New York State, has a publication which might enable him to furnish good information on this subject. His address: 60 East 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y. Phone: YUkon 6-9359. Varney's wife is Chinese, as is the wife of General Charles Willoughby.

Senator Eastland may not know who is best in Santa Domingo

Judging from the past, everything that U. Thant does will be against our best interest and Weiland is reported to have been restored to a policy making position in the State Department.

The same sources of information which resulted in Castro being set up in Cuba should be avoided, at whatever the cost.

The book, "Trujillo: The Last Caesar" by General Arturo Espallat, if truthful, could supply the information needed.

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9

HAROLD LORD VARNEY'S OPINION
OF SANTO DOMINGO SITUATION

The President correctly accepted the advice of W. T. Bennett and CIA and prevented the communists from quickly taking over in Santo Domingo. In trying to please all factions the President then appointed a new advisor and sent in John Bartlow Martin with authority over Bennett. Martin is a close friend of Bosch and he also did a biography of Adlai Stevenson.

Martin created confusion and made the wrong decisions. The President consulted Romelo Betancourt, former President of Venezuela and a crypto-communist.

Jose Figueres, former President of Costa Rico, is a supporter of Bosch.

General Imbert Barreras was put in as head of the Junta upon Martin's advice. Imbert has an indefensible record. He was Trujillo's enforcer and was sent around to kill people who got in the way of the regime. With the sanction of the State Department he was placed in power.

Washington changed their mind and picked out the Minister of Agriculture in Bosch's cabinet and word leaked out he was to be the new President. Imbert's Junta refused to cooperate. Bundy was sent to Dominican Republic and tried to make a deal but failed. Bundy is completely no good in opposing communism.

Mayobre of the United Nations, former active communist from Venezuela, was sent in to represent the United Nations. Mayobre worked for Bosch's restoration. Arranged a deal under which supporters of Bosch were put into new cabinet.

Imbert still in power but had to accept Bosch supporters and men with left-wing records. With Bosch's men in the cabinet, they will have control within a short time.

Varney is a most able anti-communist who has kept up a close contact with the Latin American situation for many years. He conducts a committee on Pan-American policy.

May 25, 1965



PAN AMERICAN HEADLINES

(The Story Behind The Story In Your Headlines)

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BOLIVIA TRIES SOCIALISM

STARK FAILURE OF PAZ ESTENSSORO SHOWS UP FOLLY OF WASHINGTON PRO-SOCIALIST POLICIES

For the last four years, stubborn-minded and opinionated men in Washington have been loudly contending that Socialism is the club which the United States must use to stop Communism in Latin America. Since 1961, they have largely directed Administration policies. They have committed the United States, in the words of Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., to the help of every "social revolution in Latin America that is not controlled from abroad". The fact that Latin America is today in political shambles is the crushing refutation of their work.

But all the time, if we had opened our eyes, there was before us a complete and pathetic disproof of the whole "aid Socialists" thesis. That disproof was Bolivia.

Since 1952, when the present Paz Estenssoro MNR took over the nation, Bolivia has been conducting a Socialist revolution. It has been a hapless laboratory of Socialist experimentation. It has been enthusiastically supported by the circle around the late President Kennedy, who declared, on May 19, 1961, "this great revolution has blazed a path for others to follow." And it has dismally failed.

Now that Washington is talking about a New Look at its slaphappy Latin American policy, it would be intelligent for us to give a new glance at our Bolivia commitment.

Has it worked?

Has it helped Bolivia?

Above all, has it helped the United States?

These questions demand honest and searching answers. Only fools or fetishists continue to support a program after it has conspicuously failed to accomplish its purpose. In this issue, PAN AMERICAN HEADLINES will attempt to make an inventory of our 12 year Bolivia policies.

PAZ ESTENSSORO'S SHADY PRO-NAZI PAST

Paz Estenssoro's amazing success in winning American sympathy can be attributed largely to the skill with which he maintains his present pose as a non-Communist. Like other Latin American "social revolutionists", he vociferously denies that his Bolivian rule is Socialist. He poses as the head of a "Nationalist revolution".

Likewise, he maintains an unvarying pretense of being pro-United States. Gullible American "Liberals" comfortably assume that Bolivia, under Paz Estenssoro, is firmly in the American corner in the fight with Communism.

It has not always been that way in MNR-ruled Bolivia. "Liberals" are convenient forgetters, but the fact cannot be shrugged away that Paz Estenssoro appeared upon the political scene in Bolivia as both a pro-Communist and an anti-American. While it suits his present purpose to use other labels, his whole record indicates that he is not ideologically on the American side. He could abandon us overnight.

The definitive fact about the MNR is that it originated as a pro-Hitler, anti-American Bolivian political party. So undisguisedly anti-American was the MNR that war-time Washington refused to recognize the Villarroel government in 1944 unless it excluded MNR members from its cabinet.

The first appearance of the MNR was in 1941. At that time, Hitler's victory seemed probable. Paz Estenssoro, and other leaders of the new party were openly pro-Hitler, anti-American and anti-Semitic. The party used the "Heil Hitler" salute. One of its early demands was that Bolivia should ban shipment of tin to the United States but should sell it to Japan. When President Penaranda declared war against the Fascist powers on Dec. 20, 1943, the MNR supported the revolution which deposed him. There is evidence that the German Embassy subsidized the MNR throughout this period.

In 1944, after it became evident that the Allies would win the war, Paz Estenssoro and the MNR switched nominally to the United States side. His next political mentor was Juan Peron, Fascist-minded President of Argentina. After the fall of the MNR-supported President Villarroel in 1946, Paz Estenssoro fled from Bolivia and went to Argentina. He remained there for six years until he returned to Bolivia to assume the Presidency. During those years he worked closely with Peron in the successive Argentine schemes to build a bloc of anti-American nations in South America. It has been frequently charged that he was generously subsidized by Peron in his MNR maneuvers.

But while he played the Fascist side with one hand, he was cementing his ties with Communism on the other. The Communists vociferously supported him in both his elections to the Presidency.

The Communist group which united with the Fascists in the early MNR was a Trotskyite party (the POR) headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the miners' union. For over twenty years, Paz Estenssoro and Lechin have been alter egos, although they have sometimes disagreed. Lechin is now Vice President of Bolivia under Paz Estenssoro. It is the paradox of politics that Lechin, tired of being passed over for the first place, is now a candidate against Paz Estenssoro for the Presidency in the election of 1964.

In recent years, Paz Estenssoro has worked closely with Romulo Betancourt, the old Communist Party functionary, in the labyrinthine intrigues of South American politics. Both are now studiously working the pro-American side of the street. Only a political fool would believe their protestations.

THE GRAB OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

BOLIVIA'S GREATEST ASSET BECOMES THE PLAYTHING OF SOCIALIST POWER-POLITICIANS

Nationalization of the mines was an aim which the MNR kept under cover during the early years of its agitation. In the election of 1951, in which Paz Estenssoro had a plurality, the MNR did not disclose its intent.

For this reason, when Paz Estenssoro, on October 31, 1952, declared outright nationalization of the Patino, Hochschild and Aramayo mines, it stunned the world. It showed that Socialism was prepared to go the whole way in Bolivia.

There is no question that Paz Estenssoro had long contemplated this step. Nationalization "is the *raison d'être* of our government and our *raison d'être* as a party" he declared. He hailed it as "the most momentous event in the history of Bolivia" since independence.

The mineral mines, developed under great natural difficulties, by risk capital, had become the keystone of Bolivia's economy. Mining exports accounted for 97% of Bolivia's earned foreign exchange, with tin accounting for 75% of this total. The taxes paid by the mining companies comprised 75% of the government's income. What social progress Bolivia had achieved had been made possible by the mining industry.

Since the MNR revolution it has been fashionable to spread the fable that labor in the mines, under private ownership, was unfairly and oppressively treated, and that Paz Estenssoro and his associates rescued the miners from inhuman conditions. As in the case of most Socialist-Communist propaganda, the claim had no basis in fact. Wages were high, by Bolivian standards, working conditions were humane, and labor income was fattened by housing and other perquisites which made the miners, despite the physical strain of their work, the envied elite of Bolivian labor. It was not the hardships of the Bolivian miner which inspired the expropriation.

The actual incentive of Paz Estenssoro was the fixed belief that if the government took over the mines, the immense profits which would then be available to the ruling Socialists would enable them to launch far-reaching programs of socialization. The seized mines were to be the supporting arch of a whole Marxist re-making of Bolivia.

Unfortunately for Paz Estenssoro, he soon learned that his theories were only valid on paper. When he set up a Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) to take over and administer the tin mines, his miscalculations became evident. Socialism revealed its utter incapacity to operate the industry.

To escape his difficulties, Paz Estenssoro first made overtures to the Communist countries, notably Czechoslovakia. The Communists could not help him. Paz was licked. To reassure the export markets, he made a gesture promising to give the owners 2% of the export price, the mines to be administered by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia.

As was to be expected, Paz Estenssoro played a sharper's role in carrying out his promise of compensation. First of all, the MNR drew up a spurious bill against the owners of \$550 million for alleged fraud in "non-payment of taxes" since 1939. Later, a make-shift agreement was worked out whereby the owners received a token payment from 1954 to 1961. The Kennedy Administration in setting up "Operation Triangular" in 1961, voided this token agreement.

Under the politicalized control of COMIBOL, the stolen mines soon piled up staggering losses. The government packed the mine payrolls with non-working MNR party hacks. Between 1952 and 1955, mine employees increased from 12,300 to 34,500. Communist Juan Lechin Oquendo, Paz's associate in the 1952 revolt, became President of the National Miners Federation. Paz also made him Minister of Mines in his cabinet. On election day, the miners, swollen by gold-brickers, cast a solid vote for Paz.

The actual miners saw their true wages drop under Socialism from \$7 a day (the figure under private ownership) to \$0.75 a day. But the huge army of politician non-workers received generous concealed benefits (bribes, commissions, assignments, and padded salaries). COMIBOL President Bedregal admitted that, for 1958 alone, the union and its representatives in the Ministry of Mines obtained \$7 million for "fictitious" labor. Actually, it was much more.

To bolster the regime, the miners were organized into a militia, were given arms, and were sent, from time to time, into the cities to intimidate political opponents of the regime, or to impress American diplomats that the MNR had popular support.

The result of all this proved catastrophic. Production costs mounted. COMIBOL losses escalated. Paz Estenssoro himself admitted officially a loss of U.S. \$12,437,311 in 1960, \$9,464,529 in 1961, and \$16,156,999 in 1962 on a total export of \$124,862,000 in these three years. The whole dismal mess was concealed by a run-away inflation: Bolivianos, which had an exchange value of 60 to a U.S. dollar in 1952, dropped to 12,000 to a dollar in 1958. The Bolivian currency has only been held at this exchange rate since 1958, thanks to an American stabilization subsidy.

However, bad as the COMIBOL losses have been, they would have been painfully worse if the mines had paid taxes. They did not. Under private operation, 36% of the gross tin price was paid to the government in taxes. Under the tax-free system since 1952, the government income has decreased from approximately \$80,000,000 in 1951 to \$22,000,000 in 1960. Generous Uncle Sam made up the deficit.

Under these excesses, Bolivia's production cost of tin steadily mounted. Under private ownership, Bolivia produced tin at \$0.70 a pound. In 1959, production cost had risen to \$1.17. In 1962, to \$1.48. In 1963, to \$1.78. Under Socialism, Bolivia is rapidly pricing itself out of the world tin market.

The decline of the Bolivian tin industry, under Socialism, may best be envisaged in figures. Contrasting the nine year period of private ownership (1944-52) with the succeeding nine years of nationalization, we find this staggering loss.

	1944-52	1953-61
Gross value all tin exports U.S. Cy.	\$914,972,326	\$737,641,958
Metric tons fine tin exported	324,930	229,931

The ruination of a great industry, essential to Bolivia's existence, is the principal monument of the 12-year MNR rule in Bolivia. Instead of providing a Fortunatus purse of plenty to finance Bolivian Socialism, the tin industry, under incompetent public ownership, has dragged the whole nation down to pauperhood. Bolivia, under Paz Estenssoro, has become a tin-cup nation, begging for alms to keep alive from a capitalist United States.

Such is the achievement of Socialism.

BOLIVIAN SOCIALISM HAS BEEN SANTA- CLAUSED BY WASHINGTON ONLY U. S. AID HAS SAVED PAZ ESTENSSORO FROM CERTAIN COLLAPSE

The bitterest fact in the Bolivia story is that the United States has been the financial underwriter of the whole Paz Estenssoro Socialist experiment. Unwittingly, the United States has kept it in power. Without the continuous flow of American AID money, the Marxist regime in Bolivia would have long since collapsed.

It is not generally realized that since Bolivia adopted Socialism, the United States has given it the highest per capita aid of any of the 20 Latin American nations. Our direct grants and loans to Bolivia, plus the advances of the various lending agencies, have totalled over \$350 million since 1952. Uncle Sam has been the 14-carat sucker of the whole Bolivian nightmare.

To make our role more humiliating, the wily Paz Estenssoro has duped us into giving him our millions by a transparent squeeze play with Khrushchev. When Washington showed reluctance to give further aid, Khrushchev staged a phony offer that he would help Bolivia to rehabilitate the tin industry by building a tin smelter. Washington panicked and renewed and increased its aid hand-outs.

In the beginning, our assistance was restricted to direct grants to make up the deficits in the annual national budget. So great was the distress and the food shortage in Bolivia during the first years of Paz Estenssoro, that the United States, throughout the years 1952-61, literally saved the Bolivian government from collapse.

But on one point, the United States was adamant throughout the Eisenhower years. We would not give money to COMIBOL. We would not accept responsibility for the mismanaged nationalized tin mines. As long as production costs were hopelessly swollen by Socialist labor control, we refused to throw American money down the Lechin rat hole.

Throughout 1953 and 1954, Paz Estenssoro and his Ambassador Victor Andrade repeatedly promised the United States that, if we would continue our aid through 1956 or 1957, Bolivia would become self-supporting. The Eisenhower Administration accepted this pledge.

It is a measure of our increasing folly in Latin America that in 1961 we abandoned this wise policy and permitted ourselves to be sucked into the tin industry dollar trap.

The signal of the change was the appointment of a committee, headed by Dr. Willard Thorpe, which made a 12-day survey and recommended far-reaching changes in Bolivia aid policies. Thorpe recommended direct aid to COMIBOL.

The Kennedy Administration implemented the report by setting up a consortium, with West Germany, Frondizi's Argentina and the Inter-American Develop-

ment Bank's partners, to take steps to rehabilitate the nationalized mines. This "triangular" agreement as it was called, offered Paz Estenssoro \$37,500,000 (later increased to \$42,000,000) for a three year program to aid the tin mines. A condition of this offer was that featherbedding be halted. Paz Estenssoro accepted the condition.

The announced goal of "Operation Triangular" was to restore production to the 30,000-tons-per-year average which prevailed under private ownership. The "Operation" failed miserably. At the end of 1963, production was only 15,390 tons.

"Operation Triangular" is already showing alarming signs of becoming a non-stop handout to Socialist Bolivia. Washington and its partners will be lucky to escape with a bill of less than \$60 million for the first three years. Meanwhile, COMIBOL has accumulated an additional indebtedness of \$40 million to other creditors. And nothing lasting has been done in return for the money, to cure the basic sickness of the Bolivian tin industry.

Realists see little hope of anything except a further pouring of U. S. money down the Bolivian drain. Washington, in its present mood, is content to coexist with Socialism in Bolivia, and to bail it out in each crisis. No suggestion is offered that a wiser long-range policy would be to permit Paz Estenssoro and his sorry associates to go under, and to reserve American aid for a new regime which would scrap Socialism. The supreme folly of the whole program is that by aiding Paz Estenssoro, we are pushing Bolivia even deeper into its present economic quagmire.

HOW "DEMOCRACY" WORKS IN BOLIVIA

One of the Liberal-inspired myths about President Paz Estenssoro is that he is a dedicated democratic ruler. This claim is offered as an argument that we should help him. It has no basis in fact.

What Paz has established in Bolivia is a tight one-party dictatorship, with an armed MNR membership. Outside the MNR there is no permitted political opposition. The totality of this dictatorship is shown by the make-up of the Bolivian Congress. In the Senate, every seat is held by an MNR supporter. In the House, there are only 3 oppositionists.

Although a show of democratic elections is made in La Paz to impress the foreign embassies, political power in the MNR state is held by the rural areas. These regions have been made inaccessible to all who are not approved by Paz. Their population is 80% illiterate. The rural votes are counted unanimously for the MNR in elections.

The current Presidential election is a startling example of how Paz serves up "democracy" in Bolivia.

Prior to 1963, Bolivia's Constitution forbade the

reelection of a President. Desiring to run again in 1964, Paz illegally jammed through a bill in Congress removing this clause from the Constitution.

Having broken with Vice President Juan Lechin, who had Presidential aspirations, Paz's political police bombed Lechin's house in La Paz. Paz then faced the question of a new vice president. In order to conciliate the Army, he selected Gen. Rene Barrientos.

Then Paz had a change of heart. To eliminate Barrientos, an MNR mob, believed to be the political police, attacked the General and shot him. He was flown to Panama.

Paz then selected as Vice Presidential nominee one of his MNR henchmen, Federico Fortun Sanjines, party secretary. Fortun's unfitness is so apparent that a storm of protests burst out. When former President Hertzog protested, he was badly beaten by Paz's agents. Then Paz, fearing an army coup, reversed himself. He withdrew Fortun's name, called Barrientos back from Panama, and restored him to the ticket. That is how the Presidential race stands at this writing.

Such strong-arm control has driven virtually all non-radicals from Bolivia, thus beheading any possible anti-Socialist opposition. 100,000 Bolivians, the flower of the population, went into exile after the 1952 revolution. 500,000 more have voluntarily left the country, to escape the economic misery brought on by MNR misrule.

WASHINGTON'S "ME-TOO" VOICE IN BOLIVIA

It was our misfortune, during the years 1961-63, to be represented by an Ambassador in Bolivia who made himself an obsequious supporter of Paz Estenssoro.

Ben S. Stephansky, a native of Russia, was appointed to the Bolivia post by President Kennedy in 1961. Previously, he had held various positions under Eisenhower. A typical egg-head, Stephansky was easily taken in by Paz and became one of his outspoken boosters. It is believed that the bad advice which he gave Washington, during his Ambassadorship, contributed toward some of the unfortunate Kennedy mistakes in Bolivia.

Stephansky made no concealment of his MNR partisanship. On August 17, 1963, as reported by the La Paz daily, PRESENCIA, he accompanied Paz to Santa Cruz where the Bolivia strong-man opened his campaign for reelection. At this time, according to PRESENCIA, Stephansky delivered a speech fulsomely praising Paz and indicating that Bolivia would be wise to reelect Paz if it hopes to get continued U.S. aid.

Shortly after this speech, Stephansky was recalled to Washington where he still influences U.S. Latin American policy as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

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PROGRAM NUMBER: 21-W

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

May 1, 1965

High Spots Opposite Asterisks

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Melvin Munn from Washington.

Whatever happened to the Alliance for Progress?

It requires a hard mental prod and a real effort now to think back three and four years to the tremendous, blaring fanfare with which this gigantic giveaway program for Latin America was launched. In fact it was not only a gigantic giveaway—to the tune of \$20 billion, or \$500 in taxes over a period of years from every self-supporting American family—but a self-proclaimed instrument to "produce a planned, peaceful, social revolution" among our Latin American neighbors.

★ It was presented to the American people, to Latin America and to the world in glowing, gushing prose as the best possible weapon against Castro subversion from Cuba, as a gallant gesture combining enlightened self-interest and noble disinterest, as Christian charity in action, as the best way to help every peon and bring down every dictator.

Now the Alliance for Progress is four years old and we just don't hear about it any more. It is time to ask why.

The reason is simple. The whole program is a shattering failure and has come to a grinding halt both in Latin America and in Washington.

How much will we learn from this latest collapse of giveaways, planning and "social revolutions?"

The Alliance for Progress was in many ways the grand climax of the long-drawn-out American folly which goes under the name of foreign aid. It combined within itself nearly every false assumption and error of thinking associated with foreign aid, while adding several new errors for good measure. A golden stream of American tax-money dollars to the rulers and petty bureaucrats of the Latin American countries was supposed at one and the same time to raise the living standard of these countries to the point where they would laugh off communist agitators, cure all the major economic ills which prevented large-scale development in these lands, and make all—or anyway most—of the people love us. In addition, it was supposed to make over the social structure of every nation receiving the aid so as to make that structure more satisfactory to our own bureaucrats in Washington.

★ The Alliance for Progress and all its planning was based on the firm conviction that private capital is not really needed to develop a country and that the views and requirements of those who do happen to hold capital in backward lands, or are thinking of investing it there, can be safely ignored. So the men with the money and the know-how were relegated to the scrap heap of history, and in their place came the brigade of the paper-shufflers. The



first (and in many cases, the last) step taken wherever the Alliance for Progress went was the formation and staffing of new government agencies. A typical instance occurred in one Latin American nation already known for its top-heavy bureaucracy, which included seventeen separate agencies assigned to work in the field of housing alone. The very first request of the Alliance for Progress bureaucrats in Washington, as a pre-condition for their aid, was that the president of this country create two more housing agencies to make his total nineteen. He was happy to comply.

By the end of 1963, the Alliance for Progress had been in operation nearly three full years and according to its original plans should have brought about an increase of \$4 billion to \$6 billion in investment funds at work in Latin America. The actual result, almost unbelievable as it sounds, was no gain in investment funds at all. Not even \$1 billion. Not even \$1 million. Not even one cent. Instead, there was a net loss of \$23.5 million caused by already established capital fleeing the countries which the Alliance for Progress had invaded, where the golden stream of tax-money dollars from Washington had financed demagogues in seizing private property and wrecking their nations' currencies with rampant inflation.

Two case studies of the impact of the Alliance for Progress are particularly revealing: Bolivia and Brazil. Bolivia is the only Latin American nation which has fully carried out the kind of "social revolution," including extensive redistribution of land, which the Alliance for Progress planners called for. Bolivia has met every test the Alliance for Progress set for recipients of maximum aid, and Bolivia

has received maximum aid. It receives more American tax-money dollars per capita than any other Latin American country. We actually furnish no less than 50% of Bolivia's entire national budget, which amounts to the whole nation being on relief from the United States Treasury.

This is called an Alliance for Progress. What progress has it brought to Bolivia? The country's greatest national resource, its tin mines, once immensely profitable, have been nationalized and now run at an annual deficit of \$16 million. Business and professional men have fled the country in large numbers. Land taken from the former large private landowners and handed over at first to the peasants has now been reassembled into communist-style collective farms. The only profit anybody is making out of Bolivia today comes from the illegal trade in cocaine, a narcotic.

For three years the much larger and more important nation of Brazil, under its far-left president "Jango" Goulart, was headed in exactly the same direction as Bolivia. Alliance for Progress funds, and these funds alone, made possible his outright seizure and partial payment for privately owned utility companies. Alliance for Progress encouragement enabled him to get away with confiscating privately owned lands with only a token payment in worthless bonds, in defiance of his own country's constitution. In 31 months Goulart bankrupted his nation, flushed one billion American tax-money dollars—\$25 out of the pocket of every family in America—down the rathole of an endless inflation, defaulted on all interest payments on \$3 billion our Treasury had previously lent him; and then, on the very eve of a complete communist takeover in Brazil, its

heroic and resolute people rose up and threw him out. But he got away, and reportedly continues to live very well on the proceeds he personally collected during that glorious 31 months' spree financed in large part by the American taxpayer. Incidentally, during this period, Bolivia and Brazil consistently voted against every sanction taken or proposed by the Organization of American States to deal with Castro, and were the only two Latin American nations to ask for and receive visits from a communist head of state. * It is hard to imagine a clearer proof on every count of the utter, total fallacy of all the threadbare arguments advanced for foreign aid in general, and the Alliance for Progress in particular.

It is no exaggeration to say that the thinking of many of those who promoted, supported and helped carry out the Alliance for Progress was almost as doctrinaire socialist as the thinking of the present rulers of Bolivia and Goulart and his henchmen in Brazil. That official Washington statement which we quoted at the beginning of this broadcast, that a prime goal of the Alliance for Progress was "to produce a planned, peaceful, social revolution" in Latin America, is one convincing bit of evidence. Another is the statement of Hernan Santa Cruz, a representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Referring officially to the Alliance for Progress and its plans for "land reform" in Latin America, the U. N.'s Santa Cruz said, "Land must be expropriated without payment and parceled out."

* In practice, then, the Alliance for Progress has been an Alliance for Destruction. Its funds have been handed out and spent, with the full agreement of

both the giving bureaucrats in Washington and the receiving bureaucrats in the Latin American capitals, to undercut the private ownership of land and the profitable operation of business in every Latin American nation the Alliance has touched. Few if any of those concerned seem to have had any understanding whatever that Latin America can never possibly be developed without either its private landowners or its businessmen, and that any really extensive development requires the support and the full utilization of both. For they have the only local capital there now is in Latin America, and the only capital there is going to be if rapacious socialist governments continue confiscating every successful foreign investment. To drive this local capital out or take it away from its owners is the supreme height of folly, because only this capital can provide the foundation for ever developing the backward lands of Latin America. Ten million words in high-flown propaganda are not going to change that, nor is the full \$20 billion American tax money dollars originally planned for the Alliance of Progress, when poured into the pockets of the likes of ex-president Jango Goulart.

Roberto Roth, a native of Argentina and a consultant to the National Mortgage Bank of Argentina, has written this devastating epitaph on the folly and the failure of the Alliance for Progress. * "The Alliance has failed to meet every single target it set for itself back in 1961. In the process it may have done irreparable harm to the economies of many of the countries it touched. The planners that ran it, and run it, just do not understand that you cannot achieve a sound economy

unless the people that have to live under it believe it."

The evidence now on hand demonstrating the failure of the Alliance for Progress is so overwhelming that even the most enthusiastic "foreign aider" and planner in Washington cannot begin to refute it. So, in familiar pattern, the reaction is to hush up and cover up. Less and less is to be said about the Alliance for Progress, so that even the memory of it gradually fades out of the public mind. Then there will be no reservoir of opposition, and no sound conclusions drawn from hard past experience, when the planners come up with their next vibrant new scheme for developing foreign nations with American tax money sent to their bureaucrats.

The all too short memory of the American people is one of the greatest enemies of sound thinking and sound decisions in both foreign and domestic policy. We need to remind ourselves and our fellow-citizens, over and over again, of the enduring truth of that well-known saying: "Those who will not learn from history are condemned to repeat it." If we will not learn from the failure of the Alliance of Progress then we will soon be embarked once again on another reform and giveaway venture even more costly, even more absurd, and even more dangerous. And perhaps, next time, even great and proud nations like Brazil and Argentina may resign themselves to taking the ugly, tragic route that Bolivia has followed to its bitter end of endless poverty, inefficiency and degradation.

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We need to remember and to discuss the total collapse of the Alliance for Progress, not merely to say "I told you so," not to be negative for the sake of being negative or to criticize by hindsight for the fun of it, but so that we may do all we as good citizens can to prevent a repetition of this folly. More than our own tax money is at stake, important as that is. The survival of Freedom in this hemisphere, "south of the border," is at stake. The economic prosperity of our neighbors, which could increase our own economic prosperity, is at stake. It will never be achieved by socialist nostrums, Washington handouts, and Washington-sponsored "social revolutions," but only by cultivating once more, at long last, that forgotten man, the private investor, the capitalist. He may be a legendary ogre in the mixed-up myths of millions, but he gets the job done.

As reasonable men, believers in Freedom, we are for Freedom and reason in the development of Latin America and every other backward area of the world. We are for private investment and the sound, constructive projects in which private money will be invested. We are for building on local capital where it is, not driving it out. And we are against any attempt to do with bureaucrats and tax money what only productive, unfettered personal enterprise can possibly accomplish.

Until we meet again, remember: You do not help a slave by giving money to his

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PROGRAM NUMBER: 99

FOREIGN AID BUNGLING-BOLIVIA

April 9, 1965

High Spots Opposite Asterisks

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Melvin Munn from Washington.

There have been many excesses and self-defeating programs within the history of our foreign-aid giveaway but perhaps the classic case of bungling has been the record of aid to Bolivia.

The U.S. aid program in Bolivia was started in 1953, for the usual alleged purpose of tiding the country over a "temporary emergency."

But five years later, Roger A. Freeman, who served as fiscal adviser to the Bolivian government in 1956-57, wrote an article in which he noted that for the past three years the American taxpayers had been contributing twice as much for public purposes in Bolivia as the Bolivian taxpayers. Mr. Freeman noted that these American funds had "neither restored the economic balance nor assured stability in Bolivia." He added that plans to "taper off" U.S. aid were being shelved each year and were "dimmer than ever."

* The start of U.S. aid to Bolivia in 1953 is interesting, when coupled with the fact that the notorious Marxist, Victor Paz Estenssoro, came to power through a revolution the year before. Aid extended to Paz's government was listed in the U.S. Budget as "defense support" which is also quite remarkable, since Bolivia is located in the center of the South American continent, and has no seacoast. And Bolivia's

army is more like a national police force, or national guard.

Bolivia's problems got out of hand after the bloody revolution of 1952, which put the nation into a state of turmoil.

Mr. Freeman, who became vice president of the Institute for Social Science Research after leaving his government position in Bolivia, reported, in 1958, the destructive acts of the revolutionary government:

"The new government nationalized the mines, expropriated the farm owners, sent a large segment of its educated class into exile, and drove private industry and commerce toward bankruptcy. Within a year Bolivia's people were starving and the government was in trouble up to its neck."

And Mr. Freeman concluded that it "is quite likely that another revolution would have driven the government out no later than 1954 if U.S. aid had not come to its rescue."

* The United States gave financial aid to the leftist government of Victor Paz Estenssoro in Bolivia, following his successful revolution in 1952, thereby rescuing this dictatorship from certain economic collapse, and strengthening the dictator's hold on the Bolivian people.

Misuse of American aid funds in Bolivia is one of the most dramatic examples of squandering to be found in a worldwide program of U.S. aid that features waste and corruption as the rule, rather than the exception.

When the U. S. aid program started, Bolivia's economic problems were caused chiefly by the low productive capacity of Bolivian workers and farmers. This situation was aggravated by socialistic measures imposed by the leftist government which took over in the 1952 revolution. Then the U. S. dollars which were poured into the country were used in a manner that further aggravated the existing situation, rather than helping to end it.

★ For instance, U. S. money was used to buy imports, and U. S. goods were also sent into Bolivia. This, of course, discouraged local production and enabled the population to live beyond its means. By supporting consumption in this manner, while forcing local production out of the market, our aid caused a continuing and perpetual need for more aid. Unless this is what our foreign aid planners intended in the first place, such policies must be charged to sheer stupidity.

Material aid to Bolivia during this period consisted mostly of consumer items, such as food, rather than much-needed industrial equipment and material. By sending food to Bolivia, our aid planners competed with an agricultural system that was already under-developed, and forced many of the existing commercial farms out of business. And the socialistic programs of the Marxist Bolivian government helped to destroy Bolivian agriculture.

In a move typical of Marxist dictators, President Paz instituted agricultural

"reforms" shortly after taking over. Bolivia has plenty of good soil, but it is located largely in the lowlands, while most of the population is in the arid, rocky, High Andes mountain country. Instead of giving the landless Indians uncultivated land in the lowlands and opening up this new acreage to agriculture, the Marxist government took away the property of the landholders in the settled regions, and gave that to the Indians. Soil that could be put to agricultural use was in short supply in the higher settled regions, and was barely supplying the cities with food. After half a million people took over land with no plan and no ability to farm, Bolivian agriculture was unable to feed the nation, and the country became even more dependent on American aid.

★ With millions of dollars worth of American food coming in at 10 to 20 per cent of market cost, the Bolivian market was not only dealt a fatal blow, but a black market and corruption immediately developed. Food meant for starving people was smuggled to neighboring countries to be sold at foreign market prices. Famine continued as some few got rich, including many of the socialist bureaucrats who administer the program. As is always the case, this aid strengthened the position of the slave-masters, and helped them control their captives.

Prices charged for American food were raised to the level of the Bolivian market to improve this situation but only after the local market was damaged to the point where production costs rose sharply. Then food began to pour in from surrounding countries at prices lower than Bolivian production costs and Bolivian producers could not compete.

This, in turn, caused another problem outside of agriculture. With a shortage of dollars for purchasing much-needed machines and industrial materials, Bolivia was spending many of its scarce dollars in these neighboring countries, for food it should have been producing at home.

In the first years of United States economic aid to Bolivia, the agriculture of that country was severely disrupted by the influx of American goods and funds. As one American adviser there later put it, "Without U. S. aid, Bolivia's alternatives would have been to work the land and grow more food or starve. Our program 'saved' the Bolivians from both. It also saved the government from the consequences of its policies."

American funds also jack up the government-mismanaged mining industry, creating jobs for unskilled workers who do not produce enough to earn their wages. These workers would otherwise have to farm, and would thus produce agricultural products that are sorely needed.

Nationalization of the tin and tungsten mines by the leftist government of President Paz led immediately to mismanagement by bureaucrats, and resulted in a loss of tax revenue. The mines used to produce a great deal of the government's tax income; but after they were taken over by the government, they of course paid no taxes. And their operation by the government soon ended even the profits of the mines. They began to operate with huge losses that cancelled out the income taxes reinstated by decree in 1956, as part of the Paz regime's "stabilization" plan.

★ Under the state mining monopoly, COMIBOL, the mines have become liabilities rather than assets. In 1951, Bolivian tin

mines produced 49,000 tons of tin, at a profit of \$2 million, and paid for 35 per cent of the Bolivian budget. A decade later, the mines had a deficit of \$16 million (not including lost taxes), and were putting out only 21,000 tons of tin annually.

By then, President Paz was in real trouble, despite nearly a decade of American financial support for his dictatorship. Even U. S. aid to other sectors of the Bolivian economy was not likely to prevent the ouster of the Paz government, if the mines continued to be a burden to the country. The Alliance for Progress, instituted in 1961, began, for the first time, to subsidize the Bolivian mines with American money. A three-year grant of \$42 million dollars put the Marxist mine managers back in business, and allowed them to put even more people on government mine payrolls, where they can be controlled more readily. In addition to squandering or misusing Alliance for Progress funds, the government mining monopoly has also assumed an additional \$60 million dollars of indebtedness in the last three years.

The government petroleum monopoly has a similar record. Under government managers, petroleum products produce very little tax income for the nation.

The Alliance for Progress turned an already deplorable giveaway program into an inter-American disgrace. Alliance planners gave Latin American nations blank checks to finance projects previously rejected even by United States aid officials. In 1962, our handout experts gave Bolivia \$2 million for operation of a railway which was seized from a British company in 1959. And in 1961, our government "sold" the Bolivian government

\$3,300,000 worth of wheat. This was another of those deals where a nation "buys" American products with their own practically-worthless currency, and our financial geniuses agree further that we will spend this printing-press money in that country.

* We spend most of that \$3,300,000 to pay the retirement income of some 6,000 Bolivian workers from the socialized tin mines. Here is American foreign aid at one of its most absurd extremes: American workers, taxed at a staggering rate, pay a couple of million dollars to retire Bolivian workers who have been sitting around on their shovels producing a tenth of the output of an American worker, and who have been paying virtually no taxes out of their American-subsidized salaries!

It is tragic that our government pours our tax revenue into the endless void created by the socialist "reforms" of foreign dictators. By doing so, our aid planners support these regimes in their curtailment of Freedom of choice, and prevent the captive peoples from regaining political control over their governments and their economic future.

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Reforms which extend individual Freedom and safeguard private property are truly reforms. But we have been subsidizing, instead, so-called reforms which curtail individual Freedom and initiative, and abolish private ownership of property and the means of production. Juan Lechin, the Communist who until recently was Vice-president under Victor Paz, has boasted that the "agrarian reforms" installed in Bolivia were more radical than those of Red China.

Since the Alliance for Progress has sustained this and other Marxist-inclined regimes, one might begin to ponder the question: "Alliance for whose Progress?"

American capitalism has been sapped for some \$350 million dollars over the last dozen years, and all our "aid" has accomplished is the prevention of any revolt against this Marxist dictatorship. With friends like us giving them "aid," the Bolivian people do not need any enemies.

Until we meet again, remember: It is ironic that the surname of the dictator of Bolivia is "Paz," which is a Spanish word meaning "peace."

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PROPER IDENTIFICATION

An interesting sidelight to the Dominican Republic's current disruption focuses on ex-President Juan Bosch.

Following the assassination of General Rafael Trujillo, President Joaquin Balaguer, named by Trujillo in 1960, tried to keep that post. But Bosch was elected President amid deep suspicion that outside influences manipulated his election and Trujillo's assassination. Speculation as to the manipulators ranged from Castroites to the CIA. As long ago as Sept., 1947, Castro, then a student, was involved in an unsuccessful attempt to launch an invasion of the Dominican Republic with an 1100-man force from Cuba.

When anti-communist forces headed by Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin ousted Bosch, he went to Puerto Rico. The State Department appeared reluctant to recognize the civilian junta which took over the Dominican Republic. Bosch's close ties with communist factions were cited by the coup's leaders, but American commentators largely ignored them.

The civilian junta maintained law and order until pro-Bosch forces attempted the coup which erupted into civil war in April. Bosch, in the limelight again, had his suitcases packed, ready to return to power.

When the revolt bogged down and desperate rebel leaders ordered mass executions of prisoners, Castro-style, the communist character of the revolution became too obvious to ignore. Bosch's apologists began disassociating him with the revolt. But Bosch, perhaps seeking to salvage at least a propaganda victory, denounced the U. S. for taking action against his supporters. He was given a prime TV spot, "FACE THE NATION," to do so.

The State Department, with a history of reluctance to call anyone a communist, has identified the pro-Bosch uprising as communist-led.

It is time for a frank, factual identification of Juan Bosch.

H. L. Hunt



POLITICS AND THE PRINTED WORD

All communications media and stars of the entertainment field should be on the side of and helpful to patriots. Among the freedoms that patriots are trying to save comes first and foremost the freedom of the press. Included in the liberties they promote is freedom from censorship.

Everything that patriots are for and are trying to save are highly prized and needed by those in the newsgathering, communications and entertainment fields.

Some super-patriots and others so regarded may appear to have their faults because of extreme diligence. But communications should forgive them as fast as possible. The very worst they do is not likely to be as inconvenient to the publicity vendors as the mildest form of dictatorship to which statism inevitably leads.

Without vigorous campaigning, elections and re-elections, there would be far less for newspapers to print and radio and TV to talk about, and a good source for mimicry and spoofing would be lost to clever entertainers.

Magazines which can charge \$40,000-plus per page for advertising space would look longingly for advertisers in an economy which said of the few products available, "Take this or else".

It would be best if those who are doing so well in the profit motive system could understand that they would lose the "profit motive" should communism or even statism be permitted to take over. Businessmen could fare as well and longer if they would take time out to wonder if liberty is endangered in the present trend.

Critics of the profit motive system and personal enterprise should yield to some happy medium for, whatever their weaknesses, these philosophies may have been partly responsible for making the USA the greatest of all nations.

H. I. Hunt

THE LATIN AMERICAN PICTURE

Cuba, left in Communist hands only 90 miles from our shore, may seem to Cubans and Communists alike a slow form of surrender by the United States.

The best informed anti-communists think men high in our diplomatic service installed Communist Castro to become an ugly dictator of this garden spot. The Cuban situation necessarily creates a foreboding influence on all other Latin American countries.

The United States' conduct of the Bay of Pigs fiasco indicated that we preferred that Cuba not become free.

Likewise, the United States' attitude toward heads of all governments friendly to our country, of which few remain, may indicate to nations abroad that we prefer them to become Communist nations or, if not, at least countries steeped in vigorous socialism.

Our present attitude in Santo Domingo is in the nature of a revolution on our part. Those in the best position to know state if a neutral government is formed Communists in the cabinet will take control in a short time. The Dominican affair is said to fit neatly into a blueprint for Communist subversion prepared in Castro's Cuba in November 1964 at a highly secret meeting of Communist Party representatives from 22 Latin American countries.

Our present courageous stand in South Vietnam, considered in the light of what happened in Korea and Laos, is also a revolution which we must hope will be for the better and continued in the cause of sanity. It is very important that our government not depend on those in our diplomatic service who participated in handing over China, Laos and Cuba to the Communists. Possible saboteurs should not be risked to shape the policy ostensibly designed to ward off Communism in other countries friendly to us.

H. L. Hunt

PROPAGANDA'S VICTIMS

Eighty percent of the American people are opposed to Communism. Because Communism hides behind many false masks, it is difficult to oppose this menace without the opposers' motives being impugned.

A person who speaks out against Communism will most likely be branded anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, or anti-Labor, or labelled with such other epithets as "dangerous right-winger" and "extremist." Whether such labels can be permanently pinned on a citizen whose fault is defense of his country against a mortal enemy depends on the public's attitude.

Public acceptance of smear attacks will assure continuation of these injustices, for the public will be told anything it is willing to accept or will tolerate.

A few citizens bear the brunt of these attacks for their anti-Communist activities because they carry most of the load. If more of our citizenry participated in defending our system of government from Communist subversion, there would be no small embattled faction bearing "active anti-Communist" labels against whom leftists could arouse public opinion.

One recent victim of such agitation has been President Johnson for his stand against Communism in Southeast Asia and Latin America. Nettled at the panic of his advisers in the face of leftist criticism, he complained, "You guys are so busy saving my face, you're going to lose me my pants!"

If everyone devoted ten minutes or more daily before falling asleep at night to opposing Communism, certainly Communism would become less menacing and probably fade away. "Ten minutes each day" for two-thirds of the adult population would amount to 20 million hours daily, and Communism cannot survive that much opposition.

H. L. Hunt

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PROGRAM NUMBER: 90

11/25/63

SUBJECT: Latin America

90

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Gene Scudder from Washington.

These are the days of the Big Switch among our policymakers in Washington who would like to make all of Latin America over in their own image. After our brief and apparently bold stand against Castro fizzled out amidst masses of juggled statistics and sweet warblings from the U.N.'s U Thant, the policymakers insisted over and over again that we must not interfere in the internal affairs of any Latin American nation -- at least, where Cuba was that nation and where Castro's affairs were involved.

That was the story all last winter and spring. But now we hear just the reverse: we must interfere, quickly, decisively, because other non-democratic regimes are appearing in Latin American countries not supported by Soviet Russia.

If non-intervention is a basic principle of our foreign policy it should certainly apply equally to every country, whatever the form of its dictatorship. If some other principle besides non-intervention should guide us, we ought to know what it is. As matters stand we are simply contradicting ourselves ridiculously for the whole world to see. The State Department seems to enjoy this sort of thing. But the American people most emphatically do not.

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We'll continue after this message from our LIFE LINE sponsor. (COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

In recent weeks and months a whole series of Latin American countries have been taken over by their military officers. In many cases, if not in all, there appeared to be reasons for the change. The elected president, in one case, was labeled an uncontrollable alcoholic; in another case, administratively incompetent; in still another, accused with some reason of attempting to "rig" the election of his successor.

Small, weak and unstable Latin American countries find it increasingly difficult to cope with the waves of subversion and terrorism spreading out from the bristling communist base we have allowed Castro to establish in Cuba. It is quite possible to imagine that under such a threat, such a country and its military officers would have to choose between an incompetent president and national survival.

Against this possibility must be balanced the natural and well-founded dislike of Americans for a dictatorial government of any kind and for any reason, and the common tendency of ambitious and unscrupulous men to use any handy excuse in justifying their own seizure of power.

To say that American observers find it hard to balance one of these factors against the other, and so arrive at a sound opinion of their own about military takeovers in Latin America, is one thing; but to say that our whole foreign policy in Latin America should be based on such balancing and opinion is quite another thing. In view of the currently fashionable ways of thinking in the State Department, it cannot be repeated often enough that the sole basis for our foreign policy anywhere in the world should be our own national interest. Instead of that, today we have the astonishing spectacle of a foreign policy based not even on what we think about events in a particular country; not even on what other people actually think about those events; but on what we think that other people think about them!

Never in all the history of mankind has the foreign policy of a great nation been built on such a foundation. It is not even built, as the saying goes, on sand. It is built on a total void.

The abject failure of the Alliance for Progress should document that fact if anything could.

For a century and a quarter our policy toward Latin America was based solidly on a very sound foundation: the Monroe Doctrine. Under this policy, we were not concerned with the internal affairs of any Latin American state. We were very much concerned if any power outside the Western Hemisphere attempted to get control of any Latin American state. Our rule of action was a simple one: non-intervention so long as foreign powers kept out; active intervention as soon as they stepped in. If we had held firmly to this policy we would be in no trouble in Latin America today.

America has never been an imperialistic nation. We have always recognized the different ways of life among different nations and the right of each to solve its own problems in its own way. Non-intervention is our natural and rightful policy, in our own interest and also in the interests of other nations, unless some one nation by its actions directly threatens the freedom of all.

Then intervention becomes a matter of self-preservation. We might not have liked -- many Americans in fact did not like -- the Batista regime in Cuba. But it was no threat to us or to any other Latin American nation, so long as it existed. Now that Castro has taken over from Batista and made Cuba over into a communist base, the entire hemisphere is threatened. Intervention is our duty to ourselves and to our neighbors and allies.

But, as every well-informed American knows, the present Latin American policy of the State Department is directly contrary to reason and to our national interest. The State Department preaches non-intervention regarding the one nation in the hemisphere, Cuba, which threatens us all. But at the same time it calls for intervention -- withdrawals of diplomats, boycotts, sanctions, even the use of our fleet -- against other nations whose governmental changes, good or bad, threaten no one outside their own borders.

We cannot make every Latin American nation into a sort of "little America." Each one must work out its own destiny. Our duty begins and ends with protecting the hemisphere from communist conquest.

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I'll be back in just a moment.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Under the Alliance for Progress and other less ambitious programs, we have poured billions and billions of dollars of foreign aid money into Latin American countries on the usual assumption that this by itself will solve all our policy problems.

H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM

DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

Many of the very same persons who make such a point of how foreign aid should be given "with no strings attached" requiring support of our interests abroad, and who eagerly advocate aid to communist countries such as Poland and Yugoslavia, are now demanding that we should use foreign aid as a weapon against military take-overs in Latin America. They have also urged in the past, and continue to urge that we give or withhold aid in such a way as to persuade Latin American governments to undertake "social reforms" -- for which, in the double-talk of these persons, read "socialism."

Once again we have contradiction enthroned -- foreign aid "with no strings attached" to socialist and communist countries; foreign aid as a sanction and a weapon against friendly nations which happen for the moment to be under military rule. Nothing could reveal more completely the utter bankruptcy of foreign aid as a policy and as an idea.

Latin America can never be made politically or economically healthy by any amount of foreign aid, especially when it is always channeled from government to government and we hardly know from one day to the next what the government of any Latin American nation is going to be. Health and stability can come to each Latin American nation only through its own efforts, supplemented at promising points by American capital under favorable conditions for investment.

Our foreign aid to Latin America today is little better than a subsidy for socialism and a means of stirring up still more trouble in these already sadly troubled lands. It has prevented neither the rise of communist agitation nor the familiar military take-overs. In blunt, honest fact -- and we do not believe we exaggerate in any way -- foreign aid to Latin America so far has accomplished absolutely nothing.

It is time to declare and firmly hold to a policy of "hands off" the internal affairs of Latin American nations unless any nation comes under the control or seems about to come under the control of international communism. Then, the Monroe Doctrine should be rigorously applied.

This does not mean that we cannot offer inducements for the creation of a healthier political and economic climate among our southern neighbors. Persons representing both private corporations and the American government should explain to Latin American officials, at every opportunity, that the only hope for wealth and stability in their countries lies in the personal enterprise system.

Each Latin American country can do its part by creating a favorable climate for capital investment. The American government can do its part by removing artificial barriers against such investment. Personal enterprise, if given a chance, will do the rest.

Until the day comes when both the Latin American governments (civilian or military) and our own government decide to take this road away from socialism and misery, the ancient cycles of dictatorship, confiscation and revolution will continue to follow their endless circular trail to nowhere. No State Department bureaucrat, no foreign aid program and no spasms of moral indignation from political columnists and Congressmen can put an end to it.

Some claim that personal enterprise has already had its chance in Latin America and failed. It is true that there have been private as well as public monopolies that did no one but their controllers any good. But full-scale personal enterprise, with investment of every kind welcomed and encouraged, has never really been tried -- though practically everything else has been. And all the other experiments have shatteringly failed.

Neither money nor pressure nor pleading can put an end to tyranny or permanently relieve poverty. This is a job that can be done only in freedom. Each nation must win freedom for itself, though it may call upon allies to protect the freedom it has won. The challenge is for our Latin American friends. Our good wishes go with them. But we must let them meet it in their own way.

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In just a moment a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

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This is LIFE LINE from Washington.

WC

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PROGRAM NUMBER 356-62
12/22/62

SUBJECT: Latin America

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Wayne Poucher from Washington.

The big uproar has been about Cuba, but the situation on that island, bad as it is, must not be allowed to obscure the fact that throughout Latin America we are losing the cold war. Tragically, we have to conclude that we shall continue to lose it unless we change our ways.

In a moment we want to examine the extent of our loss. First, though, a brief message from our LIFE LINE sponsor.

(COMMERCIAL....45 seconds)

The United States cannot expect to stop losing and start winning the cold war waged by the Mistaken anti-freedom conspirators in Latin America as long as we use foreign aid, unsupported by vigorous political action, as the chief instrument of American policy.

We have committed ourselves to a massive, and massively expensive, program called the Alliance for Progress in an effort to rehabilitate and modernize the economies of the Latin American countries. But the program is not working. In fact, its effect so far has been just the opposite of what the program was supposed to accomplish.

Reports from Latin American countries indicate that the Alliance for Progress program is practically unknown to the man on the street. True, the intellectuals know about it. But as things are today in Latin America, the majority of the intellectuals condemn the program as just another device for the enslavement of Latin America by "Yankee imperialism." So we are worse off than when the Alliance started.

We are told that it is a good thing for us to put up money to build schools and combat illiteracy and encourage higher education in the Latin American countries. But all too often the teachers in these schools and the professors in the universities are members of communist-dominated groups. They use their American-supported educational facilities to teach Latin American youth to hate the United States and despise capitalism and to admire everything that bears the Soviet trademark.

In Venezuela, for instance, a recent survey showed that the percentage of communist teachers in grade schools ranged from a low of thirty-three per cent in some schools to a high of eighty-six per cent in other schools. This survey also showed there were eight hundred card-carrying students in the engineering school of the University of Venezuela.

In Mexico, according to a report received by U. S. Senator Thomas J. Dodd, who has made a thorough-going study of Mistaken infiltration in Latin America, the communists exert a degree of control over the teachers' union that is nothing short of terrifying.

Then there is Brazil. In that country not long ago the communist-dominated National Students Union elected an unopposed list of officers on a platform that included opposition to the U. S. sponsored Alliance for Progress. In fact, the communists are steadily gaining influence on many fronts in Brazil--among both workers and the unemployed, among the impoverished peasants in the northeastern part of that big country, among students and intellectuals, among the rank-and-file government workers, and even in the top echelon of the Brazilian government.

As an example of how things are going in Brazil, consider a speech made a few months ago by Leonel Brizola, Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and a brother-in-law of Brazilian President Goulart. In this nationally televised address to a group of law students, at a meeting which was heavily attended by government dignitaries and members of Soviet bloc embassies, Brizola declared that Brazil was being occupied and sacked by the (quote) "imperialistic capitalists of the United States." He said that Brazilians should have the courage to take over U. S. firms in Brazil and tell Americans to get out of the country unless they bring their families and children to Brazil and become Brazilians and learn Portuguese.

Some of our homegrown theorists say we cannot deal with the problem of communism in Latin America unless we first deal with the problems of poverty and social backwardness and military dictatorship. But the overwhelming evidence shows the truth to be precisely the opposite of this theory. We cannot deal effectively with the problems of poverty and political instability unless we deal first with the problem of communism. It is simply not true that communism breeds only on poverty and political tyranny. Look at Venezuela. The people there enjoy a higher standard of living than any of their Latin American neighbors. But in spite of this--or, more likely, because of this--the communists have made Venezuela their Number One target in Latin America. Under their investigation, Venezuela over the last two years has been the scene of one riot after another and of uprising after uprising.

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Our discussion will continue in a moment.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Political stability has been made impossible in Latin America by the existence of a communist regime in Cuba. Fidel Castro, under Moscow's direction, has become the principle organizer and the symbol of the political and social chaos that today tears at the lands of Latin America.

More than one Latin American political leader has faced up to the fact that so long as this turmoil is permitted to exist, no solution is possible--that total chaos and ultimate communism inevitably lie down the road, and probably not very far away. The problem has been stated as follows by the Argentine Minister of Economics, Alvaro Alsogaray, and I quote:

"If there is no political stability, if every day we are threatened by coups d'etat, if at every moment we are fearful that blood is to be shed among Argentines,...if we look more like an anarchial state than an organized country, then this system of modern free economy with a social distribution of wealth falls at its base and cannot work. We cannot attract capital under the permanent threat of revolution." (Unquote)

In that last sentence of the quoted statement is to be found the crux of the matter: "We cannot attract capital under the permanent threat of revolution." And capital is, of course, precisely what Latin America must have. If the economies of Latin American countries are to be developed adequately, the job will require all the private capital, both domestic and foreign, that can be mobilized and put to work. And that can come about only through political encouragement and economic inducement.

But the fact is that, since Fidel Castro took power in Cuba, there has been a serious flight of capital from virtually all of the Latin American countries--a process of disinvestment rather than of investment. The inroads that communism has made in Latin America have produced a drastic outpouring of frightened capital, seeking investment in safer areas. How could it be otherwise?

No foreign aid program can act as a substitute for private capital. As a matter of fact, instead of lending support to a program of private investment in the development of backward nations, the something-for-nothing foreign aid approach seems to have the effect of encouraging expropriation of private investments.

Who can doubt that communists are behind the constant agitation in Latin America for expropriation of foreign investments? It is a policy deliberately designed to frighten out foreign capital already there and to keep away foreign capital that might have come in. The purpose is to create an investment vacuum and further aggravate the economic hardship and social chaos which communists view as a prelude to their takeover.

Our basic trouble is that we either do not know how to go about winning the cold war or we are prevented by sinister forces from using our ability to win it. While the communists wage total political warfare, our own conduct is governed by conventional, outdated concepts of war and peace. That is, when there is no war in the military sense of the word, we consider ourselves to be at peace, and we conduct ourselves accordingly.

Thus, while the communist training schools every year turn out thousands of professional revolutionaries, some of them specialists in certain areas, others trained to bring together effectively all the instruments of political warfare, the free world continues to act as if the menace of communism can be dealt with by means of traditional diplomacy and a conventional foreign service.

It comes down to this: On one side in the cold war there are free world amateurs who look upon the struggle with the Mistaken anti-freedom conspirators as a problem that can be worked out if we (quote) "avoid provocation" and (quote) "try to ease world tensions." That is one side. On the other side there is an international conspiracy using tens of thousands of ruthless professionals to advance toward their goal of total destruction of the free world.

No matter how often the communists lie to us, we still believe them when they say a new lie. But an end must come to this amateurishness, an end to this dangerous innocence. The threat is here and now. We must accept the fact of psychological warfare and, accepting it, we must equip ourselves with the knowledge and the means and the trained personnel required to meet the Mistaken onslaught in this hemisphere. The time grows shorter. Our chance to save freedom may soon be gone forever.

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In just a moment a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: "Few places in the world are more spacious than the room for improvement, and the impossible is just something we have not yet learned to do."

Wayne Poucher from Washington.

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(231-63)

PROGRAM NUMBER 92

8/19/63

SUBJECT: Manrara #5

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, James Dobbs from Washington.

Despite the recent move on the part of our government to freeze all Cuban assets in this country, and prohibit dollar or property transactions by Americans with Cuba, an inner council of policy advisers is allowing large quantities of oil from Western and communist countries to flow into Cuba to keep Castro's sagging economy operating and his Soviet-equipped and dominated military machine running.

Quietly and privately these government planners are completing their scheme to send a charge d'affaires to Havana. This latest maneuver is not strange when viewed in the light of past events, which will be discussed today by a Cuban spokesman, Mr. Luis V. Manrara, president of the TRUTH ABOUT CUBA COMMITTEE. His remarks, taped the first week in July, will be brought to you after this message from our LIFE LINE sponsor.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

We have appeared four times in LIFE LINE programs before and made some fearsome predictions that, unfortunately, turned into reality. These predictions contemplated a menace to the fundamental interests of the United States and a grave danger to your security and freedom from communism.

In program 309, broadcast November 5, 1962, but taped one month earlier, that is, before the historic "October 1962 crisis," we predicted: (quote) "Russia has not yet finished transforming Cuba into the menacing unsinkable missile base that it undoubtedly plans to develop. But give them 90 or 120 more days, and we are going to awake one morning to hear the announcement that Cuba is officially Soviet-Bloc territory....History has conclusively proven that the policy of 'wait and see' is fatal, especially when used with the communists, who carry out their plans with lightning speed."

Only a few days after this program was taped, but before it went on the air, President Kennedy publicly admitted that the Russians had built missile bases in Cuba from which they could hit as far north as Hudson Bay in Canada.

This was an opportunity, if there ever was one, in which the United States should have taken the lead to intervene militarily against communist Cuba under the banner, the charter and the covenants of the Organization of American States. All Latin American countries, with perhaps two or three exceptions, would have rallied behind the United States. This is no idle statement. The Incumbent President of the OAS Assembly, Ambassador Gonzalo Fazio, from Costa Rica, has repeatedly and publicly declared, lately as recently as June 15th last, at the closing session of the conference on Cold War Education, held in Tampa, Florida, that the Latin American countries would follow the lead of the United States because they were in no position to force the United States to take a stand undesired by you.

This was confirmed during the October crisis when the OAS Assembly unanimously backed the position unilaterally taken by President Kennedy against Soviet Russia. On October 23, 1962 the Council, acting as Organ of Consultation, adopted the following Resolution:

"TWO: To recommend the Member States, in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the Inter-American (Rio) Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to adopt the individual or collective actions deemed necessary--including the use of armed force--to guarantee that the Cuban Government will not continue to receive from the Sino-Soviet powers arms and military material that threaten the peace and security of the Continent, and to prevent that the missiles with offensive capacity (installed) in Cuba may at any moment turn into an active threat against the peace and security of the Continent." (End quote)

I will continue after the following announcement.

JAMES DOBBS: This is Program Number 92, two printed copies for 25¢, cash, stamps or check, or 10¢ each in larger quantities. Order from LIFE LINE, Washington 1, D. C.

Mr. Manrara's comments will continue after this message.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

In program 337, broadcast December 3, 1962, taped November 1st, 1962, it was said, quote:

"Based on the situation today, I fear that what is being hailed as a tremendous victory over Soviet Russia is only a Pyrrhic victory. In other words, it looks like a victory but, in reality, it is a defeat."

My theory as to why Russia installed missiles in Cuba was expressed as follows: (quote) "What is it that the United States fear the most? Atomic warfare! Let us place atomic weapons in Cuba--reasoned the wily Russians, and the survival of our communist satellite would be assured. For, if the United States would be foolish enough to let us cover the island with atomic weapons, we would be able to blackmail them, and they would not dare start anything against Cuba, or anyone else. On the other hand, if they interfere with our nuclear build-up in Cuba, we would play our hand skillfully. First, we would get insulted. Next, some outrageous demand would be made, hoping they might fall for it, for example: Trading the Turkish for the Cuban bases. If all fails, then we would play it in the grand manner and pretend that we are a sensible, peace-loving people, incapable of submitting the world to a nuclear holocaust, and would dismantle our nuclear bases, provided--and there is the catch--that the United States solemnly promises to the world, before the United Nations, that they would not attack, or in any way interfere,

with the 'sovereign' Cuban communist state. Furthermore, that they would not permit the building of military forces in their territory, nor in the territory of neighboring states, designed to invade Cuba. The United States would become the guardian of the Red satellite in the Caribbean." (End quote)

The events that have taken place since this ominous prediction was made have, to our chagrin, proven correct. Not only the missile bases in Turkey, but those in Italy, were dismantled. Later, the commando raids of the Cuban Freedom Fighters have been persecuted not only by USA armed forces, but the British were asked by the United States to prevent the Cuban patriots from using their West Indies islands adjacent to Cuba. The United States thus became the custodians, the guarantors of the Red satellite in the Caribbean.

In a speech early in December 1962, this is how Nikita Khrushchev described his triumph over the United States; (quote)

"...In what way have we retreated, one may ask. Socialist Cuba exists. Cuba remains a beacon of Marxist-Leninist ideas in the Western Hemisphere. The impact of her revolutionary example will grow. The government of the United States has given a pledge not to invade Cuba.... As a result of mutual concessions and compromise, an understanding has been achieved...."

Dispassionately, objectively, in absolute cold blood we must admit that this time, Nikita is right. The events of October 1962 represent a fabulous political and psychological triumph for International Communism. And the missiles are still in Cuba, according to innumerable reports received from Cuban underground.

While the Latin American nations wait for the United States to assume the leadership in the battle to eradicate communism from our Hemisphere, and the United States continues its suicidal policy of 'watch and see'--amended last March 30th, 1963, to protect the Cuban communist regime from outside attack--International communism, under the scientific, undisciplined and efficient guidance of Soviet Russia, is proceeding at fantastic speed placing their native Latin American stooges in power in one country after another.

Based on the study of the record, I venture today another prediction and pray that the powers that be make me wrong this time. For, if this prediction becomes true it may very well be the final step in the encirclement of the United States and the prelude to its surrender to communism, fulfilling Lenin's well known strategy for the conquest of this great country. Here it is:

If Cuba is not promptly rescued from communist control, in less than two years--perhaps much less--several Latin American countries will simultaneously announce their allegiance to Soviet Russia. This will include some of the larger and richest countries in natural resources in the American Hemisphere, such as Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela, and several other less important ones. But if only these three turned to communism it would be almost impossible to save the Central and Southern parts of the Hemisphere from complete domination by Soviet Russia.

Notice I emphasize that the declaration of allegiance to communism will be announced simultaneously. These countries are already very much under communist control. But the communists are too clever to announce their domination one at a time, thereby running the risk of awakening American public opinion in time to take action against them. Oh, no! They are much too cunning for that! The next time they put their cards on the table it will be a grand slam, the game will be over!

There is nothing more we can do but to try as best we can to alert American public opinion and pray and hope that Almighty God, in His infinite mercy, will open the eyes of those who do not want to see.

JAMES DOBBS: Thank you, Mr. Manrara, for your comments. As an authority on Cuba and as an astute observer of world politics, you are indeed well qualified to evaluate events as they occur; and in the light of their happenings to forewarn Americans. We trust that those listening will thoughtfully consider what you have said and what has happened since your remarks were taped.

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In just a moment a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: Could it be that these closely guarded plans to 'normalize' relations with Castro are part of our government's maneuvers to ease tensions with Russia?

This is LIFE LINE from Washington.

H

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PROGRAM NUMBER: 64

3/4/64

SUBJECT: Castro & South America

64

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Bob White from Washington.

When the newspapers began headlining the story of the "crisis" in Panama, accounts differed as to just what had happened. Conflicting reports notwithstanding, the "crisis" in Panama was caused by neither patriotic Panamanians nor American citizens. It was triggered by Soviet Russia's puppet, Fidel Castro, who was conveniently off in Moscow asking aid and receiving a bear hug from Boss Nikita Khrushchev.

After Fidel put in his bid for more assistance, the conversation no doubt turned to a more lively topic -- the Panama "crisis" and how to exploit it as a propaganda weapon against the United States. For although the communists have been banned in Panama for 10 years and their numbers are small, it has long been a fertile field for the communist drive Castro generates throughout Latin America.

This is Program Number 64. Phone a friend that LIFE LINE is now on the air.

More about Castro and communism after a message from our LIFE LINE sponsor.

(COMMERCIAL...45 seconds)

Intelligence reports reaching Washington indicate that more than 200 young Panamanian extremists received diplomas in subversion in Castro's Cuba during the past two years. No doubt some of those 200 were among the so-called Panamanian "students" who tried to crash the canal zone -- which by solemn treaty is U.S. territory. Several days later it became evident that it is not only in Panama and Latin America but around the world that Castroites are fomenting chaos and triggering crises. In faraway Zanzibar, a small island country off the coast of Tanganyika, a left-wing revolution was apparently brought to fruition with Castro agents. There is strong evidence, as our own Secretary of State told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the uprising was conducted by Zanzibar natives who had been trained in Cuba and Communist China.

Thus we see Fidel Castro's share of the communist world conspiracy has spread out to subvert far beyond the hemispheric area of his immediate Soviet assignment. But let us go back to that area -- Latin America.

Cuba has been called a "Caribbean Yenan," and it can well lay claim to such a title. Yenan is the name of the province in China which was taken over and held by the communists there more than 20 years before their ultimate conquest of the whole country. It was used as the impregnable base from which all their advances were made. This is the role communist strategists have assigned to Castro's Cuba. Plans for this Caribbean Yenan were craftily made. The widespread communist conspiracy now underway throughout the Western Hemisphere, and particularly in Latin America, is not the result of chance. The mistaken enemies of Freedom told us plainly what they planned to do there. After the Moscow meeting at the end of 1960, communist leaders from 82 countries issued a statement declaring, and I quote:

"Our era, which is marked by the transition from capitalism to socialism, is one of conflict between two opposing social systems. It is an age of social revolution and national liberation, of the breakdown of imperialism and the abolition of colonialism. It is a period of the transition by more and more peoples to the socialist way, the epoch of the triumph of communism on a world-wide scale." (End of quote)

That statement was most significant because it marked the resurrection of the Communist International conspiracy, and thus signalled the beginning of a new historical stage. In this stage action is centered on Latin America for the conspirators decided that it is on this continent that the greatest gains are to be made. And recent history has confirmed their judgment.

Granted, those were ambitious plans the mistaken had for this continent, for they knew that for a century and a quarter our policy toward Latin America had been based solidly on a very sound foundation -- the Monroe Doctrine. Under this policy, we were not concerned with the internal affairs of any Latin American state. But we were very much concerned if any power outside the Western Hemisphere attempted to get control of any Latin American state.

Our rule was a simple one -- nonintervention so long as foreign powers kept out; active intervention as soon as they stepped in. But what the mistaken were relying on happened! We did not hold firm to our policy. If we had, the 1960 plans of the Comintern would not have been successful, and we would not be in the trouble we are in today in South America.

But we didn't need to rely on the announced plans of our sworn enemy to foresee the dangers threatening South America. In October of 1962, while addressing the United Nations Security Council, our own Ambassador warned, and I quote, in part:

"Let me make it absolutely clear what the issue of Cuba is. It is not an issue of revolution. This hemisphere has seen many revolutions, including the one which gave my own nation its independence.

"It is not an issue of reform. My nation has lived happily with other countries which have had thorough-going and fundamental social transformations like Mexico and Bolivia.

"The crucial fact is that Cuba has given the Soviet Union a bridgehead and staging area in this hemisphere -- that it has invited an extra-continental, anti-democratic and expansionist power into the bosom of the American family -- that it has made itself an accomplice in the communist enterprise of world dominion." (End of quote)

Those sobering words were addressed to the members of the UN Security Council -- world leaders who had witnessed communism strangle a small island in this hemisphere, an island

where the Communist Party had been tiny and insignificant.

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I'll be back in just a moment.

(COMMERCIAL...45 seconds)

When you hear a patriotic program, commend the sponsor and the station airing it.

A month before the threat of Communist Cuba in this hemisphere was so clearly defined, Senator Thomas Dodd, speaking on the floor of the Senate, predicted the Soviet buildup in Cuba was only a prelude to further aggression. He told how large shipments of Soviet arms which had been unloaded in Cuba were being re-shipped, through clandestine routes, to Castroite movements in other Latin American countries. He also warned that the buildup posed a distinct threat to our security in that it gave Castro the military power to overthrow, or repeat his attempt to overthrow, the Government of Panama, placing the Canal under the direct control of Moscow. According to Senator Dodd, Khrushchev and Castro now had the opportunity to stage a frontal attack on Panama by proxy, using a native extremist movement as a front, pretending to the world that the entire action had been initiated by the Panamanian people. We have just seen this prediction come to pass.

The Communist threat to South America was described some years ago by Professor Salvador de Madariaga in his book, "Between the Bear and the Eagle," and I quote: "The argument that Castro had better be left alone and given enough rope to hang himself is worthless. The experience of other nations (which have) fallen into the unscrupulous hands of the Communist Party allows of no such optimism. Time could only make of Cuba an impregnable base for communism to spread all over Latin America..." (Unquote)

Little more than a year ago the communists were using Cuba as a missile base to threaten the United States and its Latin Allies. Although that threat is not now imminent, the Freedom of other Latin American countries to communist dictation is an even greater threat to the United States.

The Communists have made the Government of Venezuela their number one target in Latin America. Here we have a country commonly acknowledged to be one of the most democratic and socially progressive in Latin America. Its people enjoy a higher standard of living than any of their neighbors. Yet, over the past few years it has been the scene of riot after riot and uprising after uprising. Terrorists, backed by the puppet Fidel, have waged a campaign of unparalleled savagery -- violence and murder -- trying to derail democracy in that country.

Mistaken agents travel constantly between Cuba and Mexico and Central America by ship and plane and often, too, by small fast craft plying the waters between Cuba and Yucatan and Guatemala. These same agents regularly smuggle subversive literature into Latin America. The Mexican border is an avenue for spreading communist propaganda and an underground railway for communist contacts with the centers of espionage in North America. In Havana there is a training school for agents and a shop where documents and passports are forged under the expert direction of Russian specialists. Latin American currencies are counterfeited in Havana, to be used to bring about financial panic and popular uprisings.

Small, weak and unstable Latin American countries are finding it increasingly difficult to cope with the waves of subversion and terrorism spreading out from the bristling communist base we have allowed communism to establish in Cuba. Its mere existence precludes political stability in Latin America, and makes turmoil an epidemic condition.

Under Moscow's direction, Castro has become both the principal organizer and symbol of political and social chaos which is racking the lands of Latin America today. Since Castro took power in Cuba there has been a serious flight of investment from virtually all the Latin American countries. Due to the inroads Castroism has made, there has been a great outpouring of "frightened capital," seeking investment in safer areas. And, so long as this continues, the economies of Latin American countries cannot be developed properly. Because they must have private capital, both domestic and foreign.

Thus we see that the fight against communism must be carried to the area which is of such vital importance to the Comintern -- Latin America. In this battle we must seek out the individuals, groups and businesses in that area that want to halt the spread of communism. We must find those who will work with us because they, too, abhor communism and all for which it stands. And that effort must be made now. If we merely sit around and wait, the time will come, and all too soon, when we find not just a Communist Cuba but a communist continent next to us. The time to act is now.

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In just a moment a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL...45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: To realize that the international conspiracy against Freedom is at the bottom of the turmoil in Latin America is not enough. We must take action to stop it.

This is LIFE LINE, Bob White from Washington.

H

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PROGRAM NUMBER 278-62
10/5/62

SUBJECT: Monroe Doctrine

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Wayne Poucher from Washington.

Is the Monroe Doctrine dead? Has the United States, in fear and indecision, decided not to interfere as foreign governments invade and take over territories of the Western Hemisphere? Nikita Khrushchev has said that the Monroe Doctrine is dead and Russia has, in effect, taken over control of Cuba, just ninety miles from the mainland of Florida.

The Monroe Doctrine was promulgated in this country's youth when other nations respected our vigor and our strength and knew that we meant what we said. When the French, under Napoleon III, sought to colonize Mexico, we told them to get out--and they left. The Soviet government has completely disregarded the Monroe Doctrine, which for nearly a hundred and forty years served as a warning for all European nations to keep their hands off soil in this hemisphere. Russia has sent military and civilian technicians and advisors to Cuba to organize that country and to aid Fidel Castro in setting up his Leninist government. Just recently, we have been told, thousands more Russians--presumably more technicians--have been landed in Cuba. It has been revealed that Castro has built in Cuba a military machine of 400,000 trained soldiers, a force second only to that of the United States in this hemisphere. Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Red China have aided Cuba with military aid estimated at well over two hundred million dollars. Cuba now has jet planes, modern weapons, and trained personnel, and an attack on the island with a view to retaking it from the communists would be a major undertaking. At one time, it could have been done with comparatively little difficulty, but those in places of authority hesitated until Castro built up strength.

I would like to discuss the Cuban situation with you more after a few words from our LIFE LINE sponsor.

(COMMERCIAL....45 seconds)

There have been those who claimed that Castro would soon fall because the people would rise against his tyranny. There need be no hope for such a rebellion. Castro has grasped the reins of power so tightly and has organized his police so completely in communist style that there is virtually no chance of an uprising being successful. Besides, if a rebellion took place, the communists of other nations are prepared to assist in putting it down. Cuba, they consider, is too valuable an outpost in the Western Hemisphere to permit it to be taken away. Is the Monroe Doctrine dead, then? It is conceivable that the United States plans no decisive action against the communists in Cuba. The United States has not even warned the Soviet Union to get out of Cuba or risk a diplomatic break. Other Iron and Bamboo Curtain countries are sending arms and money into Cuba. We are doing nothing about it except to continue sending some of these countries American foreign aid. Events in Cuba and in other Latin American countries should be cause for alarm for every patriotic American.

These new thousands of communist trained technicians who have just arrived in Cuba--what is their purpose? Is it not possible that the Reds are building missile bases in Cuba and are pointing toward the United States their lethal, nuclear-tipped warheads? Poland and Yugoslavia send Cuba foreign aid, and efforts to cut off American tax dollars from those communist countries are beaten down and ridiculed. Is it not possible that Castro and his communists are planning an invasion of other nearby countries to enlarge the Red beachhead in the Caribbean? Castro's army is stronger today than any other in Latin America.

Recent news from the countries of South America is practically all disheartening to the advocates of freedom and democracy. The Alliance for Progress, launched so hopefully a year ago, has failed to alter or change the situation in most of the South American countries. They are torn by political unrest, inflation, strikes, poverty, discontent, and by activities of the Mistaken. What does all this mean?

First, it means that our present policies are totally inadequate to deal with the widespread and varied activities of the Mistaken, even in our own hemisphere.

Second, it indicates that our entire concept of defense will have to be reshaped.

Third, it shows that even in nations of our own hemisphere the feeling toward the United States is more one of jealousy than of friendship.

Fourth, it indicates the all-out effort which the communists are willing to make to gain an ever-growing foothold in this hemisphere.

It is shocking to many Americans that we have allowed the Monroe Doctrine to become ineffective, so that Russia and her satellites have virtually established a colony ninety miles from American shores. We cannot afford to let this sort of thing continue. Some of our policy-makers, some of the officials who are responsible for our foreign policy, may fear to exert the force necessary to drive the communists out of Cuba. It should have been done long ago--with whatever force was necessary. There is assurance that the vast majority of the

Cuban people would welcome a liberation effort of sufficient size to be sure of success. Further, if communism is given ten more years in Cuba, it will have had time to train and indoctrinate a generation of young Cubans in the Mistaken tenets of Marx and Lenin, and it will be many times more difficult to win them back. Castro's regime in Cuba has been marked by many hardships, hunger and unrest, with growing terror, increasing numbers of arrests, and even mass executions by firing squads. This is the story of how communists in any country hold power. But their agents come with winning stories of equality, of a good life when people all share together, of freedom from "capitalist imperialists," and the poverty stricken and oppressed of many lands listen with eagerness. What the communist agents do not tell them is that communism has never worked as Marx and Lenin said it would. It has brought nothing except slavery and degradation to the masses of the people.

Cuba is the heart of communist operations in Central and South America. From Castro's island agents go out to infiltrate organizations in every American nation. What is the outlook in South America, in the face of this Cuban activity? In Argentina there is unrest and a virtual stoppage of business because of the conflict between the military and the Peronists. Communists are siding with the Peronists to stir up trouble and there is no promise of a settlement.

In Brazil, President Goulart has a weak government. Communists are gaining positions of power, and even ordinary people are taking up the Reds' anti-U. S. propaganda line.

In Venezuela, where Romulo Betancourt is in power, the aims of communism have been achieved, but under a different name. Some observers see Venezuela as the number one accomplishment of the Mistaken in South America.

In Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and elsewhere, the story is very much the same. All over South America there is strife, and showdowns are in the making. Communists are very active.

It adds up to the conclusion that the United States is in trouble in many areas of South America. The people see that we have allowed Castro to get away with his Cuban fiasco, and they have come to feel that they cannot depend upon the United States to help assure their freedom. The virility of communism seems to offer them hope--and they are embracing that hope.

There are certain steps which should be taken by the United States to meet this crisis in Latin America, or we may never be able again to achieve anything like hemispheric solidarity in the cause of freedom. The first is to revive, reassert, and implement the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, taking whatever steps are necessary to enforce that doctrine. Only by so doing can we drive from our doorsteps the subversive elements which even now have gained a substantial foothold. It is late, but not too late to act.

The second is to reaffirm our historic position of sovereign jurisdiction over the Panama Canal. We should strengthen our security forces there, and let it be known beyond any doubt that we built and paid for the canal and intend to operate it under terms of the treaties which have governed it ever since it was built. The canal is a vital link in both commerce and defense, in spite of Mistaken propaganda efforts to the contrary.

The third would be the logical exercise of political integrity in the withdrawal of diplomatic relations from those countries who are violating the Monroe Doctrine. By all means, our occupation and control of the Naval base at Guantanamo Bay must be maintained. If the United States does not take action to reverse the trend toward communism in Latin America and to wipe out the already established outpost of the Mistaken in Cuba, our entire defense set-up to the South will be breached. Those who belittle the activities of the Mistaken in Cuba and Latin America are either forgetting or are ignorant of the real nature of communism. It is dedicated--completely dedicated--to the domination of the entire world and to the crushing and abolition of capitalism and the private ownership of property. Personal enterprise will be eliminated if the Reds win out. The United States today stands alone as the one power which has the might to withstand communist assaults. The effort being waged in Cuba, in Central and South America is not aimed primarily at the nations to the south of us. This effort is aimed at cutting off from all alliances with the United States the other nations of this hemisphere so that we will be isolated.

The Monroe Doctrine was designed to prevent such a catastrophe. It has protected us in the past. Although we have never had a threat of the magnitude of that we are now facing, application of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine can protect us now. In the decision to do what must be done to protect freedom in this hemisphere, our President will have the support of all--but the Mistaken.

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In just a moment, a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: Hesitation and indecision were never the materials from which victory was made. Positive action is needed to defeat the Mistaken.

Wayne Poucher from Washington.

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PROGRAM NUMBER 134-62

5/14/62

SUBJECT: Latin America

OPEN: This is Life Line, Wayne Poucher from Washington.

What has been happening in countries of Latin America is not the result of chance. These happenings were carefully and craftily planned. A widespread communist conspiracy is well underway throughout the Western Hemisphere, and particularly in Latin America. The Mistaken freedom enemies told us what they planned to do. They laid out their blueprint for taking over Latin America. After the Moscow meeting in November and December, 1960, of communist leaders from eighty-two countries, a statement was issued in which appear these declarations--and I quote:

"Our era, which is marked by the transition from capitalism to socialism, is one of conflict between two opposing social systems. It is an age of socialist revolution and national liberation, of the breakdown of imperialism and the abolition of colonialism. It is a period of the transition by more and more peoples to the socialist way, the epoch of the triumph of communism on a worldwide scale."

This statement, my friends, is significant because it marked the resurrection of the Comintern and thus signaled the beginning of a new historical stage. In this stage communist action is to be centered on Latin America rather than on Europe and Africa. This, in fact, was the most important decision made at the meeting. The conspirators decided that it is on this continent that the greatest gains can be made, and their judgment is confirmed by what happened in Cuba.

More about the communist drive in Latin America in just a moment. Life Line is now on television. Transcripts of recent TV programs, two for 25 cents. Order from Life Line, Washington 1, D.C. A message now from our sponsor.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Here is an outline of the communist reasoning that served as a basis for the present program to concentrate on Latin America:

(1) Latin America is potentially a focal point for civil wars and revolutions because of the backwardness and poverty of its people.

(2) Latin America's democracies are weak. Dictatorships of the past have been replaced by self-seeking, corrupt oligarchies which are without any inspiration or ideals. As a result there is discontent among the masses, disillusionment with democracy, and an undercurrent of violence that might be set off by the least spark--and the conspirators are ready to supply the spark!

(3) Latin America affords excellent opportunities for stirring up anti-Americanism. Latin American workers are told constantly that they are being exploited by capitalists from the United States. This gives rise to further feelings of hatred and breeds extremely aggressive nationalist movements.

(4) The Latin American press, according to the communist viewpoint, is enslaved by capitalism and is incapable of carrying on an effective campaign simultaneously against communist infiltration and against the home-grown governments.

(5) Throughout Latin America there has developed an intelligentsia that is more and more attracted to communism.

(6) In Latin America there is no democratic, continent-wide labor movement, one that is at the same time anti-communist and willing to fight for the rights of the workers.

(7) Latin America has many governmental and party leaders who, from a fear of being smeared as reactionaries, become easy prey for the conspirators and their unsound economic theories. As a result, national strength is divided, and political unrest and economic paralysis aggravate working conditions and lower the already low levels of living of the masses of the people.

(8) Communist psychological warfare has succeeded in creating a widespread conviction that the triumph of communism over capitalism is historically inevitable.

(9) The conquest of Cuba by Fidel Castro and the communists has made a tremendous impression on many Latin Americans, and no effective counter-offensive has been undertaken against it.

These may be accounted the principal reasons back of the stepped-up communist campaign in the countries to the south of the United States. So let us consider what would be the result of a takeover of the whole or a substantial part of Latin America.

First, the United States would be deprived of important strategic war materials. Second, the existence of a hostile continent so close at hand would force the U.S. to withdraw its advanced defenses and thus weaken the general defense of the West. Third, the vast oceans which have always formed part of the defensive system of the United States would lose much

of their value. Fourth, the encirclement of the U.S. would be virtually complete, which would bring about a vast change in the whole world picture.

Clearly, in the general plan for world revolution, Latin America by way of Cuba is one of the most important objectives of the Mistaken. And their strategists regard this objective as capable of attainment within a comparatively short period of time. No longer do the local communists in Cuba and in the other countries on the South American continent make their own decisions. Moscow has become the brain center of Mistaken Operation America. Long-term plans have been drawn up by its technicians for both political and military strategy. Operation America is now the most important goal for world communism.

The conspirators are thorough. Out of that Moscow meeting in the last months of 1960 came a one-two-three plan of action in the event of the outbreak of a pro-communist revolution in South America. Mistaken adherents in that area understand that in such a case the following procedure should be adopted:

Destroy all capitalist economic and industrial institutions, regardless of the disorder and confusion that would result.

Abolish the professional army and replace it with a "people's militia" controlled by the party.

Banish the church and wipe out the spiritual influence of the clergy, and take steps to avoid religious reaction by setting up a national clergy which will soon become the tool of the revolution.

Introduce the Soviet school system as quickly as possible, using the specialists already trained for this purpose in Moscow, Prague and Havana.

Multiply the cells in labor unions and provoke strikes and other conflicts to divide the working class and weaken the influence of their old leaders.

At the opportune moment, extend the Cuban type of terrorism to all countries of Latin America, using the specialists now being trained in Havana.

Now, my friends, this extensive plan of subversion by the communists and their fellow travelers is being liberally financed by the Soviet Union, Red China, and the satellites. Cuba is the distribution center. In addition to huge expenditures for propaganda, large sums have been earmarked for bribing officials, the press, and other means of communications. Agents are under orders to infiltrate the staffs of periodicals, broadcasting stations, radio and television studios, in order to insert subversive material on suitable occasions.

Cells are to be formed in every business enterprise to permit control of operations and serve as a source of information. Party members are instructed to worm their way into confidential positions. Particular attention is to be paid to railroad workers, truck drivers, telephone and electrical workers, and longshoremen. The food, entertainment, and surgical industries are to be infiltrated in order to bring about the greatest possible confusion and disorder as a prelude to any general uprising.

This vast conspiracy, in which no detail is overlooked, is directed by brains of the highest order centered in Moscow, and led by dedicated fanatics who have profited from years of experience in fomenting and winning revolutions. They have at their command practically unlimited financial subsidies. Behind them is the economic power of the Soviet Union, which has succeeded in extending communism over at least one-third of all the people in the world.

Mistaken agents travel constantly between Cuba and Mexico and Central America by ship and plane and often, too, by small, fast craft plying the waters between Cuba and Yucatan and Guatemala. In Havana there is a training school for agents and a shop where documents and passports are forged under the expert direction of Russian specialists. Latin American currencies are counterfeited and at a given signal will flood the continent, bringing about financial panic and popular uprisings.

These same agents regularly smuggle subversive literature into Latin America. The Mexican border is an avenue for spreading communist propaganda and an underground railway for communist contacts with the centers of espionage in North America.

We must be warned: the Mistaken enemies of freedom are on the march in Latin America. The Castro-Cuban formula is being followed and improved upon. Communism is on our doorstep, and no country in this hemisphere can be considered immune from its inroads.

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In just a moment, a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: "Just as the movements of the planets are predictable by astronomers, so are Communist movements predictable by those who have studied the dialectic and the conspiracy."

This is Life Line from Washington.

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PROGRAM NUMBER: 47 5/26/64

THE DANGER IN CUBA

47

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Bob White from Washington.

The communists plan to take over Latin America.

They know that Central and South America constitute the most vulnerable area of the Western Hemisphere. In their plan for world domination, in which they expect to ultimately overcome the United States, they realize that the conquest of the southern portion of the hemisphere will be a big step in the direction of their goal.

Thus, they are at work, nation by nation, with their customary weapons of propaganda, infiltration, subversion, and attempted revolution throughout Central and South America. The principal source of this communist effort is, of course, Castro's Cuba.

Communism in Cuba has been properly called a danger spot in the Western Hemisphere. Either we render the danger spot harmless or it may ultimately cause our own downfall. The longer we wait the more dangerous the situation becomes.

LIFE LINES, our paper published three times each week, one year - \$5.00, LIFE LINE, Washington 1, D. C.

I'll be back with more on Cuba after a message of importance from our LIFE LINE sponsor. (COMMERCIAL....45 seconds)

The international communist conspiracy, led by Khrushchev and his henchmen in Moscow, is using Cuba as a base from which to export communism to the surrounding areas of Central and South America and the Caribbean. A fully documented report issued by a five-nation committee from the Organization of American States gives in detail the Cuban efforts to overthrow the government of Venezuela. The facts in this case are well known. A large cache was found containing arms of Cuban origin. Funds and trained agents were sent by Castro into Venezuela to upset the holding of elections last fall. A detailed plan for the use of these arms was uncovered, aimed at capturing the capital and seizing control of the country.

This is only one instance of the efforts now being aimed by Castro at most of the 20 nations comprising Latin America.

Our government has repeatedly stated that it would not tolerate the Castro government in Cuba if it was known to be exporting revolution and communism to other countries. It is time that our government took note of what is happening in Latin America and took the necessary steps to rid our hemisphere of Castro and his communist cohorts.

Castro's Cuba provides communism an all-important bridgehead in the western world. From this point just 90 miles from Florida the communists have access by sea and air to most of the nations of Central and South America and the Caribbean. Under terms of the Monroe Doctrine the United States said that it would permit no foreign power to colonize or gain a foothold in this hemisphere. The fact that we have not already gotten rid of Castro indicates to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande that we have abandoned the Monroe Doctrine as an instrument of hemispheric policy. It leaves them very uncertain as to what the real position of the United States is with regard to Castro and Russian-led communism.

By allowing Castro to remain in Cuba with his communist government for more than five years, we have given it a certain measure of respectability. The very fact that we have tolerated it implies a tacit acceptance. The longer we allow it to remain the more respectability Castro will gain among other nations of the world, whether we want to admit it or not.

The longer we wait to eliminate communism from Cuba the harder it will be. Castro, with the aid of Russia, has built a formidable military machine. He has about 400,000 men in his armed forces, supplied with weapons from the Soviet arsenal. For all we know he may still possess nuclear weapons. The longer Castro has in which to train his military men the harder they will be to conquer.

We need not believe that even now it will be an easy job. It is a task in which we should enlist all freedom-loving peoples of the hemisphere. Khrushchev, even though he wants very much to maintain his hold on Cuba, would hardly start all-out war to save Castro. The knowledge that hydrogen warheads are aimed at the Kremlin would temper any decision he might make.

Now should we think that Cuban communism will fall of itself. Castro has organized, with the help of Russia, an effective police state. He has a firm hold on Cuba and is being supported by other communist nations who realize the importance of keeping a bridgehead in America.

Another argument against delaying the elimination of Castro is the fact that already young Cubans have been subject to five years of communist instruction and brain washing. Many of them are already dedicated Communists. A few more years of this and liberation of the island from Castro may be only a futile gesture. The youth of today will control the Cuba of tomorrow.

The longer we wait to take action against Castro the more support he will have from the communist organizations in other nations of Central and South America. If we delay until he has built up, by whatever means employed, powerful Red factions in several nations, any move we might make against Castro would set off riots and demonstrations on a broad front.

The time for action is now. The longer we wait the more strength and support Castro will have.

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(COMMERCIAL....45 seconds)

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It was apparently the feeling of communists after the Castro revolution in Cuba that similar revolutions could be fomented in other Latin American countries with comparative ease. This has not proved to be the case. After several rather abortive attempts at taking over Latin American governments, the communists have now adopted a more subtle approach. They are giving recognition to the differences in conditions in the different countries, and are tailoring their efforts to fit these conditions. In every instance, the communists are doing what they believe will result in disruption and defeat for the present governments and will pave the way for Red takeover in each nation.

We have already seen that Castro agents have been trying terrorism in Venezuela. That is but one means by which they hope to gain their victory in Latin America.

One major weapon the communists are using in Central and South America is the fomenting of discontent. In an area where there are many poverty stricken people, with little or no education, and where social injustices have been the rule for many years, the creating of discontent is an easy matter. The Reds are sending agents to promote dissatisfaction, suspicion of the present government, and jealousy of the United States.

A steady flow of propaganda in printed form and by radio is being sent from Cuba into nearby nations. This hate literature is calculated to increase discontent. Much of it is aimed at the United States. All of it is in support of communist goals.

Following the pattern used in many other nations, the communists are infiltrating labor unions and governments in Latin America everywhere possible. In both they have obtained positions of influence and importance in several countries, and are helping to mold government policy. This fact, of course, makes it difficult for the United States to further its aim of fostering freedom.

Castro is sending trained communist agents into most of the countries of Central and South America and the Caribbean. Thousands of Cubans and Latin American nationals have been trained in Castro's schools of communist revolution and subversion, and have been sent out to do their nefarious work.

The principal thing which Castro is seeking to export is revolution. Only by means of revolution -- overthrow of the existing systems of government and economics -- can communism be brought into power.

Let us look at what Castro and his agents are doing in some of the other Latin American nations, on orders from the wily communist dictators in Moscow.

In Brazil, the largest country of South America, there has been danger from communist infiltration in both labor unions and the government. So successful was this policy that the communists were effective in thwarting desires of the United States and in securing support for leftist aims. The recent coup by anti-communists is a blow for freedom for the people of Brazil.

In Peru, communists have been capitalizing upon the discontent of the large Indian population. They have armed the Indians and encouraged them to attack government forces.

Chile has appeared relatively peaceful in recent months. Communist agents, including those from Cuba, have put away their weapons of sabotage and warfare, and are waging a campaign of handshaking and politicking. They have chosen this way because they believe they have a chance to win control through the national elections to be held later this year. Should they win this non-violent political campaign, they plan to nationalize one billion dollars worth of American investments in Chile.

Trained communist agents from Castro's Cuba have been identified in the hills of the Dominican Republic. They stirred up violence in Panama against the United States a few weeks ago. In British Guiana, they are demanding full independence from Britain, knowing that Premier Cheddi Jagan will line up with his friend, Fidel Castro, with whom he maintains close contact.

In Bolivia, labor unions are heavily infiltrated, and there is a threat that the unions may strike and upset the government's admittedly weak hold over the people.

The experts in affairs of the Western hemisphere recognize that no country in all of Latin America is completely free from the Red menace. Some are in greater danger than others.

The communists know that so long as they control Cuba they have a beachhead in America from which they can export communism and revolution to surrounding countries. We know, as they do, that the longer Castro remains in power, the harder it will be to get rid of him and his Red influence. All the time we delay is in favor of the communists.

We should, as a major aim of our foreign policy, state our determined opposition to communism anywhere in the hemisphere. As a first step, we should cease all trade with any nation trading with Cuba and make effective the economic blockade we claim to seek against Castro.

Further, we should support friendly Latin American governments in efforts against communist sabotage, infiltration and subversion, using any forces we may have, upon the request of our friends in Latin America, to bring about the arrest and trial of such saboteurs.

We should bring about a firm organization of the nations of the hemisphere against communism as a general menace to all free people, and against Castro's Cuban government in particular. If Castro were cut off from all trade except with communist nations, and if there were an effective anti-communist movement throughout Latin America, aimed at ridding the hemisphere of the danger in Cuba, we would soon see results. But if there is to be any good accomplished, we must show to the world and to our allies that we mean business -- that Castro must go.

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In just a minute a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL....45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: Each advance made by communism means a retreat by freedom.

This is LIFE LINE, Washington 1, D. C.

(End)

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(213-63)

PROGRAM NUMBER: 74

8/1/63

SUBJECT: Caribbean Crisis

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, James Dobbs from Washington.

The Cuban issue is arousing the American people as no other foreign policy issue has aroused them in many years. Whatever may be the case at the State Department, the vast majority of the American people will never accept the prospect of a permanent communist satellite just 90 miles from our shores. They are demanding, and will continue to demand, effective action.

Last fall it seemed that such action was being taken and that more would be taken. Later events and fuller evidence have, of course, proved this hope wholly groundless; and have shown, in fact, that we gave in to virtually every communist demand as the price for the removal of a few Russian missiles from open launching pads, missiles which should never, under any circumstances, have been allowed into Cuba in the first place.

We will explore the Caribbean crisis after this message from our LIFE LINE sponsor.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Today, we are pleased to bring once more to our listeners Mr. Robert Morris of New York City and Dallas, Texas. He is no stranger to many in our audience who read his syndicated newspaper column, **AROUND THE WORLD**, and who have read his book entitled, **NO WONDER WE ARE LOSING**. His timely remarks are an answer to those who attempt to minimize the gravity of the Cuban situation. Considered in the light of the recent report from the subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate, his comments are most thought-provoking and underscore the statement made by another noted columnist who said that the "greatest danger to the security of the United States today is in Cuba." Mr. Robert Morris.

"When we speak of the Caribbean crisis, we should speak of it as a military crisis. We should above all, understand what the military significance is of the conquest of Cuba and the subsequent establishment of a powerful base there. Actually, Khrushchev has extended his military frontier from Eastern Europe all across the Atlantic. This is a tremendous thrust forward. If you look at Cuba on the map, you will recognize that in taking Cuba, the communists have completely out-flanked us in South America, because, indeed, Cuba is west of every single country in South America. With respect to North America its western end extends as far west as Fort Wayne, Indiana. This thrust forward, this military thrust forward, has been covered all the way by utterances of our officials in the State Department which have continuously minimized the success of communism as it came closer to our shores.

"With a military base, with a naval base—a powerful naval base, now Soviet submarines are lurking in and about Cuba, an electronics base, a missile base, a base for espionage and infiltration, this is something that we have to reckon with very seriously from the military point of view.

"Now, as Khrushchev has made this thrust forward, we here in the United States, led by our State Department leaders, have peacefully coexisted with communism every step of the way. Khrushchev has clearly defined what he meant by peaceful coexistence. Peaceful coexistence to him is a device, it's a weapon. It's a means of conquest. Under peaceful coexistence he moved his army across the Atlantic. It's now established in Cuba. The only thing about peaceful coexistence that resembles peace is our response to it. We have responded precisely as Khrushchev wanted; and we have taken peaceful coexistence in the conventional sense of the word; and as I say, while he moved his army forward, we peacefully coexisted with him.

"And here we have this situation today. Now they are using this base, this powerful naval base, this powerful army base, this powerful military base, this submarine base, this electronics base, this missile base, this base of infiltration. And they are using that as a hub of conquest—the spokes leading to all parts of the hemisphere.

"They have now considerably softened up Brazil. The government of Goulart, the President of Brazil, is preponderantly communist. He has put into vital positions there, people who have conspicuous pro-communist records.

"Right to the north of Brazil, little British Guiana, which not only borders on Brazil itself but also on war-torn Venezuela, the communists have another fledgling base; and they are going to capitalize on this to the hilt.

"Now, unless we recognize the military potential of this situation, this situation is going to deteriorate dramatically. We have to treat the crisis that exists in the Caribbean as a dagger poised at our throat.

"Now my solution to the thing—the solution that I would like to offer is this—I think that inasmuch as we have committed ourselves at the treaties of Rio de Janeiro, at Caracas, and at Punta del Este, all of these implementing the Monroe Doctrine, we are committed and we have solemnly pledged to the other 21 nations in the hemisphere that we are not going to tolerate Soviet power in the hemisphere—not only Soviet power but Soviet ideology—now if we do nothing—if we assume our present posture toward Cuba, then we will be violating each one of these treaties. Therefore, we should establish at once a Cuban government in exile. We should try to give this moral authority. We should, in other words, have these people challenge Castro to an open election. Of course he won't do it, but in this way you could get a claim of sovereignty. You should go to the United Nations and work for this seat in the United Nations; summon whatever power we have there, whatever Western allies we can get and use above all the moral values accruing to our cause.

We won't succeed in this; at least it will give us something to talk about. We will then get a cabinet--the Cuban government in exile will have a cabinet. We will be able to give it an information service. Let us begin propaganda barrage and there will be something that the Cuban exiles could gravitate toward, and something for which they would work."

Thank you, Mr. Morris. This is Program #74--two typed copies for 25¢, cash, check or stamps--10¢ each in larger quantities. Order from LIFE LINE, Washington 1, D. C. We urge you to use the products and services of LIFE LINE sponsors.

We will continue our discussion of the Cuban crisis in just a moment.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Mr. Morris, we have heard much about the role of the State Department in Castro's rise to power. We would like to have your comments on this.

"From my experiences with the State Department, some of the most important communist successes have taken place because of the inadequacies that have existed among the personnel in our State Department.

"For instance, I was the counsel to the Senate Committee that made the damage survey on why China was lost; in other words, why China today is in bondage with its 600 million human beings. China fell because of what many of our State Department leaders did.

"Obviously we haven't learned from China because we have seen the same mistakes being enacted in Cuba. Fidel Castro came to power because of the assistance he received from the fourth floor of the State Department. That is the gravamen of this excellent book written by Ambassador Earl Smith. Earl Smith is an experienced diplomat. He was the United States Ambassador to Cuba from 1957 to 1959. He is a personal friend of the President and the President's father. He was there. Obviously he kept a good diary and he has set forth for all to see how individuals in our State Department actually brought Castro to power--certainly created the vacuum into which Castro came.

"Even after communism conquered Cuba, it was the activities of our State Department that enabled the communists to convert the little island--the pearl of the Antilles--into a major base. In other words, when Castro first came to power, the State Department kept insisting that Castro was not communist; that he would get over his youthful revolutionary zeal and be won over to our side. The State Department, therefore, subsidized Castro. We paid him twice the price of world sugar for his sugar. We trained his flyers. We gave him foreign aid. It wasn't until late 1960 that we recognized that a communist satellite had been established at our doorstep. Then, however, we insisted that this satellite was political and economic in texture and it was not military in any sense of the word. Then, of course, the evidence began to mount that indeed military weapons were being brought to the island. We heard that there were Mark I and Mark II tanks; that there were Migs. Electronic equipment was moving in. This was denied or minimized by the spokesmen for the State Department. Then when we got word that there was an army moving in, remember how the spokesmen for the State Department rushed into print to say that this was not an army; these were not soldiers; these were merely technicians. That was an illusion we were fed on for a long period of time. Even after Khrushchev boasted that he had moved an army in, our State Department said, 'Don't be alarmed. This is purely a defensive move on their part.' In fact they said, 'This is a sign of weakness. This shows Castro had to be shored up.'

"You see, here they are not only fabricating Castro and bringing him to power, but then as he gains military strength, conditions the country in such a way that the country doesn't recognize that military power is being extended right to our doorstep.

"Today the record is that those people in the State Department who have resisted Castro have all been eliminated. I speak of Ambassador Robert Hill. I speak of Ambassador Whiting Willauer who died of a broken heart. I speak of Ambassador Earl Smith. I speak of many of the other wonderful diplomats who tried to stop Castro as he ascended the ladder.

"On the other hand, William Weiland and Philip Bonsal, who resisted these people in their efforts to stop Castro--these people are now in very, very important positions of power."

Thank you, Mr. Morris. We are grateful to you for your very informative analysis of the Cuban crisis. I am sure that our listening audience joins with me in the hope that you will visit with us again in the near future.

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In just a moment a final thought.

(COMMERCIAL.....45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: "Would the Kremlin blow up Mother Russia for little Castro? How ridiculous! Never in history has the Soviet won so much by so little. Never have our incredible losses been covered up by so much misleading yakety-yak." (Henry J. Taylor)

This is LIFE LINE from Washington.

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NUMBER: 65-D

VIET NAM ATROCITIES

June 14, 1965

High Spots Opposite Asterisks

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Melvin Munn from Washington.

The brutal murder of Joseph Grainger, a 39-year old American AID official, by his Communist captors in Viet Nam, has touched off backstage discussions among influential members of Congress.

As a result, concerned lawmakers are trying to decide just how the United States can tell the world the full story of the revolting atrocities perpetrated by communists in South Viet Nam.

Congressmen are studying carefully casualty reports of United States and South Vietnamese military and civilian personnel to determine the extent of the horrors—and how those responsible can be punished.

* While students and so-called students converged on Washington during the Easter holidays, demanding that the President "stop killing innocent Vietnamese,"—while some twenty-seven hundred ministers, priests and rabbis from all over the country addressed an open letter to the President, a letter beginning with the anguished plea: "In the name of God, stop it!"—while these religious leaders urged an immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam and negotiations—while this clamor was being echoed by some newspapers and publications, House Speaker John McCormack used the Easter recess to study a State Department document. It is an official report which grimly highlights the ruthlessness of Viet Cong

and North Vietnamese "aggression by terror."

With the cries of retreat and negotiation from a few of his colleagues still ringing in his ears, with radio and TV newscasters telling of students and thugs sitting at the entrance of the White House, in protest of American action in Vietnam, one outraged legislator analyzed a State Department report—a run-down of communist terrorists who use tactics prescribed in Russian textbooks.

While many in the nation's capitol observed the Easter holidays amid sunshine and cherry blossoms, Speaker McCormack studied a report—an official document revealing how Viet Nam's so-called liberators had "killed more than 400 and kidnapped another one thousand South Viet Nam village chiefs, school teachers and public health officers during 1965. Among other civilians, 1300 were killed, over 8,000 were kidnapped," states the report, "and entire villages have been kidnapped and burned to the ground, when families of those in the Armed forces were kidnapped and held hostages."

* While misguided students, thugs, and pious peacemongers descended on the President's Texas home, to protest our participation in South Vietnam, House Speaker McCormack was spending the Easter recess pouring over a report of

the State Department. In it United States authorities recorded atrocities which include the "beheading of village chiefs" and "the cutting off of arms and legs of innocent children and women" of fathers and husbands serving in the South Viet Nam army.

The Massachusetts lawmaker, a veteran of World War I, has learned from other authoritative sources that U.S. servicemen and officials have been tortured and shot from behind, after being captured by Viet Cong. And reliable military observers report that the ferocity and bestiality of these atrocities is as shocking as those committed by the Chinese and North Korean communists during the Korean War, and by the Nazis in World War II.

Righteous indignation over communist atrocities is nothing new for Speaker McCormack, the recipient of the "Peace Medal" of the Third Order of St. Francis. He has long spoken out against the inhuman practices of communism—practices which so much of the world prefers to ignore. He has never failed to expose the hypocrisy of those who mouth peace and practice murder. And he gives no comfort to those groups in all parts of the so-called free world that are trying to sabotage our effort to keep South Viet Nam independent and non-Communist.

This stalwart lawmaker from Massachusetts has supported congressional probes of communist atrocities in Poland and Korea. And he was one of the first to denounce Fidel Castro's shooting of military and civilian prisoners following his take-over in Cuba.

* Nor is he without considerable support in his battle to expose the true nature of communism. For example, Representative

Comelius Gallagher of New Jersey recently made a visit to South Viet Nam. There he saw firsthand the terror committed against civilians, including the instance where the head of a village chief was stuck on a pole after the communists had beheaded him.

Another congressman, Michael Feighan of Ohio, is equally anxious that these atrocities be exposed to full public view. He is anxious because he knows that the average American must understand just what our country and the South Vietnamese are fighting. The full horror and terror of sweeping communism must be laid bare if it is to be stopped. This legislator, who earned his law degree at Harvard, recognizes that these numerous instances of sheer human slaughter, indescribable terror and intimidation may be glossed over in the event of negotiations. Therefore, he is asking for a full-scale congressional probe. The Ohio congressman, recognized by the University of Munich with an honorary doctor of Laws in political science, knows only too well that these atrocities must be put on public view at some time; and the longer the information is withheld the less geography of the world will remain free of communism.

* The United States has a moral obligation to search out and punish the perpetrators of these "crimes against humanity the same as is being done against the Nazis," the congressman from the Buckeye State contends. And he asks that the investigation examine intelligence reports that clearly show it is official policy of the Kremlin to "assassinate" officials of Western governments, regardless of their position, if they oppose communist take-over of free nations or block Soviet

espionage and subversive operations.

If communist atrocities in Viet Nam are not exposed, when will the true facts concerning Marxist bestiality be brought to light?

Joseph W. Grainger, a civilian official kidnaped by the communist Viet Cong last August, was killed "in cold blood" five months later, after he had escaped and was recaptured. The 39-year old resident of West Hartford, Connecticut, was seized by the communists last August 8th, while directing the distribution of American aid in Phuyen province, 250 miles northwest of Saigon.

He escaped the first of this year, but was tracked down after spending seven long, miserable days in a swampy area, desperately trying to make his way back to Freedom. "The Viet Cong apprehended him and a Viet Cong named Hai shot him twice in cold blood when Mr. Grainger refused to accompany him back to captivity," a U.S. spokesman said.

* The Viet Cong took Grainger back to a nearby hamlet, where he died later that day of his wounds. His body was buried at night, and the grave flattened to conceal its location.

A Vietnamese and a Filipino, captured with Grainger but later released, told how the American was subjected to intensive interrogation. Much of the time he was manacled, bound and kept in a small cave. Viet Cong propaganda teams also paraded the captured AID official through villages, according to information received from the U.S. mission.

This brutal murder of an unarmed civilian, weakened by hunger and unable to defend himself, has touched off some very deliberate discussions by indignant

legislators. And it has brought clearly into focus the problem of just how the United States must reveal to the entire world the ghastly atrocities which the communists have perpetrated in Viet Nam.

What if our leadership should succumb to the pressure to desert Viet Nam to communism? What if the domestic cries for retreat are headed? What if the groups outside our country are able to bring about our withdrawal from Viet Nam? What if pressure, originating in the Kremlin and Peking, is successful in causing American pledges to be broken and the Vietnamese handed over to communist slavery?

South Carolina Representative Bryan Dorn, one of the most dedicated members of the United States Congress to the cause of Freedom, a man who served his country during World War II, has warned that the United States may have to make its stand against communist aggression in the states of Hawaii or Alaska, if it does not stand firm in Viet Nam.

He went on to say that the people should unite behind the President's policy in South Viet Nam—and not be bluffed out of Asia by Russian Blackmail. We suggest that Russia is not the only party guilty of blackmail. It is being practiced here in a more subtle manner, but on an equally lavish scale. We are referring, of course, to those who demand American withdrawal from Viet Nam in order, they say, to save human lives. We are referring to those who see only what they wish to see, who hear only what they want to hear, and believe only what they want to believe.

The communists, the socialists, the Farleft, the peace-at-any-pricers to the contrary, we are in Viet Nam in defense

of Freedom and self-determination. It is the communists who are the aggressors. It is to them, the cry, "In the name of God, stop it!" should be made. It is the communists who have no regard for human life.

Not only must the atrocities be exposed, but the truth as well. Let the truth be known to the misguided students and the so-called students who are so often prone to make a lark of something so deadly serious.

These, along with the apathetic, need to be reminded that we are in South Viet Nam in order to keep a promise made by former President Eisenhower and the late President Kennedy. Let the truth be known—that to dishonor our commitment would be fatal!

To those who wonder why such a promise was made in the first place, we would remind them of Munich and Korea. Our grim experiences there taught us that aggression unresisted leads to more war—not to more peace.

We sought peace by announcing to the world that we did not intend to defend South Korea from aggression. Too late we learned that we had opened the door to aggression—and there was no peace.

What will happen if we abandon our commitment and let South Vietnam slip by Red conquest, subversion or negotiation? It will put Thailand, Burma, India and Malaysia in immediate danger of subjection. It will even directly threaten Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Japan. And we'd be forced close to again fighting another major war.

Our President and the majority of our

legislators—and most of the country—are aware that running from aggression is not the way to peace. The Chief Executive has said that the United States "will not be defeated" in Viet Nam. Here, now, are his own words: "Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Viet Nam would bring an end to conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another. The central lesson of our time is that the appetite of aggression is never satisfied. To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next. We must stay in Southeast Asia—as we did in Europe—in the words of the Bible," concluded the President, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further."

The American citizen has been handed a grave decision. But it is not enough simply to accept or reject it. It is incumbent on every citizen to learn all he can regarding the situation which exists in Viet Nam, and of the communist menace which has created it.

* Our leaders have charted our course. But we must do our share. Certainly becoming more knowledgeable of Viet Nam, and more concerned over communism—surely that is only token support of those who are giving their all in the cause of Freedom.

Until we meet again, remember these words by Lt. William Roark, killed in action over North Viet Nam in March: "I will not live under a totalitarian society and I don't want you to, either. I believe in God and will resist any force that attempts to remove God from society, no matter what the name."

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NUMBER: 66-D

UN OR PEACE LEAGUE?

June 15, 1965

High Spots Opposite Asterisks

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Melvin Munn from Washington.

With so much talk today about the United Nations, we tend to overlook many of the events leading up to its formation. Especially are we inclined to forget its predecessor, a former international organization called the League of Nations. This world body was the product of World War I, and principally the ideas of General Smuts, Leon Bourgeois and Lord Robert Cecil.

* The chief figure in the founding of the league at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 was President Woodrow Wilson. On January 10th of the following year, 1920, the league was officially established at Geneva, Switzerland. Despite intensive efforts, President Wilson was unable to persuade the United States Senate to confirm the league as a treaty. Primarily responsible for blocking ratification were Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Hiram Johnson.

Twenty-six years later, in 1946, on the same date it was established, the League of Nations was dissolved. At that time Mr. H.L. Hunt of Dallas, Texas was deeply involved in helping formulate a sound, workable peace league plan. And he has subsequently contributed significant ideas on such a proposal.

In April of 1946, the League of Nations closed its work and gave its physical

did the successor to this world organization come into being?

* In the fall of 1944, here in the Georgetown area of the capitol, the Dumbarton Oaks conference was held. It was followed, during the first week of February of the next year, by the Crimean Conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Yalta. There it was agreed to call a conference on April 25th. This was done; and representatives of 39 nations met in San Francisco to form the United Nations.

Meanwhile, Mr. H.L. Hunt, who had watched closely the events leading to the formation of the League of Nations and had studied its activities carefully, viewed with concern those events leading up to the San Francisco conference. He did not believe it desirable or feasible for this country to participate in a world organization. However, he realized that, in all probability, one would be formed.

Having considerable knowledge of the international Communist conspiracy and mistrusting some of President Roosevelt's close advisers and some in the State Department, he had cause for concern. Yet he was not fully aware of the philosophies of Harry Dexter White, who had been so influential at Dumbarton Oaks, or of Alger Hiss, who played such a key role at San Francisco. It is generally

the basis for the present formula for the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Hoping that some of the mistakes which might be made at San Francisco could be avoided, Mr. Hunt prepared a plan for a world organization. First writing the plan in narrative form, he next outlined it, to be placed in the hands of some of the world leaders. His plan was sent to the late Winston Churchill, Dulles and others, who later attended the gathering in San Francisco. This he did, expecting that these men would be highly influential in the preparation of a peace league.

Mr. Hunt was motivated by a sincere desire to assist in a constructive manner in the preparation of the charter which he felt would be enacted. When the wording of the UN Charter was made public, he was deeply disappointed that his Peace League Plan had not been used.

* Just what was his plan? And why the need for any world organization? The author himself explained that nuclear developments today give more reason than heretofore for nations to be organized in a world-wide body.

With reference to the United Nations, He points out that the Soviets undoubtedly can win any vote they wish in its General Assembly. Despite their repeated threats to withdraw from the UN, he is of the opinion that the Russian communists probably will remain—since the UN serves their aims so conveniently and so well.

Mr. Hunt does point out, however, that Soviet Russia's membership in that world body serves one purpose approved by American patriots. And that is, that Russia no doubt will refuse to permit admission of Red China to the UN.

He warns, though, that if the United Nations is not reformed, affording the United States voting power commensurate with its assets and responsibilities, we should withdraw from it—if we are to survive!

In this connection, it is quite true that certain UN reforms have been suggested. From time to time thoughtful and courageous Americans have advanced proposals for changing the charter. Deeply conscious of the ineffectiveness of the UN as presently constituted, the late President Hoover proposed that a world body of free nations be organized.

* Constructive plans and suggestions notwithstanding, the propaganda machinery of the UN and its one-world advocates is so powerful that little is ever heard of these plans. And in the minds of many unthinking people, the UN has become so sacrosanct that reforms or alternate plans are automatically discouraged—sometimes cruelly attacked.

The author of the books, *Alpaca, Govern Thyself*, *Why Not Speak?* and *Fabians Fight Freedom*, for many years has fought to preserve our Freedom way of life. No Johnny-come-lately on the scene, he drew up a blue print for a workable peace league during World War II. His ideas were submitted to some of the world leaders before the UN Charter was drafted. Unfortunately, Alger Hiss and others of a different philosophy were successful in drafting the accepted plan which now governs the operations of the United Nations.

The three aims of Mr. Hunt's plan were: to enforce treaties ending present wars; to prevent future wars; and to set up and maintain an Arbitration Council.

* But why a peace league? Here are his own words of explanation: "Great wars cannot be justified; the cost in loss of life, health, faith, ethics and property, is far too great. The things fought for are seldom realized by the victors. The causes are generally trivial, and the results are that nothing is satisfactorily settled."

He went on to say that "If great wars are absolutely prevented, there may be expected such an advance in civilization that gradually equity and justice will become understood, and so popularized that the working of these principles will be depended upon."

Mr. Hunt then prophesied that, "the simple exercise of them will result in adjustments taking place in national and international affairs, so that society will become workable and livable with a minimum of jealousy and strife."

He proposed that nations at war with Germany and Japan, or those that had broken relations with them, be asked to voluntarily agree as to the share of each in the control and responsibilities of the Peace League. Each nation's percentage would be determined by joint consideration of these particular factors:

The nation's contribution to repelling the forces of oppression in World Wars I and II; its population; the nation's standard of education and state of enlightenment; its record of non-aggression; a nation's wholesome commerce; its assets; and the extent and nature of its area.

He was careful to include a provision whereby additional nations, by treaty with the Peace League, might be admitted. A safeguard was written in, providing for the percentage participation to be surrendered by Peace League members in

the same proportion as the participation of each.

This particular part of the proposed plan is of great importance today when more and more small, newly emerged nations are being admitted to the United Nations. It is highly significant today when the United Nations' very existence is being threatened by Russia's refusal to pay its debt to the United Nations. And it is cause for sober reflection by the American taxpayer who sees his country paying the lion's share of the operations of this constantly enlarging world body.

In an effort to police some of its own extravagant financial policies, the United Nations Advisory Committee asked for a budget ceiling. However, as is the case in most bureaucratic bodies, the call for thrift is exceedingly unpopular and generally goes unheeded. The UN has proved to be no exception. Meanwhile its fiscal problems mount with each passing hour.

* But let's turn back to the 1945 outline for a Peace League plan, as proposed by H.L. Hunt. The architect of this outline envisioned an Advisory Board, to be selected from representatives to the League. These men would arbitrate and render decisions on issues as they would arise.

Provision was made for the withdrawal of nations desiring to do so, and for their share of the operating costs would be prorated among the remaining nations.

The plan also called for the selection of seven members to an Arbitration Council. These men would be elected by the Assembly and no more than one Council member from the same nation would serve at any one time. He foresaw the Arbitration Council attracting

the world's greatest men. And he predicted that these men, while serving on the Council, would dismiss all selfish interests of the nation from which they came, if conflicting with the greatest good. The candidates offered by each nation, he concluded, would be chosen from the heads of the government, the chief justices of their courts, their greatest legislators, cabinet members, ambassadors, and representatives to the Peace League Assembly.

To these men would be entrusted the responsibility for formulating an International Code to supplant the then existing international law, the Atlantic Charter, the Moscow declaration, and all such similar rules and declarations, as outlined in this 1945 plan.

* This Council of arbitrators would, through the fairness and justice of its decisions, be a medium for their enforcement rather than an arm of enforcement of international law. And the author explained that enforcement would be dependent upon public opinion, except that the Council might request disputants to pledge that they would abide by the decision to be handed down by the Council.

Mr. Hunt saw the pronouncements, rulings and decisions of the council accorded the dignity of international law. When good men do nothing, evil men prevail. A subscription to MUNNSCRIPTS will help preserve your Freedom. 40 weeks, \$5.00.

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by the Peace League Assembly. Here he inserted another safe-guard. He noted that since the Assembly was primarily required to prevent war, he said the decisions of the council would not be binding upon the assembly in case that body decided that such decisions might endanger world peace, unless the assembly had agreed in advance of the decision to enforce it.

Because of the great interest in this peace league proposal, the complete outline appears as an Appendix to Mr. Hunt's latest book, *Fabians Fight Freedom*. Students of history and of political science will find this blueprint for a world body thought-provoking. For the many who deplore US continued participation in the UN as presently organized, the plan presents some challenging ideas.

The Peace League plan is also a forceful reply to the cry of the Farleft, to those who unthinkingly accuse constructives of criticizing but never offering an alternate or better solution. It merits the attention of all Freedom-loving people.

Until we meet again, remember: The Peace League plan was ignored in favor of the philosophy of Harry Dexter White at Dumbarton Oaks and Alger Hiss at San Francisco, which provided the present formula for the General Assembly of the UN.

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Members of FREEDOM POSTS understand the nature of the threat to Freedom and seek to avoid the danger.

Page
173
to
184

6/28 June 25, 1965

Dr. Anthony Kubek, Dallas University, who wrote the book, HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST, is very well informed regarding the Communist menace. [Dr. Kubek vouches for Professor Paul George and apparently agrees with nearly all the statements which Professor George makes.

Professor George was born in Italy. He teaches Sociology and is now with Marivanios College, Trivandrum, Kerala State, South India. He is 58.

He has been in the Far East since 1947 and makes frequent trips to South Vietnam. During the period 1947, 1948 and 1949 Professor George taught in Fujen University, a Catholic college in Peking, China, and later taught in a university in Formosa.

George had close contact with Chiang Kai-shek.

George thinks that the U. S. will inevitably lose the war in South Vietnam if the U. S. continues to use the present personnel.

He thinks the war is probably being conducted at present for the purpose of losing it, creating the impression that we will have done all we could possibly do and are our withdrawal from South Vietnam when it occurs is absolutely necessary.

George says that the present engagements afford the Chinese and Russians perfect practice in military procedure.

Cambodia is already a communist satellite and 2/3 of Laos is occupied by the Communists. Northern Burma is undermined by the Chinese guerrillas, Indonesia is already a part of world communism, Thailand will be forced to switch to the other side. In that event India and Pakistan will become defenseless. All Asia will be overtaken by the world communists.

George says that any serious fighting in Europe will result in a nuclear war whereas the fighting in Southeast Asia will not precipitate an all-out nuclear war.

Haiphong, the main harbor, is not being touched. Neither are the supply lines leading South from China.

George blamed the U. S. ambassador, Patterson, and Mannfull as being responsible for the leaks, but judging from what happened during the Korean War the plans which are formulated in Washington must be transmitted to the enemy immediately they are decided upon.

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George seems to think that President Johnson makes the decisions in all situations.

Professor George was in South Vietnam about the time the Diem government was overthrown. He thinks Ambassadors Patterson and Mannfull were primarily responsible for the overthrow and Cabot Lodge did nothing to discourage the plans.

The loss of Diem was a catastrophe.

George's opinions are the same as veritabily thousands of anti-Communists in the U. S. who have all about given up except he is much better informed than the average.

In attempting to classify the different key figures as far as anti-Communist, pro-Communist and ability is concerned, the good ones are given a symbol of A, B, C; and the bad ones Z, Y, X; the in-betweens are given a symbol of N.

General Theu	A
Thomas Mann (would make a good Secretary of State)	A
General Tran Van Minh	B
General Wheeler	B
General Westmoreland	B
Thomas Corcoran	N
Dean Rusk (weak but did not master- mind betrayal of Chinese Nationalists as some think)	X
Ambassador Patterson	Z
Ambassador Mannfull	Z
Walter Rostow (has always been a real bad one.)	Z
Adam Yarmolinsky (his mother and father have always tried to destroy the U. S.)	Z

Bill Bundy (intimate with Alger Hiss)	Z
McGeorge Bundy (always optimistic and working to destroy)	Z
Dean Acheson	X
Hans Morgenthau	Z
George Klein	Z
Maxwell Taylor (weak and incompetent)	X
Robert McNamara	N
Thich Tri Quang (Buddhist Monk)	Z
Bui-Diem	Y
Premier Quat	Y
General Thi	Y
Philip Jessup	X
Averell Harriman (everything he does results in loss of freedom)	Y

The lesser lights under the key figures who have been classified as bad are generally loyal to their superiors and share their philosophy.

11/2
Memo

MEMO

Wayne Morse is not a very constructive Senator, but his comment regarding the recent shift of ambassadors in South Viet Nam, "Maxwell Taylor going out is good news and Henry Cabot Lodge coming in is bad news" is half true.

If we can win with anyone in charge in high position who has ever been thought by reasonable people as not being on our side, we are not entitled to win. If those who are conducting our diplomacy and military operations do not meet the approval of a majority of responsible anti-communists, we are not entitled to win.

If Henry Cabot Lodge can reasonably be suspected of participating in the overthrow of the Diem regime, he cannot command the respect of the people of South Viet Nam even though the President of the United States or the Secretary of State thinks he may be good enough. There are men who could serve as Ambassador to South Viet Nam whose loyalty to the Nation and ability as shown by past performances could not be questioned.

Ambassadors Patterson and Mansfull are probably unfit to serve in their present capacity.

The daily news editorial writer shows that he is not a right-side extremist with his statements, "After bringing stable anti-Red government to the Dominican Republic".

Should Lodge make a name for himself and see fit to get the nomination or campaign for the Republican nominee, President Johnson may be acquiring a needless political liability. If he dismally fails, it will be held against the President.

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EGGHEADS' DESERTION OF LBJ

One of the more interesting developments in these early months of Lyndon B. Johnson's first full term as President is the wholesale desertion of Mr. Johnson by college professors, egghead columnists and commentators, and other intellectuals.

These persons worshiped the late President John F. Kennedy almost to a man and woman. For months after the President's assassination by rat-Red Lee H. Oswald, the U.S. intellectual fraternity was largely in favor of Mr. Johnson. Why the change now?

Well, President Johnson inherited the South Viet Nam war from previous administrations, and the Dominican Republic exploded into revolution last spring

—and Mr. Johnson adopted vigorous policies in both cases.

He refused to cut U.S. losses and pull out of South Viet Nam, as some domestic intellectuals actually wanted him—and still want him—to do.

Advised by his best intelligence men that Communists were likely to make another Castro Cuba of the Dominican Republic, LBJ threw strong contingents of marines and paratroops into the little West Indian island country.

This, of course, enraged—

ALL THE COMMUNISTS

—everywhere, as was only to be expected. To them, the U.S. President was interfering with their sacred mission to enslave the world, and thus was being guilty of rank heresy as Commies define that word.

Why so many U.S. intellectuals are as angry with the President as are the Reds is another question.

We can't believe that all of these doubledomes are cowards, kooks or traitors to their country.

It is noteworthy, though, that they are deserting Johnson in droves—and that a lot of them enjoy nothing more than to heckle McGeorge Bundy when he goes to college meetings or on TV to defend the Johnson foreign policies.

Mr. Bundy—Special Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs—is an egghead himself, and one of the more brilliant ones; but that only makes him a traitor to his class in the eyes of many other eggheads.

We hope that the President will not let himself be bulldozed or bluffed by the howls of his intellectual critics. By and large, we think, they are almost always wrong on U.S. foreign policy—and most public opinion indicators have 65% or more of Americans favoring the Johnson policies in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, and wanting him to stick to them and get tougher in both cases if need be.

And more power to McGeorge Bundy—whom we used not to admire, but about whom we've changed our minds. Bundy is on the American side this time—and whether they know it or not, the egghead foes of the Johnson Viet and Dominican Republic policies are playing the games of the Reds in Moscow and the Reds in Peking.

(And if Mr. Johnson, after bringing stable anti-Red government to the Dominican Republic, will crack down like a ton of bricks on Fidel Castro, we think 98% of Americans will cheer.)

Speaking of the—

REDS IN MOSCOW

—one of the more astute of American writers has a book coming out today which should do a good deal to wreck the Kremlin Commies' reputation as super-smart hombres.

The book is "The Ugly Russian," by Victor Lasky; Trident Press, New York; 313 pages, \$4.95.

Irked by the book "The Ugly American," on how our people often foul up foreign-aid projects to the disgust of the recipients of the aid, Mr. Lasky visited about 20 countries to find out how Soviet foreign aid was doing.

He found that the Russians are no smarter than the Americans when it comes to tailoring aid projects to conditions, attitudes, climate and customs in foreign lands. The Russians have had their propaganda triumphs under this head; but, like us, they also have had their resounding



McGeorge Bundy

Keep Punching, Mr. President

7/12

11-20
Copy

MR. DULLES

From 1920 to 1935 John Foster Dulles was a paid attorney for the Japanese Government. He was affiliated with the State Department during the greater part of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, although not continuously.

Mr. Dulles worked with Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, Phillip Jessup and John Stewart Service in planning our future in Asia, and, along with them, became a recognized expert on Far Eastern affairs. As an advisor and consultant with the Truman-Acheson State Department in recent years, he apparently sanctioned-- certainly his protests, if any, were not loud enough to be heard-- the progressive steps by which twenty nations and eight hundred million people were delivered over to Communist tyranny; and America was left in the most precarious position in its history. He gained a vast amount of experience in foreign affairs during these years, but the gains of the American people were not commensurate.

He effected the selection of Alger Hiss to become President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace¹. Since the conviction of Hiss, Dulles has implied that he had nothing to do with the selection².

Before Hiss began serving as President of the Endowment, Dulles was warned by Larry S. Davidow, of Detroit, Michigan, and by others, that Hiss probably had a provable Communist record³. Dulles rejected the information and refused to hear other proof⁴.

When Hiss was about to be indicted in 1948, he offered his resignation and the Board of Trustees, of which Dulles was Chairman, tabled his resignation and voted Hiss a three months leave of absence with pay⁵, to cover the time he would be answering charges in connection with treasonable activities. Despite this established fact, Dulles indicated in testimony at the Hiss trials, and at other times, that he had demanded the resignation of Alger Hiss⁶.

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Upon Hiss' conviction, the Board, Mr. Dulles still Chairman, elected as temporary President James T. Shotwell, long-time affiliate with IPR and in charge of its research work in 1927-1929.

Following Mr. Shotwell, the Board, Dulles still Chairman, selected as permanent President Joseph E. Johnson, who had been top assistant to Alger Hiss in the State Department. He is a member of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. December 12, 1952, in speaking to delegates from most of the fifty-three colleges in four Southwestern States, he advocated the teaching of Communism without hinting that its evils should be exposed⁷.

Shotwell became, and is now, President Emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Johnson, after four years, is still President. Dulles resigned as Chairman of the Board to begin serving as Secretary of State.

Upon the conviction of Hiss, Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss. This statement, and the chain of events leading up to it, incited such a furor that an outraged public was demanding Acheson's removal from the Cabinet, by impeachment if necessary. Dulles, having worked hand in hand with Acheson before, came to his rescue and accepted an appointment to the State Department from President Truman, carrying with him the prestige of the Republican Party to help Acheson retain his place in the Cabinet.

Hiss had testified before a Congressional Committee that Dulles urged him to become President of the Carnegie Endowment⁸.

Dulles had issued statements, one on October 25, 1952, in Dallas, implying that he had nothing to do with the selection of Hiss by saying, "I was elected Chairman at the same meeting at which Hiss was elected President and I did not even attend that meeting"⁹.

The conflict is obvious between the statements of the convicted perjurer Hiss and the Secretary of State-designate. John W. Davis testified December 10, 1952, that Dulles first recommended Hiss to him to head the Carnegie Endowment¹⁰, thereby supporting Hiss in the disagreement.

Dulles was invited to appear before the same Committee to explain the difference between his statements and the testimony of Davis but declined¹¹. An AP dispatch of December 27, 1952, stated, "John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, has declined an invitation to testify before a House Committee on his part in naming Alger Hiss as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace".

During the late thirties Dulles was frequently in attendance at dinners and conferences held by the inner core of the IPR as shown in the McCarran Subcommittee Report which found: "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist". (P. 223, Sen. Report 2050, 82nd Congress). (Can be had from your Congressman).

Dulles, resigning as Chairman of the Board of the Carnegie Endowment in December, 1952, was undoubtedly in position to name his successor. The man who succeeded him was Harvey Hollister Bundy, whose son, William P. Bundy, married Dean Acheson's daughter, Mary Eleanor, and was formerly in the Acheson-Hiss law firm.

Dulles was an advisor to the State Department at the San Francisco Peace Conference where he concurred in the agreement that Soviet Russia be given three votes to the United States' one vote.

The Japanese Peace Treaty was acclaimed the one great achievement of Dulles. This Treaty, which he negotiated under Truman and Acheson sponsorship, was so framed as to leave the United States at the mercy of the United Nations. It is not a Treaty between Japan and the individual nations which it fought, but a Treaty between Japan and the United Nations. The United States has rights in the Pacific under this Treaty only so long as we remain part of the United Nations. If we were to withdraw, Japan would be bound by the Treaty to fight against us. If the United Nations decided to accept Communist peace terms in Korea, and the United States did not, Japan would be prohibited from helping us in any way, which would mean we would have to abandon our military bases in Japan.

A Truman-Acheson loyalty board in late 1952 ruled that John Carter Vincent was a poor security risk. Truman overrode the decision which would have required Vincent's dismissal without a pension, and set up a special board which included Judge Learned Hand of New York. Dulles, after becoming Secretary of State, dismissed this special board, saying that he would personally decide the case. About a month later he rendered his decision retiring Vincent with lifetime pay of \$6,243.00 per year and \$3,000 per year for his wife after his death.

In a spirit of extreme loyalty to the President, the Senate finally accepted the appointment of Bohlen but not until sufficient doubt was raised as to the advisability of the appointment that some of the administration's tremendous prestige was sacrificed. It would seem that, at least in the all-important ambassadorship to Russia, the American people would be entitled to be represented by one about whom no question could or had been raised. Dulles did not sponsor such a man.

April of 1945 found Mr. Dulles in the forefront of organizing the United Nations; and January, 1946, found him en route to London as a member of the U. N. Delegation. When fears of the far-reaching effect of U. N. treaties arose and the Bricker Amendment was introduced to limit the treaty-making power, April of 1952 found Dulles before the American Bar Association supporting in a convincing manner this curb on U. N. treaties. A year later Mr. Dulles was found testifying against the Bricker Amendment before a Senate Committee.

Mr. Dulles' promotion in religious circles of dictatorship and one-worldism is worthy of study by anyone who is inclined to follow the John Foster Dulles disciples of how Communism should be combatted.

PREPARED December, 1952

The following material is presented to confirm and explain statements made in the foregoing memo.

Letter to John Foster Dulles from Larry S. Davidow, an attorney at law in Detroit, Michigan, dated December 23, 1946:

"You may recall that I was a delegate at the Cleveland Conference representing the American Unitarian Association. It has been brought to my attention that Mr. Alger Hiss either has been chosen or is being considered for a position with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The information we have would indicate that Mr. Hiss has a provable Communist record. The information in this regard comes to me from reliable individuals in Washington.

If you are interested in becoming more familiar with the situation these Washington friends of mine would be glad to arrange to have you meet with one or more persons who know the situation and will disclose it to you in full confidence.

What I am writing you likewise is in confidence and done with the purpose of affording you with the opportunity to become familiar with the facts and thereby avoid a situation which if publicized might prove of substantial embarrassment. I shall be glad to hear from you regarding this."

Dulles replied December 26, 1946, complete as follows:

"Mr. Hiss was elected president of the Carnegie Endowment at a meeting of the trustees held earlier this month at the same time I was elected chairman of the board.

I have heard of the report which you refer to but I am confident that there is no reason to doubt Mr. Hiss' complete loyalty to our American institutions.

I have been thrown into intimate contact with him at San Francisco, London and Washington, and I doubt that the people you refer to in Washington know him any better than I do or have seen him actually at work meeting alien efforts.

I have myself, in the past particularly during the campaign of 1944, been the victim of so-called 'documentary proof' that I was various things that I was not. Under the circumstances, I feel a little skeptical about information that seems inconsistent with that I personally know and what is the judgment of reliable friends and associates in Washington."

The large publications generally have copies of this correspondence.

Pgs. 111 and 112

In January, 1946, Hiss boarded the *Queen Elizabeth* to attend the London session of the United Nations General Assembly. He went as principal adviser to the American delegation and in this capacity was thrown into frequent contact with John Foster Dulles, a leading Republican spokesman on foreign policy and a member of that delegation. By coincidence, the Endowment was then looking for a successor to Nicholas Murray Butler who had retired as president of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, a \$20,000-a-year position. In an informal get-together with newsmen aboard the ship, Dulles asked for a few suggestions.

"Alger Hiss," Bert Andrews, chief of the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington bureau, said promptly. James Reston of the New York *Times* agreed that it was a good nomination. But he had one reservation: to take Hiss out of the Department would rob it of a brilliant talent at a time when the best men were leaving for private jobs.

Dulles seemed impressed by the recommendations of the two top Washington correspondents. While still in London, he asked Hiss if there was any chance that he might leave government service. And Hiss indicated that he had wanted to leave his ill-paying job for some time. But he mentioned to Dulles that Stettinius wanted him to stay on for a while. On his return to Washington, Hiss spoke to Under Secretary Acheson, indicating that he would like to leave the State Department. And Acheson made it clear that though the Department would regret losing him, he did not feel he could stand in the way of Hiss' advancement.

Pg. 114

But before Hiss had assumed his new office, Dulles received what should have been a disturbing letter from Larry S. Davidow,* a Detroit lawyer who had served with the Republican policy-maker at ecclesiastical conferences.

"The information we have would indicate that Mr. Hiss has a provable Communist record," Davidow wrote. "If you are interested in becoming more familiar with this situation [reliable individuals in Washington] will disclose it to you in full confidence . . ."

Dulles answered, in a letter dated December 26, 1946: "I have heard of the reports which you refer to, but I am confident that there is no reason to doubt Mr. Hiss' complete loyalty to our American institutions . . . I feel a little skeptical about information which seems inconsistent with all that I personally know . . ."

Much later, people who saw copies of the correspondence wondered how Dulles could have so easily dismissed the evidence against Hiss even before he had learned what it was. In fairness to Dulles, however, it is important to note that he did get in touch with Hiss over the telephone and that Hiss contrived to put Dulles' mind at rest by simply lying to him. He told Dulles that there had been some reports about him but that he had "particularly" and "specifically checked" with Secretary Byrnes and had been told by Byrnes that they had been "laid to rest." Hiss had not checked with Byrnes at all.

* Other strong warnings were also given Dulles by Alfred Kohlberg, now publisher of *Plain Talk*.

Pg. 116

Then, in February, 1948, the noose tightened. Dulles felt he could no longer ignore the stories about Hiss. He "searchingly questioned" Hiss. Along with his denials, Hiss was forced to admit that he had been subpoenaed and questioned by the Federal grand jury probing espionage. But he "reassured" Dulles that it was a "routine" appearance.

Again Dulles was willing to accept these reassurances, plus those of a State Department official whom he has never named, and to let the matter ride.

Pg. 151

After discussing Hiss' position and the various jobs he had held in the government, the committee floundered for an opening. Mr. Rankin asked what the witness's present employment was.

Hiss. I am president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Hébert. Do you know Mr. John Foster Dulles?

Hiss. I do. He is chairman of my board of trustees.

Hébert. Did he assist you in any way in getting your present position?

Hiss. He urged me to take my present position.

But this line of questioning was pointless. Hébert, the presidential election in mind, had dragged in Dulles' name simply to belabor the Republican candidate, Thomas E. Dewey. Hopelessly, Mundt let Hébert's questions peter out, then remarked:

Excerpt from Dulles statement printed October 25, 1952

"I do not criticize Governor Stevenson for responding to the dictates of his conscience. I merely point out that his faith in Hiss outlasted mine. The Nixon inquiry of 1948 and the subsequent 'pumpkin papers' convinced me that Hiss' character was bad. Apparently Governor Stevenson was not so convinced until after the first trial so that he did not testify as to Hiss' character at the second trial.

"Also, Governor Stevenson was misinformed when he said that I was chairman of the Carnegie endowment board when Hiss was elected president. That is not true. I was elected chairman at the same meeting at which Hiss was elected president and I did not even attend that meeting."

Dulles Backing Of Hiss Cited

10 Washington, Dec. 10 (INS).—Former Democratic Presidential Candidate John W. Davis testified today that John Foster Dulles first recommended Alger Hiss to him to head the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

1 Davis, a former trustee of the foundation, said Dulles agreed in 1947 to become chairman of the board if another man was chosen as full-time president, and that Dulles mentioned Hiss for the post. Dulles has been selected as Secretary of State by President-elect Eisenhower.

The 1924 presidential candidate made his statement before the Special House Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations.

1 He said he did not know who originally presented Hiss as a candidate for the top spot in the Endowment, but he did recall that Dulles was the first to mention Hiss to him.

Hiss, a former State Department official, is serving a five-year perjury jail sentence for denying Whittaker Chambers' charges that he passed secrets to a Soviet spy ring.

NOV. 25, 1952

Washington Review

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS
The Times Herald Washington Bureau

New Secretary of State

Defeated for Senate.

Dulles has not been a favorite of Democrats outside the State Department. In his unsuccessful campaign as Republican candidate for election to the U. S. Senate from New York against Sen. Herbert H. Lehman in 1950, the New York Democratic State Committee sheared him as "an international lawyer posing as a foreign policy expert" and charged that he had represented the German bankers and industrialists "who built up the Nazis."

Unquestionably, Dulles has had to change his ideas about the world situation considerably since the Nazi attack on Poland in 1939, when he was quoted as saying:

"There is no reason to believe that any totalitarian states separately or collectively, would attempt to attack the United States. . . . Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplates war on us."

Many other Republicans as well as Democrats, believed the same way then. Dulles' subsequent ideas about American foreign policy conformed closely to those of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep.) of Michigan whose close friend and co-worker he was on foreign policy matters.

Another ally of Secretary-Designate Dulles, who will be back in the next Senate, is Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Rep.) of Kentucky who also accepted appointment from President Truman as a special adviser on foreign policy, which caused both Dulles and Cooper to be labeled "somewhat suspect" by a few other Republican senators, notably Owen Brewster of Maine, defeated this year for renomination.

Joseph E. Johnson, appointed by the Carnegie Board (Dulles, Chairman) to replace Hiss and now Am. Council of Inst. of Pac. Relations spoke Dec. 12, 1952, as reported in Times Herald.

Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who spoke at the opening session Friday night, forecast a continuing period of high tension and crisis for the next 25 years if the U. S. is able to escape war.

He maintained it will be largely up to the universities to promote an understanding of international situations. He said high among a host of problems confronting the universities is the question of how to teach about the Soviet Union.

"If you teach the theory of Marx, some people call you a Marxist, but it is better to know and understand the theory of communism than to be ignorant," Dr. Johnson maintained.

Final sessions will open at 9:30 a. m. Sunday.

Some 75 delegates from most of the 53 colleges in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas registered for the conference.

From SEEDS OF TREASON by Toledano & Lasky, Pg. 87
Berle as a fellow-traveler. This same stumbling inability to cope with the problem was exhibited, ironically enough, by the man who would have been Dewey's Secretary of State had the New York governor won the presidency in 1948. He was John Foster Dulles, who, despite frequent warnings, was one of those responsible for Alger Hiss' election in 1946 as head of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace.

SPIES, DUPES, AND DIPLOMATS by Toledano, Pg. 183

Alger Hiss — as a high echelon State Department official, he was one of IPR's close friends; as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he saw to it that IPR received Carnegie money; Soviet agent, now serving a jail term for perjury.

Part of AP Dispatch December 14, 1948.

In New York, Alger Hiss offered his resignation as head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, but the Carnegie trustees tabled the resignation. They voted Hiss a 3-month leave of absence with pay. The job pays \$20,000 a year.

Hiss told the trustees he will be busy for weeks with investigations and legal proceedings and also that he wished to "eliminate any possible embarrassment to the endowment."

His accuser, Chambers, himself quit another well-paid post last week, that of a senior editor on Time magazine. Unofficial reports were that his salary was around \$30,000 a year.

Hiss offered his resignation to the trustees as the New York federal grand jury began its second week of inquiry into alleged Russian espionage operations. Hiss had been a witness at each of the jury's sessions last week and was present in the witness room again Monday.

He described the trustees' action as "splendid."

Sunday, December 28, 1952

Dulles Won't Appear for Hiss Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, has declined an invitation to testify before a House committee on his part in naming Alger Hiss as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

This was reported Saturday by Howard W. Keele, counsel for the House group which has completed an investigation of tax-free educational and philanthropic foundations to determine whether their funds are being used for subversive purposes.

Hiss is now serving a prison sentence for perjury in denying that he gave State Department secrets to a Communist spy ring.

After he left the State Department, Hiss became president of the Carnegie Endowment in 1946. The House committee received testimony recently that Dulles, who was board chairman of the endowment, suggested Hiss for the job.

Keele told a reporter Saturday he invited Dulles, by telephone and telegram, to present his side of the story early next week. Keele said Dulles replied by telegram that he "greatly appreciated the courtesy of the committee but my time is sharply limited between now and Jan. 1." The committee is preparing a report which is scheduled to be submitted to Congress by that date.

Dulles said he was forwarding to the committee a transcript of his testimony at Hiss' trial and said he could not add anything by appearing before the committee.

Dulles testified at the trial that he wanted Hiss to resign his endowment post after Communist charges against him were aired in the summer of 1948.

Dulles thus contradicted Hiss, who had testified earlier that Dulles did not ask him to resign.

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NUMBER: 87-D

NEWS FROM VIETNAM

July 6, 1965

High Spots Opposite Asterisks

OPEN: This is LIFE LINE, Melvin Munn from Washington.

"I do sometimes wonder how some people can be so concerned with our bombing a cold steel bridge in North Vietnam—but never open their mouths about a bomb being placed in our embassy in South Vietnam."

Those words were spoken recently by our President, in response to questions by newsmen about criticism of the decision to bomb enemy targets in North Vietnam.

* Those few but sobering words of the Chief Executive laid bare a growing tendency in our country today—the inclination to view any serious problem from only one side.

And one reason for this dangerous weakness was revealed by Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut. Speaking in Ohio to the Cleveland Press Club recently, the lawmaker stated that, based on what he saw and learned in the course of his recent visit to Vietnam, the press has failed to convey a balanced or truly representative picture of the situation in that country.

Loud cries of anguish over the bombing of a cold steel bridge in North Vietnam—dead silence over bombs being placed in our own embassy in South Vietnam! Bold, screaming headlines of American action—hidden, inside stories of Viet Cong atrocities!

Senator Thomas Dodd told the Cleve-

land Press Club that he believes the overwhelming majority of the American correspondents in Vietnam are competent and conscientious reporters. That they are trying to do their best under difficult circumstances.

"But," he charged, "the hard fact remains that, taken in its totality, American press coverage of Vietnam has created a public image of the situation in that country which is in certain respects inaccurate, in other respects imbalanced and in still other respects inadequate or even blank."

The lawmaker, while on an extensive tour of the Far East, spent some time in Vietnam and Laos, hopping around from point to point by helicopter and plane, and meeting with as many people as he possibly could. Based on careful reading of the American press over many months, and on what the Connecticut legislator was able to see and learn at first hand in Vietnam, he concludes that there has been something seriously wrong with American press coverage of the Vietnamese War.

* A lawyer by training and a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Dodd was careful to point out that in every situation there are bound to be differences of opinion and differences of evaluation. But, he stated, every single person to whom he spoke in Vietnam, in the Embassy and AID, and in the military, felt that the

press has failed to convey a balanced or truly representative picture of the situation in that country.

He went on to say that it is cause for reflection when an officer from his home state, serving as an adviser in the field, receives a letter from his wife, telling him that she just can't believe the accounts contained in his letters—because they are completely contradicted by what she has read in her press!

The lawmaker left Vietnam with the impression that the war is going much better for our side than can be gleaned from a reading of the press—that Government morale is higher and Viet Cong morale lower—that the outlook for the future is more promising.

And others share his impression. For example, around April of this year, P.J. Honey, the foremost British expert on Vietnam, stated that American press coverage failed to reflect the remarkable progress that had been made on the Government side.

Even more recently, another visitor to Vietnam, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, special representative of the British Labor Party, told the press that he "hadn't realized quite how well the war was going."

To the extent that it has failed to convey to the American public an accurate appreciation of what is going on in Vietnam, the Senator explained, the American press has gravely complicated the task of the Administration.

"I have tried hard," he went on to say, "to understand this failure of the American press to convey a balanced picture of Vietnam. I have discussed the matter with many people in Vietnam and in this

country since my return. I do not pretend to have the entire answer. I have the impression, however, that the fault lies in part with the general traditions and working habits of the American press, in part with the tyranny of the daily deadline, in part with our correspondents, in part with our foreign news editors, in part with the headline editors, in part with our information officers."

* If everyone concerned with the gathering and presentation of news on Vietnam could take time off for a critical evaluation of American newspaper coverage of the Vietnamese crises, it would automatically result in a more balanced presentation of the news, suggests the Senator.

Out of Vietnam have come news stories that, for reasons of security, should never have been told. Fortunately, the American press has not often been guilty of this—but it has happened, Senator Dodd recently told a group of news reporters. As an example, he cited a story a few weeks previous from Da Nang Air Base—a story which mentioned the operation from the base of the "Blue Streak" reconnaissance drone. This was a top secret matter.

The correspondent in question was legally within his rights because there is no military censorship. In such situations, the American Mission cannot go beyond remonstrating with the offending journalists. But, warned the lawmaker, if the press cannot display more self-discipline than this in covering military operations, then, in his opinion, military censorship is the only alternative.

Out of Vietnam have come news stories which, while intrinsically accurate, have conveyed a false impression because of

misplaced emphasis, or because of the sequence of presentation, or because of headline treatment.

* For example, in February there was an international uproar when it was revealed that we had used "gas" in an engagement with the Viet Cong. What the headline and lead sentence in each story failed to make clear was that we had used "tear" gas—not poison gas! Tear gases, as a minimum force instrument for the control of mobs and rioters, is internationally accepted. In fact, its use is so routine that it would hardly be mentioned in any riot story headline.

No one would have been excited, no one would have protested, if the lead sentence in each story had read approximately as follows: "It was revealed today that Vietnamese Government forces, in an effort to avoid injuring women and children in villages where the Viet Cong is entrenched, are now using tear gases of the type commonly used for riot control in all countries."

The reaction of most people would have been that this was a sensible and humanitarian device; that it would represent substantial progress if all wars could be fought with weapons no more lethal than tear gas. But the lead sentences simply spoke of "gas" being used for the first time in Vietnam—leaving the clear impression that what was involved was poison gas of the World War I type. Most of the headlines read simply, "Gas Used Against Viet Cong." Few read further to discover what was involved was not chlorine or mustard gas, but tear gases. Even those who did so conditioned by the headline and the lead sentence that they could not be

unconditioned by what followed.

As a result of the way the story was treated, our country was put on the defensive before world opinion. And our leaders were forced to go on the air to explain the Administration's position to irate citizens who charged violation of the Geneva Convention.

* Out of Vietnam have come stories where the truth has been completely obscured by sensationalism. An outstanding example were the harrowing accounts of the persecution of the Buddhist religion—accounts which the American press featured on an almost daily basis for some six months before President Diem was overthrown.

There were, however, a number of distinguished correspondents who reported that the issue of religious persecution was completely false. But their voices were drowned out by the much larger chorus of correspondents writing in frequently lurid terms about the supposedly intolerable persecution of the Buddhist religion by the Diem Government.

In November of 1963, at the invitation of the Diem Government, the United Nations General Assembly decided to send a fact-finding mission to South Vietnam to look into the situation. However, President Diem was assassinated as the mission was completing its investigation. As a result, the mission came up with no formal findings. But the published summary of the testimony taken by the Board in Vietnam pointed strongly to the conclusion that the persecution of the Buddhists was either non-existent or vastly exaggerated,—and that the agitation was essentially political.

This was the personal conclusion of

the Ambassador from Costa Rica, who had introduced the motion calling for the UN mission and who served as a member. Another member of the mission, Ambassador Pinto of Dahomey, publicly expressed himself in similar terms.

"The self-immolation of the Buddhist monks made exciting newspaper copy and grade A headlines," Senator Dodd observed. "But," he said, "I cannot help wondering whether the situation in Vietnam would not be different today if the American press corps as a whole had investigated the alleged persecution of the Buddhist religion as assiduously as did the UN Commission, and if it had reported in the same temperate terms."

* And out of Vietnam come stories that lack balance. As an example Senator Dodd told of seeing over the past six months at least half a dozen different photographs of Viet Cong prisoners being subjected to the water torture, or being kicked, or being otherwise maltreated by their Vietnamese captors, trying to get information from them.

One of our major magazines carried full-color spread on this theme.

As a result, there was widespread indignation—and voices demanding that we stop supporting the Vietnamese Government if it insists in treating prisoners in this manner.

In contrast, the press has dealt with the massive, systematized terror of the Viet Cong against the Vietnamese people in a manner so perfunctory, so impersonal,

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so statistical, as to be virtually meaningless.

* And there are Vietnam stories that have not been told—stories that could and should be told—stories that would cast a more benevolent light on the Vietnamese war effort and on our own role in Vietnam. Since his return from Vietnam, Senator Dodd has told some of these stories to highly knowledgeable friends—and their reaction has invariably been one of amazement. There are stories of the rate of defection from the Viet Cong, of the heroic efforts of the Vietnamese people to resist the tyranny of communism, and of other aspects of an encouraging situation. These stories need to be told.

In his closing remarks, the Connecticut lawmaker appealed for a more balanced treatment of news from Vietnam. Such a balanced presentation of the news would enable the American people to make more balanced judgments of the situation. It would help us to better explain our position to the Free World, and would eliminate much of the confusion that is now undermining public support of our commitment in Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

And each of us can help by learning all the facts about Vietnam from all sources available to us, and by sharing this information with others.

Until we meet again, remember: "...The press, like all human institutions, is fallible, and...it has no more right to be regarded as a sacred cow than government or Congress." (Sen. Thomas Dodd)

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H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

July 29, 1965

Mrs. Juanita Roberts
3919 Braddock Road
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

In order that you might judge the value of material I have endeavored to get to the President in the past few months, I am enclosing copies.

I have not attempted to assess the soundness of these views for I know I might be prejudiced.

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

H. L. Hunt

HH:js
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H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

GENERAL

CO 122

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

April 22, 1961

Dear President Kennedy:

I am not an authority and hate to impose my views, but I am sure that in giving you my opinion, it will not do you any harm. For a few years I have looked upon Sukarno as being second only to Khrushchev in the conspiracy to destroy freedom.

Sukarno is much more harmful than Tito, Gomulka or anyone in the Soviet bloc outside Red China because he is given a status of "neutral". I think of him as being much more dangerous than the Red Chinese leaders at the present time because of the great resources of Indonesia and the fact that he is considered a neutral.

I believe him more harmful than Nehru inasmuch as he is more powerful and there have been more question marks regarding Nehru.

Sukarno is indeed powerful in that he has imposed the Communist rule in a country I believe to be about 90% Moslem. I think it is nearly impossible to get a devout Moslem to subscribe to Communism.

It seems that the major oil companies will not give a true account of the situation in Indonesia, so I presume none of the other large businesses will. This leaves you, as a source of information, the State Department and the United Nations, neither of which you should believe.

I do not think that you should depend on any information coming from a source with which Dr. Frank Graham has been connected.

The best information I had on the subject was during the past few years the Soviets and the United States acted as a team on approximately a 50-50 basis in supplying Sukarno with planes, ships, tanks, armaments, ammunitions and supplies to put down the rebellion of genuine anti-Communists.

Sukarno may be the most effective of all pro-Communist missionaries. About the time Khrushchev came to the United Nations, I recall that Sukarno visited many Southern Asian and African countries, Puerto Rico and, I believe, points on the Latin American mainland before skipping over to Hawaii. Sukarno, as an emissary, can hurt the United States more than any other person.

If I am correct in the fears I have expressed, I hope there are reliable sources that will verify to you some or all of the statements.

Inasmuch as Eisenhower argued with me in 1950, the first time I ever met him, about Alger Hiss after Hiss had been convicted and about Phillip Jessup; and now since we have lost hundreds of millions of people into Communism during his eight presidential years, I do not believe that he can help you nor that you should depend on him.

Sincerely,

H. L. Hunt

H. L. Hunt

March 14, 1966

My letters or memos were being carried in to the President. I believe this letter was written a few days before an impending visit of Sukarno to Washington. I hoped the red carpet would not be rolled out for him. HLH

H. L. HUNT
1401 Elm
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

UNOFFICIAL
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The Honorable Lyndon Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.



April 2, 1965

8 - F. B. Bundy
President Johnson may have been told less than he should know about the communist menace.

Ever since he has been in public life, it has at times been his assignment to protect others from charges of "softness toward communism." In that role he could not learn as much about the menace as he should know, because it was his duty to deny that danger existed.

There is really no way the President can be completely certain that any member of the State Department or Defense Department is loyal to the present form of government of the United States.

Many could have told the President that gas was going to be used and would have very little military value and warned that the use of this gas would give everyone in the world hostile to or critical of the United States Government a highly effective propaganda piece.

Many anti-communists suspect that Henry Cabot Lodge was instrumental in betraying Diem. No doubt the majority of Diem's supporters feel that he was guilty.

The President's special assistant McGeorge Bundy returned from South Viet Nam with highly favorable reports.

Ambassador Maxwell Taylor brought to Washington a message that there was a turn to the better. Many think that Taylor is incompetent and some anti-communists probably question his loyalty.

There are a vast number of persons in the country's services who are both astute and loyal and there are among President Johnson's best friends those who could tell him who the best ones are.

The President may not yet be aware of the part which Averell Harriman had in setting up the supposed neutral government in Laos. He may not know what the anti-communists say of the part Dean Rusk played in turning the hundreds of millions of Chinese over to the communists.

With the present rate of progress of the communists throughout the world, they could win, and if they win, our nation would be destroyed and President Johnson will no longer be President for there would be no U. S. A. as we have known it.

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M E M O

October 5, 1962

Early in 1960 it appeared there was "no need of becoming President of the United States unless the office was conducted in a way that there would continue to be a United States requiring a President as head of government."

This was true then and it is so much more apparent in the autumn of '62 than it was at that time.

Officials who are without exception not particularly opposed to communism and any other form of dictatorship will not suffice to save the United States from the impending tragedy with which it is now menaced.

There may be only one man in the country who can bring about an end to the series of events which is taking us down the road to certain destruction. Any steps which he might take would be of a very delicate nature and would have to be wisely planned.

As he campaigns for the election of democratic members of Congress, the campaigning should be for the candidates for whom he campaigns and for the continued success of the Democratic Party. He should not be campaigning for someone who is not running for office and to do so would be held against him by some of the candidates who have the job of being elected to office where they can use their best judgment in planning and enacting the laws which they think best for their country.

This is a point of major importance and a distinction should be made.

To carry forward successfully along these lines requires only a fine sense of generalship. There are a few more than 50% of the people who are not willing to abandon the Constitution and permit the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Supreme Court, the Press and other media of communication to destroy the plan of government which was followed quite successfully up to 1942.

May 11, 1966

Starting by reproducing two memos of 1962 to supply a background of the memos starting in March of 1964 and following years, the series of memos will be reproduced for the attention of their early recipients. Many of the recommendations inferred have now been tested. Their scanning will throw some light on the merit of a new series of memos beginning in mid May, 1966.

These memos are intended to be helpful to those who formulate national policy.

H. L. Hunt



October 8, 1962

Assuming that they will still be nominating and electing Presidents of the United States in 1968, if Johnson runs for the Democratic nomination there are good reasons to believe that he will be contesting for the nomination with a candidate chosen by John F. Kennedy, and quite likely Robert or Ted Kennedy.

About a year ago Johnson was quoted as saying that Kennedy was doing so much better job as President than he, Johnson, could have done that Johnson was glad the nomination went to Kennedy than to him. The statement was, at best, uncalled for and if correctly reported, silly. It departs from the truth and party regularity cannot be stretched that far.

There is still a great deal of glamour about Kennedy and family, although the American people realize that nearly everything he has done since becoming President is wrong, and nearly all of his appointments have been very poor choices. A well informed anti-communist recently said that of the 72 top appointments made by Kennedy, including the Cabinet, he would not openly say any one of them was a communist, but if he were placed on the stand regarding any one of them, he would not testify that he was not a communist.

If Johnson devotes his 1962 campaigning to asking for Congressional support for Kennedy, there is danger of alienating the candidates he is campaigning for, and he will be fastened with every statement he makes endorsing things that Kennedy is "for" which are wrong when he is called upon to face the Kennedy candidate for the nomination in 1968.

Johnson is quoted from New Mexico as upholding and justifying the Kennedy policy regarding Cuba. This in the face of the actions taken in Cuba appears as though the communists were directing our Cuban policy.

March 5, 1964

A socialist and communist buildup around the President of the U. S. started during the Hoover administration, reaching its peak during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations. There have been "cells" with powerful members who were a part of the White House staff.

Deep penetration was made in the State Department, CIA, Treasury Department and governmental bureaus. Even the Defense Department during the Korean War, which was termed "U. N. Military Police Action," was infiltrated to the extent that Generals MacArthur and Van Fleet became nearly helpless.

Part of the U. N. is communist and there is good reason for communist activities to be a part of the U. N. There has been infiltration among the U.S. representatives to the U. N. The U. S. is permitted one judge on the World Court and as the Eisenhower administration was ending, Phillip Jessup became the U. S. Judge. When Jessup was appointed by President Truman to be a simple representative to the U. N., Stassen and McCarthy defeated his confirmation in the Senate Committee on the grounds that he was subversive.

The question can be raised that if the communist philosophy is not salutary and to be commended, how could 40,000 communists have taken over control of the very backward Russian people in 1917 and now 47 years later control nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the people in the world? The answer to this question is that it would have been impossible for the communist leaders to have done this without the advice, consent and assistance of many persons with the greatest intellect living in and high up in the democracies.

When President Johnson had thrust upon him the awesome task of President of the United States November 22, through the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson inherited not only a built up tolerance of the dictatorship idea, but accumulation of dubious personnel in the executive branch of government. During the tenure of the previous five Presidents and their replacements and successors, this philosophy dominated the Supreme Court which had been appointed by these former Presidents and it had made some inroads into the Legislative Branch.

Some highly informed anti-communists said of the first 72 important Kennedy appointments, if they were placed under oath they could not swear that many of the appointments were free from strong socialist or communist leanings.

It was mandatory that President Johnson declare intentions to carry out the policies of the martyred President who had chosen him as a running mate and with whom he shared the ticket to be elected Vice-President of the United States.

Nearly all of these appointees are highly competent in the affairs of government in which they preside and, if possessing the deep sense of loyalty to their country necessary for their position in its affairs which is required if the nation is to survive, are very fine appointments. Some of them for some reason or another are gone, and sadly their replacements are little if any better from the standpoint of unquestioned loyalty to the country.

The President should have access to the opinion of one or two highly capable, professional anti-communists. Questions in the minds of many would be raised if the President himself conferred with the anti-communists selected. Such contacts need not be made. The President could delegate one man whom he trusted implicitly to act as liaison with the highly informed pro-freedom and anti-subversive specialists. Armed with this information the President could then carry on a weeding-out process which would reflect to his renown. He would be fortified in his most vulnerable spot.

The President is already familiar with the knowledge and ability of Members of Congress of his own party. Should he become doubtful of the ability of the professional anti-communist upon whom he relies, the President could satisfy his doubts by having his Congressional liaisons report to him the opinions on the subjects undecided of anti-communist Members of his own party, Senators Eastland, Dodd and Congressman ^{Willis} ~~Wills~~. The opinion of anti-communists would not warrant the President in relying on many Republicans who lend influence to his thinking on the Communist menace. Lodge, Dillon, Rusk, Herter, Allen Dulles, McCloy and Senators Cooper and Javits' opinions would be taken with reservations. Ban the Bomb treaties, feeding the communists and foreign aid could be re-evaluated.

The crises in Viet Nam, Castro, Panama, Zanzibar would no longer continue in endless procession.

March 9, 1964

Dislodging Lodge from the Administration is important and can be easily accomplished. He is one of Ike's prospects for President in 1964 which damns him in the eyes of many. Money has been spent on Lodge's race in the New Hampshire primary. He could feel his call of duty to unencumber himself of the position in Viet Nam where he is much worse than a lukewarm success. If there is any question that he is a liability, Senator Dodd's opinion could be had and would no doubt remove the question. There are many others who feel unquestioned loyalty is a requisite. Lodge no doubt cost Nixon the election in 1960 and if he could become an active candidate and be nominated, he would be the poorest vote getter the Republicans could name.

If Lodge goes, some others much like him could be easily and quietly displaced.

Some great men like Senator Harry Byrd, expert in fiscal matters, may not know a great deal of socialist conspiracy, but Lodge, like others reared as he has been, is probably dedicated to a course which will destroy America. He no doubt is sincerely unselfish in his desires and his philosophies. He would rather see his cause prevail than to be President.

Senator Wayne Morse and Hubert Humphrey's attitudes may be partly politics. Lodge, Yarmolinsky and their school, whose conscience impels them to get high up to and influential with policy makers, are not as concerned with politics.

This will be hard for many to understand who have training like President Johnson. Our Defense Department is going poorly. President Johnson if not satisfied with the Joint Chiefs of Staff has good reasons. He may have become aware of General Lemnitzer's record in getting the supplies into South Korea at a time that they might have precluded the invasion from North Korea. More than 10 million dollars was appropriated by Congress and when pressed by United States Senators, Lemnitzer finally admitted that he got \$200.00 worth of wire to the armed forces of South Korea.

General Douglas MacArthur has the mentality which has been abscribed to him. This great General or nearly any of the generals who served under him could furnish any trusted friend of President Johnson an evaluation of the staff.

It was the opinion of General Van Fleet 3 or 4 years ago that Laos and South Viet Nam could not be kept free of communism. His opinion today could no doubt easily be obtained.

Only the President of the United States can save freedom. Fortunately, a good President ne not endanger his continuation in office to save it.

M E M O.

March 10, 1964

Members of the Cabinet which President Kennedy adopted into his official family as a result of inheriting the personnel for the Cabinet from President Eisenhower may not be as good as President Johnson could select for himself. They had brought the Kennedy prestige and popularity down to such a low ebb that a Gallop Poll of August 18th indicated that Kennedy could carry the majority of 13 Southern States only if Rockefeller was his opponent. The poll reflected 55% for Romney, who was little known.

Secretary of Defense McNamara, one time Eisenhower Republican, has been said by many to be the strongest member of the Cabinet. His success in the Viet Nam War is on a parity with his success with the Edsel car for Ford Motor Co. McNamara's critics view him as only a front man for lesser figures in the Defense Department whose loyalty they question. His actual ability could easily be ascertained.

RD



GENERAL

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Hunt, H.L.
Hations, J.R.

W.O.T. -

The President is mentioned in
this article on several occasions.

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Filed by Press Office

MEMO

January 30, 1965

One of the duties of General Lemnitzer was to get material into South Korea prior to the invasion from the North. He succeeded in getting less than \$200 worth of wire into South Korea and naturally became suspect by anti-communists, which suspicion has continued to now. The same anti-communists were not critical of General Maxwell Taylor until about a year ago. Nearly all of them questioned General Taylor's ability and some questioned his loyalty. Loyalty to the nation is of such primary importance that the loyalty of an appointee to high office should be such that it would be unquestioned even by the appointees' critics. Anna Rosenberg's standing with anti-communists has always been quite low, and her marriage to Paul Hoffman, whom Ike once referred to as his best friend, did not help Mrs. Rosenberg's standing. Hoffman is a Republican.

It was commendable, in the opinion of many Americans, that President Johnson did not delegate Hubert Humphrey to go to London. There was such a great loss to the domination of communism during Ike's eight years in office that it was not logical that Ike be made a part of the official delegation to London. Chief Justice Warren was appointed to the Supreme Court by Ike. His place in the face of the communist menace is seldom approved.

Republican Henry Cabot Lodge as Ambassador to Viet Nam was not favorable to our difficult situation there. He has never done or said anything since being appointed which would restore confidence in him.

A successful Democratic administration has good reasons for using Democrats in critical positions. When a President steps across party lines and places a Republican in an important position, he should be much more critical of the qualifications of that appointee who should be indeed, a good official.

General James A. Van Fleet's civilian duties cause him to keep up contacts in the Far East. His statements would be brief but worth obtaining regarding the South Viet Nam situation. General Charles A. Willoughby lives in Washington. His wife is a very intelligent and well-informed Chinese lady. If Van Fleet cannot be reached, Willoughby's opinion, at least up to a year ago, would be worth while information. General George C. Kenny was very able and down-to-earth. His opinion on South Viet Nam might be helpful.

January 30, 1965

The General Marshall and John Foster Dulles school of thought should not be relied upon in any respect whatsoever regarding the orient or anywhere else where the interests of the United States are at stake.

Adam Yarmolinsky who was influential in the Defense Department, has a background and record which causes all anti-communists to suspect him.

If Senator Fullbright, as is rumored, is under consideration as a replacement for Dean Rusk, he would be little improvement, if any.

It may become necessary that the State Department be renovated and it must be there is someone who would qualify in Diplomatic circles, who is completely loyal to the United States, who could be appointed Secretary of State.

Colds and flu may be the all-important current menace. The enclosed can be considered for whatever it is worth in trying to stay out of the doctor's hands.

M E M O

February 2, 1965

About 1950 anti-communists had standing and were thought to be quite good people.

The communist menace was not considered so very great because five years before the United States had been engaged in a devastating war with Soviet Russia among its best allies in this war. Reliable, well-informed, active anti-communists are preferable and it speaks well for their kind of anti-communism if they are not using it as a means of livelihood or to gain a higher station in life.

In the U. S. Senate Senators Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), J. O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Joe McCarthy (R-Wis.), Jenner (R-Ind.), Welker (R-Idaho), Malone (R-Neb.), and Bridges (R-N. H.) were news and crusading against communism was their specialty. In addition to these seven there were that many other Senators, such as Bricker (R-Ohio) and Dworshak (R-Idaho), who knew the score and could be depended upon to frequently condemn communists.

In 1965 this type of anti-communist, who would be known today as extremists, has declined to about one-fourth their previous number with Eastland (D-Miss.) and Dodd (D-Conn.) worthy of mention although the danger of communism is far greater than ever before.

In the Executive Department, including the State Department, the build-up of subversives and "tolerance of communism" has been carried forward on a non-partisan basis since 1930 and reached a new high in 1961. If there were 600 active anti-communists in the nation and they declined at a rate faster than in the U. S. Senate, there would be about 100 reliable, informed, active anti-communists today. Should President Johnson select three of them which reliable representatives for him could canvass, after the representatives reported back to him he could in nearly every case improve the diplomatic and military personnel every time he found it advisable to cause a change to be made. Alfred Kohlberg, who was defamed with the title of "China lobby," was one of the best. A good co-worker of his, Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, is still alive. Harold Arrowsmith is good. He was living in the Congressional Hotel. Richard Arens, for many years connected with Senate committees, is good. Presumably, Senators Eastland and Dodd could easily be canvassed if President Johnson desires opinion which he is not now getting.

MEMO

February 5, 1965

All his life the President has shown a tremendous ability to learn from experience. It cannot be doubted that he still has this aptitude.

Some of the people who have been retained in the present Administration must bear considerable responsibility for some past happenings that have turned out to be very bad for the U. S. The Bay of Pigs is a fairly recent example. It would seem very questionable that such individuals should have an opportunity to give repeat performances.

Whether they are merely inept, or are misguided, or simply are not on the side of freedom, they are dangerous to our nation and a great detriment to the President. They should not have a voice in setting our policies for dealing with the danger spots of the world.

The U. S. situation in the world is deteriorating and now our best chance of survival must come from the best efforts of men who are wholly dedicated to our country and the ideal of freedom. Those who have served our national interest badly in the past will surprise few if they again serve our national interest badly if given the chance.

Thinking of many years past when the free world began losing at the rate of an average of 50 million people a year into Communist domination, those who were instrumental in making these losses should not be kept in positions of power that they could participate in a continuation of these losses.

The staff members of the U. S. principals and British principals who permitted the takeover of the hundreds of millions on the Chinese Mainland are not suitable to be entrusted with the fate of our few remaining friendly nations in the Orient.

It can easily be ascertained who represented the U. S., Britain and France during this takeover, and there should be found substitutes for them in the present crisis. General A. C. Wedemeyer resides at Friends Advice, near Boyd, Maryland. He knew the Orient then, and if he professes to be informed at present could offer helpful suggestions. He wrote the book of his experiences, "Wedemeyer Reports".

February 13, 1965

The President could quickly dissipate the prestige gained from a show of strength on the part of the United States by permitting the U. N. to take over as it did in Cuba or by participating in Geneva conferences.

Replacing Averell Harriman as the #3 man in the State Department is a vast improvement but more steps along the same line are badly needed.

Cabot Lodge appears to be campaigning to become head of the CIA. There could be no poorer selection. He could probably emulate the worst of Allen Dulles' administration.

Senator Fulbright seems to be campaigning for Secretary of State. He might be no better than Dean Rusk.

Should the President arrange to get the views second hand of some competent anti-communists, he would be helped immeasurably.

There is at least 40% of the American public who are opposed to communism. They would breathe sighs of relief from the action the President would take if he availed himself of the opinion of competent anti-communists.

The demonstrations against the United States abroad are probably planned by influential people in the United States who are not opposed to communism.

March 11, 1964

Today, as seldom before, the prestige of the United States is very low. Unwise and near pro-communist foreign aid, disarmament, appeasement, feeding the starving people of communist countries and tolerating co-existence are not the best policies, if they can be made to work at all. The U. S. is leading from weakness. Unquestionable national loyalty on the part of appointees is a minimum requirement and in many instances is lacking.

This situation is someone's fault and there must be cures for it.

The information which capable anti-communists can supply is needed, but anti-communists have died or have been discredited to an extent that few are willing to keep informed. As a breed they are not popular and many develop serious handicaps, such as anti-Semitism, working for the repeal of income tax, etc. They are successfully branded as hatemongers and an adverse report against anyone is often considered a hate message.

Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, 1611 SW 14th Terrace, Miami, Fla., who was Ambassador to the U. N. and was Chairman of the Security Committee of the U. N. during the Hungarian riots and the Suez crisis, is a man of stature. He is reliable and of high integrity to an extent seldom found among Latin-Americans. He was well aware of the dubious part the CIA was playing in what became the Bay of Pigs invasion. His wife is Panamanian and he well knows the part that Castro played in the riots there.

Portuondo says they had a large sugar plantation in Cuba. His father was one of the Chiefs of the Cuban Army in the rebellion against Spain.

Portuondo has stated that Mann is a vastly better man than Martin and gets along well with Spanish speaking people. Portuondo, one of his sons and one son-in-law can be classified as Latin-America experts.

Harold Lord Varney has conducted the Pan-American Information Organization which may have valuable facts.

Former Ambassador to Mexico Robert Hill no doubt has much information needed in weighing Latin-American affairs.

General Charles Willoughby, intelligence specialist for General MacArthur, is highly intelligent and a Far East expert. General Willoughby and General Van Fleet's opinions as to other experts in the Orient can be sought. General L. W. Elliott, Standard Oil of New Jersey,

H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

has a good knowledge of Far East affairs but is not nearly as critical of communism as he should be. General Frank Howley, New York University, is a better source of information regarding Berlin than General Lucius Clay. Clay is much too loyal to Ike to be of much help.

Turning to professional anti-communists:

Harold N. Arrowsmith, Jr., Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., inherited wealth and has devoted himself to assembling information to safeguard our nation. He is not very anti-Semitic; pretty far along in years to not be married - about 38; but is probably O. K. Hamilton Long, a New York attorney; Sid Hardin, Edinburg, Texas; Karl Baarslag, Box 931, Silver Springs, Md.; David S. Teeple, 1523 "L" St., Washington, D. C.; Louis Budenz, Fordham University; Ben Gitlow, former head of the Communist Party; and West Wuichet of California.

As few as three of those listed above could be depended upon as a source of information to vouch for the loyalty of official personnel.

Members of the staff of Senate Internal Security Committees and House Un-American Activities Committees do not necessarily qualify as dependable anti-communists. Present members of the FBI are not apt to divulge the information which is needed. It is a good recommendation if an anti-communist is a former member of the FBI.

If the Johnson Administration can recognize the tremendous losses of the free world into communist domination during the Eisenhower Administration and during the time that John Foster Dulles, or his chosen supporters and successors, dominated the State Department, the Administration will be in a much better position to combat the international conspiracy.

It is an uphill battle, but one which must be won. If the Administration is making worthwhile progress in this battle, they deserve the support in their effort of every patriot in America even though many of the patriots differ politically with the Administration.

March 12, 1964

In the U. S. Senate race, Gordon McLendon was mentioned as minor opposition to Senator Yarbrough. He probably has the best chance to beat Yarbrough of anyone who could have run against him for the Democratic nomination. He controls 5 radio stations, knows how to use radio and TV time, as a Son-in-law of former Governor Jimmy Noe of Louisiana, connected with the Huey Long machine knows political in-fighting; originated the play-by-play technique of baseball reporting when not at the ball park and has great imagination.

The boom for Lodge emulates the boom in 1952 for Ike. Lodge is not one of two war heroes and the Lodge boom will fall far short of what was carried out for Ike in 1952. The New Hampshire primary greatly advances the chances for Governor Scranton and opens up dark horse prospects for Republicans who are little in the limelight.

There is an economic theory that unearned pay or salaries in excess of the average for the general area despoils the recipients and will desolate the particular area in which they reside. If true, this may work rather slow or may work fast. The theory may not be true.

The States are rapidly moving in to absorb and take over the relief from the federal tax which the tax cut provides. It may take some time to determine if the tax cut is going to stimulate or depress the economy. It seems the tax cut will, in the beginning, be inflationary. If so, it will stimulate the economy for awhile.

A reasonable constancy of the value of the monetary unit is essential for national existence. Seldom, if ever, has the departure from the first established value of the unit been toward deflation. Deflation cannot destroy the value of nation's money and inflation, unless sensibly held within restraint, must inevitably destroy it and destroy the nation.

Inflation is caused when there is more money and credit than goods, resulting in high prices and a decrease in the value of the monetary unit. Conventional economists supposed that by imposing higher taxes, purchasing power would be decreased, and deflation or lower prices, would result. But these economists were better acquainted with distribution than with production. As followers of the Keynesian theory of managed currency, they supposed that any economic problem would be solved merely by increasing or decreasing the monetary supply.

In countries which have adopted this remedy of higher taxes to halt inflation, the result has been more inflation. Higher taxes absorb some purchasing power, but they increase all costs

of doing business, in production, transportation and distribution and again more high taxes on the resulting higher taxed product. This results in higher prices for everything, the very condition which higher taxes are intended to prevent. In every instance where this supposed remedy has been applied, higher taxes have become a self-feeding fire, increasing inflation. Another unexpected result was that higher taxes lowered the value of money so that a given sum of money paid fewer taxes.

High taxes are positively inflationary. If this is true, it is difficult to escape the belief that lowering of taxes are deflationary and will not stimulate the economy in the United States and could depress trade and commerce.

The U. N. must finally be re-evaluated, keeping in mind that it was primarily the product of Alger Hiss and John Foster Dulles. Khrushchev can command a winning vote in the general assembly whenever he desires and the U.N. was planned that way and is conducted to carry out those plans.

Whatever John Foster Dulles was sincerely and persistently for was to the detriment of the U.S. and the favorites of he and Eisenhower, who became his stooge, should not be accepted with the benefit of doubt. A study by a careful reader of a memo on John Foster Dulles when he was first named for Secretary of State is revealing as to what could be expected from him and his associates.

The "goof" reflected in Goldwater's New Hampshire vote may have been a culmination of the many foolish off-the-cuff remarks he is prone to make, such as the expression he used, "goofed".

March 14, 1964

With a field day for Republican presidential prospects provided to lure Texas voters into the Republican primary, the chances of McLendon defeating Yarborough are lessened. Many who would vote for McLendon will stray into the Republican primary.

Judge William Roy Bean, Editor of THE STAR OF TEXAS of Springtown, Texas, is announcing that he will run as an independent write-in candidate for Governor.

The extent of the communist conspiracy is thoroughly understood by so few of the American public that it may never be successfully combatted. At the present rate of take over of 12,000 persons per hour more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the world's population will soon be under communist domination.

Some Goldwater supporters are deploring that he does not really understand the communist conspiracy. It is doubtful if any other prospects for the Republican nomination understand it better than Goldwater. Senator Hruska, if he is a prospect, probably does. Senator Hickenlooper has some knowledge, but none of these Republican Senators have the awareness of Senators Eastland, Dodd, Talmadge, Ervin and Thurmond.

Even though atheistic communists have active plans and drives underway to take over the Church, very few religious leaders understand the danger and are inclined to do anything about it.

A striking example of this is that about 12 years ago five of the large protestant denominations announced the writings of Langston Hughes as recommended reading for the Ladies Auxiliaries of their denominations, although the philosophy of this writer was well publicized at the time.

The sanctity of the United Nations is so thoroughly entrenched in the public mind that it cannot be prevented from becoming an articulate arm of the communist conspiracy exceeding by far the influence of the Institute of Pacific Relations during its palmiest^{days}, although Arthur Dean, a former head of the Institute, has been the head of the U. S. delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Dean also represented the U. S. at the settlement of the Korean War.

No lesser person than the President of the United States can hope to turn the tide. This he could hope to do by sufficiently informing himself and make his move during the time that the prejudices of a political campaign were absent and when he would have an uninterrupted tenure in office of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

January 20, 1964

Dear Bill:

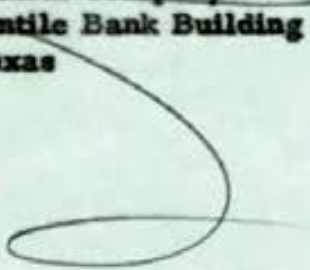
Walter and I appreciate your interest in wanting to be of assistance to the President and are passing along your resume to the proper authorities. We are grateful for your offer.

Sincerely,

CLIFF

Clifton C. Carter
Assistant

Mr. William W. Harris
Administrative Assistant
H. L. Hunt Oil Company
700 Mercantile Bank Building
Dallas, Texas



mjs

H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

July 17, 1950

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Columbia University
New York
New York

Dear General Eisenhower:

I feel most fortunate to have enjoyed your hospitality. You were generous with your time and kind in your consideration.

Before and after I talked with you, I have wondered how the Russian leaders are to know that overwhelming sentiment in the United States is opposed to Communists taking over new territory and other nations. We presume this to be the sentiment. Russia has no incentive to so presume. Nearly all of the same leaders who subscribe to the Russian subjugation of Poland, East Germany, the Baltic Nations, the Balkan Nations and China, are still in the saddle or have been replaced by men even more sympathetic.

True, Alger Hiss is out on a technicality. You are rightfully accredited the honor of liberating hundreds of millions of people from an imminent state of tyranny. In a few short years other United States leaders have surrendered the freedom of hundreds of millions of these and other people. Your tolerance of the suspected Communistic sympathizers in our nation is not understandable. There is little prospect that any of these sympathizers will be convicted unless you or men approaching your caliber voice criticism of them. Unfortunately, each guilty traitor does not have his Whitaker Chambers willing to give up his life if necessary to prove him guilty. Therefore, the active and passive protectors of these suspects can easily prevent prosecution which would result in their conviction.

I question the point of view that the resignation of Alger Hiss should not have been accepted by the Carnegie Board until he was given a fair trial. A fair trial must mean an impartial trial. There was never any prospect that he would have that. When a person is accused of a crime and the President of the United States intercedes in his behalf, and the members of the United States Supreme Court are willing to testify for him as character witnesses, the powerful machinery of the Executive and Judicial Departments is set in motion on behalf of the accused so that it would take

July 17, 1950

something more than a preponderance of proof to arrive at a conviction of guilt. Mr. Dulles knew and should have informed the Board that Hiss had always been a suspect.

I wish to again beg your forgiveness for erroneously stating that you were quoted as vouching for Owen Lattimore. I was corrected and promptly remembered that it was Philip Jessup whom you stated was loyal.

I enclose a clipping from the July 12 New York Journal American quoting Fulton Lewis, Jr. as mentioning Philip Jessup in very bad company and in an unfavorable light. So long as there is any question whatsoever regarding Mr. Jessup's sympathies, his loyalty must not be taken for granted and the same mistake made with him which the Carnegie Board made with Alger Hiss. If there are any reasons why Senator McCarthy could name Philip Jessup as a Communistic sympathizer and Fulton Lewis coupled his name with other suspects, I am sure that you can uncover the character and extent of the reasons. If it is true that Jessup has dominated our Asiatic policy and the actions he has taken have aided and abetted the Communistic leaders in their designs, I believe that you owe the American people a qualification of the statement which you made vouching for Philip Jessup at the time he was accused before the Senate Investigating Committee.

There is so much said in favor of these suspects and so little said against them. There is too much inclination to give them the benefit of the doubt. This is proven by the startling rise in power of the always suspected Alger Hiss from obscurity to No. 2, if not No. 1, man representing the United States at the Big Three Conferences and the United Nations Convention.

Mr. Dulles is reported to have refused to consider information tendered him that Alger Hiss was a Communist or a sympathizer. Secretary Acheson condoned or practically vouched for the integrity of Hiss after his conviction. In these grave times can the United States use such a Secretary of State? If so, how can the Russian leaders tell that we do not want them to take over the world?

I think it would be in order that you, joined by other unquestionably loyal leaders in public life, such as Bernard Baruch, call for the replacement of Acheson with a man who is above suspicion, and is instructed to clean all questionable characters out of the State Department.

July 17, 1950

At this time the burden of proof should fall on the State Department worker to prove that he is best fitted to serve. Other leaders of unquestioned patriotism would support your demand. Eighty per cent of the people would approve this move. Even friends of Acheson would approve it if they are friendly to him for any reason other than his softness towards Communism. This move would save the lives of American boys. To speak of saving the country sounds demagogic, but in our present plight, how can we think in any other light?

This move might result in saving Columbia University from being bombed out of existence before improvements for the operation of the University you have in mind can be put in effect.

I trust that in this letter I have expressed some thoughts which may be useful in saving our country.

Sincerely,

H. L. Hunt

MEMO #4

June 15, 1966

The United States can never have more than one judge on the 15 judge world court. The President not having the appointive power did not appoint Jessup, but possessed enormous prestige with the U. N. and its committee which selects world court judges, and 65 days before President Eisenhower's term of office ended, the United Nations elected Philip Jessup as the USA's one judge on the world court, and the Jessup appointment was not subject to U. S. Senate approval.

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Name	Date
Luven King	6-21-68

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PROFESSOR PAUL GEORGE'S STATEMENTS OF JUNE 23, 1965:

The war in Vietnam is not a provincial, local war. It is a part of the total communist world-wide strategy.

The world communism centered in Moscow is, on one side, stretching the right hand to Europe via Germany and, on the other side, the left hand to China via China into Asia.

In Europe the world communism cannot progress without provoking an atomic war, which the world communism is trying to avoid at any cost.

But in Asia, the world communism can advance, even militarily, without provoking an atomic clash. Therefore its highest pressure is turned toward Asia.

At the same time, Asia is the biological center of the world. So if the world communism takes over Asia, it has won.

The main objective of the world communism in Asia is India, as the second largest nation of Asia. But they cannot take India until they clean the southeastern flank in Asia, which is Vietnam.

Therefore, conquest of south Vietnam is the most urgent immediate aim of the world communism for two simple reasons. First, Vietnam is the only one serious military resistance in southern Asia; and, second, Vietnamese are the toughest characters in southern Asia. If Vietnam is overrun, Cambodia, being already a communist satellite; Laos being already 2/3 occupied by the communists; northern Burma being undermined by the Chinese guerrillas; Indonesia, being already a satellite of world communism; Thailand has nothing then to do but to switch to the other side. In that case, India and Pakistan become absolutely defenseless. All Asia will be overtaken by the world communism.

This war in Vietnam, on which the world communism is deadly serious, cannot be won by the free world, if the free world - concretely the United States - bases its strategy on a wrong assumption, and executes its strategy through the wrong or doubtful people.

The whole political U. S. strategy is based on the assumption that there is a genuine split between Soviet Russia and Communist China. But suppose that this is only an ingenious split to lull and confuse the West? Then where are we? If a commander in the war is always assuming the easiest possibility for him, he is exposing himself to lose the war. He has to assume, always, the most difficult possibility for him. Then he will not be surprised by the enemies' tactics.

The free world has to assume that the Soviets and Chinese are playing a common game. Russia is playing the moderate role - the Chinese the aggressive one. But the real objective of both of them is the same; apparently a small and modest one. Just bring the Viet Cong to the negotiations table. If that is done, they have won.

It follows the same old classical communists pattern since the second world war. They maneuvered Washington and London through their conscious and unconscious stooges to push the Polish exile government in London to the conference table with the representative of the small communist Polish committee picked out by Stalin in Moscow. The second stage - the Polish nationalist government was forced to make a coalition with the Polish communist committee of Moscow; in the third stage, the Polish communist committee from Moscow, backed by the Red Army,

absorbed the whole Polish government. The same processes were applied in Czechoslovakia, in Hungary, in Yugoslavia, in Cuba, in Algeria and the same would happen in Vietnam.

The war cannot be won with the wrong people, who are consciously or unconsciously communist stooges, who are directly or through series of interposed persons teleguided, maneuvered and manipulated by communists, or, who are intellectually confused on the fundamental issues. The war in Vietnam cannot be won if in the U. S. Embassy of Saigon still remain in key positions the same men who prepared and brought the actual chaotic situation in Vietnam as, among other, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Mannfull.

The war cannot be won in Vietnam so long as in the key positions in Washington remain the people who engineered and caused the actual chaotic situation in Vietnam.

Such as: Walter Rostow, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Planning Board in the State Department and son of a Soviet refugee who with General Taylor made a very characteristic trip to Saigon in autumn, 1961. It seems that during that visit the ground was laid down for the elimination of Diem and for the actual chaos which everybody knew would follow.

Such as: William Bundy, head of the U. S. Far Eastern policy and former personal friend of Alger Hiss, whom he financially helped in trouble; his brother, McGeorge Bundy; and Undersecretary of State George Ball; Undersecretary of Defense Cyrus Vance, who was brought to Defense Department by Adam Yarmolinsky. So long as these men remain in the key positions, the world communism has every hope to be able to manipulate, influence and teleguide the U. S. policy and prevent the U. S. and the free world's victory in Vietnam, Asia, Santo Domingo and elsewhere.

It is still not clear what the U. S. really intends to do in Vietnam with its actual war effort; really stop communism and win the victory or just fight a rear battle of capitulation. Many people are wondering in Saigon and in Asia if the whole U. S. war effort in Vietnam is not just a maneuver to put the dust in the eyes of U. S. and world public opinion. "We did everything, but there is a terrible political mess in Vietnam, so nothing can be done. We have to negotiate and finally pull out."

Some people are even wondering, after the Santo Domingo strange experiment, what real meaning has the new arrival of great U. S. Army to Vietnam. Did they arrive to really stop the communists, or, was their number increased to freeze the national South Vietnamese Army in case the South Vietnamese Army refuses to sit down with the Viet Cong at the negotiation table. These doubts are confirmed by military and political considerations.

From a military point of view the actual air-bombing of North Vietnam, which in the beginning lifted up morale in the South and of the anti-communist majority of the people in the North, depressed the communist cadres in the South and in the North, is not really hurting the North Vietnamese in the most sensitive points. Most of the bombing is against the barracks which are made empty beforehand.

(1) Haiphong, the main harbor, the coalmines are not touched; neither the supply lines, railroads or highways coming from China. The world communism has a scientifically elaborated guerrilla apparatus through which they thoroughly disorganized the South. The U. S. does not have this guerrilla apparatus but has air and naval superiority. This air and naval superiority should be used to disorganize so thoroughly the North Vietnam as the communists through their guerrilla apparatus disorganized the South.

(2) The communists brought plenty of war material and manpower from the north via Laos and Cambodia to South Vietnam and to border areas in Cambodia and Laos, so that they can continue the war without new supplies from the north even for one year. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to clean those huge material and manpower pockets in South Vietnam, in the mountains and the jungles. This cannot be done by the American troops alone. For this cleaning operation, the troops and volunteers with an Asiatic face should be used. It is necessary to bring more troops from Korea, thousands of Japanese, Philipinos and Thais volunteers.

(3) The war in Vietnam cannot be won so long as Laos and Cambodia remain the privileged sanctuary for the communist troops in South Vietnam. Therefore, it is absolutely urgent to

make a diplomatic and special guerrilla pressures in Laos and most urgently in Cambodia to clean those privileged sanctuaries.

(4) With the actual troops what the communists have in South Vietnam, they can inflict, if not the final defeat, at least some big blows directly to U. S. troops in South Vietnam, especially in Danang, and so demoralize the people in South Vietnam and give new fuel for the demoralization of public opinion in the United States. These communist attacks during the monsoon season on the American bases, especially in the northern part of South Vietnam, could be efficiently prevented only if the communist units in the north are hit in the back with Thais and other unofficial units via Laos.

(5) Everybody is speculating whether or not the Chinese will massively enter Vietnam as they did in Korea. (The situation is not the same as in Korea. The real Soviet genius, Malenkov, was at that time tipped off by Burgess, secretary to British Ambassador in Washington, and especially by MacLean, chief of Anglo-American Relations in London, that Truman would not permit MacArthur either to use the atomic bomb or bomb Manchuria or Siberia. So the communists knew they were risking nothing, so they entered Korea.) If by any chance they now know that the U.S. is just bluffing but not meaning it, that the U. S. will not seriously hit the Chinese and if necessary even Siberia, in the case of the Chinese massive overt entering in the war of Vietnam, then the Chinese, at due time, will massively and overtly enter. But never forget that you cannot either provoke the communists nor bluff them. They are too realistic to be provoked if they are really risking something big. They are too well informed to be bluffed. But Chinese are all ready and in North Vietnam and in South Vietnam, not overtly of course. It is ridiculous to speak about the "evidence" or "no evidence." Nobody can distinguish a Vietnamese from a South Chinese. And the Chinese "guerrillas" are not so naive to bear official military tags.

But there is an ominous hint in the last days. Peking-Hanoi Reds diffused the official invitation of the communist Liberation Front inciting the Chinese of South Vietnam, especially of Saigon area where there are in Cholon more than 500,000 Chinese - to join the Communist National Liberation Front in the South. In communist jargon it means only one thing: So many Chinese are already among the Viet Cong troops in South Vietnam that they will be brought soon into open battles and when they will be wounded or caught, they will be "Chinese rebels from South Vietnam" who joined the guerrillas.

(6) The so-called Chinese atomic bomb has to play a great psychological role in Asia and in the United States. We say "so-called" Chinese atomic bomb because there is no scientific proof that these atomic bombs, exploded geographically in China, were not exploded by the Russian specialists and Russian military personnel who for many reasons have chosen to make these explosions this time in Chinese territory. First of all, through these explosions in China, the world communism impressed the fear on the peoples of Asia. "You cannot resist the Chinese communist drive. They have now even the nuclear armaments." Secondly, they will pressurize the United States public opinion by hinting that the United States, with this war in Vietnam, could be involved in a nuclear war even if the U. S. is not involved in a war with Soviet Russia. So better yield in this local, dirty war of Vietnam to not expose the U. S. to nuclear destruction.

(7) Through these Soviet nuclear explosions outside of Soviet territory, the Soviets can usefully and recklessly continue all kind of nuclear experiments without being bothered by nuclear ban agreements, which the others, especially the U. S., will continue to observe.

(8) In the case of really serious developments the Soviets can by proxy, placing the nuclear independent armaments in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Algeria, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Tanzania, Cuba, hit the U. S. and the free world with nuclear weapons without Soviet Russia as bastion of the world communism being involved in the nuclear war and nuclear retaliation.

(9) A guerrilla warfare war cannot be won without offensive. Everybody speaks about the South Vietnam, but forgetting that in North Vietnam the immense majority of the people are not communists disgusted with the regime, and nobody is trying to help them.

They have after the Geneva Conference, 1954, theoretically guaranteed self-determination. To make the real balance in the whole of Vietnam, it is absolutely necessary to let the troops of the South Vietnam Army and militia who are originally from the North to go and counterattack

in the North with guerrillas and liberate areas in the North. Only then will there be a kind of equilibrium and a sense of starting any kind of negotiations.

On all those issues, the actual U. S. action in Vietnam, except on the first point of the bombing which is for the moment only a scratching, is inefficient and if it remains so, it confirms the doubts in Saigon and in Asia that the U. S. is conducting in Vietnam only a rear battle of capitulation.

Then is the political aspect of the situation. The world communism through its conscious and unconscious stooges and through some innocent, if only innocent, people in the State Department and Embassy of Saigon is trying to manipulate the U. S. policy toward bringing into key positions in Saigon government neutralists, crypto-communist and pro-communist elements who will finally bring a kind of negotiation and deal with the Viet Cong so the U. S. could say to the world, "We did everything possible. But the Vietnamese government itself is asking for neutralization and for our withdrawal." This subtle maneuver almost succeeded with the last Quat government. In that government besides Quat, who is a weak opportunist, were: (1) Tran-Quang-Thuan, Minister of Social Action, intimate friend and tool of the famous communist trained Buddhist Monk, Thich-Tri-Quang, who is the main communist infiltration brain in South Vietnam. (2) Tran-Van-Tuyen, Deputy Premier, opportunist, neutralist, and also connected with Thich-Tri-Quang. (3) Nguyen-Hoa-Hiep, former Minister of Interior, opportunist, neutralist. They were helped in the Army especially by General Thi, Commander of the 1st Corps bordering North Vietnam and Laotian border. He is known in spite of his official denials for his pro-neutralist and pro-communist leanings. (4) General Ky, former Chief of Armed Forces, young, versatile, ambitious opportunist.

The new change in Vietnam brought up the serious anti-communist General Theu helped by very serious anti-communist General Tran-Van-Minh. But this last victory of anti-neutralist elements in Vietnam government was watered down by the presence of General Ky as new Premier. Fortunately, the Premier in the new set-up has not so much power as before, the highest power being in the hands of the President of Military Counsel, General Theu. But General Ky's presence always gives new possibilities to the pro-communist, pro-neutralist elements in Saigon-Vietnamese government, in Saigon U. S. Embassy, in State Department to continue the pro-neutralist maneuverings; to bring some day the situation to the point where they can say to the U. S. President, "Nothing can be done. They, the Vietnamese themselves, asked for neutralistic, real pro-communist solution."

The conquest of the South Vietnam is in the present moment the main issue for the world communism. It is a part of its global and totalitarian war; therefore, they are organizing a worldwide pressure outside and inside U. S. in the press, radio and campuses to confuse the public opinion and modify the internal resistance of the U. S. Therefore, to win the war in Vietnam, is necessary total action too. It is necessary to organize counter-action in the press, radio, television and campuses in the U. S. and all over the world. It is necessary to continuously enlighten the public opinion all over the world about what is really going on in Vietnam, and bring more Asiatic troops and volunteers to the battle fields in Vietnam.

It is necessary to clean off U. S. intelligence and Secret Services from doubtful and confused elements and especially clean from those elements the U. S. Embassy, Saigon, the State and Defense Departments and the White House. Otherwise will be in question not only the future elections but the very survival of U. S. before the next election.

The follow is a digest of opinions expressed by Dr. George:

Dr. Anthony Kubek, Dallas University, who wrote the book, HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST, is very well-informed regarding the communist menace. Dr. Kubek vouches for Professor Paul George and, apparently, agrees with nearly all the statements which Professor George makes.

Professor George was born in Italy. He teaches sociology and is now with Marivanios College, Trivandrum, Kerala State, South India. He is 58.

He has been in the Far East since 1947 and makes frequent trips to South Vietnam. During

the period 1947, 1948 and 1949 Professor George taught in Fugen University, a Catholic college, in Peiping, China, and later taught in a university in Formosa.

George had close contact with Chiang Kai-shek.

George thinks that the U. S. will inevitably lose the war in South Vietnam if the U. S. continues to use the present personnel.

He thinks the war is probably being conducted at present for the purpose of losing it, creating the impression that we will have done all we could possibly do and our withdrawal from South Vietnam when it occurs is absolutely necessary.

George says that the present engagements afford the Chinese and Russians perfect practice in military procedure.

Cambodia is already a communist satellite and 2/3rds of Laos is occupied by the communists. Northern Burma is undermined by the Chinese guerrillas; Indonesia is already a part of world communism; Thailand will be forced to switch to the other side. In that event India and Pakistan will become defenseless. All Asia will be overtaken by the world communists.

George says that any serious fighting in Europe will result in a nuclear war; whereas, the fighting in Southeast Asia will not precipitate an all-out nuclear war.

Haiphong, the main harbor, is not being touched. Neither are the supply lines leading South from China.

George blamed the U. S. Ambassadors, Patterson, and Mannfull as being responsible for the leaks, but judging from what happened during the Korean War, the plans which are formulated in Washington must be transmitted to the enemy immediately as they are decided upon.

George seems to think that President Johnson makes the decisions in all situations.

Professor George was in South Vietnam about the time the Diem government was overthrown. He thinks Ambassadors Patterson and Mannfull were primarily responsible for the overthrow and Cabot Lodge did nothing to discourage the plans.

The loss of Diem was a catastrophe.

George's opinions are the same as veritably thousands of anti-communists in the U. S., some of whom can be consulted, who have all about given up except he is much better informed than the average.

In attempting to classify the different key figures as far as anti-communist, pro-communist, and ability is concerned, the good ones are given a symbol of A, B, C; and the bad ones Z (lowest grade), Y, X; the in-betweens are given a symbol of N.

General Theu	A	McGeorge Bundy	Z
Thomas Mann	A	Dean Acheson	X
(would make a good Secretary of State)		Hans Morgenthau	Z
General Tran Van Minh	B	George Klein	Z
General Wheeler	B	Maxwell Taylor	X
General Westmoreland	B	Robert McNamara	N
Thomas Corcoran	N	Thich Tri Quang	Z
Dean Rusk	X	(Buddhist Monk)	
Ambassador Patterson	Z	Bui-Diem	Y
Ambassador Mannfull	Z	Premier Quat	Y
Walter Rostow	Z	General Thi	Y
Adam Yarmolinsky	Z	Philip Jessup	X
Bill Bundy	Z	Averell Harriman	Y

The lesser lights under the key figures who have been classified as bad are generally loyal to their superiors and share their philosophy.

Anti-communists have differing opinions of Diem and also Madam Nhu. A down-to-date reclassification by Dr. George or any competent anti-communist of key personnel could be helpful.

Rev. Daniel Lyons, S. J., Asian Speakers Bureau, 3 Pacific Association, Inc., 86 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, is one of the most competent anti-communists in the nation and is familiar with South Vietnam.

In the light of recent events the opinions of Mr. George expressed ten months ago have a greater value.

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(8) In the case of really serious developments the Soviets can by proxy, placing the nuclear independent armaments in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Algeria, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Tanzania, Cuba, hit the U. S. and the free world with nuclear weapons without Soviet Russia as bastion of the world communism being involved in the nuclear war and nuclear retaliation.

(9) A guerrilla warfare war cannot be won without offensive. Everybody speaks about the South Vietnam, but forgetting that in North Vietnam the immense majority of the people are not communists disgusted with the regime, and nobody is trying to help them.

They have after the Geneva Conference, 1954, theoretically guaranteed self-determination. To make the real balance in the whole of Vietnam, it is absolutely necessary to let the troops of the South Vietnam Army and militia who are originally from the North to go and counterattack