

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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CORRECTION, PLEASE!*

ITEM: From a Column by Thomas J. Hamilton in the *New York Times*, December 20, 1964:

The African attacks in the Security Council on the Belgian-American rescue mission to Stanleyville have diverted attention from the disclosure that some of the attackers are aiding the Stanleyville rebels to fight the Congolese Government.

These developments constitute a grim epilogue to the United Nations' peace-keeping intervention in the Congo.

CORRECTION: There is an even grimmer epilogue to the US-Belgian rescue mission:

U.S. Foreign aid is playing a key role in Russia's airlift of large quantities of arms to the Congo's hostage-murdering rebels in the Kremlin's covert attempt to dominate vast areas of that tortured country.

This shocking perversion of U.S. aid is being made possible by Egypt's "non-aligned" dictator, Gamal Nasser, who is permitting the Soviet to use his two largest airfields, on which the U.S. is spending several million dollars for latest-type flight control and communications equipment.

Not only are U.S. technicians and specialists installing these modern systems at the big Cairo and Menyas airfields, but they are operating them as part of a training programme for Egyptians.

In other words, the U.S. experts are actually supervising the landing and take-off of giant Russian jets loaded with weapons for the cannibalistic Congo rebels.

Without these U.S.-financed, installed and operated up-to-date facilities, the handling of the Red cargo planes would be severely restricted at the Congo airfield, and virtually impossible at Menyas—Egypt's newest airfield some 20 miles from Cairo.

Cost of the radar and other modern equipment for the two airfields is more than \$2 million, and for training operating personnel another \$1,954,000.

That isn't all. The U.S. is also putting up \$1,927,000 for a telecommunications training centre for both military and civilian technicians. It is known they are to be used primarily to operate an improved communication system with the Sudan and Nasser's big naval base near Cairo—where Russian submarines dock. . . .

Russia's Cairo Ambassador, Vladimir Yerofeyev, is in charge of the arms shipments to the Congo. Providing these weapons was arranged by a group of Egyptian and Algerian military officers who flew to Moscow early in October for this purpose. (The Allen-Scott Report, *White Plains Reporter Dispatch*, December 11, 1964.)

ITEM: From a Column by Bill Henry in the *Los Angeles Times*, December 11, 1964:

Failure of the Pentagon or White House to announce any definitive decision about the Vietnam situation following conferences with Ambassador Maxwell Taylor should not be surprising, nor does it mean that there will be no upgrading of the effort. After all, this is a military matter, and it isn't smart to announce bombing raids in advance.

CORRECTION: We agree with Mr. Henry that "it isn't smart to announce bombing raids in advance", but we are surprised—although he is not—that the Administration did not follow its precedent of last August. Representative Ed Foreman (R.-Tex.), on the floor of the House, described how President Johnson gave the Communist Vietnamese advance warning of bombing attacks in the Gulf of Tonkin episode:

On Tuesday, August 4, following the unprovoked attack by the Communist Vietnamese PT boats upon the U.S. destroyers Maddox and C. Turner Joy, the President made a television announcement to the American people. The announcement was made at 11:36 p.m., eastern daylight time. In his announcement, the President said:

Repeated actions of violence against the Armed Forces of the United States must be met not only with alert defense, but with positive reply. That reply is being given as I speak to you tonight. Air action is now in execution against gunboats and certain supporting facilities in North Vietnam which have been used in these hostile operations.

The events of that historic night were reported in the August 7 edition of the *Washington Post* as follows:

The President went on the air to announce what was happening at 11:36 p.m., e.d.t., Tuesday, and talked 6 minutes. At 12:02 a.m. Wednesday, McNamara told a news conference that some of the action had already taken place.

Now the facts are that the initial attack, the attack on Quang Khe, the southernmost PT boat base, did not commence until 1:15 a.m., eastern daylight time. The first attack on the northernmost base, Hon Gay, did not take place until 3:45 a.m., eastern daylight time, a full 4 hours and 9 minutes after the President's nationwide television announcement. This time schedule is available through the Secretary of Defense's Pentagon office. The final attack, a restrike on PT bases at Vinh, was at 4:45 a.m., eastern daylight time. This was over 5 hours after the President's television announcement. . . .

The Communists had the opportunity of over 4 hours' notice of the impending attack on Hon Gay.

ITEM: From an Editorial in the *New York Times*, December 25, 1964:

In a speech bristling with insults to the United States, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has declared that his country intends to go on sending arms to the Congolese rebels. . . .

(continued on page 2)

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Are We Really Lepers ?

Mr. Harold Wilson's use of this opprobrious term recalls former insults of fellow citizens, when they were termed "vermin", while others were told that a leading politician did not "give a tinker's cuss" for them. These words do not accord well with Mr. George Brown's efforts to sell the present administration as a "British" party, exhorting us to accept taxes, duties and anything else to shackle us in the name of patriotism. The politicians are neatly exempted from the austerity, as one would expect in these brazen times.

Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., wrote (*Daily Telegraph*, December 15) asking, "Do we really wish to reduce Rhodesia, the Portuguese territories and South Africa to the chaos that is spreading.

. . . What hope is there . . . if we deliberately co-operate in the destruction of four million whites in South Africa? White Australia will be next on the list."

A hopeful leader in the same newspaper is headed, "A check for Mr. Odinga?". After mentioning President Kenyatta's warning against foreign subversion, the column adds, "Mr. Odinga, who abused his position as Home Minister to build up Communist cadres with Chinese money . . . now becomes, constitutionally at least, rather more of a figurehead as Vice-President." But surely it would have been rather too obvious if Mr. Odinga had taken over on the first day of "republicanism".

One would not recommend using Dutch or Boer methods or, indeed, Portuguese methods in Africa, but we seem to have no methods of our own apart from a pathetic faith in counting noses, whoever they belong to. The franchise took centuries to mature in England, but we had a long and not inglorious history based on the theory of check and balance of power. We have failed to hand that on to the Africans, owing, presumably, to external pressure, financial and otherwise.

The net result is that we are following not a British line but the direction dictated by the Kremlin and Wall Street, with the full approval of Peking. Now this line brings direct disaster on thousands of Africans as well as on numerous "Europeans". How strange that a man can become a "Canadian" after five years, but still remains a "European" in Africa after generations. And if anyone in that continent objects to the drift to communism and misery, he is called a traitor, and if any at home raise a finger against a similar process they are called lepers.

The communist conspiracy alone benefits from such outrageous words, as it batters on disorder and misery, and fears only an honest definition. Mr. Wilson calls his party a "Crusade"; clearly it does not crusade very effectively against communism, as it normally advocates a weaker Britain on the grounds that the London School of Economics does not consider a strong Britain can be afforded, and it seeks to perpetrate discords as it fails to recognise any problem between people of different backgrounds.

Being a "crusader" and a "liberal" may lead to power, but the responsibility for the Congo tragedy cannot be laid at the door of the "traitors" or the "lepers". It is the fake crusaders and pseudo-liberals who are responsible for the chaos and misery—UNO, U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and irresponsible Britons are the guilty because they were criminally blind to the noble benefit of order. Ignorance of the law is a poor plea, and ignorance of the laws of power cannot excuse those who trade in power and live and thrive on power.

We cannot believe that the accused whites are all as callous about their coloured neighbours as the self-righteous politicians so obviously are. Because the havoc that these politicians have caused is obvious and grows more obvious, whereas the patient work of those put in the dock and presumed guilty is being undermined as rapidly as the communists dare move. It is about time someone started a crusade in the name of sanity.

—H.S.S.

CORRECTION, PLEASE! (continued from page 1)

The Nasser declaration makes it impossible for the United States to escape a recognition that the millions of dollars in surplus food this country sends to Egypt operates—by freeing Egyptian funds—as an indirect subsidy in helping it carry out its policy of international disruption.

CORRECTION: As was indicated in the above CORRECTION [see p. 1], the United States not only offers Nasser an indirect subsidy but also a direct subsidy in the form of flight control and communications equipment, as well as technical help and instruction. [Incidentally, the United Arab Republic has received over \$800,000,000 in United States aid.]

ITEM: From a Column by Ralph McGill, publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*, in the *Boston Globe*, December 7, 1964:

History is full of ifs. . . .

December 7, 1941, "a day that will live in infamy", was one such day. Radar picked up the flight of Japanese bombers. They were shrugged off as a practice flight.

CORRECTION: Mr. McGill is guilty of inventing history in this instance. On December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbour, there was one mobile radar set in operation, manned by Privates Joseph L. Lockard and George E. Elliott. Private Elliott was watching the oscilloscope, when a "blip" appeared. The source of the "blip" was "bearing three degrees east of north, it was 137 miles away; and though the radar of that time afforded no means of telling just what it was, it looked like a lot of airplanes, perhaps as many as 50 or more". Here we are quoting from Walter Millis' *This is Pearl* (New York: William Morrow & Co., 1947, page 352). And now we interject Mr. McGill's comment that the flight of Japanese bombers was "struggled off as a practice flight".

Again we quote Walter Millis:

Elliott was pretty excited about it.

This was the best thing their new radar had done yet, and he wanted to send in a report. Lockard told him, in effect, not to be silly; the exercise [i.e. Lockard's instructions to Elliott on how to operate the radar set] was over and it was no more of their business. [Note: Lockard was not shrugging off anything as a practice flight. His three-hour tour of duty was over, and Private Lockard was merely guilty of clock-watching.] But Elliott insisted. Entertaining a grossly exaggerated idea of the real capabilities of the Information Centre, he thought that this might be a bunch of [U.S.] Navy planes about which the Army knew nothing, and that if the report went in it might give the Army a chance for a nice bit of practice in the technique of interception. Lockard finally told him to go ahead if he wanted to. [Note: Lockard at least acquiesced in Elliott's excitement.] The "blip" had been obediently recording the approach of the planes; they had come down to 132 miles and were still advancing at a fair speed. The direct telephone lines to the plotting board had been shut down by that time, but Elliott called the centre over the service line used for routine business. The operator said there was nobody there. But Elliott continued to insist, and the note of excitement in his voice bestirred the operator to say that he would find the officer [Lieutenant Kermit A. Tyler] and get him to call back. Violating orders, the operator left the switchboard to hunt up the lieutenant. [Note: the operator was not shrugging off Elliott's findings, but instead was violating orders to satisfy Elliott's excitement.] Tyler called back. Lockard, answering the telephone, reported the news. It was all more or less incomprehensible to Tyler. [Note: This is understandable since it was only Tyler's "second tour at the Information Centre and he understood that his duties were still primarily to learn what he could about the system".] Whatever these guys at Opana were seeing in their oscilloscope, Tyler had no means of knowing what it was. It might be anything. It might be a flight of Navy planes off a carrier. It might be . . . another flight of B-17s from the mainland. Probably was. Tyler told Opana to forget it, hang up, and stepped out into the morning air.

There had been only four individuals aware of what the radar indicated before the attack came—Privates Elliott and Lockard, Lieutenant Tyler, and the telephone operator at the Information Centre. Contrary to Mr. McGill's version, none of the individuals "shrugged off as a practice flight" what appeared on the oscilloscope.

. . . [Soviet spy Richard Sorge] *had word that the Japanese would not strike at Russia, through Siberia, as the Soviets expected. Instead they would attack the United States at Pearl Harbour. Sorge had the approximate date of that attack.*

Stalin did not transmit this to the United States. This was a part of the infamy. It also is one of the "ifs".

CORRECTION: We shall not belabour the point that the attack on Pearl Harbour was no surprise to President Roosevelt and other officials in Washington. Such evidence is overwhelming in such studies as: George Morgenstern, *Pearl Harbour*; Charles C. Tansill, *Back Door To War*; Frederic R. Sanborn, *Design For War*; Husband E. Kimmel, *Admiral Kimmel's Story*; John T. Flynn, *The Final Secret Of Pearl Harbour*; and, Robert A. Theobald, *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbour*.

But we charge that Ralph McGill is in error when he alleges that Stalin did not transmit Sorge's information to the United States. We quote from Admiral Theobald's *The Final Secret Of Pearl Harbour* (New York: Devin-Adair, 1954, pages 79-80):

On May 17, 1951, the *New York Daily News* . . . carried a feature article by its Washington reporter, Mr. John O'Donnell, which told of various Far Eastern police and intelligence reports which were then reposing under close guard on Capitol Hill in Washington. Among these documents . . . [was] the confession of the famous Russian spy, Dr. Richard Sorge . . . [who was arrested] by the Japanese on October 18, 1941. . . .

. . . Dr. Sorge made a complete 32,000-word confession of his activities to his Japanese captors. This confession was forwarded to the Pentagon in Washington by General MacArthur, so that the account of the Sorge activities is to be found in the secret files in our national capital in both the Sorge confession and the Japanese secret police documents.

The following is a verbatim extract from Mr. O'Donnell's article in the *New York Daily News* of May 17, 1951:

"When the spy's confession was sent here, somebody in the Pentagon deleted from the original the damning statement by Sorge that he had informed the Kremlin in October 1941 that the Japs intended to attack Pearl Harbour within 60 days and that he had received thanks for his report and the notice that Washington—Roosevelt, Marshall, Adm. Stark, et al.—had been advised of the Japanese intentions. There is no record that this information was acknowledged here. But the (Japanese) police documents make it clear that Stalin & Co. had this accurate information and passed it back to us in return for our information about the impending attack by Germany on Russia."

In reply to a direct question, Mr. O'Donnell says, "Before writing the column, the complete record of Sorge's confession had been made available to me although I was never in possession—except for the time required for reading the documents." It will be noted that Mr. O'Donnell positively states that the "complete record of the Sorge confession" was available to him before he wrote the article. That means both documents—the 32,000-word Sorge confession and the police document which related to the Sorge activities and confession. This statement is especially important because certain portions of the Sorge confession had been deleted from the file copy in the Pentagon, obviously for the purpose of preserving the secret of Pearl Harbour and President Roosevelt's part therein from the knowledge of anyone who might see that file copy.

We thus now know that President Roosevelt was warned at least twice of the Japanese intended attack, by Ambassador Grew in January 1941, and by Sorge, via the Kremlin, in October 1941.

ITEM: From a Column by C. L. Sulzberger in the *New York Times*, November 11, 1964:

Russia still seems to desire to spread world revolution by political rather than by military means and to prefer peaceful coexistence with the West, whereas China is more belligerent.

CORRECTION: Mr. Sulzberger not only overlooks the continual Soviet practice of supplying military hardware to satellite nations of both hemispheres—hardly political means of world revolution or peaceful coexistence—but also overlooks Soviet espionage in the United States, which is neither political means of world revolution nor peaceful coexistence.

In June 1964, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in an interview with syndicated columnist Edward J. Mowery, discussed the matter of Soviet espionage in the United States. We quote pertinent excerpts from that interview (reprinted in the *Congressional Record*, June 10, 1964, pages A3120-21):

Question [Mr. Mowery]. How do you evaluate the current espionage threat against the United States by the Communist bloc?

Answer [Mr. Hoover]. The United States is today target No. 1 of the Soviet espionage system. At this hour, trained and professional Russian spies are working to steal whatever information they can secure from this country. They are primarily interested, of course, in scientific, military and technological data. They know the United States is a vast reservoir of highly valuable information which they so desperately would like to secure.

Ever since the founding of the Bolshevik régime in 1917, the Soviets have been trying to spy on the United States. But in recent years they have stepped up their tempo, until today they are engaged in a major spy effort to penetrate our internal security.

We face not only Soviet spies, but also intelligence agents of the satellites—Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Rumania. In fact, when we talk about enemy espionage we must use the term "Soviet bloc" espionage, meaning the combined attack of these intelligence agencies.

The danger of Soviet espionage is quite serious, and every American should be deeply concerned.

Along with Soviet espionage, there is the concomitant of terrorism, as was described in The Allen-Scott Report, October 27, 1964 (*White Plains Reporter Dispatch*):

According to one U.S. intelligence estimate, the KGB [Soviet secret police] now has agents operating in every major Western country; several hundred have been placed in strategic positions in these governments, including the United States.

Since early 1961, the KGB has sent into the West more than 200 deadly trained assassins, equipped with weapons that few people have ever heard of or seen.

The same *Allen-Scott Report* reveals that the aforementioned intelligence estimate is kept "tightly locked in the Central Intelligence Agency's files". The information available to the CIA includes a description of a "sabotage-diversionist school near Tula or Tambou", established by the KGB at a time when the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence-espionage organisation, came under the control of the KGB. According to the intelligence estimate, graduates of the sabotage-diversionist school are assigned to sabotage-espionage groups in the West and are a *strategic* implement available to the Kremlin. Furthermore, says the estimate: "The KGB is using its agents to plant articles in pro-Western or neutralist publications. Such articles are not necessarily pro-Soviet in tone, but are designed to further Soviet interest in some fashion."

What Allen and Scott have reported agrees with information given to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover:

A high official of the KGB, who defected to the West, revealed to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that the Russians' external intelligence apparatus has an annual budget of \$1.5 billion.

Much of this vast fund is earmarked for coverage and infiltration of the U.S.

. . . Mr. Hoover, in a recent off-the-record report to a group of congressmen, reported that the USSR is not only increasing its espionage activities but putting them on a broader-ranged long-term operational basis.

The FBI director . . . disclosed that the Soviets have intensified their efforts to seep agents into the FBI itself, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency. (*World* magazine, June 8, 1964.)

ITEM: From an Editorial in the *New York Times*, December 15, 1964:

The new formula presented by Ireland for resolving the China issue in the United Nations deserves more attention than it has received.

The Irish formula would permit Taiwan to keep a seat in the General Assembly. But the China seats both in the Assembly and in the Security Council would go to Peking in exchange for a pledge to uphold the Charter and to co-operate in limiting nuclear weapons.

Neither Peking nor Taipei is likely to accept this "two-China" proposal initially, since each claims that it is the only legitimate Chinese Government and that there is only one China. But it is not vital for the United Nations to adjudicate this issue. The Soviet Union and the Ukraine hold separate seats in the General Assembly without having partitioned the U.S.S.R.

CORRECTION: The *New York Times'* crusade to rehabilitate Red China seemingly has no bounds. We quote from G. Edward Griffin's *The Fearful Master*:

It was at the Yalta meeting that the decision was made to give the Soviets three votes in the General Assembly to one for the United States. Giving votes to the Russians for the Ukran-

ian SSR and Byelorussian SSR made as much sense as giving extra votes to the United States for Texas and California. At any rate, even if Roosevelt had been inclined to protest this absurd agreement, he was up against the demands of Joe Stalin and the advice of Alger Hiss.

Of course, the Ukraine had been conquered and incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1922 by the Communist imperialists. The National Government of China has not been incorporated into the Red Chinese empire, but rather is an independent ally of the United States.

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