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THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
United States Headquarters

March 1, 1979

Dear

Just a short note to thank you for your prompt attention in sending me the material concerning the C.I.A. Some of the information will be used in forth coming issues of the Rising Tide. We truly want to help relieve the anti-intelligence hysteria pervading our country and we want to counteract the communist program of discrediting our intelligence agencies. My outreach is world wide. If I can help in other ways please let me know.

With warmest regards,
Joseph Shephard
Secretary General

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STAT

The Rising Tide

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No 'Novosty' Is Good Novosty

Story of the Soviet Press Propaganda and Subversion System

by Thomas Schuman

This month, *The Rising Tide* is pleased to present this special feature. Written by a former *Novosty* Press Agency (APN) employee who also worked for the Information Department of the Soviet Embassy in India before his defection there in 1970, Thomas Schuman (born in Moscow, 1939) details how he and his comrades perpetrated Soviet subversion and ideological warfare in India. Schuman exposes just how *Novosty*—as an extension of the Soviet KGB in the form of its ideological subversion arm—serves the relentless and unchanging goals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"An information Agency of the Soviet public organizations", *Novosty*-APN was established in February, 1961. Hardly two years passed when it had become obvious, of this kind of "public organization" were using *Novosty* Press Agency and for which sort of "information".

In 1963 the government of the Congo Republic (Kinshasa), today Zaïre, expelled, allegedly for espionage and subversive activity, a Soviet journalist by the name of Banik Beknazar-Youzbashev, an employee of two Soviet organizations, both equally "public". *Novosty* and the KGB. In five years time he died in Moscow, officially from blood cancer. Unofficially, according to rumors circulated in *Novosty*, the cause of death was a strange incur-

able disease inoculated into him in a Congo prison by the African "brothers" as a sign of their gratitude for his far too active work towards Sovietization of the young African state, "independent" for the Kremlin theoreticians to become a part of the Soviet empire.

In May, 1963 another African country—Kenya—expelled another "journalist"—spy, an employee of *Novosty* Press Agency, whose name was diplomatically not even mentioned in the *Kenya* press. In March, 1966 Kenya had to expel another *Novosty*-KGB man, this time his name was known to the media—Yuri Kuritsin.

In 1964, Washington received a Soviet diplomat, deputy chief editor of the "Soviet *Life*" magazine, pub-

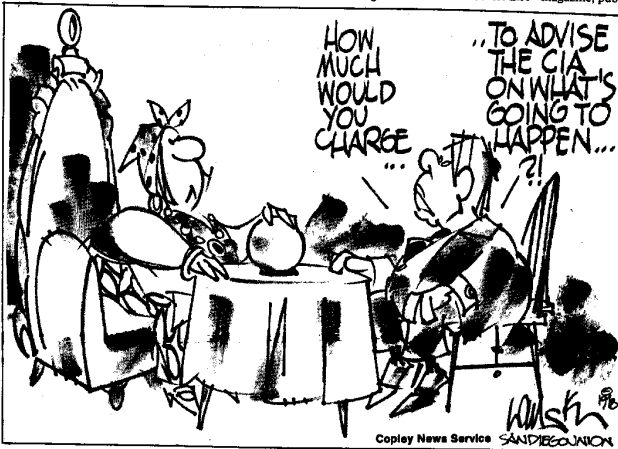
lished by the USSR Embassy in the USA. His name was Boris Kar-povich and he was former deputy chairman of *Novosty* Press Agency. Comrade Karpovich lasted as a "journalist" only till January 1965, to be expelled as "persona non grata", which is a nice way to say "for espionage and subversion".

In 1965, a humorous and extremely socially Soviet journalist from APN, Boris Korolyov, known by the nick-name in Moscow as "ani", arrived in Ottawa. His affiliation to the KGB was well known to the RCMP and for that matter, even to the press. But due to an extremely busy schedule—Canadian media was too busy criticizing the Southern neighbor USA—the Soviet spy enjoyed traditional Canadian hospitality. During

the peak of the Soviet invasion into Czechoslovakia, in August 1968, the Ottawa Press-Club kindly offered its premises to comrade Korolyov to organize a banquet in honor of another Soviet spy, arriving in Canada: "Pravda" correspondent Konstantin Geivandov. It is not known, how successful the comrades were as spies, but Geivandov was expelled in 1974, while Korolyov remained and became known in the press as a strong "critic" of the exiled Soviet classic—Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The slanderous situations do Boris Korolyov had been published both by "solid" Canadian papers, such as *Globe & Mail*, and the yellow-red tabloids like "Canadian Tribune"—a communist newspaper existing on the Soviet Embassy's money.

In 1966, in New Delhi there was a youngish, handsome and snobish Soviet journalist, a correspondent of *Novosty* Press Agency, named Vladimir Simonov. It would be a waste of time to look for him at the *Novosty* headquarters on Barakhamba road number 25. There were not many reports or publication by Simonov in the Soviet press about India. No wonder: Vladimir Simonov was a KGB officer, whose duty was not so much reporting from India, as attacking Indian public figures and politicians into the Soviet orbit. For that activity Simonov had to live separately from the usual Soviet diplomatic enthrill, in a spacious bungalow with Indian servants and two cars. According to

see *NOVOSTY*, p. 2



Copley News Service SANDIE CONJUN

CIA Disarray Threatens U.S. Security

by Josette Sheeran

WASHINGTON—Stolen CIA documents and a negative image of clandestine activities pose a "serious threat to the nation's well being," a former deputy CIA director and a congressman charged recently. In a news conference sponsored by the American Conservative Union, Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham and Rep. Steve Symms, R-Idaho, called for congressional hearings on recent "breaches of national security" in the CIA. Major cutbacks in CIA personnel by the Carter administration last year were cited as a major cause in the decline of intelligence capabilities. "Where one year ago the C.I.A. was in a state of flux caused by the administration's disregard of intelligence needs, today it is in a state of disarray, and this is causing a serious threat to our national well being," Symms said. Graham said that the sale of a manual describing the capabilities of a key U.S. spy satellite to the Soviet Union was a "major blow to our ability to monitor Soviet compliance with any arms limitation treaty."

The manual was sold to the Soviets last February in Greece by C.I.A. clerk William Kampiles for \$3,000. Kampiles, 24, was recently convicted and sentenced to 40 years in prison. "The Soviets would have paid millions for that manual," Graham said. "They now know the capabilities. But the spy [satellite] so they can avoid verification under the SALT treaty."

Graham said the major threat to the CIA is the loss of morale among CIA agents who "used to believe they were doing something great for their country."

"Clandestine intelligence is being put under the gun and being made a wicked and nasty thing to do," he said. "More than penetration [into the CIA by Soviet spies] is the demoralization of those in the intelligence community."

by Allan C. Brownfeld

The C.I.A. is, unfortunately, receiving the wrong kind of criticism.

Most of those who attack it do so from the left, arguing that it is somehow "illegitimate" for a great power such as the U.S. to have an intelligence agency at all. These critics would simply like the C.I.A. to cease to exist—giving the Russians and their allies virtually a free hand in the world.

Conservatives, on the other hand, usually rise to the C.I.A.'s defense, seeing the transparent nonsense inherent in the criticism from the left. Unfortunately, while the criticism from the left is clearly wrong, the C.I.A. itself is hardly worthy of wholehearted support. In its pursuit of intelligence, the C.I.A. has been guilty of a very haphazard performance. The nation has been misled perhaps more often than it has been informed.

In 1974, in secret testimony, the C.I.A. calculated that "Soviet defense spending" might well be as low as 6 per cent of the "Soviet gross national product," the same percentage which the U.S. was allocating.

The fact is, as we now know, that between 1967 and 1977, the Soviet war economy moved from a 1:6 inferiority vis a vis the U.S. to a 3:2 superiority. Since the Soviet economy is much less efficient per worker, the giant leap to reverse the

see *KGB*, p. 3

Dismantling of FBI Makes KGB U.S. Operations Easier

by Lee Edwards

While the Justice Department persists in its persecution of former FBI officials for alleged illegal eavesdropping practices during previous administrations, the KGB and other Soviet-bloc agents are stepping up their espionage activities in the United States.

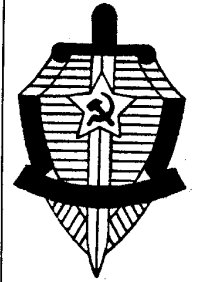
American intelligence sources, as quoted in the *American Intelligence Sources*, as quoted in the *Reader's Digest*, estimate that "of 898 Soviet nationals presently enjoying diplomatic immunity from arrest and prosecution, fully 68 percent are KGB and GRU officers."

But the FBI, by reason of new legal restrictions, faltering Bureau morale and an understandable reluctance of American citizens to cooperate, are not tracking these foreign spies as they once did.

George Hiscott IV, a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, has put the number of "foreign adversary agents on station" in the U.S. at 1,400, not including "their U.S. contacts and sub-agents," and others posing as seamen, tourists and visitors from Communist countries.

But the U.S. Congress as well as Justice and news media have made it clear that if the FBI and our other law enforcement agencies are

KGB



too zealous in trying to find out why these foreign agents are visiting factories, winning and dining Congressional aides, and getting chummy with officers of American companies that make strategic hardware, they will regret it.

Since the U.S. opened 40 of its ports to Soviet ships in 1972, KGB agents posing as seamen have been able to ply their trade on American soil. In 1976 alone, more than 25,000 Soviet seamen came ashore.

Furthermore, in 1977, with the passage of the McGovern amendment, Communist "visitors" were allowed into the U.S. without any request by the State Department for a waiver.

AFL-CIO head George Meany charged that the McGovern amendment "permits Soviet agents to come to this country in the guise of 'trade union representatives' despite the fact that Soviet 'unions' are not genuine workers organizations but instrumentalities of the Soviet state designed to enforce labor discipline."

In March 1978 alone, according to the *Daily World*, the official publication of the American Communist Party, 30 Soviet "autoworkers" visited Detroit.

In July 1978, in an all-too-rare display of internal security concern, the Senate reestablished the curbs by passing an amendment offered by Senate minority leader Howard Baker of Tennessee.

In the fall of 1977, the *New York Times* dramatically reported that the Soviet Union was "systematically intercepting the

see *FBI*, p. 2

What Does the CIA Know About the Soviet Union?

Soviet-American strategic ratio can only have been made by, as Lev Navrozov, who left the Soviet Union in 1972, notes, "paying, say, a Soviet doctor a weekly salary which bought (as of 1974) one American umbrella (costing \$1.90 in New York) or half an Italian nylon raincoat (costing \$2.40 in Rome). Contrary to countless books and reports of Western correspondents, who have been describing Soviet prosperities in the 1970s as cheerfully as they described it back in the 1930s, the proportion of consumption in the Soviet GNP has, even according to Soviet propaganda, been declining every year since 1929. Yet the C.I.A. was suggesting in 1974 that the Soviet regime, allocating to civilian production only those resources which were rejected for military use, had been spending the same proportion of its GNP on military purposes as the fabulously wealthy, semi-pacifist, consumer-oriented U.S."

Mr. Navrozov, in an important article entitled "What the C.I.A. Knows About Russia," which appeared in the September issue of *COMMENTARY*, declares that, "To make such a suggestion means, quite simply to understand nothing about the Soviet economy or the Soviet regime and to close one's eyes to what even an American tourist confined within Soviet Tourlandia could easily find out provided he can do elementary arithmetic." Finally, in 1976, the C.I.A. told

us that its previous calculations were, indeed, wrong. Yet, how is it that the C.I.A. was able to make a mistake in each of the preceding fourteen years?

Mr. Navrozov argues that the C.I.A. has, in fact, been presenting to the American people not the results of any sophisticated intelligence network but, quite to the contrary, has been giving us Soviet propaganda figures as if they were, indeed, the truth.

Consider, for example, the chart of Soviet "growth in per-capita food consumption since 1965." Mr. Navrozov compared the C.I.A. chart with that issued officially by the Soviet Union. He discovered that, "The C.I.A. chart was based on Soviet propaganda pamphlets which we had laughed at in grade school and then never looked at again (they are available in English

see *CIA*, p. 3

KGB Step Up Activities Throughout Southeast Asia

by Bui Anh Tuan

Non-communist Southeast Asian governments have been genuinely concerned about a marked increase in Soviet intelligence activities in the region. Early this month, Philippine martial law President Ferdinand Marcos tabled at the provisional pro-government National Assembly in Manila a bill attempting to curb seditious "propaganda," banning, among other things, foreign financing of local political activities in the country.

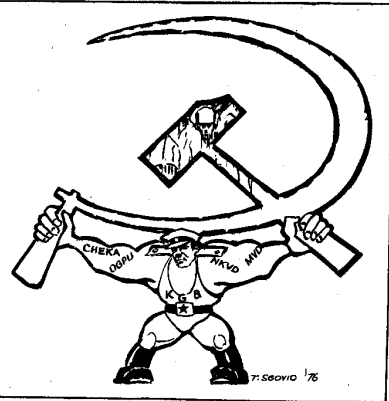
However, because of its failure to monitor the movement of so-called "diplomats and officially accredited journalists" from the Soviet bloc, the new measure will hardly affect the local KGB. In the immediate past, observers recalled, a number of Russian "diplomats" and "journalists" stationed in Manila were exposed as KGB operatives. The Kremlin has used the tactic of "cultural exchanges" to subvert the

pro-U.S. Buddhist kingdom of Thailand. This past July, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachari-yankun declared that "despite repeated persuasion" from Soviet diplomats, his government "does not think it necessary to sign a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union."

The "suggestion" to open cultural ties between the two countries were made by the Soviets in 1976. But the Bangkok National Review reported, "no agreement has been reached because the Soviet Union refused to let Thai authorities search members of its cultural groups before entering the country for security reasons."

Two weeks ago, immediately after presenting his credentials, Yuri I. Kuznetsov, the new Soviet ambassador, urged Thai Prime Minister Gen. Kriangsak Cham-anand to reconsider the Thai rebuff. "Thailand," Kriangsak later told the press, "is willing to cooperate if

see *KGB*, p. 3



T. Seovic '78

Novosty Press Agency's International Propaganda and Subversion Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R00020055001-5

from p. 1

At the end of 1967 an employee of Novosty Press Agency, Viktor Dubovskiy, was assigned to Vietnam. Allegedly in 1968 he was involved in the so-called "leakage" operation. In 1970 he was sent to South Vietnam as one of the "leakage" agents. In 1971 he was teaching the post of anti-warism, despite the fact that the Soviet Union was in the Vietnam war. In 1972 he was in the USSR Embassy in Ottawa.

In 1967, Alexander Kazanov was expelled from China for alleged espionage. Kazanov also was expelled from the USSR Embassy in Ottawa.

In 1970, during the "Egoism" international exhibition in Montreal, a number of Novosty Press Agency officers were functioning as intelligence gathering agents by the orders of the KGB. Some of them were in the USSR Embassy in Ottawa. In 1971, the "Egoism" international exhibition in Montreal, the Novosty Press Agency officers were functioning as intelligence gathering agents by the orders of the KGB. Some of them were in the USSR Embassy in Ottawa.

into purchasing the Soviet-made planes—"Proton" and "Bliznyak" for the state-owned Avia-India, one of the world's largest airlines. Kuznetsov is being called "incompetent" in writing a book about the Soviet Union's military achievements in a historically short period of time. He was also accused of having had a large sum of money to pay for the KGB staff. As it had become evident in 1975, the KGB efforts were successful.

On May 5, 1968, in Moscow, an employee of the APN by the name of Yevgeny Benetov was given instructions from a KGB officer "attached" to him—Edouard Sidorenko, which is the normal practice which every APN journalist working with foreign delegates. The APN employee was instructed to find out from an Indian agent of the APN, Mohan Kumaraswami, in what extent he could influence his brother. The brother was General Kumaraswami, who at that time was the Chief of General Staff of the Indian Armed Forces. The KGB was also interested in whether Mohan was able to influence the Indian Government.

On this could go on and on, all the way up to this very day, when some of the 130 contributors of the world-wide Novosty Press Agency network are being called "incompetent" in writing a book about the Soviet Union's military achievements in a historically short period of time. He was also accused of having had a large sum of money to pay for the KGB staff. As it had become evident in 1975, the KGB efforts were successful.

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Africa's Newest State

Henry Rosen

Henry Rosen, formerly with the International Herald Tribune, is a Washington-based free-lance writer. He has covered the news for the Tribune since its independence in 1961. He has also covered the news for the Tribune since its independence in 1961. He has also covered the news for the Tribune since its independence in 1961.

of the 20 "reproduction" (read: reproduction) cases in the country. The answer to some of these questions might have shed light on the formation of the Proliferation Commission. Paul Thoresen, stated that there were 100,000 prisoners in the country. He also stated that there were 100,000 prisoners in the country. He also stated that there were 100,000 prisoners in the country.

History Repeats Itself At Dept. of State

Elmer Pike

Elmer Pike is president of Chemtech Inc., New York. He is a member of the United States House of Representatives. He is a member of the United States House of Representatives. He is a member of the United States House of Representatives.

New From FLF Ideology

how deep this libertarian or socialist impulse in Marx's infatuated with his writings and the ultimate revelation for the "scientific" economic, political and social investigations of the major world writings such as Das Kapital. It is this moralistic impulse that is the major reason for the failure of the scientific method in the hands of Marx. It is this moralistic impulse that is the major reason for the failure of the scientific method in the hands of Marx.

Ideology and Foreign Policy

of religion and belief in God, as criticized Friedrich Feuerbach had followed Feuerbach as essentially spiritualistic and as deistic, man as, detaching from man's dignity and value as man, the only real being is man himself.

News

of religion and belief in God, as criticized Friedrich Feuerbach had followed Feuerbach as essentially spiritualistic and as deistic, man as, detaching from man's dignity and value as man, the only real being is man himself.

Tunnels for Aggressions

Bui Anh Tuan

Underestimating China's frantic effort to work against the Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong had an unprecedented station in Bangkok. "We don't see the end of the Vietnam war," he asserted. "We don't see the end of the Vietnam war," he asserted. "We don't see the end of the Vietnam war," he asserted.

U.S. Rear Admiral Warren C. Hamm charged that the tunnel, through which at least a division of fully armed troops could pass each day, "attested to North Korea's war scheme."

of the U.S. command came up with details in the diagram and created a plan for the tunnel. The tunnel was dug by a group of men, who were working in the mountains. The tunnel was dug by a group of men, who were working in the mountains.

Will the World Take Note of Chinese Human Rights Violations?

Allan C. Brownfeld

Many Western intellectuals were so enthralled by Communism that they refused to believe the stories of the human rights violations in the Soviet Union even before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Many Western intellectuals were so enthralled by Communism that they refused to believe the stories of the human rights violations in the Soviet Union even before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

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FBI

From p. 1

Telephone calls of millions of Americans. President Carter was arrested by FBI before him? The FBI is a powerful organization. It is a powerful organization. It is a powerful organization.

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private nonprofit organization, established in 1967. It is a powerful organization. It is a powerful organization. It is a powerful organization.

China's Human Rights Violations

China's human rights violations are a major concern. It is a powerful organization. It is a powerful organization. It is a powerful organization.

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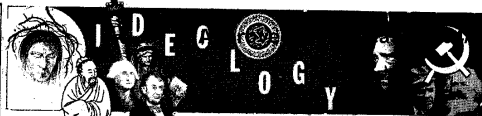
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Critique of Marx as Liberationist

Lloyd Eby

Today in the self-avowedly Marxist countries people are personally, politically and economically unfree, especially in comparison with the non-Marxist (or anti-Marxist) Western democracies. Yet the works of Karl Marx are understood by many people to be a philosophy of social and personal and economic and socio-economic systems. This liberation from the perceived inequities of or contradictions of capitalist (and sometimes feudal) socio-economic systems. This liberation from the perceived inequities of or contradictions of capitalist (and sometimes feudal) socio-economic systems. This liberation from the perceived inequities of or contradictions of capitalist (and sometimes feudal) socio-economic systems.

Lloyd Eby formerly worked on the staff of the Freedom Leadership Foundation. Currently he is pursuing a Ph.D. at Fordham University.

of the results we see in current Marxist states, or is there something in the work of Marx himself that will or is likely to lead to this result if it is put into practice? It is my view that the latter is true, that the current Marxist states, even though they may be in important ways betrayals of Marx's hopes and expectations, are authentic expressions of central features of Marx's work. To put it briefly, the central thesis here is that Marx's theories, if put into practice as the guiding ideology of a political institution, will naturally lead to results such as we see in current Marxist states.

This thesis cannot be proved by listing the ills of existing states because it may be possible that those ills are the result of those states' adoption of Marxism as an ideology. Nor will it do to blame Marx for every excess committed in his name (e.g., the events in Jonestown in Guyana carried out by Rev. Jim Jones, who according to press accounts, was much more of a Marxist than a Christian). But if it can be shown that important factors in Marx's thought have consequences that either naturally lead to bad results in practice, or that there is no way within Marxist ideology to prevent such outcomes, then this will show, I believe, that these outcomes are authentic to the Marxist theory.

The task here will be to present some features of Marx's work and to suggest the way that they will lead to inhumane results in practice. An it must also be admitted that many Marxists would not admit that there is a problem, arguing instead that the task is fundamentally misconceived because it assumes that Marxist states are inferior to what Marxists would call pre-revolutionary ones, when indeed (the Marxists would argue) they are not inferior but superior. The objection would be made that the central thesis of this paper denies that Marx's work is a science, and that therefore this thesis is immediately unscientific and therefore of no value. But it must be admitted that current Marxist societies do violate such things as freedom of speech, of religion, of publication and expression, of travel and emigration, and of assembly for purposes of criticism of the state, and it must be admitted that there are serious economic difficulties in Marxist states which are even greater than the economic difficulties of the non-Marxist Western democracies, so that the question of some deleterious result for political and economic affairs if Marx's theories are put into practice is not inappropriate or fundamentally misconceived. Nor will it do to claim, as some Marxists would, that any attack on Marx's theory is fundamentally unscientific. One of the things at issue here is the question of just whether and to what degree Marxism is a science, and to insist that criticism of Marxism is unscientific because it violates the scientific nature of Marxism is to argue by tautology, and that won't do, even if one claims that somehow dialectics violates such tautologies. If Marxists insist against all argument that still Marxism is true, then this means that philosophy has been abandoned and disagreements can be resolved only in some way other than argument.

This topic will be pursued by considering four aspects of Marx's thought or work: the duality of Marx's purpose, Marx's atheism and its effect on the value of persons, Marx's mythology of history, and Marx's doctrine of production. Each of these four topics is large enough to support a treatment of many pages, so they will be merely outlined here or treated in relatively summary fashion. But, by temperament I am more interested in power and truth of basic insights than in the detailed working out of a position, so this treatment here will be, I hope, of value in pointing the way toward a detailed account of why it is that Marxist states seem, in practice, to be so much less than the

utopias that Marxist theoreticians and revolutionaries hope they will be.

The Duality of Marx's Purpose

Marx's work is motivated by and infused with a dual purpose. Marxism aspires to be a science which traces the development of capitalism and capitalist economics, trying to show that capitalism contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. In carrying out this more-or-less scientific part of his program, Marx gives a tolerably accurate account of the economic features of the capitalism of his day as it existed in Western Europe (primarily England, Germany and France, with some minor comments about the United States). In this part of his work, Marx gives insights into the relationship between such factors as money and production for use versus production for profit, capitalists versus the interests of wage-earners, and so on, and these insights still apply today to the economic and social situation of today's mixed and highly regulated economic systems, or at least they apply often enough to make Marx seem amazingly insightful and prophetic.

There is, however, a second motivating factor in Marx's work, and that is a strongly rhetorical or moral tone or emphasis in which Marx tries to make the proletariat aware of its own misery, using emotional and rhetorical language and devices. In this aspect of his work Marx is a moralist and a utopian, arguing that the proletariat has the responsibility or duty to rise up against its exploitation by the capitalists. This purpose and tone infuses the *Communist Manifesto* quite clearly, but it also infuses all his other work as well.

These two purposes exist in uneasy alliance in Marx, interfering with one another. As a scientist, Marx should stay away from moralism, but as a moralist or propagandist he is free to produce distorted or pseudo-science if that suits his propagandistic purposes. So we can never be sure that what we are getting is indeed science. True science has an open character; it is always subject to further testing and falsification. But it is a very real question whether Marxism is open in the minds of committed Marxists, to any tests. The recent discovery or dissemination of the early works of Marx raises this question with renewed urgency because these writings show just

see IDEOLOGY, p. 2

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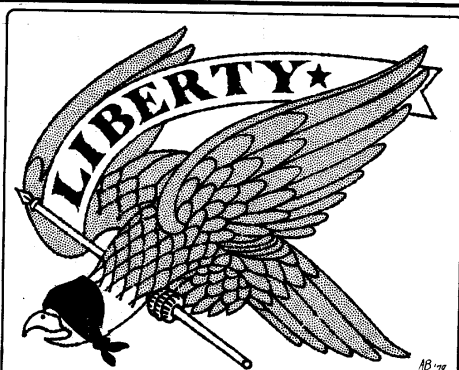
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What Does the CIA Really
Know About the Soviet 'Union'?

No 'Novosty' Approved For Release Is Good Novosty

NOVOSTY, from p. 2

See now what it is exactly the APN "provokes" the masses of people to do. A concise Political Dictionary edited by A.R. Dobronravova on page 5 says:

"Agitation, verbal and printed, is a political activity directed to influence consciousness and mood of the masses with the purpose of attracting or involving them in active participation in solving of important socio-political and economical tasks. The means of agitation: discussions, meetings, newspapers, radio, television, cinema, posters, cartoons etc. Agitation is a sharp and potent weapon of political struggle between classes and strata. See also 'propaganda'."

Now let us see what Mrs. Dobronravova and Soviet officialdom considers propaganda. In the same dictionary, on page 210:

"Propaganda is the process of explanation, dissemination and establishing of political ideas, theories and teachings. Propaganda has always a class character, it is always partisan. Communist Party's propaganda is verbal or printed explanation and dissemination of ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of the current policy of the Communist Party. It is an inseparable part of the political education of the masses. Revolutionary propaganda was a reliable weapon of the Communist Party in the period of preparation and implementation of the armed uprising in 1917 as well as on all other consequent stages of the Socialist construction. Propaganda of Marxist-Leninism acquires special importance in the circumstances of sharpening ideological struggle and class struggle in international arena. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is constantly perfecting the methods of propaganda."

As we see, everything is rather logical, consistent and—most important—perfectly honest; translated from the Soviet Newspeak into passable English, the two definitions above mean the following: a) within the USSR or any territory under Soviet totalitarian control, but it is "people's democracies" or "freely independent countries"; APN "influences" masses of people to accept the conditions established by the Party unquestionably and work without strikes or protests. Ideologically and economically Novosty works within the totalitarian camp towards stability and preservation of status quo; b) "In the international arena" i.e. in foreign countries which are not yet included in the sphere of Soviet imperialism Novosty Press Agency functions as a factor of destabilization and disruption of social structure and destruction of accepted moral values through encouraging class and ideological struggle.

It could not be any simpler! Both of these functions of Novosty Press Agency are evident if one reads the official APN Charter carefully, translating the paragraphs of the Charter from the "newspeak" into normal human language. Here is an

CIA

from p. 1

at the Soviet bookstore in Washington for 50 cents apiece). According to these pamphlets, Soviet hens lay a certain percentage more eggs each year—let us say 7.8 per cent—than they laid the year before, but with one biological peculiarity. The annual 7.8 per cent increase in egg laying begins only

Oppression in the name of Anti-Maoism

It was Chairman Mao who first approved of the Chinese "wall poster" war at the beginning of his "Cultural Revolution." A philosophy instructor at Peking University, Nieh Yuan-tzu, put up the first poster in May 1966 in the school's dining hall. In November, this year, he was arrested and executed for his early actions. Likewise, a Cantonese librarian named Li Cheng put up a 100-yard-long poster saying that the Chinese Communist Party had evolved into a privileged bureaucracy. Today he is imprisoned in a labor reform camp, digging coal in a 19th century mine.

example of such a translation as it is related to the most important statements of the APN Charter:

Official text of the Charter

The Novosty Press Agency (APN) is an information agency of the Soviet public organizations, operating under Articles 125 and 126 of the Constitution of the USSR.

No Soviet State organ bears responsibility for the business activities and financial obligations or any other actions of the agency. Nor does the agency bear responsibility for any claims against the Soviet State or any other Soviet organization.

The agency pursues the aim of facilitating in every possible way the promotion and consolidation of international understanding, confidence and friendship.

... widely circulating abroad true information about the Soviet Union and acquainting the Soviet public with the life of other peoples.

exchanges information material ... on the basis of reciprocity.

Its aim is not to make profit ... sponsoring public organizations participating in financing the agency.

Enters into contract and concludes agreements and contracts with both state-owned and cooperatively- and privately owned (foreign) media ... to supply them with agency material for an appropriate fee.

Actual meaning
The Novosty Press Agency (APN) is an extension of the Agitprop Department of the Central Committee established for propaganda, subversion and intelligence gathering.

Posing as "independent", the APN is in fact a direct and subordinate extension of the Party-State bureaucracy, which removed from itself any responsibility for knowingly illegal or immoral actions of the APN.

The agency facilitates in the way of propaganda the implementation of the USSR leadership's internal and foreign policy, using indoctrination and coercion on one hand, and inciting hatred and class struggle on the other.

In the USSR: slandering and downgrading everything foreign is not under Soviet domination. Abroad: presenting selected and censored half-truths, glorifying the Soviet way of life, disinformation.

Strictly controlled one-way flow of informational ways in accordance with the Party interests. Showing foreign countries with Marxist propaganda, while banning every foreign newspaper, periodical or book within the USSR.

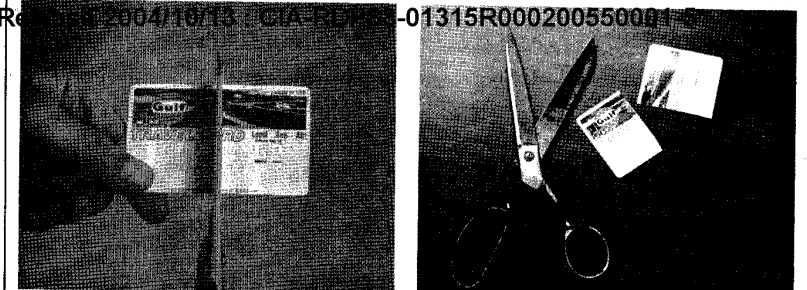
Unlimited budgeting of the agency by the State-Party dictatorship, absolutely unaccountable to any public organization or private individual whatsoever. The budget is secret.

Foreign agency's material upon foreign media. The charges, must often paying the media for

with the advent to power of the current rulers. Under the previous rulers, it subsequently turns out, the hens of Russia had hardly laid any eggs at all."

According to Soviet propaganda, it is the laying of eggs and other such peaceful endeavors, rather than the production of weapons, that fills the Soviet economy to overflowing. Does the C.I.A. know what it is doing? Mr. Navrozov argues that, "I do not wish to join in the currently fashionable game of making a scapegoat of the C.I.A., but I have to say that the C.I.A. in the knowledge of Russia is on the whole no better than other institutions in the West which deal in one way or another with the Soviet regime."

The C.I.A., in its congressional testimony, seems not to know what is taking place in the Soviet Union at all. In 1976, Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) asked a C.I.A. representative about whether there had been food riots in the U.S.S.R. The representative replied: "There are rumors reported in the Western press." Mr. Navrozov concludes from the record that, "In other words, the C.I.A. does not maintain a single human source in the guise of an ordinary inhabitant or tourist... capable of confirming or



What You Can Do!

A question people always ask us is "What can I do to help the struggle against Communism?" We received a very clever suggestion in this regard based on the article on Cabinda which appeared in the last issue of *The Rising Tide*. Cabinda is an oil-rich nation in Africa which is occupied by Cuban and Communist Angolan troops. They are supported in Cabinda by revenues from the wells of Gulf Oil

Corp., which provide Marxist Angola with over a million dollars a day. Thus Gulf Oil is proping up a Marxist dictatorship against the efforts of a pro-western liberation movement to free Cabinda. The pictures speak for themselves. Send your Gulf Travel Card along with a letter of protest concerning Gulf operations in Cabinda to Gulf Oil Co.

publications of the APN stuff, or using "every possible way"—i.e., bribery, blackmail, corruption, drunkenness.

There is no point in going into technical details of the Novosty Charter. What is important here, and what will be demonstrated in further chapters of the book, is: despite the masquerade as a "public and non-government", the APN can not be anything else but an organ of monopoly propaganda, an extension of propaganda-subversion apparatus of the Party. The functions and aims of APN can not be anything else but those of forming public opinion by the methods, which even in the "fascist" rightist dictatorships are understood as violating human mind. It can not be otherwise in the society where "The Party is our consciousness" and where "The Party and the People are one".

The danger of monopoly propaganda could hardly be overestimated. A Swiss author Peter Sager in his research on Novosty's activity in India arrives at following definition of monopoly propaganda:

"Propaganda is the attempt to convince a greater or lesser group of people of the superiority of one's own opinion (whether ideology, philosophy of life or religious beliefs) through a consciously oriented description of data or events. It is not necessarily bound to any particular political regime. In so far as it works towards spreading opinions by conviction and not by force, it is used in democratic countries as well as by dictatorships.

As long as propaganda represents one opinion out of many and accepts or even encourages the existence of its rivals, its oneness is entirely legitimate. Indeed, propaganda of this kind provides the basis for the free formation of opinion. It promotes discussion and is consequently a characteristic of democracy. But when propaganda monopolizes the opinion-forming function and all counter-propaganda is excluded, so that in the effect the expression of one opinion provides the only source of information—then it is imposing itself by force.

denying so obvious an event as a street riot..."

In 1975, the head of Defense Intelligence Agency admitted to Congress that, "One of the fundamental surprises to the whole intelligence community is the 16 years that I have been in the business is the strong effort that the Soviets have made to get themselves a broad ocean navy."

Beyond all of this, the C.I.A. has followed whatever ideological winds were prevailing in Washington. In 1961, the C.I.A. was consistent with the views of other government agencies in painting a bleak picture of Soviet intention. But in the 1970s, when detente became official policy, the C.I.A. tried to pave—in the face of the real evidence—that the Soviets had abandoned expansionism as a goal.

Mr. Navrozov argues that in Soviet official circles the is a theory that the C.I.A. is only a public front—and that a U.S. intelligence agency exists in secret, since the C.I.A.'s assessment of Soviet goals and intentions are so clearly at variance with the facts. This seems to impu a sophistication to U.S. policymakers which seems not to be the case. The C.I.A. has failed us dramatically and, as a result, the Soviets move forward—our guard is down.

Monopoly propaganda is an inescapable characteristic of dictatorship.

During more than 17 years of its existence the Novosty Press Agency clearly demonstrated itself as an efficient organ of monopoly propaganda. Together with other branches of the Soviet State-Party oppressive machinery, such as KGB, the Army and internal police, and APN successfully "excludes" not only "all counter-propaganda", not only any other information, but the very sources of that information in several cases, including the foreign sources, such as Radio stations broadcasting in Russia, certain newspapers and public organizations.

Violating the human mind, polluting international information exchange with the newspeak slogans and demagogery, Novosty Press Agency successfully and efficiently contributed to the process of strengthening of existing totalitarian systems as well as forceful creation of new ones by imposing it onto other nations by word and sword.

During the same 17 year period many open societies lived through many painful processes of reevaluation of traditional social values. In many parts of the world reason and

wisdom had retreated and yielded to the aggressive advance of the system based on hatred, terror, "class struggle" etc. The former bastion of freedom and democracy, the USA—had abandoned many of its commitments for the sake of appeasing a vocative violent minority within its own society, and the policy of "pragmatism"—a short-sighted one-step-forward two-steps-back policy of appeasing anti-social and destructive forces. Western media

successfully "revealed" atrocities and "crimes" against the civil rights of these who represent or sympathize with the forces of destruction and hatred. Western media discovered numerous "conspiracies" in every possible level of authority—from president to local police. But the main source of discontent—totalitarian aggression, and its ideological front—Novosty Press Agency, escaped the critical attention of public opinion.

The APN and its Kremlin owners remain respectable and accepted the APN publications, booklets, posters, cartoons, newspapers, meetings etc.—have unrestricted freedom in any open society which ignores the main "aim" of the APN, that of "provoking destabilization" of the very open society. With the drawing of "detente" policy Novosty has greatly increased its activity both at home and abroad.

Why this is happening? Let historians and psychologists answer this question. The author of this book, a former Novosty employee, takes upon himself to explain how it is done and how does it feel to be part of a subversive system, while inwardly disagreeing both with the dirty methods and "final aims" of

Some Statistics
The department I started working for from the moment of my arrival to New Delhi in March, 1969 was titled "Press Services". There were only two Soviet employees working for this particular department—the deputy of Information Department Leonid Mitrokhin and his "junior editor" Gennadi Zhizhin, my predecessor. The department employed some

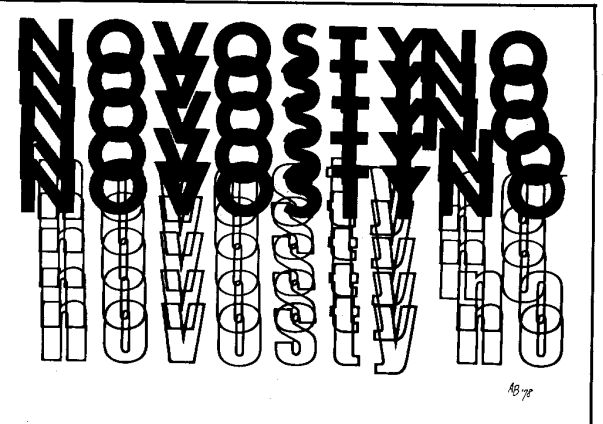
ten Indian editors, journalists, typists and referents. Considering a huge volume of output, the department was rather understaffed. The functions and the structure of the department of Press Services had been well described by the Swiss researcher Peter Sager, in his book published in 1966 to the great displeasure of the Central Committee.

By the time I arrived at Delhi, Sager's statistics, were obsolete: during the elapsed three years the volume of propaganda output increased almost ten times. I learned about this fact very soon after my arrival, because comrade Mitrokhin assigned to me compilation and typing of the monthly reports, which we used to send to the Moscow headquarters of the APN and a copy to the Central Committee of the CPSU—Agitprop department.

Already by 1965, as Peter Sager mentions, the number of mimeographed press materials increased three-fold, "both their quantity and content giving evidence of the Soviet aim to influence the internal and external affairs of India. The editorial desks of all political newspapers throughout the country are flooded with these press releases."

Peter Sager further describes, very accurately, various types of press releases, (the number of title page),—he writes,—boasts a red or colored letter-head. Each number contains about 15 articles of varying lengths, and most of these are extracts from the TASS services. The articles are grouped under several main headings ...

Continued Next Issue



KGB

from p. 1
The Soviet Union wishes only to send in a ballet troupe or a soccer team." Kriangsak continued to say "no, even to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firubin who made a special stopover in Bangkok to add more weight to Ambassador Kuznetsov's request.

By his Moscow developed that much interest in a "long-term cultural agreement" with Thailand!"

Embassy web of spies
For the Thai, the Soviet embassy in their capital has been a net of KGB spies. In 1962, an Embassy official a TASS agency report were ordered out of the country for "activities endangering Thai secur-

ity." Three years later, the Soviet commercial counselor in Bangkok was declared persona non grata for doing things other than trade. In 1972, a KGB agent—one of the 105 "diplomats" expelled by the British government—was posted in Bangkok, triggering a storm of protest. In 1976, a former third secretary of the Soviet embassy in Bangkok was caught redhanded spying in Tokyo by Japanese police.

"Under diplomatic cloak," the Peking People's Daily charged on September 18, 1978, "Soviet officials collect intelligence, recruit spies, study the terrain, buy off the people, penetrate student organizations and even stealthily show up at distant places along the coast scrutinizing every inch of land."

During his recent visit to Bangkok, Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong tried to pick up where the

Russians left off. But, Kriangsak's only concession was to release five Hanoi spies, convicted of undermining Thai internal security.

Two of them were arrested in Ubon Ratchani and Udorn Thani provinces while attempting to sabotage airbases installations in 1972. The remaining three, found floating last year in the sea off southern Thailand, were identified as phony refugees on a spying mission to aid Thai communist insurgents.

Hanoi has never acknowledged sending saboteurs and spies into Thailand. Last week, a Vietnamese spokesman finally admitted, "As soon as the prisoners are released, they will be sent back to Hanoi by air."

And now, Moscow and its Hanoi surrogate want Bangkok to acquiesce to their plan of sending saboteurs and spies into Thailand "by air."

Editorials

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Carter's Spy Pique

There is considerable irony in President Carter's current pique over the poor performance of the Central Intelligence Agency. Inasmuch as the President contributed substantially to the agency's deficiencies, one wonders whether he will now draw the appropriate conclusions.

Mr. Carter boosted himself into the presidency partly by decrying past CIA mistakes and embarrassments. In place of the old emphasis on cloak-and-dagger spooks and covert activities, Carter promised a sanitized intelligence operation. Technology - satellite reconnaissance, electronic sensors, computers and Xerox machines - would move intelligence gathering out of the back alley and into the new morality, or so Mr. Carter suggested.

It didn't take the President's appointed CIA Director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, long to signal the new direction. Early last year, Turner dismissed 820 offices of the agency's clandestine service: an act which shattered morale in an agency already dispirited by

blistering public criticism and humiliating leaks of CIA secrets by self-serving members of Congress.

The fruits of all this cannot have been a surprise. The CIA failed to warn of the Soviet coup in Afghanistan. The agency completely misread the deteriorating situation in Iran. And, there has been a damaging breakdown in the CIA's own internal security.

Mr. Carter's ill-advised assent to Turner's request for greater control over Defense and State Department intelligence operations has, presumably, exacerbated these failures. After all, three differing intelligence assessments are preferable to one that is wrong.

The President has sent a sharp note of complaint about these blunders to Turner, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Affairs Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. How much better if Mr. Carter had critiqued his own role in the dangerous deterioration of this country's intelligence operations.

And Now Korea?

We would like to believe that President Carter has kept an open mind about his announced policy of withdrawing all American ground forces from South Korea. Regrettably, we see few signs that such is that case.

Time and events now challenge the wisdom of the withdrawal strategy. Consider the U.S. Army's current reassessment of North Korea's military strength. The Army now finds the North Koreans are fielding as many as 41 divisions instead of the 28 previously identified. North Korean tank strength is now put at 2,000 - double the number estimated in 1974. And the North Korean air force remains a third larger than that of South Korea.

Significantly, this new appraisal of North Korea's forces reflects the first intensive re-evaluation of that country's military in several years. It's a telling measure of just

how poorly prepared Mr. Carter was to make his 1977 decision to withdraw the last remaining U.S. Army division in phases over a four or five-year period.

Reps. Samuel S. Stratton and Robin L. Beard, both members of the House Armed Services Committee, have urged to President to suspend the troop withdrawal schedule long enough to permit Congress to study the new intelligence estimates and determine their potential significance. The Stratton-Beard recommendation is obviously sound.

A suspension would still leave Mr. Carter free to resume the withdrawal if Congress decided that the danger of a North Korean invasion would not thereby be heightened. Weighed against the danger of renewed hostilities on the Korean peninsula, the case for suspending the withdrawal is clearly overwhelming.

A Theocratic Iran

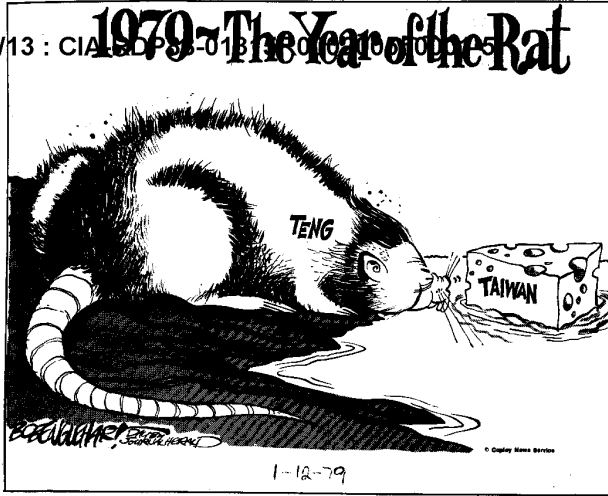
The main losers in a Khomeini-inspired government, if the religious leader's own sermons are any indication, will be religious minorities such as Christians, Jews and Bahais who live in Iran. The Ayatollah has condemned such groups for "distorting" the teachings of the Koran and he has rallied against the Jews for trying to take over the world. We suspect that these groups will be severely curtailed and perhaps suffer widespread and ugly pogroms.

Women will also suffer, especially those who have achieved some measure of independence from the orthodox Muslim attitude towards women. It will be hard for newly liberated women to suddenly go back

to wearing the veil, to virtual slavery and to silent submission to the men.

Iran would not necessarily turn toward Marxism under Khomeini. But Iran's cutoff of oil to Israel and South Africa will nevertheless advance Soviet gains throughout the world.

If Iran cuts back on its military as Khomeini promised, the Soviets and their proxies will be able to blackmail Iran and do whatever they want to do in the Middle East, regardless of how anti-communist the Ayatollah's followers are for religious reasons. The Soviets don't care if Iran is religious, just so long as it is weak and isolated, which it is likely to be under theocratic rule.



Wires Ignore National Lawyers Guild Ties to PLO

Reed Irvine

WASHINGTON - Reporters for the AP and UPI have fallen victim to the terrorist PLO's propaganda war in the U.S. A recent Middle-East report of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) accusing Israel of violating the rights of Palestinians was handled by the wires as though it was an objective study issued by a respectable and responsible American legal organization ignored was the PLO money which made the report possible and the extreme far-left nature of the Guild.

PLO involvement in the production of this report is so blatant that the Justice Department is investigating whether members of the NLG should have registered with the U.S. Government as agents of the PLO. The investigation follows disclosures made at a recent Guild news conference announcing the release of the report. Responding to press questions about funding for the Guild's work, a Guild spokesman acknowledged that the PLO initiated the Middle-East visit and paid their living expenses in Beirut, Lebanon in 1977.

Immediately afterward, a dissenting member of the Guild's Middle-East delegation held a news conference to denounce the report. Howard Dickstein charged that "the Guild has been manipulated to serve the political objectives of the PLO to obtain a human rights report from a responsible legal organization, condemning Israel in

absolute terms in order to discredit it in American opinion."

AP and UPI fell victim to this political manipulation and also to the fiction that the NLG is a responsible group. In stories carried by the wire services, no mention is made of the financial arrangement between the Guild and the PLO. Both report that the lawyers were "guest" of the PLO and UPI adds Dickstein's charge that the report was "influenced" by the PLO. But Dickstein said much more than that. He said that the work in LEBANON was "completely subsidized" by the PLO.

Guild ties with the Soviet-backed PLO are nothing new. In 1970, the Guild sent a delegation to the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which was recently labeled by the CIA as "one of the most useful Communist front organizations at the service of the Soviet Communist party." The Congress passed a resolution in support of Palestinian terrorism. The Guild's 1977 convention praised the PLO as a national liberation movement, supported creation of a PLO state in the Middle-East, and condemned the U.S. as an imperialist power.

Despite this background, the AP story carried by the Washington Post referred to the Guild as simply an "American lawyers group" which found the American Bar Association "reactionary." The UPI dispatch went a bit further, identifying the Guild as "left-leaning."

The stories deal mainly with charges in the report that Israel tortures Palestinians. The UPI dispatch notes the allegation of torture twice but ignores Dickstein's rebuttal. AP, however, reports Dickstein's significant contention that the charges of torture were based, in part, on interviews conducted with former Israeli prisoners at PLO headquarters in the presence of armed PLO guards.

The wires failed to report that Guild members at the news conference were joined by Israeli attorney Leah Tsemel, a defender of PLO terrorists. Tsemel was a source for many of the charges contained in the report and is now touring the U.S. with PLO representatives. She admitted during the news conference that she was a member of the Trotskyite Communist party.

Another NLG member at the event, Detroit lawyer Abdeen Jabara, was also ignored by AP and UPI. Jabara is regarded as the Guild's staunchest advocate for the PLO and was an editor of a pro-PLO publication. Dickstein described Jabara as the liaison with the PLO and the source of most of the Guild's contacts and information that went into the report.

Many who read the wire service stories have probably concluded that Israel has been found guilty of torturing Palestinians by an impartial group of concerned American legal scholars. They would have no reason to believe that the National Lawyers Guild has become the PLO's legal propaganda arm and that the wires had become tools in that propaganda effort.

Letters

Taiwan and the Carter Record

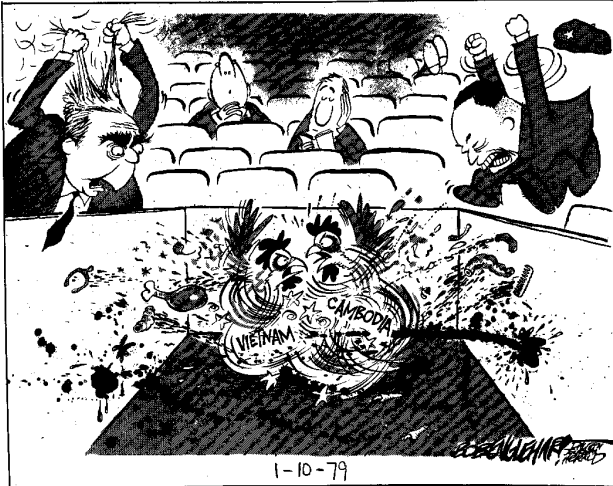
Dear Sir:

President Carter's shameful betrayal of the free people of Taiwan should be the straw that breaks the camel's back of public indifference, to this administration's appeasement policy. However, America's so called "silent majority" has given ample evidence over the past several years of an unbelievable tolerance for docilely accepting onerous and clearly inimical policies.

One needs only cite a few highlights of President Carter's disastrous foreign policy over the past two years to wonder whether there is any limit to what the American people will tolerate: First there was the shameful pardon on Vietnam draft dodgers and deserters. Then came the dismantling of our military potential with his cancellation of the B-1 bomber and MX missile programs, and a drastic curtailment of our navy shipbuilding program. He has not only abandoned our stau-

chest anti-communist allies, he has openly supported their communist terrorists enemies in Rhodesia and South Africa, and is now pulling our troops out of S. Korea. His last two initiatives, the insane giveaway of the Panama Canal to the communists and the sellout of our anti-communist allies on Taiwan, are two of the most brazen acts committed to date.

Sincerely yours,
Thomas B. Parsley



The Rising Tide
America's Fastest Growing Freedom Newspaper

The Rising Tide is published by THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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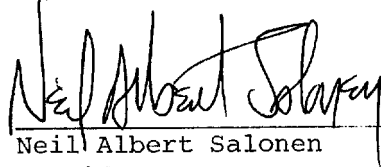
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FLF was founded under the guidance of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon in 1969 as a federally tax-exempt educational corporation in Washington, D.C. Since then our work has expanded rapidly to include all fifty states, with affiliates in more than fifty nations. Far from just another "anti-Communist" organization, FLF seeks to unite people of various ethnic derivations, religious backgrounds, and political philosophies in the common humanitarian cause of ideological victory over Communist totalitarianism through constructive international action.

We think that you will find the TIDE a refreshing change, with information and analyses often unavailable in other publications. We appreciate any comments or questions you might have, and welcome you to the growing readership of THE RISING TIDE.

Sincerely,

THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.


Neil Albert Salonen
President

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GRAYDON

~~Orig Freedom
Leadership
Foundation~~

18 June 1975

SOCY.01.1 Rising
[Signature]
(originator
Fefferman)

Mr. Dan Graydon Fefferman
The Freedom Leadership Foundation
2025 Eye St. N.W. Suite 109
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fefferman,

In response to your letter of May 15 addressed
to the Director, I enclose some material which you
might find of interest.

Sincerely,

/s/ Angus MacLean Thuermer

Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director


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THE RISING TIDE
22 OCT 1973

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