

THE SOCIAL CREDITOR

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 45 No. 5

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1965

1s. 3d. Fortnightly

CORRECTION, PLEASE!*

ITEMS: From an *Associated Press Dispatch*, as printed in the *Santa Barbara [Cal.] News Press*, April 4, 1965; and, from a Report by Donovan Bess in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 4, 1965:

Author Owen Lattimore, former State Department adviser and world famous student of the Orient, said yesterday that Americans let emotions keep them from dealing honestly with facts about China.

Lattimore, 64-year-old professor at Leeds University in England, was particularly critical of America's diplomats, scholars and journalists . . .

Lattimore, who left the United States after the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy accused him in 1950 of being "a top Soviet spy," said American scholars are "spinning themselves into a cocoon." (Associated Press.)

[Lattimore] is the scholar and State Department adviser who was virtually hounded out of the United States by persecutions begun by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy in 1950. (Bess.)

CORRECTION: What a tear-jerking scene! Poor old Lattimore being hounded out of the United States by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. Of course, the truth is something else again. At the time when Senator McCarthy made his charge, Owen Lattimore was not even in the United States but was a member of a United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. (For further details we refer the *Associated Press* to Lattimore's own book *Ordeal by Slander*, page 1.)

And there must be a few *Associated Press* readers who remember how Lattimore hurried back to the United States where he would receive aid and comfort from the likes of Drew Pearson, Joseph Fels Barnes, and Abe Fortas—but most of all from U.S. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.Md.). Tydings was Chairman of a Sub-committee on Foreign Relations, supposedly to investigate Senator McCarthy's charges. But who will deny that "The Tydings Committee" became Lattimore's personal property?

As the late Burton Rascoe described it:

When Owen Lattimore appeared before the Tydings "white-wash" committee in April and May, 1950, he came prepared not to answer questions but to evade them, and to vilify as "scum of the underworld," etc., everybody who had testified against him . . . [and] he read a prepared "statement"—a long, gluttled, irrelevant exercise in specious Lenin-Institute double-talk. It was the standard diversionary technique of using a hearing or a courtroom for soapbox declamation to becloud and evade the issue. (*The Freeman*, April 21, 1952)

From the Tydings Committee forum, Lattimore hied to the publishing world to present his abovementioned *Ordeal by Slander*. Needless to say it became a best seller. The book was completed in May 1950, an accomplishment which Lattimore attributes in great part to "Abe Fortas, who after weeks of exhausting work on the 'case' still had wisdom and patience left to give me counsel on the book." Little, Brown printed an edition, as did Bantam. A chapter of the book appeared in *Harper's* magazine (August, 1950); the book was serialised in the left-wing *New York Daily Compass*; a digest-version appeared in the *Johns Hopkins University Magazine*; and, the book was "A Book Find Club Selection."

In March of 1952, Lattimore appeared as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, of which Senator McCarthy was *not* a member. The Subcommittee was investigating the notorious Institute of Public Relations. The Subcommittee issued its Report on July 2, 1952, and Mr. Lattimore was discussed under the heading: "Owen Lattimore was from some time in the middle 1930's a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy." The Report continued:

Throughout the hearings, Owen Lattimore's connections and association with the Communist international organisation have been shown to be so pronounced, and his misrepresentations before the subcommittee have been so frequent, that the committee has elected to devote a short section to him as a personality.

Owen Lattimore was one of the most influential public figures in the Institute of Pacific Relations. His role within the IPR was of the highest importance. From 1934 to 1941, he was the editor of *Pacific Affairs*, the quarterly publication of the International IPR, being solely responsible for the editing of this official IPR magazine. Besides having the right to accept or reject articles, he himself wrote 73 items in the period from 1934 to 1950. These include articles and book reviews in *Pacific Affairs* and two items for the *Far Eastern Survey*, covering a total of 291 pages in all . . .

The former editor of *Pacific Affairs* has held high public office in the field of far eastern affairs. For an 18-month period in 1941 and 1942, he was political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek. . .

From 1942 to 1944, Lattimore was Deputy Director of the Office of War Information in Charge of Pacific Operations. In 1944, as a representative of OWI, he accompanied Henry Wallace on his mission to Siberia and China. In the winter of 1945-46, he spent 3 or 4 months in Japan with the Pauley mission, and he helped to draft the report on that mission: In October of 1949, he was a dominant figure among consultants called in by the State Department to advise on policy. Owen Lattimore was a close friend and intimate associate of John Carter Vincent, State Department Director of Far Eastern Affairs, and Lauchlin Currie, Presidential executive assistant in charge of far eastern matters.

*A Selection of extracts, reprinted with permission, from *Correction, Please!* and *A Review of The News* which is published weekly by *Correction Please!, Inc.*, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Massachusetts 02178, U.S.A.

(continued on Page 3)

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which was founded in 1933 by Clifford Hugh Douglas.

The Social Credit Secretariat is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Home and abroad, post free: One year 40/-; Six months 20/-; Three months 10/-.

Offices: Business: 5 New Wanstead, Wanstead, London E.11.

Editorial: Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London N.W.1.
Telephone: EUSton 3893.

IN AUSTRALIA—

Business: Box 2318V, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Editorial: Box 3266, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia (Editorial Head Office).

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Personnel:—Chairman: Dr. B. W. Monahan, 4 Torres Street, Red Hill, Canberra, Australia. Deputy Chairman: British Isles: Dr. Basil L. Steele, Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London N.W.1, Telephone EUSton 3893). Liaison Officer for Canada: Monsieur Louis Even, Maison Saint-Michel, Rougemont, P.Q. Secretary: H. A. Scoular, Box 3266, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W.

Australia — or South Irian?

The British Foreign Secretary was reported on the 5th May, 1965, as saying that President Soekarno had referred to Australia as "South Irian". Perhaps not even this was necessary to bring home to Australians the palpable threat of invasion. What lies behind this threat?

Indonesia is a Communist controlled country, and Communism is a world-wide international conspiracy to impose a police-state government over the whole world. Its method is by means of highly organised internal Communist groups, tightly disciplined, to work by subversion and disorder for the breakdown of normal governments and the promotion of revolution, to be backed up by Communist troops. That is why the Russians have established a "base" in Indonesia.

Careful observers have estimated that the odds in favour of the conspiracy in all its ramifications being successful are about four to one. This is because the present degree of its success is not apparent except to students, and its methods are so deceptive that the real meaning of its international manoeuvres are usually not apparent until after their success—as, for example, in the take-over of Cuba and West New Guinea, now called West Irian.

But an even more important reason is that the majority of the conspirators are secret. They have been infiltrated into various key positions in governments at all levels, into universities, schools and churches, and Party organisations. From these positions, and working to a carefully conceived plan they exercise an unperceived influence on government policies, perverting them in accordance with overall Communist strategy.

Can this terrible conspiracy be stopped and destroyed? If it can, there is one essential prerequisite: a very much more widely informed public opinion.

Although from time to time books and other documents exposing some aspects of the conspiracy have been published, they have seldom attracted much attention, and most were suppressed. But even a small number, taken together, completely expose the reality of the conspiracy and the nature of its methods. And fortunately, a suitable selection of such books has now been published in cheap and large editions, by people who have become aware of the fearful danger in which we stand, in a massive effort to avert that danger.

The conspiracy, of course has methods of preventing the distribution of such books through normal channels; but it is vital that they become known and read, so that it is necessary as well as urgent to develop and utilise other channels. We hope that anyone who reads what we recommend and becomes convinced of the gravity of the situation and the probable shortness of the time available to deal with it will apply for copies of a brochure, now being printed, containing these notes together with a comprehensive list of available books, some of which are listed below. The prices shown in brackets are for single copies but discounts are given for bulk orders. It is suggested that the brochures be passed on to others, by hand or by mail. They will be provided free for this purpose from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 5 New Wanstead, London E.11.

I Saw Poland Betrayed, by the former American Ambassador to Poland, A. B. Lane (7/6 + 9d. postage), gives a first-hand account of how the Communists, supported by the Red Army, clamped down the police-state on Poland with relentless efficiency.

It may have been noticed how more and more the actions of President de Gaulle are conforming to Communist objectives. The largely unknown history of events in Algeria and France are described and documented in *The Tragedy of France*, reprinted from the magazine *American Opinion* (7/6 + 9d. postage).

The reality behind the racial riots in the U.S.A. is told by an ex-Communist negro in *Colour, Communism and Common Sense* (7/6 + 9d. postage). Shortly after publication of this book, the author was killed in an 'accident'.

None Dare Call It Treason, by John Stormer (5/6 + 8d. postage) is a highly documented account of the conspiracy as it operates particularly in the U.S.A.; *The Fearful Master* (15/- + 1/3 postage) describes the behind-the-scenes realities of the United Nations, whose permanent staff is dominated by Communists, with the heads of most of its agencies coming from Communist-controlled countries.

The Pattern

"The International Communist Conspiracy has for many years boasted that the racial question would form the core and centre of an American revolution which would result in the domination of this country by the communists . . . The Invasion of Mississippi, by expeditionary forces from other States, was carefully planned by the communist conspiracy, for the express purpose of creating civil disturbance beyond the ability of a single state to provide protection, which would result in a demand by the communist leaders in America that the federal government occupy the State of Mississippi, establish martial law, which would suspend habeas corpus, trial by civil courts, and in fact suspend the entire Bill of Rights. If this is accomplished in Mississippi, it will expand into other states with destructive effect upon freedom and liberty. The cunning communists have been able to entice fine Americans to do their work, but the guiding hand is still the communist conspiracy."

—"Washington Report" of Congressman James B. Utt.

Manacles for Mankind

The title of the book, shown on Page 2 of our last issue as being a new addition to our list of recommended reading, should have read *Manacles for Mankind*. It is an analysis of UNO's championship of Human Rights and is available from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 5 New Wanstead, London. E.11, at 7/6 plus 8d. postage.

CORRECTION, PLEASE! (continued from page 1)

In 1945, John Carter Vincent proposed Lattimore as a State Department consultant but the appointment was rejected by Mr. Joseph Grew, then Acting Secretary of State. In 1942, Lattimore used White House stationery and gave the address where he could be reached 4 days a week as "Lauchlin Currie's office, room 228, State Department Building."

The record shows that Owen Lattimore contended many times that Outer Mongolia was a free and independent country. He contended it in 1945. In fact, when testifying before this subcommittee, he contended that Outer Mongolia was Soviet-controlled, and that he repeatedly sought from Soviet authorities permission to visit it.

The indisputable fact that Lattimore knew Outer Mongolia was Soviet-controlled (having, indeed, cooperated with the very persons who were exercising control over it) at a time when he was representing it as free and independent, was one of many facts which demonstrated to the subcommittee in sharp outline that Lattimore's many misrepresentations were not proceeding from ignorance or confused thinking.

Another such fact was the convincing showing that Lattimore had reason to know the Chinese Communist, Ch'ao-ting Chi, who operated within the Institute of Pacific Relations and in China, to be a Communist. Not only did Lattimore collaborate with Chi and work with him closely and intimately after receiving this knowledge; he did not tell the truth about this association to the subcommittee and he did, in the opinion of the subcommittee, testify untruthfully.

The evidence also shows conclusively that Lattimore knew Frederick V. Field to be a Communist; that he collaborated with Field after he possessed this knowledge; and that he did not tell the truth before the subcommittee about this association with Field.

It was very apparent to the subcommittee that Lattimore, at the time that he [Field] was publishing in *Pacific Affairs* articles under the pseudonym of Asiaticus, knew that the writer was a Communist.

A graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, one Catesby Jones, was assigned by Mrs. Lattimore to cover the hearings of the subcommittee and did, in fact, cover the hearings when Louis F. Budenz was testifying about Owen Lattimore. Lattimore, when asked by the subcommittee about encountering Catesby Jones later that day, testified that he just ran into him and clearly gave the impression that there was no pre-arrangement to his meeting with Catesby Jones. There was a direct conflict between the testimony of Catesby Jones and the testimony of Owen Lattimore on this subject. Even Jones admitted this.

A former counsellor to the Soviet Foreign Office testified concerning a conversation between Lattimore and a Soviet Agent in Moscow in 1936, wherein the Soviet agent disclosed to Lattimore military and political secrets. This same witness testified he was present at a meeting in the Soviet Foreign Office in 1936 or 1937 when a board of Commissars presided over by Litvinov passed a formal resolution putting Lattimore in charge of a campaign to represent Outer Mongolia to the democratic world as a country entitled to membership in the League of Nations. (Even in 1949, Lattimore recommended in his *Situation in Asia*, as well as in his recommendations to the State Department, that Outer Mongolia be admitted to the United Nations.)

At almost the same time as the meeting referred to in the preceding paragraph, William C. Bullitt, then United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, received Lattimore and heard from him a recommendation that the United States recognise Outer Mongolia. Bullitt protested on the grounds that Outer Mongolia was not in fact an independent state but a Soviet dominion. Lattimore argued with Bullitt and insisted that it was free and independent, and wanted Bullitt to wire President Franklin D. Roosevelt immediately. Bullitt knew, as a matter of fact, that it was a thorough Soviet police state.

Lattimore was not able to explain to the subcommittee why he conferred for several hours, during the Hitler-Stalin and Russo-Japanese alliances on the subject of his approaching

assignment as President Roosevelt's adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, with the then Ambassador for the Soviet Union, Constantine Oumansky. Here again, Lattimore told untruths about significant facts. He testified there had been a great deal of publicity about his appointment; and yet it was shown conclusively that there was no announcement in the press until 11 days after the conversation and there were indications that the Chinese Embassy did not know of it until more than a week later.

Lattimore could not explain to the subcommittee why he phoned the Soviet Embassy in 1945 and made arrangements to have G. G. Dolbin of the Soviet Foreign Office visit him at his home. Nor could he explain his association with General Feng Y'hsiang (Yu-shiang), whom he entertained at his home and with whom he travelled. Feng Y'hsiang, according to the evidence, was a paid agent of the Soviet Union.

The former editor of the *Daily Worker*, Louis Budenz, testified to five episodes which he experienced within the Politburo of the Communist Party that involved Lattimore as a full participant in the Soviet conspiracy. The episodes took place between 1937 and 1945, during which period Budenz was a high official in the Communist Party.

A brigadier general in the Soviet Military intelligence and one-time assistant to General Berzin, who was the head of Soviet intelligence during the 1930's testified to a conversation that he had with General Berzin in 1935 wherein he was told that Lattimore was one of "our men." The general, Alexander Barmine, was told this again in 1937 by General Krivitsky who had been head of the Western European intelligence for the Soviets.

On the basis of these facts and others, including (but without limitation) Lattimore's editing of *Pacific Affairs*; his recommendations on policy to the State Department, coinciding as they do with Lawrence Rosinger's; his falsifications about his close association with Lauchlin Currie; his conference with the Soviet agent, Rogoff, and the Soviet Embassy official Gokhman; and his subservience to Soviet officials in Moscow in 1936, the subcommittee can come to no other conclusion but that Lattimore was for some time, beginning in the middle 1930's, a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy. And the committee further recommends that the Department of Justice submit to a grand jury the question of whether perjury has been committed by Owen Lattimore before the subcommittee.

The Attorney General of the Truman Administration submitted the Lattimore case to a Federal grand jury in Washington. The grand jury indicted Lattimore for perjuring himself in seven separate statements before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

But then the tide began to turn for Lattimore. And turning the tide was U.S. District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl:

On the first occasion in 1953, before Lattimore's case could come to trial, Judge Youngdahl struck out four of the seven charges in the original indictment. The government appealed. The Court of Appeals sustained Judge Youngdahl on two counts, but reinstated the other two. In September 1954 the government went before another federal grand jury and, after presenting it evidence, obtained two new counts to add to the remaining five in the indictment. Thus there were still seven counts in the perjury indictment against Lattimore which had withstood the piercing consideration of two grand juries—48 men and women. In October, Leo A. Rover, the U.S. Attorney handling the case for the government—that is, for the American people—went before Judge Youngdahl and asked that he disqualify himself from presiding over the trial of Lattimore under the new indictment. Mr. Rover acted under a provision of the Federal Code (Title 28, Section 144) which provides that whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court files a sufficient affidavit "that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice . . . in favour of any adverse party . . . another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding."

Judge Youngdahl refused to disqualify himself. A few months later, in January 1955, he threw out the two new counts in the indictment and this time, by a 4-4 decision, the Court of Appeals upheld him. The government, in the person of then Attorney-General Herbert Brownell, Jr., threw up its hands in disgust. In

June 1955, a motion was made to dismiss the five remaining counts in the perjury indictment. Attorney-General Brownell announced, in deciding to abandon the case, "there is no reasonable likelihood of a successful prosecution" of the remaining counts.

Why the government did not carry further the fight to reinstate the first two counts of the indictment or to try Lattimore on the remaining counts, is an unanswered question, . . .

Thus none of the perjury charges against Lattimore made unanimously by a Senate committee of Democrats and Republicans and concurred in by 48 grand jurors, was ever tried in open court before a jury of his peers. (Flynn, *The Lattimore Story*, pages 114-116.)

Finally, *four years after* the death of Senator McCarthy, Lattimore made a visit to his cherished Outer Mongolia—he was not hounded out of the United States. We refer again to John T. Flynn's *The Lattimore Story*, pages 121-122:

. . . in the late Spring and early Summer of 1961, Soviet Russia began a drive to get one of her very first satellites, Outer Mongolia, admitted to the United Nations. Outer Mongolia, before Soviet Russia took it over, was a province of mainland China. The Republic of China on Formosa, which the United States recognises and which holds China's seat in the UN was horrified at this move. The Free Chinese were shocked not so much at Soviet Russia's campaign—that was to be expected—as at the fact that the Kennedy administration indicated it would be in favour of the admission of Outer Mongolia to the United Nations. The whole episode caused such furor in the United States and on Formosa that a few weeks later the administration—always quick and handy with words—announced it had withdrawn its approval of Outer Mongolia.

But meantime it was revealed that the Kennedy State Department had approved a passport for Owen Lattimore to make a trip to Outer Mongolia. When this came out, the State Department attempted to crawl out of responsibility by saying he was making the trip as a private citizen, but the fact remained that it had granted his passport to a communist country—and that he was acceptable as a visitor to that country. Lattimore's expenses for the trip—\$5,000—were paid by the American Philosophical Society and the Wenner-Gren Foundation . . .

Lattimore spent the Summer of 1961 in Outer Mongolia. In the Fall, the United Nations witnessed one of the rawest international blackmail deals in history, while the American delegates sat on their hands and forced Nationalist China to do the same. One of those new African nations called Mauritania was up for membership in the UN. Soviet Russia threatened to veto Mauritania's admission unless Outer Mongolia were admitted at the same time. The Kennedy administration was in the process of appeasing the half-savage "emerging" African nations. They might get mad if Mauritania were not admitted. So we submitted to communist blackmail, put the heat on Nationalist China, and while the United States and Nationalist China "abstained," Communist Outer Mongolia was admitted to that great peace-loving organisation, the United Nations.

Then, in 1963, Lattimore severed his twenty-five-year association as a faculty member with The Johns Hopkins University—six years after Senator McCarthy's death. No, Mr. Lattimore was not hounded out of the United States. He left The Johns Hopkins University to assume a position as head of a new Chinese studies department at Leeds University in England. He had evidently become disillusioned with his native land since he said that he went to Britain because "in my field there is more original thinking here than in the United States."

But Mr. Lattimore need not be disillusioned. He has been given a royal welcome on this current visit to the United States. The *New York Times'* Letters-to-the-Editor Column of April carried a 644-word treatise by Lattimore. And the *National Guardian* ("a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia") reprinted the same letter in its issue of April 17.

ITEM: From a Dispatch by Henry Tanner of the *New York Times News Service*, as printed in the *Boston Herald*, April 11, 1965:

The debate came when he [Richard M. Nixon] was greeted by the [Moscow] University's deputy director, Nikolai Seleyezov.

Seleyezov told the visitor that he did not want to talk about the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society and other "reactionary" organisations. What should he tell his students when they asked him, as they often did, how could it happen in a freedom-loving country that a President could be killed?

Nixon answered that evidently the United States was not perfect. "But we in turn could ask, 'What happened to Beria? Why was he killed? Trotsky, what happened to him?'" he said.

CORRECTION: We suppose that it never dawned upon Mr. Nixon that President Kennedy was killed by a Communist who had returned to the United States from the Soviet Union under most dubious circumstances and then had been turned loose in a "freedom-loving country" under equally dubious circumstances.

Vietnam

"The President's policy in bombing is a strictly controlled and regulated policy. We're not bombing North Viet Nam, we're bombing the borderland above the 17th parallel, which is rather empty country, and we signal our attacks and they know when we are coming. There's no surprise attack, and they are really public relations jobs, much more than they are military jobs. . .

"The President's policy in bombing is a very strictly controlled and regulated policy. We're not bombing North people. I don't think they kill anybody. There's no sheds."—Walter Lippmann in a C.B.S. television network interview.

ONE DOZEN CANDLES

"It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness"

(An old Chinese proverb)

- 1 *While you slept*, by John T. Flynn.
- 2 *The Web of Subversion*, by James Burnham.
- 3 *America's Retreat from Victory*, by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.
- 4 *Odyssey of a Fellow Traveller*, by Dr. J. B. Matthews.
- 5 *Shanghai Conspiracy*, by Major General Charles A. Willoughby.
- 6 *From Major Jordan's Diaries*, by George Racey Jordan
- 7 *I Saw Poland Betrayed*, by Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane.
- 8 *The People's Pottage*, by Gareth Garrett.
- 9 *The Kohler Strike*, by Sylvester Petro.
- 10 *The Pentagon Case*, by Victor J. Fox.
- 11 *The Tragedy of Bolivia*, by Alberto Ostria Gutierrez.
- 12 *Nine Men Against America*, by Rosalie M. Gordon.

The above twelve reprints are assembled, one of each, into a fibre carton, for sale as a unit at 65/-. Individual books are 7/6d. each. These prices do not include postage. Address orders to K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 5 New Wanstead, London E.11.

Published by K.R.P. Publications Ltd. at 5 New Wanstead, Wanstead, London E.11.

Printed by E. Fish & Co. Ltd., Liverpool.