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Summer Issue, 1957

Will the U. N. Solve This Problem?

The situation in the Middle East continues to be fraught with grave dangers to world peace. Unless positive and effective action is taken to thwart those forces which wilfully keep tensions alive and to solve the burning issues in that area, mankind may be faced with the awful spectre of World War III.

In the Society's statement "The U. N. and the Middle East Crisis" (November 1956) the observation was made that "*for years it has been politically expedient for statesmen to pretend there was peace in this vital area.*" The U. N. itself became the main vehicle through which the real situation was concealed. Consequently, the U. N. Charter, as it applied to the Middle East, was a virtual dead letter.

When Britain, France and Israel embarked on military operations against Egypt, the U. N. was quick to condemn them. In retrospect, it is now clear that whatever one may have thought about their moves, they focussed world attention on a festering sore which had been eating away at the prestige and usefulness of the United Nations.

For the first time since the State of Israel was born, fundamental elements making for conflict in the Middle East, are spotlighted. The "pure and simple aggression" which originally described the military action, has lost much of its weight as the history of Nasser's endless provocations and lawless deeds were catalogued before the bar of world public opinion. Viewed in this light, the conflict with Egypt can now be traced directly to the insatiable ambitions of the Cairo "strong man."

It was mainly through the deceit of the Dictator and his agents that the legitimate aspirations of the Arab peoples were turned into an irrational force of hate and enmity. The ceaseless harrasing of Israel marked by cold-blooded physical violence and economic attrition was the microcosm of the larger conflict between Nasser and the West. If Israel could be forced to bend the knee, the whole Middle East would fall into Nasser's lap, leading to economic strangulation of our most reliable allies in Western Europe. This was Nasser's calculation. If it had

been realized, U. S. security would have been placed in the greatest jeopardy since Hitler's planned invasion of the British Isles.

Nasser, of course, did not possess the wherewithal to challenge the West without concrete help from outside sources. Though a self-proclaimed anti-Communist, the mutual advantages gained by Hitler and Stalin in their 1939 pact, could hardly be ignored by Nasser and his top German advisors. Thus, the "mariage de convenance" between Nasser and Khruchev was a logical and essential ingredient in the successful development of his plans.

All of the hidden ramifications of Nasser's conspiracy were disclosed by the short-lived military campaign. They constituted nothing less than a major threat to world peace and security. Yet, the initial reaction of U. S. policy makers toward the conflict was essentially the continuation of the old line. This position proved to be decisive during the deliberations of the United Nations in November 1956. As in the past, the U. N. devoted its efforts to the surface manifestations while glossing over the basic issues which had turned the Middle East into a caldron of strife and unrest. However, the force of events and the growing awareness of millions throughout the world who may have been blinded by Nasser's cunning propaganda, began to make their impression. Today, our policy makers are beginning to "understand" that the real issues in the Middle East crisis can no longer be swept under the rug.

What are some of the major problems which block progress toward peace in the Middle East?

Nasser's policy of belligerency toward Israel: The denial of Israel's sovereign rights through unlawful economic blockade and acts of physical terror and attack run counter to the U. N. Charter and violate resolutions adopted by the Security Council. In terms of its own security, the West can no longer sit by and accept as a matter of course Nasser's defiance on this question. In this connection, a hopeful sign is the President's view that "free and innocent passage" in the Gulf of Aqaba is in accordance with international law. As a logical sequence

to the President's position, support of all nations' rights of passage through the Suez Canal, including Israel, must be unequivocal.

The problem of the Arab refugees: For a number of years Arab propaganda has endeavored to discredit Israel as responsible for the miserable conditions of hundreds of thousands of refugees. Yet, it is a matter of historical record that the Israeli Government has time and again offered to work out an equitable agreement with the Arab states so as to alleviate the hardships of these unfortunate people. It is also a matter of record that the Arab leadership, egged on particularly by Nasser, has rejected such overtures for negotiations. The reason is not hard to find. The Arab leadership looks upon these refugees as pawns whose plight is to be exploited for ulterior motives.

The refugee problem would have never developed in its present sharp form, had not the Arab leaders made war on Israel in the first place, and having done so, induced the Arabs living in Israeli territory to leave. That the Arabs continue to stall on the question of providing a just solution is indicated by reports of U. N. officials.

Fortunately, public opinion is getting to know these facts and this is reflected in new efforts by the United Nations as well as by our own representatives at the U. N. to solve this problem in a concrete and just manner for all concerned.

The continuation of hate-inciting propaganda: In the No. 49 issue (Winter-Spring 1957) of Prevent World War III the Society noted that Arab propaganda against the West and Israel was a fundamental impediment to the establishment of normal conditions in the Middle East. "Those leaders who purvey poisonous propaganda, help to create a climate of blind hatred which may prove to be uncontrollable among peoples who are kept ignorant as to the real state of affairs. As a result, a change from a policy of hostility to one of peace and mutual accommodation becomes virtually impossible, even when the long term interests of the country concerned require it. When a people are infected by artificially whipped up hatred, those who are responsible for this state of mind become prisoners of it. They are no longer able to act in a statesmanlike manner which is imperative if the country's welfare is to be safeguarded."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that anti-American propaganda emanating from Egypt predates the decision of our Government to withhold financial support for the Aswan Dam project. Many people have been under the impression that the Nasser regime began to talk tough after that episode. The facts show that this is not the case. For example, the Cairo Radio (October 11, 1955) denounced the Mutual Security Program as a weapon by which the United States hoped to "penetrate" the Middle East. On October 14, 1955, the Cairo Radio proclaimed: "Justice and logic require that we now defend Russia and attack America, which has shown

falsehood, deceit, and ill-will."

The outpourings of poisonous propaganda against the United States, the West and Israel continues unabated, particularly from Egypt and Syria. We cite below a sampling of this propaganda which dominates the newspapers and airways of these countries:

"It is being said that we peoples of the colonies should support Christianity and fight for the democracy of the Western states, threatened with being uprooted. 'Are not these things the cause of the oppression and servility afflicting us?'"

"But which states are detonating atomic and hydrogen bombs? The Christian Western states, which are appealing to us to help them preserve their civilization. Whose civilization is responsible for discrimination among people because of color? The civilization of the Western states. 'These Western states, whose Christian religion eulogizes fraternal love and equality of human beings, are foremost in destroying the lives of their fellowmen in Japan, Kenya, Algeria, Port Said, Malaya, South Africa, and elsewhere. The same states were responsible for the Jews seizing the property and homeland of the people of Palestine.'" (Cairo Radio, 6-9-57.)

"The former Jordanian government which was toppled by the American imperialists with the help of the palace and its plotting group was loyal to these agreements."

"The imperialists and their foster child Israel received these agreements calling for cooperation with hatred and anger. They continued working with their agents in Jordan, as they still work with their agents in Syria, until they were successful in temporarily altering the situation in Jordan. They destroyed the agreements of honor and glory, violated the principles of Arab policy, maltreated the people, and filled the prisons with thousands of detainees including officers, soldiers, and citizens." (Syrian newspaper AN-NASIR quoted by the Cairo Radio, 6-14-57.)

"Only a few million dollars have thrown a national government in Jordan out of office. Only a few million emboldened the Lebanese Premier and Foreign Minister. A few millions convinced Nuri as-Said to relinquish power after he had spread terrorism in every inch of Iraq to prepare the way for his masters for a new alliance."

"But do these leaders, these governments, and their supporters at least know what they are worth in the eyes of America? Did they ever consider how much Israel is receiving compared with what they take themselves, and what Israel is paying? They content themselves with the crumbs while Israel is receiving

billions. They sacrifice their interests and the future of their countries. They sacrifice even their very existence and expose themselves to the wrath of their peoples, while Israel pays nothing unless realization of its aims happens to result in a disadvantage to it." (Egyptian newspaper ASH-SHAB, 6-17-57.)

The war-like character of this propaganda is obvious. "It goes beyond the normal practices of exhortation to patriotism as it whips the mind of the people into a state of blind hatred" (The U. N. and the Middle East Crisis). It creates a war psychosis.

Peace in the Middle East cannot be built in the path of this hurricane of hate. Therefore, it should be a cardinal task of western statesmanship to work for the curbing of this propaganda.

Though the Middle East situation is in a state of flux at the present time, there are signs that Nasser's game is beginning to lose its effectiveness. Even those Arab states which have provided an important base for Nasser's operations, are shying away from his domineering and grasping tactics (see p. 24.) It is certain that Nasser will try by all means to prevent the disintegration of his Pan-Arabic scheme and, therefore, one must anticipate that he will resort to desperate measures. The appearance of contingents of the Russian Navy in Middle Eastern waters and the delivery of Russian submarines to Cairo must be viewed in this light. New provocations against the State of Israel which has tirelessly sought a peaceful settlement, may be employed by Nasser so as to bolster his prestige.

Whatever Nasser's plans, however, they will fail if the United States acts with determination. In concert with our western allies, our Government should insist that the United Nations grapples once and for all with the fun-

"... Nasser has used his merely nuisance value more skillfully, by far, than Hitler or Mussolini ever did. Hitler possessed the enormous industrial and military power of Germany plus the discipline of the German people. Mussolini used to be called a sawdust Caesar, but at least he had the military power to conquer Ethiopia, possibly even Ethiopia and demonstrably Israel could conquer Egypt today, and would gladly do so, if the Western powers whom Colonel Nasser thwarts would stand aside and give their permission.

"The crowning irony of the business is that Colonel Nasser owes his security most to the country whose interests he most injures.

"And yet it has been the United States which has protected Colonel Nasser in his adventures and which saved him from the logical consequences when Britain and France set out to bring him down. He survives today in his palace in Cairo by grace of Washington, and the UN, the Soviet Union, and Asian-African opinion. It takes real skill to parley such meager assets into such power. . . ."

(Joseph C. Harsch, Christian Science Monitor, 3-27-57)

damental issues involved in the crisis.

The Society is under no illusions with regard to the complexity and difficulties attending the situation in the Middle East. Yet, we are confident that the United Nations with the active support of the United States and all freedom-loving countries can achieve positive results. In this connection we advocate the adoption of a program resting on the following principles:

1. Unity of action in the Middle East with France and England;
2. Protection of the sovereignty of all Middle Eastern states, as envisioned by the Eisenhower Doctrine.
3. A fundamental Israeli-Arab settlement of outstanding differences through peaceful negotiations;
4. Insistence that all hate-inciting propaganda in the Middle East against the West cease and that Arab leaders publicly recognize the rights of the Israeli people to live a normal economic life with all of her neighbors;
5. A U. N. program to help the distressed Arab refugees and to contribute to the development of the resources of all the Middle Eastern countries.

If the actions of the United States are based on these principles of justice, we shall have safeguarded our own interests while, at the same time, given new faith and confidence in the United Nations as man's best hope for world peace.



"I HAVEN'T LAID A HAND ON HER"

Courtesy, Washington Post

Editorials

WHO MAKES POLICY?

At the height of the Middle East crisis, Vice President Nixon hailed the Administration's break with Anglo-French policies as a "declaration of independence that had an electrifying effect throughout the world."

Seven months later, Secretary Dulles announced that "In anything which touched directly or indirectly upon Germany and its prospects for reunification, we would act only in the closest concert with Chancellor Adenauer."

The Nixon-Dulles pronouncements are essentially linked to each other and reflect the present basis of U. S. foreign policy.

The Chicago Tribune correspondent spelled out this shift reporting on the Nato Conference in May of this year, "Adenauer's talks today with Dulles added to the impression in some quarters that a Bonn-Washington tie-up had replaced the western big three of Britain, France, and the United States as the prime movers behind the Atlantic pact . . .

"Observers said that there was no sign of reviving consultations among the United States, Britain, and France, a common practice before Britain and France launched their ill-fated attack on Egypt.

"Even the Nato council statement last night reflected the image of a Washington-Bonn axis in the emphasis on German reunification, the observers said . . ." (5-5-57)

Let it not be forgotten that the change in U. S. foreign policy comes less than a dozen years after American GIs shed their blood with our British and French Allies in freedom's defense against German aggression.

The "Washington-Bonn Axis" received further support during Adenauer's latest visit to the U. S. A. As a short-term proposition his talks with the President and Secretary of State were summed up by the London Economist, "The aim of Dr. Adenauer's fifth visit to the U. S. was to give a decisive boost to his election campaign. It has been achieved." (6-1-57)

However, much more was accomplished by way of lasting value to Adenauer and the Germans. The radio commentator, Fulton J. Lewis, after praising Adenauer effusively as one of the "greatest political leaders of the century," declared that the conference in Washington gave West Germany "a guaranty of veto power" over American foreign policy.

That "veto power" culminates a trend that became discernible shortly after the end of World War II. Thus, by 1953 a German newspaper, the Deutsche Zeitung, was able to report a popular quip making the round in Germany, "Who makes Washington's European policy? Konrad Adenauer in Bonn."

The accuracy of this "jest" became painfully clear on the eve of the Summit meeting in Geneva in 1955. Adenauer was not officially present, but his voice in Allied councils was heard above all.

On the eve of the meeting, Business Week, 6-18-55, observed that in the whole question of disarmament and collective security "Adenauer will play a leading part" at Geneva. This authoritative publication further reported that the Chancellor "has been giving Eisenhower and then Dulles, MacMillan and Pinay, a fill-in on the negotiating position he wants the West to take."

The course of the Geneva Conference and the reports emanating therefrom indicated that Adenauer's hand determined many of the major moves of the Allied powers. When Anthony Eden put forth the idea of a demilitarized zone in Europe, Adenauer vigorously protested. Accordingly, the Allies dropped the plan. Adenauer's obstructive tactics contributed in no small part toward the inconclusiveness of the Geneva meeting.

This was precisely the precondition for his own journey to Moscow in September 1955 where he made his deals with the Russians. Though Adenauer had blocked serious consideration of the Eden plan, he welcomed the Russian proposal of November 17th, 1956, which, in principle at least, resembled Eden's idea. (N. Y. Times, 1-11-57)

Indeed, the Chancellor went further and called for the prohibition of the use of thermonuclear weapons which in the words of one U. S. official "is playing into the Russian hands." (N. Y. Times, 1-11-57)

In early May of this year, Adenauer told the press that his government would "gladly agree to (aerial) inspection." On May 21st, 1957, the Bulletin, published by the Bonn Government, elaborated on Adenauer's view, "The Federal Republic would agree to aerial inspection of the Federal territory, provided that the 'open-skies' system would also cover a corresponding area beyond the Iron Curtain; such an aerial inspection would be only the first step towards disarmament; therefore, the reunification of Germany is not considered by the Federal Government a prerequisite for trying out the 'open-skies' plan . . ."

It was only when disarmament negotiations in London showed promise that the Chancellor hurried to Washington. Once again it was the Adenauer of the Geneva days. He insisted that aerial inspection of Germany would have to wait until the Russians showed greater inclination to go forward on the reunification of Germany. As regards future meetings of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, Adenauer told the President that this might be permissible following the "conclusion of an initial disarmament agreement."

By blocking the aerial inspection plan, Adenauer had automatically scuttled the possibilities of Big Four negotiations even though, for the record, he said they were permissible.

As we go to press, Adenauer seems to have reversed himself again, intimating that he might approve aerial inspection for West Germany. Whether the new somersault is due to electioneering considerations, or serves as a decoy to distract attention while he hamstring disarmament negotiations by other means, remains to be seen.

In any event, the twists and turns in Adenauer's tactics have but one central objective, i.e., paralyze U. S. policy while leaving the Chancellor free to bargain with the Russians and to prove his usefulness to them.

This is the kind of diplomacy which has strong advocates in Germany today. In this connection, the Christian Science Monitor, 6-4-57, reported "with unanimity indicative of common origin much of the press here, June 4, advocated a more supple foreign policy for West Ger-

many" . . . vis-a-vis the Soviets.

No matter what the rationalizations in defense of the "Washington-Bonn Axis," the Society, for one, cannot reconcile itself to a situation where vital aspects of our foreign policy are subject to the "nods and nays" of an alien politician representing a power which has twice challenged our security and independence within one generation.

Much has been said and written about the Status of Forces Treaties which, according to critics, deprive our servicemen abroad of their constitutional rights. Yet, hardly anyone has raised an eyebrow over the Adenauer-Eisenhower communique which placed an official stamp on Bonn's "veto" on foreign policies bearing upon the very security of our country.

" . . . We need have no illusions about the difficulty of coming to an agreement among ourselves and with Russia which would limit and stabilize the competition in armaments. But this is the central and overriding task today as was the recovery of Western Europe ten years ago.

"The task is certainly not to disarm while the world is so divided. Perhaps it is not even to reduce substantially the present scale of armaments. The task is to bring the competition itself under international control before it becomes intolerably costly, and before the tensions of the nuclear testing and of the threat of nuclear war brings us to some breaking point.

(Walter Lippmann, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 6-18-57)

"The French newspaper 'Combat' writes as follows to the appointment of General Dr. Speidel to the command of Nato forces.

"Above all let us not be plagued by the childish argument, even more despicable than cynical, that Speidel was not a Nazi. If that were true then the affair Speidel would only be much worse. If, for a cause he did not believe in, he was responsible for having created martyrs, he would be a monster. We want to believe in Speidel's own interest that he was a Nazi."

"Let it be said that such an 'exoneration' or 'de-nazification' is fairly bitter for a proven anti-Nazi!"

(Deutsche Wochenzeitung, 5-9-57)

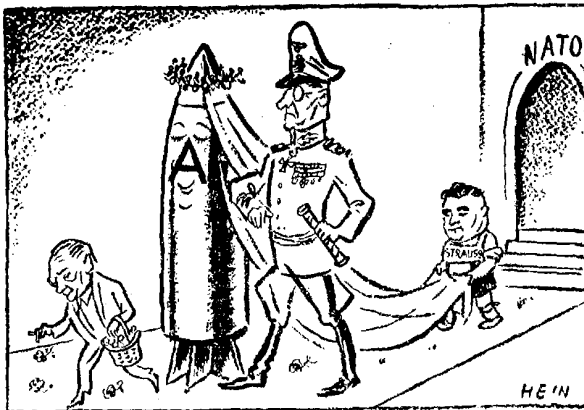
"The blunt, inside fact of the disarmament talks is that Russia jumped and took over much of the U. S. disarmament plan while the United States was bickering over two things:

"1. Old Guard Republican prejudice against modern Republican Harold Stassen as the disarmament negotiator.

"2. The traditional Dulles determination to put Germany ahead of peace with Russia.

"The Secretary of State has always bowed from the waist when anything German approaches, dating from the days when, as attorney for New York banks he urged the American public to invest in now worthless German bonds. So when reelection-worried Adenauer demanded that German unification come before disarmament agreement, Dulles got jittery." . . .

Drew Pearson, 6-10-57)



DANGEROUS MARRIAGE

Deutsche Volkszeitung

End of the Postwar World

By
WALTER LIPPMANN

The noted political analyst, Mr. Walter Lippmann, has achieved an international reputation for his brilliant commentaries on international Affairs. In this connection, the New Republic published a survey by Mr. Lippmann prepared originally as a Gideon D. Seymour Memorial lecture at the University of Minnesota. We have reprinted what we believe to be the highlights of Mr. Lippmann's analysis.

No one, I think, not even at the top of affairs and therefore on the inside of all of the available information, can as yet see clearly, can as yet see as a whole, where we really are and where we ought to go.

Everyone knows, of course, that we are in a time of rapid, radical and complicated change. Now, in itself, change is far from being a new experience for the generation to which I belong. We have lived amidst great events for which we were unprepared. We have become involved in wars which we expected to stay out of. We have hoped great things from victory and we have never seen a good peace. But now, if I may put it that way, the world is changed for Americans, not only in the degree of our involvement with the outer world, but in the very kind of our involvement with the rest of the world.

Throughout the 19th Century, and during the two world wars of this century, we have thought that we were living in one world. We have thought that this world had its political center in the western society, the society which consists of Europe and the Americas, the society to which we belong.

Even the most anti-imperialistic among us has assumed this. We have supposed that all the nations--the old ones who were breaking with the past, the new ones who were emerging from colonial status--that all the nations would have the same fundamental political ideals which we have, not because they are our ideals but because these ideals are universal.

The greatest and most fundamental change of our time is that this picture of ourselves and of our place in the world and of our role in the history of mankind is no longer valid. The culture, the ideology of the western society is no longer recognized as universal. It is challenged as it has not been challenged since Christendom was challenged by the expansion of Islam.

The one world which we always have taken for granted in our thinking has been succeeded by many worlds. We now live amidst these many worlds. They compete with one another, they coexist with one another. They trade with one another and, in varying degrees, they co-operate with one another. This change from one world to several worlds is a deep change. It is a change not only in what we think about our foreign policy but in the very way that we have to think about it. . . .

When the war ended in 1918, we hoped and believed that we had won a victory for the idea that the principles and

ideals of the Western society are universal. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed a world order. But it was a world order based on our Western principles and ideals. Moreover, it was to be an order in which the nations of the North Atlantic region would continue to be the political leaders of mankind. . . .

We now know that this was a brilliant illusion. Both France and Britain were profoundly weakened by their fearful losses in the First World War. As representatives of the Western philosophy, they were challenged as imperialists over all Asia and Africa. We did not know this in 1918. We took it for granted that with American military and financial help the worldwide predominance of the Atlantic community would continue.

In the Second World War, the role played by the United States was no longer that of an associated power bringing up the reinforcements and the reserves. But before Pearl Harbor, and before we actually entered the Second World War, we still thought of ourselves in terms of World War I. We used to talk, you may remember, about aiding the Allies to defend America. In fact, however, it was soon plain that we must take up the whole burden of the war in the Pacific, including the defense of Australia and of New Zealand. In Europe, the French Army had been defeated and Great Britain was under violent assault and strained to the limit. We had not only to supply the weapons and other economic necessities, but we had to raise a great army ourselves.

The difference between the two world wars is marked by the fact that in the second, as distinguished from the first, the supreme commanders on sea and on land were Americans. Nevertheless, until World War II ended, we could still believe--perhaps I should say that we tried still to believe--that when Britain and France and Western Europe recovered from the damages of the war, the North Atlantic community would still be the political center of the world.

I venture to believe that in the last analysis this was the underlying assumption in the minds of both Churchill and Roosevelt at the close of the war. They believed that with Britain and America acting as partners, they could handle Russia and have the deciding voice in the postwar settlement. They were mistaken. . . .

The greatest powers with which we have to concern ourselves are no longer in the North Atlantic region. They are in eastern Europe and in Asia. While the welfare of the Atlantic community is a close and vital interest of the United States, the Atlantic community is no longer the political center of the world. *We are living amidst the decline of*

Britain as one of the leading powers of the world, and we find ourselves without a powerful ally in the face of the new powers of eastern Europe and of Asia and of Africa. . . .

As a result of the Yalta conference the world was divided into two great spheres of influence. In the one sphere, where the Soviet Union was supreme, Stalin tried to create a new Russian Empire. This empire was founded primarily on the power of the Red Army. In fact, the empire was the territory occupied by the Red army. Stalin's purpose was to make the people of Eastern Europe docile satellites or colonies of the new Russian Empire.

The other sphere comprised the rest of the world. It was an unorganized collection of old and new states. It consisted not only of Western Europe, Latin America, and the United States, but also of the old European empires, which then extended across North Africa, Egypt, and the Middle East through India and Southeast Asia to the Dutch Empire in Indonesia. In this sphere, the United States took the initiative in trying to make sure that the Soviet Union did not extend its empire.

As the principal military arm of the Communist sphere was the Red army, so the principal military arm of the non-Communist sphere was the United States Strategic Air Force equipped with atomic bombs.

This situation lasted until about 1950, as long as only the Soviets had an effective army and only the United States had the atomic bomb. In this uneasy balance of power, the Red army was supreme on the ground in all of Europe and Asia; the United States Strategic Air Force was supreme in the air over Europe and Asia. Each acted as a deterrent on the other. As against an invasion by the Red army, Western Europe was wholly defenseless. Yet the Red army did not and could not overrun Western Europe. It was contained because the Kremlin knew what the United States Air Force could do to Russian cities.

On the other hand, one might say vice versa, the United States was held in check by the Red army. Let me say a word about how we were held in check. The very highest American military authorities knew that if we struck at the Russian cities, the Red army, which was already in Eastern Europe, would overrun Western Europe. It would occupy the countries of Western Europe against which we could not use the atomic bomb, countries such as Western Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. When the Red army did that it would destroy the existing governments. It would liquidate the existing leaders in all classes and, before it could be forced to retire, it would probably destroy the big cities and the industrial plants of Western Europe.

This was the postwar stalemate, the Red army as against the atomic bomb. . . .

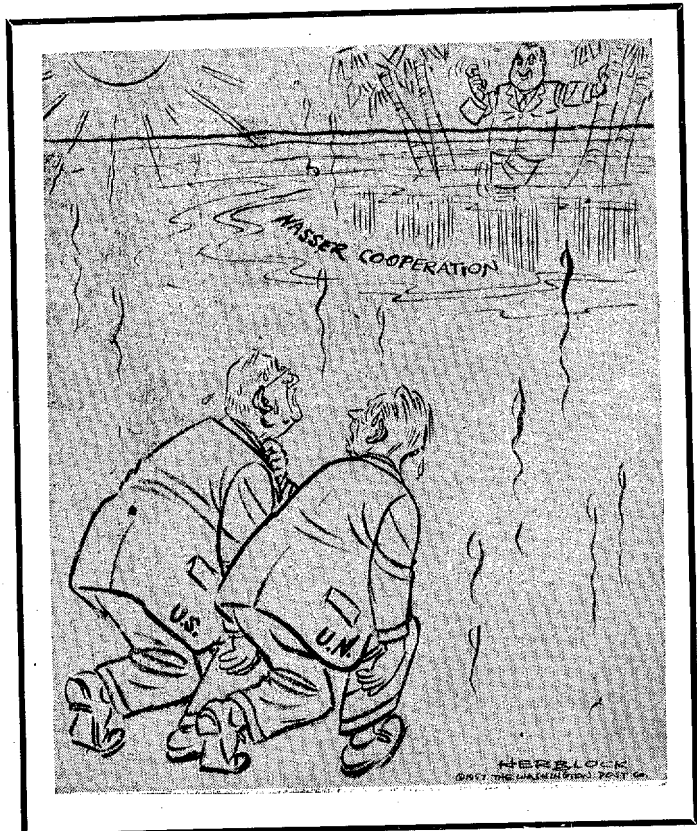
It was when he realized this, that President Eisenhower made his historic declaration that there is now no alternative to peace. The Russians had also realized what the revolution in military weapons meant. This common realization in Moscow and Washington led to the famous meeting at the summit, which took place in Geneva a year and a half ago, in July of 1955. At that meeting, Russia and the United States acknowledged publicly to each other and before the

“ . . . Contrary to widespread assumptions in the United Nations and in Washington, the issue is not originally the result of Israel's armed invasion of Egypt. The issue was raised by Egypt's long-standing insistence on maintaining a 'state of war' with Israel and implementing it by both guerrilla raids and a double blockade in the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran. It was this Egyptian maintenance of a 'state of war' and the exercise of belligerent rights which Egypt derives therefrom that resulted in Israel's military counter-action. Egypt has made no public move or promise to end the 'state of war' or to renounce the belligerent rights.

“The Egyptian claim to belligerent rights under its self-proclaimed 'state of war' against another United Nations member is both absurd and illegal. It is ruled out not only by the Charter, which bars the use or threat of force in settling international disputes, but also by the armistice agreement of 1949, which Secretary General Hammarskjöld interprets as a virtual nonaggression pact. It was specifically rejected by the Security Council in 1951, when it denied Egypt any belligerent blockade rights. . . .

“In these circumstances it would seem that the first duty of the United Nations should be to call on Egypt to end the 'state of war' and renounce its claim to belligerent rights as a first condition of peace in the Middle East. . . .”

(Editorial, N. Y. Times, 2-26-57)



“DO YOU THINK WE'VE GOTTEN ANY CLOSER?”

Courtesy, Washington Post

world that with the advent of the new weapons they could not, they would not, they dared not contemplate war.

At the time of the Geneva meeting, we were all aware that, beyond these mutual declarations against war, there were no serious agreements reached, or even brought any nearer, on any of the great practical issues of the time—on, for example, the reunification of the two Germanies, on the problem of the status of the satellites in Eastern Europe, on the future of the Middle East.

There is no way of telling whether or not the opportunity existed to go on from Geneva to settlements of some of these problems. If the opportunity existed, it was missed. On our side, the President fell ill and was unable for some time to take the initiative in foreign affairs. On the other side, the Russians stood pat and were unyielding. We do not know what might have been. But what has actually happened is that while we have come no nearer to settlements in Europe, in the Middle East and in the Far East, there has been a rapid disintegration of empires and of alliances.

We can see what has happened to the French in North Africa and the British in the Middle East. We know from what has happened in Poland and in Hungary that the Soviet empire in eastern Europe is undermined, and that the Soviet military system, which is known as the Warsaw Pact, is profoundly affected. We know that if NATO is going to survive, it is going to have a very different future from what we expected.

A few months ago, at the end of October, the course of events, which I have been describing, burst into violence. It is a remarkable fact, which historians will long be studying and trying to explain, that the explosion in Hungary and the explosion in Egypt took place at approximately the same time. The fact that the two explosions came so very close together may not have been a mere accident. It may well be that the Israeli Government decided to strike when it saw that the Soviet Union was deeply entangled by the rebellion in Hungary. But the two explosions would not have happened if both in Eastern Europe and in the Middle East the situation had not become explosive. These two explosions marked the disintegration of the postwar world. . . .

There will remain the fundamental stalemate between the Soviet Union and the United States, the stalemate which was recognized by the President and the Soviet leaders at Geneva in 1955.

In all probability, neither of the superpowers will decide deliberately to make war against the other. On the other hand, both in Europe and in the Middle East, there are very grave issues which, if they cannot be settled by negotiation, may burst into violence. They may become uncontrollable, and they could involve Russia and America in a war they are both trying to avoid. . . .

The supreme question is whether we can, by a great effort of statesmanship, negotiate a settlement which averts these dangers. I am not saying that we can. But at least one can imagine such a settlement. It will have to be a settlement negotiated by the Western Powers with the Soviet Union and ratified by the two Germanies. It will have to provide for the reunification of the two Germanies. It will have to provide for the gradual but nevertheless definite evacuation of the European Continent up to the Soviet frontier by the Red Army in the east, and by the British and American

Armies in the west. Only in this way can Poland, Hungary, and the other satellites be liberated.

But that will not be enough. The withdrawal of the armies, the unification of Germany, the liberation of the satellites will be possible, will be conceivable—only if we can construct by negotiation an all-European security system which is underwritten by the Soviet Union and the United States. It will have to be a system which guarantees the European nations among themselves, and particularly against a revived and reunited Germany. It will have to be a system which guarantees all of Europe against Russia, and it will have to be one which guarantees Russia against Europe. Within such a European system there ought to develop an all-European economy, and beyond that—on the far horizons of hope—the prospect of a European political confederation.

In my view the issue of war and peace will be decided primarily in Europe, and, so to speak, along the line of Iron Curtain. The greatest question in the world is whether Europe can cease to be divided and can become united by negotiation and peaceable means.

I would go so far as to say that if we could engage the Russians in a serious negotiation which looked to a general European settlement, the problem of the Middle East would become—I won't say soluble—but manageable. I say this because Russia is not vitally interested in the Middle East. She does not need the oil, and she cannot be invaded from the Middle East. Russia is, however, vitally interested in Europe, particularly in Germany and in Poland, and it is there in Europe that we must make a settlement or live in continual danger of a gigantic war.

When I look into the future I think of this country as having two great missions to perform. The one is to bring about the European settlement I have just been describing. On this, as I have just said, depends the issue of peace or war. From such a settlement would come a new Europe, a Europe which had lost its empires overseas but had found a new strength, security, and prosperity in its own unity. Our other mission is, I firmly believe, to work out a new relationship between the Western nations and the newly emancipated peoples of Africa and Asia. The imperial and colonial age is over. The age which is to follow is only in its dim beginnings, and it is our mission to play a leading part in working out the terms on which the peoples of the East and the peoples of the West can live side by side in confidence, in security, and in mutual respect.

"An historic incident occurs this week. The Nato council gathers in Bonn for its first meeting in Germany.

"The event illustrates the ominous extent to which Germany has penetrated Nato. Already a German officer, General Speidel, commands the Western allies' armies.

"Germany is rearming even faster after Hitler's war than she did after the Kaiser's. German divisions are multiplying. The Luftwaffe is re-forming with jets. In Britain these developments rouse deep misgivings.

"The rearming of Germany is a foolhardy policy. It should never have been sanctioned."

(Daily Express, London, 4-29-57)

"Mein Kampf" Among Arabs*

Arabic editions of Hitler's book "Mein Kampf"—"Kifari"—were found among the personal possessions of some Egyptian officers captured by the Israelis during the Sinai campaign. These editions described (e.g., in the *Kölnische Rundschau*, 25-11-56) as "nine-volume kitbag editions," were published over a number of years . . .

The contents are not only extracts from the book but illustrations from Hitler's life and the glamorous Nazi Party Rallies at Nuremberg.

Hitler's book was brought to Arab notice for the first time in 1934 when the Iraqi periodical *The Arab World*, Baghdad, printed extracts in instalments. Two years later an Arabic version was available there, and towards the end of 1938 another version, translated by Ali Mohammed Mahbub, appeared in Cairo (Commercial Publishing House, 250 pp.), with the author's full length portrait presented on the cover as "the strongest man in the world . . ."

Extolling Nazi "Anti-Communism"

Apart from "Mein Kampf," Nazi ideas were spread among Arabs as early as 1934 in a eulogistic biography of Hitler published in Cairo: "Adolf Hitler, National Socialist Leader. The Jewish Question" (Egyptian Books Publishing Co. 1934, 166 pp.). The author, Ahmad Mahmoud Sadati, made up his 14 chapters almost entirely of German Nazi literature unaided by any first-hand knowledge of his own or other unbiased evidence. His sources which he faithfully listed at the beginning, included, in addition to "Mein Kampf," Goering's "Germany Reborn"; "Wie Adolf Hitler der Führer wurde," by Czech-Jochberg; "Die Juden," by Gottfried Feder; "Bewaffneter Aufstand (Der Kommunismus in Deutschland)," by Adolf Ehrt, also "Nazi Germany Explained," by Vernon Bartlett . . .

"Nasser, the Hitler of the Arab World"

In its regular column of extracts from the international press, *Die Welt*, Hamburg, 12-10-56, reprints from the not otherwise widely known "organ of the Moslem Brotherhood"

". . . As the days go by, I wish more and more that the U. S. would make the effort to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union by which neither of these two countries would provide any arms to Near Eastern countries.

"This would remove all question of attempts on either side to control these nations, and we could leave the inspection to the UN forces so that we would be sure no arms were coming in surreptitiously.

"These nations could then proceed to receive economic aid from either the Soviet Union or the U. S. for projects to improve the standard of living of the people of their countries. . . ."

(Eleanor Roosevelt, N. Y. Post, 4-16-57)

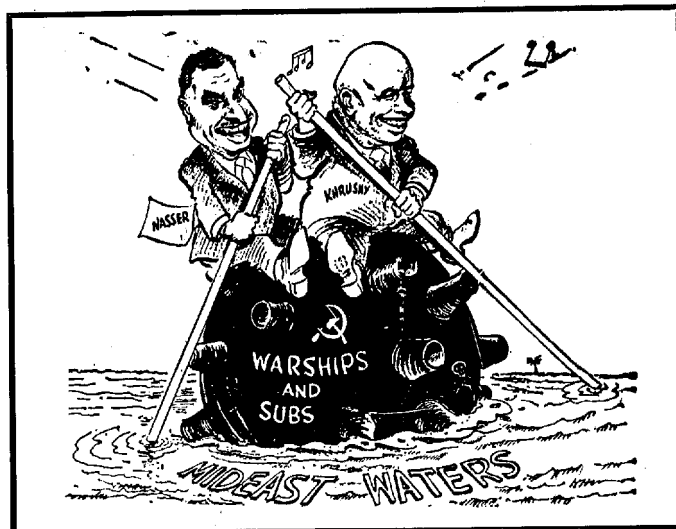
at Damascus, *Mannar*, a passage entitled "Praise for Hitler." Commenting on the fact that Colonel Nasser is sometimes called in Britain and France "the Hitler of the Arab World," *Mannar* is quoted as having said: "It must not be forgotten that, in contrast to Europe, Hitler occupies a respected place in the Arab world. His name arouses in the hearts of our movement sympathy and enthusiasm. These sentiments are due not to his aggressiveness and greed for power but to the fact that he beat down our traditional enemies, Britain and France. The whole Arab world was pleased at the time when France was routed by the Nazis; it was regarded as retribution for the imperialist crimes which the French still keep committing.

"If this is the way we feel about Hitler, the Nazi who is no blood relation of ours, how much more must we support a Leader who has risen from among the Arabs themselves and is inflicting defeat after defeat on the Western Powers, our eternal enemies? Blessed be the Arab people who succeeded in producing, from its own midst, a 'Hitler' who has shown that the Arab nation is entitled to an honourable place in the family of nations and that its sovereignty and freedom must be recognised. The British and French journalists are mistaken if they think they can hurt our feelings by calling Nasser 'Hitler of the Arab world.' On the contrary, that title fills our heart with pride. Long live Hitler the Nazi who shot his arrows into the heart of our enemies; long live the Hitler of the Arab world who opened to his people the gates to glory and eternity!"

This passage from the journal of the Moslem Brotherhood at Damascus, quoted by *Die Welt*, was prominently reprinted in the monthly magazine of the former Waffen-SS members, *Wiking-Ruf*, November 1956.

(Condensed, Courtesy, The Wiener Library)

* The cover of the Arab version of "Mein Kampf" was reproduced in the No. 49 Issue of Prevent World War III.



"ROW, ROW YOUR BOAT"

Rosen in The Albany Times-Union

From Dachau to Cairo

The Middle East crisis is an extremely complicated problem made all the more difficult by outside influences including the nefarious activities of Soviet agents. However, it is a fact that German influences have also been operating in this area with considerable effectiveness. Pan-Germans and former Nazis have gained important positions in a number of Middle Eastern states, particularly Egypt. Prevent World War III has published detailed accounts of this development in the Nos. 41 and 47 issues. Additional information on the role of former Nazis in the Nasser Government is contained in an exclusive report published by the National Jewish Monthly (February 1957). These disclosures deserve to be pondered by all liberty-loving Americans and it is with this in mind that we have reprinted the report.

The violent actions taken by Nasser's government against British, French and stateless Jews resident in Egypt, the confiscation of their property, and their deportation on from 9 to 72 hours' notice, have provided the press with a flood of news which overshadowed the ominous fate that looms over the *naïve* Egyptian Jewish community of more than 10,000 individuals.

This ancient Jewish community is being systematically pauperized, maltreated, and interned together with common criminals in unspeakable places of detention. Together with the remainder of Egyptian Jews, they are left at the mercy of the State Security Cadre (SSC), which seems to be as precise a copy of the German Nazi Sicherheitsdienst as Egyptian inexactitude permits. This unit is the military junta's forceful arm which is responsible for Egypt's actions and policies to a far greater extent than is generally known.

The Commander-in-Chief of the SSC is Lt. Col. Al Nacher, formerly SS-Grossaktionsleiter Leopold Gleim, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Nazi government's SD-Geheimgarde.

Addressing a luncheon in Cairo given in his honor by the representatives of the League for (East) German-Arab Brotherhood (Al-akhwah al-Almaniyah l'Arabiyah, i.e., Deutsch-Arabischer Bruderschaftsverband) on December 17, 1956—Gleim frankly pointed out the significance of the SSC as the "backbone of Egypt's protective apparatus against the aggressive elements of Zionism and Imperialism." He thanked the League for its "vast help extended to this young State—a most significant contribution to the mutual efforts in the strengthening and stabilizing of Germano-Arabic friendship and relations."

Later on, during more intimate talks

with members of the Bruderschaft—conducted in *Hochdeutsch* and made *gemutlich* by cigars, Bourbon, and coffee—Gleim gave an outline of his unit's short history and structure. This outline, when pieced together with additional facts on hand and the already known procedures of the Cadre's activities, sketches a tolerably clear picture of the Egyptian version of Nazism, which found in Egypt ideal conditions for its recrudescence.

The plan for the SSC was drawn up by "several technical advisers of German origin," approved by the Ministry of Interior. The Cadre headquarters were set up in Cairo, and its administration handed over to the 6,249 "arabized" Nazis presently in Egypt (aided by perhaps 70,000 Egyptians). According to Gleim, the unit consists of the following departments:

A: The Public Relations Department. (PR-Dpt.)

The executive positions in this section are entirely manned by Germans who are holding Arab passports. The PR-Dpt. is headed by SS-Gruppenleiter Moser, a Sudeten German who has now assumed the name of Hussa Nalisman. His right-hand man is SA-Gruppenleiter Buble, now arabized into Amman.

The propaganda machine operates with German precision, according to the Goebbels-Stuermer pattern. Its main target for attacks is, of course, the Jews. Egyptian youth has been responding enthusiastically to this propaganda.

The PR-Dpt. has branches in Berlin (East and West), Vienna, Stockholm, Helsinki, Rome, Milan and Bordeaux; it commands special squads of vans with loudspeakers, which cruise throughout Egypt constantly inciting against American, British, French, Imperialistic or Zionist Jews—the adjective changing

with the broadcaster's mood; and it also owns an independent broadcasting station which assiduously cultivates the entire Arab world.

A flood of anti-Semitic literature is being published and distributed in the Middle East and Europe. Egypt's recent bestseller, however, was the new, popular edition of "Kefahi," the Arabic translation of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." This is an abridged, illustrated version which contains photo-reproductions beginning with Hitler's picture as a corporal in Hindenburg's army and up to his cock-posing as the Fuehrer.

The complete and unabridged version of "Mein Kampf" was first translated into Arabic in 1951 by the Syrian journalist, author, and owner of the Beirut Printing & Publishing House, Louis al-Haj, formerly Luis Heiden, director of Die Reichsdeutsche Presseagentur, Berlin.

Vulgar, colorful posters featuring the Israeli soldier as a bearded villain who bayonets an Egyptian baby, are blooming in many Egyptian towns. These posters urge the people of Egypt to rise in Jihad—the Holy War—against "the Zionist threat to Islam."

Egyptian youth is being assiduously educated for militarism. One of the outstanding examples of this campaign is the target-tent pitched opposite the SSC-HQ in Cairo's Liberty Square, where schoolboys are given an interest in usage of arms.

The PR-Dpt. also has a very special branch: the Youth Club of the Deutsch-Arabischer Bruderschaftsverband. Twice weekly this Club has a closed session, when many Egyptian youngsters are sworn in by the Club's chairman, Hussa Nalisman. This requires only one more comment: Colonel Abdul Nasser is the Honorary President of the Club, and had been sworn in as member No. 3.

B: The Economic Department. (EC-Dpt.)

The EC-Dpt., now so strongly associated with Jewish affairs, is a close enough translation of the SS-Wirtschaftsamt, and it operates on a similar basis. This Department was founded on February 2, 1954; it controls the SSC treasury, which is independent of the Government's Exchequer. Apart from the annual allowance granted to the SSC from the General Defense Budget, this treasury absorbs a considerable income from products of prison workshops throughout Egypt.

The archives of the EC-Dpt. have a "Jewish Section" with a register of all Jewish property in Egypt. It contains up-to-date information on this vital subject, which has now become a major source of revenue to the SSC treasury. Upon the expulsion of thousands of foreign and stateless Jews from Egypt, the EC-Dpt. cashed in 14 million Egyptian Pounds in currency, policies, and securities, and 27 million Pounds of real property and assets abandoned by the Jewish deportees. It is worthwhile noting that the majority of deported Jews had been very rich; this explains why there was no mass deportation of all foreign and stateless Jews, and why *individual* expulsion warrants were issued. The poorer stateless Jews have been left over, "to be dealt with later on"—as Colonel Abd-al-Qadir Hatem explained.

Colonel Hatem, of the EC-Dpt., declared that "not a single piaster or brick has been confiscated, as the Zionist lies alleged. We have documentary proof that property and currency abandoned by people who had to leave Egypt were voluntarily assigned to the administration of the EC-Dpt."

Another interesting branch of the EC-Dpt. is the Public Sales Center in Cairo. Whatever remained in the residences which the Jewish deportees "voluntarily" assigned to the administration of the EC-Dpt.—furniture, clothes, paintings, refrigerators, radios, entire libraries, etc.—is being auctioned off. It brings to the SS treasury weekly profits ranging from 500 to 3,000 Egyptian Pounds.

C: Secret State Police

That name rings a bell somewhere. If translated into German it would be Geheime Staats Polizei; and if abbreviated: Ge-Sta-Po. Its duties are now carried out by Army intelligence.

The major section of this Department is the center of the Egyptian Intelligence Service. Next to it is a section headed by Lt. Col. Ben Salem, former SS-Bannfuhrer Bernard Bender, who owing to his knowledge of the Yiddish language, was during the war Chief of the Gestapo Special Branch for detection of Jewish underground movements in Poland and Russia, and who is now playing an important role in Egypt's "economic and political administration." He is also the liaison between the Secret State Police

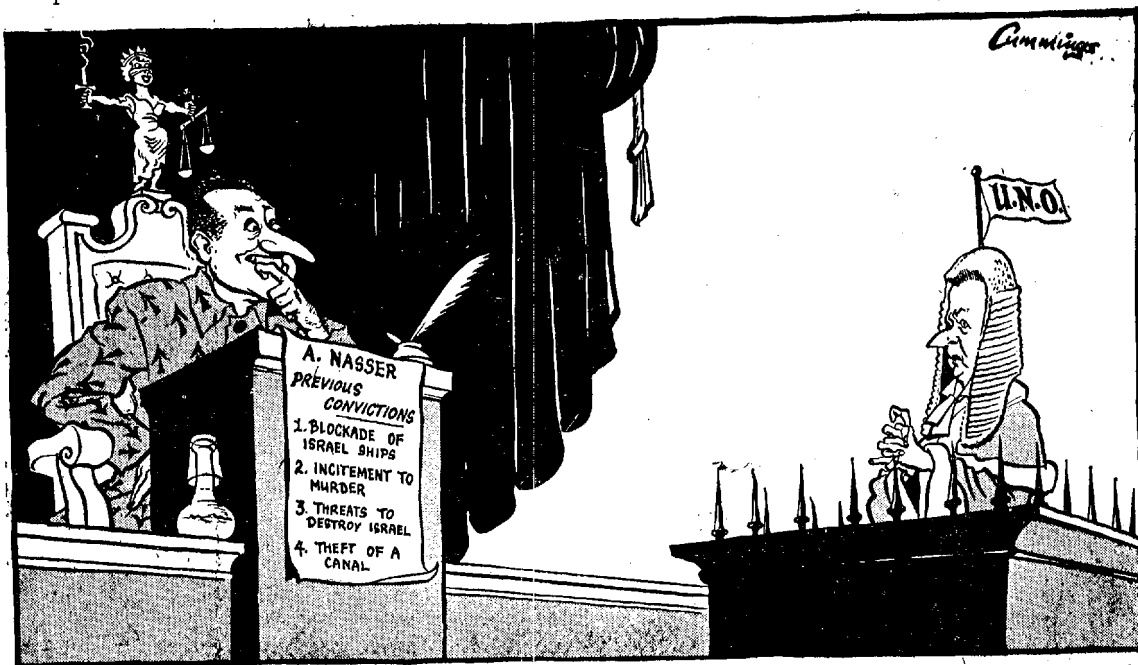
and the EC-Dpt.

Nevertheless Lt. Col. Ben Salem is a very modest man, and while entertaining some of the young East-German visitors he declared "I never wear a uniform because it makes one look more important than he really is." This is a moot matter, because in addition to all his known and unknown tasks, humble Ben Salem is also Chief of the Interrogation Center of the SSC, better known to the Egyptians and to the Egyptian Jews in particular as "The Floating Hell."

The Floating Hell is an old, 12,000-ton cargo vessel, the former Italian "Marinajo Rosso," which has been converted into a floating prison of 80 cells where, according to Ben Salem, "only cases of special interest" are being held. The sole "practical device for bringing out the truth" which he was prepared to exhibit, was the recording center in the vessel's former radio cabin, from which a network of hidden microphones reaches all the cells. Thus, every word uttered during the interrogations or at intervals, while prisoners are together, is recorded.

The recording center is operated by two men only: tight-lipped Sergei Klinikin from Odessa; and his subordinate, Alexei Morganoff, a true Moscovite with an enchanting smile, huge feet, and a Swiss watch. Both have served under Ben Salem ever since General Vlassoff changed flags. Only . . . that was about all one could get out of them.

The Floating Hell performed a great



Courtesy, Daily Express, London

service for Egypt by helping the famous Jewish banker, Mr. Elie Politi, succumb there to the interrogation methods, and sign a document that he had voluntarily assigned 112,000 Pounds—all he possessed. The Floating Hell was also where Lt. Col. Ben Salem had been "most delighted to be able personally to handle the affairs of an Egyptian publisher, a Jew named Mr. Salama."

(Late news dispatches indicated that their confiscated businesses have been restored to a small number of Jews in Egypt—Editor.)

Early in November the first phase of Salem's "Solution of the Jewish-Zionist Problem" began to take shape:

Conducting 3,000 men of the SSC Executive Force (municipal police units, plainclothes men, and army squads), SS-Grossaktionsleiter Gleim personally supervised the combing of the Cairo and Alexandria rural districts, throughout the duration of the curfew. This action resulted in the seizure of 1,711 native Jews—men, women and children—including of the six Jewish *fellahin* families of Mit Ghammar, who are the last survivors of a Jewish community believed to have lived there since 90 B.C.E.

During this action, looting, rapine, and eight killings were reported and confirmed. The officers in charge "regretted the incident which resulted due to the refusal of the subjects to follow instructions."

These captives have been classified as "Prisoners Category Alif (A)" and concentrated in the southern wing of the famous French-built prison, Des Barrages, in Cairo. No charges were made against them, but on the way to prison, all captives (exclusive of pregnant women and mothers of children below the age of 10) were handcuffed. The northern wing of Des Barrages is packed with "potential deportees" i.e., Jews who have no Egyptian nationality.

The sanitary conditions in which those prisoners are being held should be of special interest to those members of the UN and of the International Red Cross who, during interviews with foreign correspondents in Cairo, denied any knowledge of such conditions or of the above-mentioned arrests.

Cells intended for 10 persons presently shelter 30; and Cell No. 73 is packed with 38 male Jewish prisoners "because they have their own water-closet," as explained by the Chief War-

den, Hadji Mustaffa Ibn-Aziz, who is very friendly but responsive to *baksbish* only so far as "matters of non-political nature are concerned, because now-a-days politics are dangerous."

The male prisoners are not allowed out of their cells. Their sole opportunity to breathe some fresh air is while they carry out the waterbuckets—a task eagerly done every morning in rotation by a couple of prisoners—and while fetching food and water.

The daily rations consist of 500 grams of Pittah-bread and two litres of soup per head. Water (two litres per head) is being distributed only once daily, in the morning, and the male prisoners must drink it all at once, because they are not permitted to keep any containers in their cells.

Women Are Treated Better

The female prisoners are granted 20 minutes a day to walk in the prison courtyard, and mothers may, in addition to that, spend half an hour daily with their children, who have been accommodated very comfortably in the former recreation hall for prison personnel. Mothers with babies up to the age of three are kept in the prison dispensary and have beds to sleep on. The babies are being provided with adequate and appropriate food and with daily rations of fresh milk.

The 18,000 Alexandria Jews (among them some 6,000 natives) classified as "Category Ba (B)" suffered an attack which completely crushed their economic life. Alexandria's Military Governor, Col. Husseini, imposed under Security Act penalties, a permanent curfew which lasts from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m., and from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The rest of the time is left for purchase of food which is usually bought with funds obtained through the sale of jewelry or other personal assets, because by order of the SSC, EC-Dpt., 93 percent of every Jewish bank account has been blocked "until the position of Category Ba is clarified."

Colonel Hatem elucidated this hazy statement as follows: "The Alexandria Jews are known to have strong connections with Israel; but since we cannot bring them to justice without concrete proof and simultaneously cannot let them endanger the State Security by letting them carry on with their underground activities, we are forced to take some slight precautions.

These are the "slight" precautions:

All Arab enterprises have dismissed their Jewish employees without any compensation whatsoever—as per government orders.

Most Jewish enterprises, including the Cicurel Stores and down to small shops, were taken over and only those few Jews who have inter-married were permitted to continue, but they closed their shops "voluntarily" because they were picketed by the Moslem Brotherhood and their show-windows were stoned. Any customers who attempted to enter Jewish shops were assaulted.

All Jewish professionals in Alexandria (with the exception of a few dentists) have been forbidden to practice. 710 prominent Jewish personalities, including a relative of Mrs. Mendes-France, Mr. Guy Cicurel, former President of the Maccabi, and Mr. E. Levy, President of Egypt's Stock Exchange Board, as well as most of the Jewish doctors, have been arrested. According to rumors, they will be tried on charges of treason in a closed session of the Supreme Military Court.

The Cairo Jewish community, however, is undergoing an even greater crisis:

All the Jewish schools have been closed, all communal activities paralyzed. The Jewish hospital has been taken over by Arab authorities and all Jewish personnel and patients, regardless of their condition, were ejected on one hour's notice. Relatives of some of the more serious cases applied for their admission to Arab hospitals, but met with refusal.

Five hundred Cairo Jewish men have been indefinitely interned in the English Grammar School, which was closed down and converted into a detention center with the outbreak of the Suez Canal crisis. Their wives and children, totalling 622, are held captive and 456 Jewish men, women and children are confined in the Hadrah Prison. 830 Cairo Jews are being held in the ruins of Qalat al-Qahira, outside the City. Three of these prisoners were "shot while attempting to escape"—the old Nazi gimmick. It was, however, not explained how they happened to be shot inside the dead-end underground passage of the ruins where six mutilated bodies of Jewish girls were also found.

"This Is Only the First Phase"

Being literally under house-arrest, imposed on them by the curfew, the remaining Cairo Jews are subjected to frequent raids of the Moslem Brother-

hood. And over all this looms Nasser's State Security Cadre with its iron grip. Its commander, SS-Grossaktionsleiter Gleim, smilingly declared in front of his young German visitors that "this is only the first phase."

It can therefore be easily guessed that the "Second Phase" will be the completion of Ben Salem's "Solution of the Jewish-Zionist problem within territories of Sovereign Egypt"—a work which is now being implemented through five newly-established concentration camps: the Heliopolis Fortress, destined to absorb 2,000 *internees*; the Gizeb Barracks, which served during World War II as a P. O. W. camp, able to shelter 10,000 prisoners; two former army training centers, the Mustaffa Hanun-Pasha Barracks near Almaza City, originally built for 16,000 men, and the Borg al-Arab Barracks near Alexandria, which once sheltered two divisions of recruits.

A Grim Concentration Camp

The most threatening of all, however, is the fifth concentration camp: the Samarra Baracks in the Subeilla region of the desert, 200 miles west of Cairo. This

camp, only recently vacated by the 3rd Regiment of the Egyptian Liberation Army (the unit which, commanded by Col. Nasser in 1948, withstood the Israeli attacks on Faluja) is now being converted at a cost of 17,000 Egyptian Pounds, and patterned on photo-copies of the original plan of the infamous Nazi "Medizinisches Versuchslager Mannerheime bei Dachau," otherwise known as "Block 10," where hundreds of Jewish girls were sterilized. The photo-copies of the original plan of this camp were supplied to the SSC by Karl Clauberg's direct superior, SS-Hauptstabsarzt Heinrich Willermann, presently "arabized" into Lt. Col. Naam Fahum, who is now in charge of converting the Samarra Barracks.

The stateless and foreign Jews still in Egypt are hoping, probably against hope, that the UN will take them under its protective wings. Should, however, the UN decide otherwise, they will respond to Nasser's "encouragement" and leave Egypt—impoverished, destitute, but alive.

But not the native Jews. They have tried to leave Egypt, but Nasser's gov-

ernment refused most of them exit visas, and most of the foreign consulates refused entrance visas as well as racial asylum—thus leaving this ancient and once flourishing community in the sinister grip of Nasser's legislative paradox.

Egyptian law imposes on them all its restrictions but deprives them of any rights or protection "within Sovereign Egypt"—thus preventing any foreign intervention on their behalf, except for . . . the UN, maybe?

Maybe.

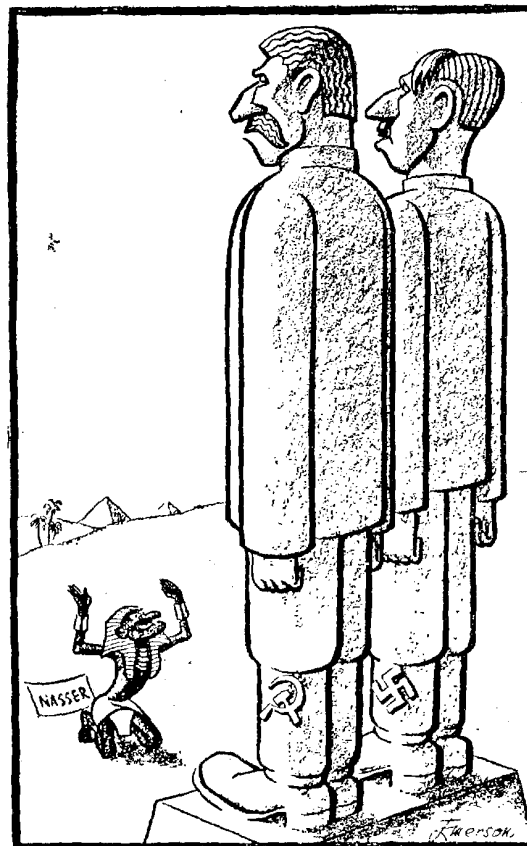
Because—in spite of the Cadre's strict censorship on publication of all events in Egypt and on news leaving the country—the UN has ample evidence and information on what is going on there. Why, then, its reticence? Why the passive attitude towards Nasser's ruthless violation of human rights? The UN must release the facts and warn the world of what Nasser is up to, so that appropriate measures can be taken. Because—although economically ruined, interned, maltreated, and humiliated—it is not too late yet. Egyptian Jewry is still alive.

(Courtesy, *Nat. Jewish Monthly*)

" . . . When Egypt, in clear violation of her commitments and in defiance of the United Nations, excluded from the Suez Canal all shipping that served Israel, we did not bring pressure to bear on her. On the contrary, we continued to give her economic and military assistance, which we planned to increase. When Egypt conducted armed raids into Israeli territory and prepared for the day when she might conquer Israel, we refrained from urging enforcement actions that would have set all Asia against us. Here enforcement was not virtually impossible, as in the case of Hungary, but it was inexpedient.

"In the light of these facts is it proper to say that, in forcing the Anglo-French retreat, we were simply applying to our European friends a policy of enforcement which we had theretofore been applying to our opponents and to the nations of Asia? Or would it be more accurate to say that we could afford to enforce the law on our friends and clients, who were at our mercy—that we might even profit in Asia by doing so—while we could not afford to enforce it against the Soviet Union in Hungary, and the price of enforcing it against the uncommitted peoples of Asia would be higher than we found it expedient to pay? . . ."

(Louis J. Halle, *The New Republic*, 1-21-57)



WORSHIPER OF CRAVEN IDOLS!

Courtesy, *N. Y. Daily Mirror*

"Let Adenauer See to Politics..."

While an outraged world focussed attention on the Russian tanks crushing the Hungarian revolt, a group of German industrialists were enjoying the sights in Moscow. Of course, the West German Government had deplored the Soviet action. It is also noteworthy that Chancellor Adenauer's Government "was profoundly disturbed" over U. S. "hesitation" during the crisis (New York Times, 11-2-56). According to the New York Times, a senior official in the Bonn Government (unidentified) declared that the prestige of the U. S. "hangs in balance." He warned that if Washington pursued a do nothing policy in Hungary and permitted the Stalinist tyranny to triumph, the moral capital of the U. S. in Germany "will be worth nothing."

Bonn's "holy anger" and the visit of the industrialists to Moscow may best be understood not as a contradiction but rather as a division of labor. Berthold Beitz, Krupp's General Manager, put it succinctly: *"I am a businessman, so what do I care about politics? Let Adenauer see to politics, and let him leave me do my job. All embargo lists (on trade with the Soviet bloc) should be abolished immediately."*

The Eastern Contact

The "tourists" in Moscow representing some of the largest industrial aggregates including Krupp, Mannesmann, Siemens, AEG, Demag and Gutehoffnungshütte, were warmly received by the Soviet Minister for Heavy Industry. Their travels were quite extensive ranging from a visit to Moscow's industrial and agricultural exhibition to the factories and industries of the Ukraine and the Urals. Judging from subsequent developments, it appears that their sojourn in Soviet Russia has created promising opportunities for both, the Germans and the Russians. This is not to say that the visit of the German industrialists represented a radical shift in Soviet-German relations. It would be more accurate to say that the visit added a powerful stimulus to contacts which have steadily improved over a number of years.

In August 1952 leading spokesmen for the Ruhr conferred secretly with associates of Soviet Deputy Prime Min-

ister Mikoyan in Copenhagen. The meeting was called at West German initiative with the prior knowledge of the Bonn Government. It took place only 3 months after the Allies had drawn up the Contractual Agreement which gave West Germany a free hand in her foreign relations.

The meeting remained a closely guarded secret until former Foreign Minister Molotov let the cat out of the bag during a Big Four meeting in Berlin in 1954. Commenting on this sensational disclosure the Christian Science Monitor (4-17-54) noted that talks between Moscow and West German industrialists had "been going on for about 3 years."

One year after the secret get-together in Copenhagen, Chancellor Adenauer made a public statement on Soviet-German relations which would be interpreted as a followup of that meeting. As reported in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (7-7-53) the Chancellor urged the strengthening of economic ties between West Germany and the Soviets and expressed confidence that this would facilitate closer political understanding. *"Already today the states of the European Schuman plan have formed a market of 157 million people. Thus from the point of view of the Russian economy these countries represent a highly interesting trade partner. Years ago there was a time when the economy of Germany and Russia complemented one another in a magnificent way. The economy of an integrated Europe, including Germany, could do vastly more. The greater the economic integration (between Western Europe and Russia), the greater the political security."*

Since then other German political leaders have repeated the Adenauer thesis. As recently as February 10, 1956, Foreign Minister von Brentano told the U. S. News & World Report: *"Without doubt the economies of both countries (Russia and Germany) could supplement each other in a most useful manner."*

Playing the Right Cards — At the Right Time

Quite understandably the delicate nature of Soviet-German relations has taxed

the ingenuity and finesse of German officialdom. Bonn is inclined to discourage publicity about this side of its diplomacy since it could place the Chancellor, "God's gift to the West," in an embarrassing light. Consequently, the general line passed down to those who write about this touchy subject, may be summed up in these words: "The less said, the better." It was with this dictum in mind that Adenauer and his associates tried to deflate the importance of his trip to Moscow in 1955.

At a press conference in July of that year, Herr von Brentano assured reporters that Adenauer would remain steadfastly loyal to the West regardless of the impending talks with the Kremlin. Indeed, he declared, the Chancellor would not even think of going to Moscow if he felt there was no hope of altering the Russian stand on German unification.

Though Adenauer has shown a marked talent for talking one way to Moscow and another to Washington, this fact does not seem to have registered among our top policy makers. Prior to his trip to Moscow he conferred at length in Washington and told our experts that he would not agree to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Kremlin. He said he was going to talk tough and would insist that there could be no exchange of ambassadors until substantial progress had been made on the problem of German unity. It was only after his policy of toughness was transformed into a posture of meekness that U. S. policy makers showed the first signs of shock. It has always been surprising to us that Washington should have been taken aback by the results of the Bulganin-Adenauer get-together. After all, as early as May 7, 1954, the Chancellor specifically stated to his own people that diplomatic relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union "might be established in the not too far future." He said by way of explanation, "Our trade with the Soviets has been intensified lately." Thus, Adenauer consistent with his previous statement in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, had given clear indication of what he was up to. However,

Washington in 1955 preferred to believe in the stories which Adenauer had handed out for American consumption.

Washington's chagrin over the diplomatic rapprochement between the Kremlin and Bonn was heightened still further when the U. S. Ambassador to Moscow Charles E. Bohlen reported that negotiations between Adenauer and Bulganin had been decisively in Moscow's favor. According to Drew Pearson (10-1-55) Bohlen reported to the State Department that Adenauer "had been virtually putty in Russian hands, and warned that the U. S. could not trust the West Germans to stand up against the Kremlin in the future." As if to anticipate criticisms of his dealing with Moscow, Chancellor Adenauer told the press just before departing from Russia, "I swear that I made no secret agreement with the Russians."

Fact and Fiction

In the maze of diplomatic maneuvering and intrigue, it is not easy to separate fact from fiction. The passage of time, however, does help to clear the air. Thus, in October, 1956, the Russians sent a long note to the West German Government on the problem of unification. The Kremlin complained that Bonn was not "endeavoring to solve on the basis of mutual understanding questions

that have not been settled and which interest both sides and obviously contradicts the agreements made between our governments during the Moscow negotiations in the year 1955." While the note did not reveal all of the specific agreements which were supposed to have been reached between the two governments, it made reference to "firm agreement on the question of the development of trade . . ." It is significant, we think, that Adenauer has never denied that he reached such an understanding with the Russians. On the contrary, the information which has been published relative to this issue, points to the fact that the Germans no less than their Russian counterparts are very much interested in an agreement.

Shortly after the Russians had sent their note of complaint to Bonn, the new Soviet Ambassador to West Germany, Andrei A. Smimov, received a cordial welcome from leading German officials. The New York Times (10-26-56) reported: "The West German Government is eager to make use of Mr. Smimov's presence here . . . The official policy now is to 'activate' Soviet-West German relations in the hope that bit by bit the basis for serious negotiations on German reunification can be established." The Times referred to the first round discussions between the Soviet Ambassador

and the Bonn Foreign Office which would include "an improvement of trade relations" and "a cultural and scientific exchange."

"Love Notes" and the Fair

As the new year was ushered in, the eagerness of the Bonn Government to talk about trade with the Soviets grew considerably. The Frankfurter Rundschau (1-5-57) reported that the West German Government "no longer takes a negative attitude to the conclusion of a trade agreement between the Federal Republic and Soviet Russia." A spokesman for the Government, according to the newspaper, declared that Chancellor Adenauer "after his talks with Soviet Ambassador Smimov shortly before Christmas seemed fully agreeable to take this subject under consideration." The Associated Press of the same date reported that this development resulted partially from the pressure of West German industrialists who hope to profit from it. Several days after these reports appeared in the press, the Chancellor spoke at a news conference. The Times described him as "relaxed and in good humor" and "maintained his new 'flexible' posture while making it clear that he was not rushing out to curry Soviet favor." He emphasized that he wanted to expand trade with the Soviets.

In a message to the Soviet Govern-

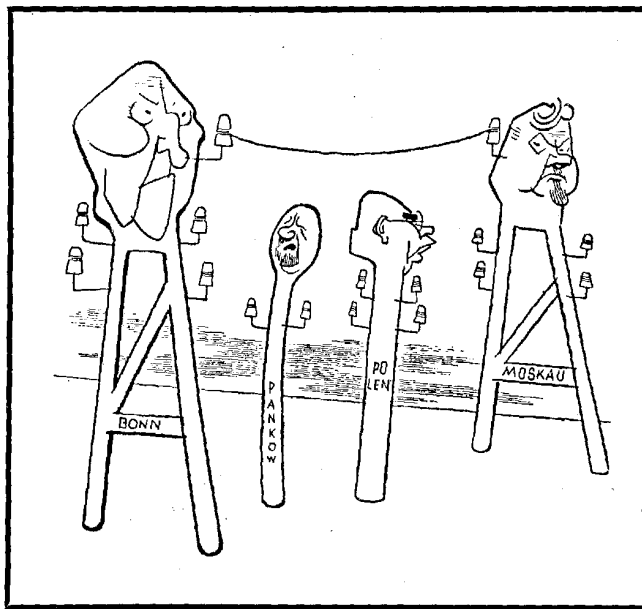
"... It will be recalled that the French government was able to obtain the approval of the National Assembly for the Paris Agreements only on the strict understanding that the new German army would never be equipped with atomic weapons.

"But it is now affirmed that the weapons forbidden to Germany are to be fabricated in Spain.

"According to recent reports, Franco has offered all facilities for their manufacture, and the United States is prepared to finance some extra ones for experimentation in atomic weapons—more for the benefit of Germany than of Spain.

"If this information is correct it would be a repetition of what happened during the twenties. The Versailles treaty explicitly limited the number and kind of military equipment permitted the small new German army authorized by the victorious Allies. . . ."

(J. Alvarez Del Vayo, Gazette & Daily, 1-30-57)



THE DIRECT WIRE

Szewczuk, Die Welt

ment (March 1957) which referred to Bulganin's original complaint, the Chancellor agreed to discuss ways and means of expanding trade relations which would "improve the political atmosphere." Moscow seemed pleased to learn that the Chancellor felt this way and promptly notified Bonn that the Soviets were ready to conduct negotiations "in the very near future." The deal was sealed when the West German Government informed Moscow that it was prepared to negotiate trade and consular agreements (New York Times, 4-18-57). The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung viewed the exchange of these notes as "a sure sign that the Federal Government plans concrete negotiations between the two countries in which diplomatic relations are not merely empty formalities."

Following on the heels of this diplomatic exchange, the Germans opened their Hannover Fair. Judging from descriptions in the press, one is almost tempted to believe that a most important consideration governing the organization of this fair was to impress the Russians with the great possibilities of trade between the two countries. The London Financial Times (4-22-57) said that reports had been circulating that "massive Soviet trade bids may be made" at the fair where four Soviet trade delegations totaling 50 high ranking officials, were expected. A New York Times reporter observed that the Russian technical and trade experts were coming in sufficient strength "to inventory the fair and draw up lists of manufacturers producing goods needed by the Soviet Union" (4-27-57). Commenting on this development the Times correspondent stated that when the German trade negotiations arrive in Moscow, the Soviets will have conveniently prepared for them the lists of specific goods which they desire. On the following day (4-28-57) the Times correspondent reported that the Soviet Ambassador and his colleagues from Moscow "made a bee-line for the Krupp pavilion on their arrival at the fair." He also mentioned that such great concerns as Demag, Kloeckner and Rhein-stahl received "the personal attention of the Soviet officials."

The fair made a hit with the Russians. The Soviet Ambassador sent a telegram to the exhibition stating that it had aroused great interest in Russia. He expressed the hope that through this event

Soviet officials would "be able to make valuable contacts with German businessmen and thus strengthen economic and scientific relations" (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 4-27-57).

Wilfried Braun, Chairman of the Board of Hartmann & Braun A. G., Frankfurt, told the Frankfurter Allgemeine that the embargo on Russia was no longer "disturbing" his exports to that country. He informed the press that within a few weeks he would fly to Russia with a private delegation of German industrialists. He saw great possibilities in exports to the eastern bloc and said that payment arrangements were always prompt and never produced any difficulties.

The "Fire Burns Bright"

Obviously the profit lure has kindled a fire among the Ruhr industrialists. Under these circumstances the task of diplomacy became more difficult. In simple terms, the problem is to contain this enthusiasm so as to avoid giving alarm to Washington which has placed so much trust in "der Alte." Thus, we find reports in the press (which seem to be inspired) indicating that the Germans are "reluctant" to deal with the Russians and are "worried" lest the Soviets demand too much. The New York Times (4-21-57) describes how West German officials are allegedly concerned over the Soviet Government's propaganda for large scale trade relations. We are told that Bonn is determined to place a limit on commercial transactions with the Russians. We have also been given to understand that Adenauer will not enter into "a formal trade agreement with Russia" but will only consent to "an informal trade agreement . . ." (New York World Telegram, 4-27-57). Can one think of a better example of hairsplitting?

It is hard to believe that the mores of the German cartellists are so unique that they will go out of their way to avoid making as much profit as they can from trade with the Eastern bloc. Fact is that German trade with the Soviets and the satellites has risen spectacularly. West Germany's trade with the East was 710 million DM in 1950. In 1955 it reached the figure of 1,351 million DM and for the first 10 months of 1956 1,786 million DM. In 1956 trade with the Soviet Union alone was 250% of what it had been in the previous year. These statistics tell the trend. In some respect trade with the Russians is even more significant

than the overall statistics indicate. According to an article published in the Soviet publication New Times "West Germany's Stake in Soviet Trade" (March 1957) it is stated that in 1956 "the USSR stood first in Western Germany's imports of pig iron (23 per cent), second in her imports of rye (26 per cent) and third in her imports of asbestos (17 per cent). It was the second biggest buyer of West-German shipping (18 per cent) and copper wire, and third to fifth biggest buyer of certain types of rolled steel."

Studies conducted by West German Government experts show that exports to the Soviets could reach as high as \$1 billion annually. These export plans will unquestionably be borne in mind by Bonn diplomats in future negotiations. "The fact that German experts drew up these plans would appear to contradict the internal propaganda line that trade with the Soviet Union does not have a future" (New York Times, 9-18-55). The Times report could have added that these statistics and studies also belie the propaganda which the Germans have been passing out to the West.

Bonn has not only pretended that future trade with the Soviets will be of little value but its top leaders are always careful to assure the West that commercial dealing with the Russians will not assume diplomatic significance. On the other hand, the German people are told a different story. The German newspaper Die Welt (4-15-57) carried a special editorial under the title "Trade with Russia." It noted that a future trade agreement with Moscow would not only step up contacts between the two countries in the economic sphere but in the political as well. "There is," the editorial observed, "the desire to again take up old contacts and connections with which we have had such favorable experiences between the two wars. Politically the creation of trade relations with Russia can become a trump card for us. A genuine trade agreement would really be the biggest trump of all . . ." Because of the importance of future negotiations which would involve vital political considerations, the editorial believes that Bonn should entrust these negotiations "only to the best man who is in a position to maintain relations to the Committee for Eastern Matters of German industrialists."

The above editorial was in sharp con-

trast to previous positions taken by the Bonn Government. On May 2, 1956, a spokesman for Chancellor Adenauer told the press that the Bonn Government would not negotiate a trade agreement with the Soviet Union until the Soviet Government was ready to consent to the reunification of Germany in "peace and freedom." A few weeks later von Brentano repeated this point at a press conference and dismissed a trade agreement with the Russians as "by no means urgent." As recently as January 11, 1957, Adenauer declared that his government would not negotiate a commercial treaty with Moscow. But this promise may be evaluated in the same light as Adenauer's previous pledge not to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow. Fact is that such negotiations are now under way. Ironically, agreement to negotiate came shortly after Adenauer had succeeded in obtaining a veto power over vital aspects of US policy (see p. 4). As previously noted, Germany went into secret conference with the Russians in Copenhagen after winning the Contractual Agreement. They seem to be repeating!

The Larger Goal

There is no question but that leading circles in West Germany look upon the trade negotiations as a stepping stone toward resolving political issues between Bonn and Moscow. Chancellor Adenauer has stressed this tie-up and the Soviets, too, share the same views. Thus, alongside the preparatory steps for the conclusion of a trade agreement we find Soviet and German sentiment speculating on the wider ramifications. In the January 1957 issue of the Russian publication "International Affairs," several illuminating documents on former Soviet-German economic relations are reproduced allegedly taken from German archives. On February 17, 1920, the top executives of the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, Felix Deutsch and Walter Rathenau, wrote a lengthy memorandum dealing with the problem of establishing economic and political ties with the Bolshevik Regime. The German industrialists urged that Germany "with all haste" should establish contacts with the new Russian regime and declared that Germany's future relations with the East "will evidently be brightest if German foreign policy succeeds as soon as possible in establishing relations between Germany and the Eastern states which would make the latter refrain from agree-

ing to desires of the Entente for a restriction of relations between Germany and Russia." They expressed alarm lest the Entente took the initiative before the Germans. They further warned, that the closer the understanding between the Entente and the Soviets "the greater the danger that Germany will miss the moment for laying the foundations of a successful Germany policy in Eastern Europe." Elaborating on their views the memorandum said, "The decisive point is that Germany will be either a colony of the Entente countries, the object of exploitation by them, and if necessary a purveyor of hired troops who will have to fight for the glory of the Entente anywhere in the world where the criminal working of the Versailles Conference kindles a war; or she will succeed in exploiting the political possibilities which offer themselves in the East of Europe and winning a modicum of independence and freedom which will guard her against the worst privations and oppression. Besides the fact that Central and Eastern Europe are neighbours and economically complete each other, they also have common needs, and Russia and Germany have the common fate of defeated nations. Cleverly and carefully to make use of the points of contact given here, and by developing them to construct a dependable framework for German foreign policy is a need the importance of which has probably never been felt

so strongly as today, when the demands of the Entente for extradition (of criminals—Ed.) are aimed at tainting the name of Germany with indelible disgrace for centuries." Toward the conclusion of this memorandum the industrialists declared: "But the revival of German influence in Russia gives Germany at the same time the possibility of being an intermediary between Russia and other countries, particularly the United States of America. These countries call for German mediation because psychologically the British and Americans do not understand the Russians as well as the Germans who have at least had the rich experience of the pre-war period." The Russian publication also reproduced letters from Stresemann and from Krupp, stressing the importance of the Eastern contact. It does not take a bright mind to figure out why the Russians should have reproduced these documents at this time.

Bulganin's note to the Germans of February 5, 1957 seems to fit in exactly with the Russian propaganda offensive designed to reawaken the "good old times." Bulganin did not equivocate and the letter is particularly warm and friendly. Here are some choice excerpts:

"Whether there will be peace or war in Europe depends above all on the future relations between our peoples. That is why both our Governments must be aware of their responsibility for the des-



THE SNAKE CHARMER

Deutsche Volkszeitung

tinies of the peoples of their countries and for the destinies of peace in Europe . . .

"After thoroughly analyzing the present situation my colleagues and I have come to the conclusion that the vital interests of the Soviet and the German peoples call for a decisive turn in the relations between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany . . .

"Only such a turn in the relations between our countries can guarantee that the two great peoples—the Soviet and the German—will never again be forced to squander their forces and wealth, bleeding each other white . . .

"It is not difficult to understand that those who want to push the Federal Republic of Germany onto the road of war least of all care for its future, or the interests of the German people. They obviously count on evading the retaliatory atomic blow and on placing in jeopardy the Federal Republic of Germany hoping that others will pull their chestnuts out of the fire . . .

"We hope, however, that the national patriotic forces that will not allow their country to be drawn into war gambles will prevail in the Federal Republic of Germany . . .

"It was not without reason that in the past the most far-sighted statesmen of Germany, attaching great importance to the strengthening of German-Russian relations, vigorously denounced the attempts to set Germany at loggerheads with Russia . . .

"It is no exaggeration to say that there are tremendous possibilities for the large-scale development of over-all economic contacts between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany to the mutual advantage of both sides. The Federal Republic has a highly developed industry and can count on big and advantageous orders from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union in its turn also has broad possibilities for selling goods to the Federal Republic of Germany needed by its industry and agriculture.

"We raise the question of expanding trade with the Federal Republic also because the Soviet Union regards the development of such contacts as a firm foundation for improving the political relations between states."

Business Week (2-16-57) reported that the Bulganin message to Adenauer looked "like the first gambit in a different Soviet approach to the German ques-

tion . . . Bulganin wrote as though he thought a Soviet-German agreement would settle all the problems of Europe."

Mutual Admiration Society

Soviet propaganda latched on to the note with a steady drumbeat on the enormous good that would come from close ties between Moscow and Bonn. One Russian commentator reported an important conference to be held in Düsseldorf by West German business circles. According to him, the meeting evoked great enthusiasm and was filled to capacity—200 people were refused entrance. The same commentator quoted German newspapers and businessmen to the effect that good relations with the Russians was a "must." He referred to an article published by the Rheinische Post, an organ closely associated with Adenauer's party, which said that a trade treaty with the Soviet Union would be of mutual benefit. Another publication associated with German industry, West Post, declared that a trade treaty with Russia "would help to improve the political climate in the relations between the two countries . . ." It also noted that one of Germany's top financiers, Robert Pferdmenges, perhaps Adenauer's closest advisor, had also spoken favorably for the conclusion of an agreement with the Russians.

As the political flirtation grew warmer, Soviet propagandists began to recall the halcyon days of the 1920s and 1930s when close economic and political co-operation existed between Germany and the Soviets. Thus, a special article recently appeared in the government newspaper Izvestia entitled "The Spirit of Rapallo and Our Times." The writer of the article, N. Polyanov, spoke about "the lessons of Rapallo" which marked what he called "sincere friendly cooperation" between the two countries. Surely, he said, this spirit must still be alive. "Is it not time to achieve a decisive change in relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR, a change towards confidence and friendship? The possibilities in this direction have by no means been exhausted."

The love note excited Adenauer too, and he publicly declared that it was of decisive significance. At the same time, he told reporters that he would not discuss its contents because the time was premature. The Russians, always with an eye towards exploiting the propaganda

value of their diplomatic moves, were uninhibited and publicized the contents of the note all over the world. Bonn was extremely annoyed by this publicity. One German newspaper, the Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, published a cartoon of "Auntie Adenauer" watching Marshal Bulganin announcing in a television screen the text of his latest note; Adenauer is incensed and says, "But I thought that was our special secret." Poor Adenauer did not take into account the Russian temperament which can be embarrassingly frank.

The well-known German commentator Reinhard Gerdes, speaking over the radio on February 8, 1957, found great potentialities in Bulganin's note: "They (the Russians) may wish to obtain a disarmament agreement through the mediation of the Federal Government. The Chancellor should see to it that despite all caution the Soviet request will not be turned down." The idea of Germany holding the last word on East-West relations is certainly an attractive one for German diplomacy, especially if Adenauer is able to prove to the Russians that they can obtain advantageous terms through his good offices.

On February 10, Herr Gerdes returned to this theme mentioning that Adenauer's statement on the possibility of halting the test of H bombs "was also designed to increase Soviet readiness for talks with Bonn . . ." As though he was talking to the Soviets, Gerdes once again emphasized Adenauer's "position of trust in the Western world" and the role that he could play as mediator between the United States and Russia. Another German radio commentator, Otto Herr, also waxed enthusiastically over Bulganin's note. Here was a great opportunity which the Federal Republic must not neglect. "Among the Western nations," he told his listeners, "the Federal Republic is the biggest supplier of the Soviet Union anyway."

It has been rightly stated that a well informed public opinion is the surest guaranty for an intelligent and farsighted foreign policy. In our opinion, it is a real tragedy that the American people, as we have stated many times in Prevent World War III, have come to know only one side of the German coin. Responsibility for this state of affairs which can do great harm to the national interest, rests in the first place with those who formulate our policy towards Germany.

"Lebensraum Afrika"

American Pro-Adenauer Paper Predicts the Coming Showdown Between Germany and the U. S. A.

Dear Editor:

Scanning some German language newspapers printed in the United States, I came across an article which amazes even the hard-boiled observer of German geopolitical scheming.

On April 24, 1957, the "America-Herald," a political weekly printed in Winona, Minn., carried an article "The Grab of Africa" which is translated below. The article reveals Germany's true aims in Africa and anticipates in the not too distant future a showdown over the Dark Continent between a United Europe and the "greedy Wall Street imperialists." In essence the "America-Herald's" article could be regarded as Bonn's prematurely issued ultimatum to the United States "to keep hands off in Africa."

The America-Herald has been an outspoken apologist on German war crimes. Among its regular feature writers are such prominent political figures as Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein and Dr. Hans von Hentig, two Pan-German propagandists whose activities have been disclosed by the Society in the past. The America-Herald also publishes articles by leading Bonn politicians such as Chancellor Adenauer, Foreign Minister von Brentano and the State Secretaries Hallstein and Lenz. In addition, this German paper is often filled with Bonn's official propaganda handouts or with unsigned articles which deal with certain "hot" geopolitical questions. In short, the America-Herald, as so many other German language papers in the U. S., functions as an unrestrained propaganda wheel for the interests of the Bonn Republic.

The record shows that almost all of the German language papers in the U. S. have served the Nazi cause and were subsidized by the Hitler government in one form or another. Today these papers, supposedly American publications, serve Dr. Adenauer's game of "Weltmacht" politics. Let me demonstrate what this means by pointing out the highlights of the article in question.

Interpreting Vice President Nixon's recent state visit to several countries in Africa as a demonstration of "Wall Street's greedy designs," the author expects in the future "very serious tensions between Europe and the United States." Africa, warns the article, is the last underdeveloped continent, a rich storehouse of raw materials that must not fall into American hands. To secure the limitless raw materials of Africa for the industrial plant of the old continent, is for Europe "a question of life or death." Wall Street's present "offensive" to grab the riches of Africa must be stopped. Therefore, Germany must regain her strength and rally the forces of Europe in order to "defend" Africa. The showdown will come when the reunification of Germany will lead to a unified and strong Europe. That, says the article, will change the whole balance of power in the world and a situation will develop in which "the American people will be confronted with the necessity, forced upon them, of paying the bill for Wall Street's greed for money!"

The "America-Herald" article demonstrates two facts very clearly: First, that the ruling circles in the Bonn Republic, the industrialists, the Ribbentrop diplomats in the Bonn Foreign Office and the geopolitical schemers of the Hitler-Haushofer tradition still adhere to the old German blueprint of "Weltmachtspolitik"; secondly, that these planners are convinced that Germany's "third try" again will be a showdown with the Anglo-American world. The political planners in Bonn certainly do not want to fight the Bolsheviks in the Urals. Of this they have had enough! Their hopes today center around the thought of how they can undermine the British and American world position.

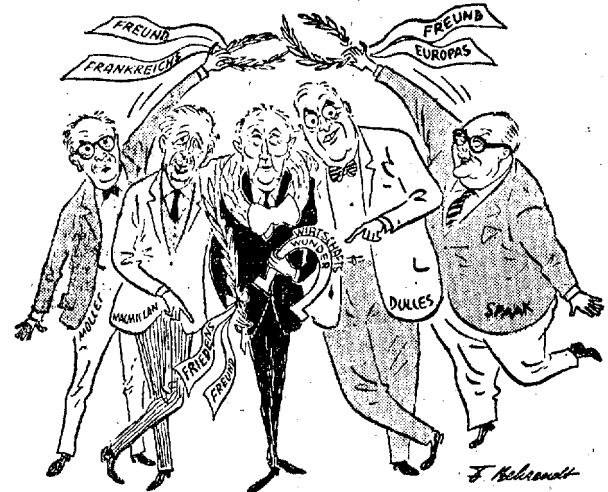
The issue is quite clear: The coming German battleground is Africa, the only great raw material storehouse available to the West. Here the Germans are determined to tell us point blank: Stay out or you Americans will have a fight on your hands! This is frank geopolitical language in the best Hitler style.

It is my hope that this article will serve as an eye opener. By now our diplomats and intelligence scouts should know the whole story about Bonn's planning in Africa. Enough of this self-incriminating material has been published by Dr. Adenauer himself and by

"A German parliamentary delegation has recently returned from a trip of inspection of commercial possibilities in Asia which went as far as Bangkok, Thailand. One aftermath of this trip has been a spate of proposals designed to attract Arab and Asian students to German universities and technical schools and applicants for industrial training to German factories. At the present time there are 3,000 or 4,000 Asian students and some 5,000 trainees in factories and it is hoped to multiply these figures. . . .

"The intensive development of commercial and educational contacts with the nations of Asia and the planned expansion of these contacts is one of several proofs that Germany, after Hitler tried to solve its problem of earning a national livelihood by military conquest and exploitation, has now set out on a much more promising road. It is the absence of any specter of German political ambition that is an asset to the German businessman and engineer in this 'anti-colonial' age."

(William Henry Chamberlin, Wall St. Journal, 1-29-57)



FRIENDS . . . IN AN ELECTION YEAR . . .

Die Welt, Hamburg

his whole group of assorted geopolitical masterminds. To refresh our memories we need only mention but a front page article which appeared many years ago under Dr. Adenauer's own signature in his ideological mouthpiece, the "Rheinischer Merkur" (5-20-50). Dr. Adenauer then acclaimed the Schuman Plan as the beginning of "a long-range economic venture in Africa" that would bring fulfillment to the German dream. A few years later the same Rheinischer Merkur (6-24-55) complained bitterly about "America's economic offensive into Africa, the last available raw material storehouse in the western world." The paper then warned that it would be foolish for Europe to continue an ostrich-like head in the sand policy in face of America's dangerous penetration of Africa. In a similar vein the nationalist German magazine "Nation Europa" wrote in its August 1954 issue that Germany and France together must rally their strength, organize Africa and then "convince the Americans that it might be wise for them to scurry on to their ships and get out."

For many years now the German industrialists and geopoliticians have clamored in secret memoranda, in books and articles, that Europe and Africa must be welded into a new super-continental bloc far more powerful in population and economic resources than the U. S. S. R. and the United States. This great African venture is pushed quietly and relentlessly by the industrial and financial barons of the Rhine and Ruhr. Up to this time nobody in Washington has dared to intercede against Dr. Adenauer's "tremendously bold plan": First the creation of the new Leberstrum, Eurafrika, followed by rapprochement with Russia. If this comes to pass, the United States will soon be confronted with the showdown "made in Germany."

Every diplomatic move by the U. S. A. which has resulted in undermining the traditional position of Britain and France in the Middle East and Africa is bailed and exploited by the Bonn Republic. Washington's past policies have contributed enormously to a development that has played right into the hands of the German schemers. They know only too well that fruition of their plans would bring them the gift of a rich continent to replace a few more or less important colonies which they lost after World War I. Today the Germans can well afford to be against "colonies" if they are in the process of taking over two continents.

It would be wise if our Germany Firsters in the Pentagon and the State Department would place the following article as a permanent reminder on their desks.

T. H. Tetens.

THE GRAB OF AFRICA

(A Translation from the "America-Herald"
Winona, Minn.)

The official trip of U. S. Vice President Nixon to Africa, carried out with such great pomp, awakened world public opinion for the first time to what attentive observers have foreseen with great worry: American big business is beginning to take over the "black continent" for its own expansion as a sort of "second South America."

This development should disturb every friend of peace; more so, it should most deeply disquiet all those desirous of good relations between Europe and America, for it contains potentialities of new and really serious friction between Europe and America, which for the present—due to the preponderous power of America and the present division and weakness of Europe—may still seem unimportant, but which in the years to come will put the greatest strain upon the relations between Europe and America.

Let us first look at the facts: big business in America for a long time has recognized in Africa a chance to recover its source of raw materials and its market for its products which it lost to the Red Moscow-Peiping imperium in Asia. Wall Street adroitly understood, and continues to understand to project itself in the foreground as the natural heir to the colonial powers, above all, England and France.

Wall Street is repeating the same game in Africa that it has played so successfully in Burma and India against England, in Indonesia against the Netherlands and in Indo-China against the French. In the role of a champion in the fight for national freedom, Wall Street Dollar imperialism becomes the successor of the economic position held by the former colonial masters. The new nations only discover very gradually, that national independence without economic and financial freedom amounts to only a half-baked thing.

This game, which Wall Street has played so successfully in the Far, Middle and Near East since 1945, is now to be repeated in Africa. In the light of the commercial interests

of Wall Street, the economic and financial points of view have priority, but they will be masked through political moral attitudes—a procedure for which England itself for centuries has furnished the pattern!

Any one aware of history will react with a disdainful smile when reading American Vice-President Nixon's remarks: that America only wants to draw Africa within its orbit, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the communists! This is how it looks according to the report of the "Züricher Tat" of March 12, 1957:

"U. S. Vice President declared at a Press Conference on Saturday, Africa with its tremendous resources and 200 million inhabitants constitutes 'object number one for the communist movement'."

It would be wise to consider Wall Street's intention in this situation more seriously, than within the motivations advanced by Nixon! There can be no doubt about world capital, concentrated in Wall Street and controlled from there, being increasingly determined, to exploit Africa's wealth for itself and turn its 200 million inhabitants into cheaply paid industrial proletarians: they would be used as replacements for the "far too costly" white industrial workers and thus increase the profits of financial capital manifold; on the other hand it would open up the possibility of a continuing pressure against the unions for lower wages.

Above all, Africa represents a challenge to world finance because of its immense riches in ores of all kinds, of which until now only the deposits in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo have become known and developed; the vast wealth of Morocco and Ethiopia staggers the imagination. Oil of course, ranks in second place, its existence having been proven by French discoveries in Algeria, Mauritania and the Sahara in large quantities; without doubt it also occurs in other regions of Africa.

In this sequence there follows uranium, important today, absolutely indispensable tomorrow; as is generally known, the Congo is still its greatest world supplier—and the gamut of all known minerals, which Africa offers in sheer inexhaustible volume and which only await development and transportation.

All this is understandable! But all this is also known in Europe—with this difference: that *these raw materials represent a question of life and death for factory Europe! Whereas for Wall Street they only are a question of monetary gain!*

This leads to serious and compulsively increasing conflicts of interest between American high finance and European economy—the results of which is partly dependent upon the attitude of the American people, partly upon the unity and strengthening of Europe, and, last, not least, upon the attitude of the peoples and nations of Africa.

The American people must know that, due to the greedy grab of Wall Street in Africa, it will find itself in serious and compulsively increasing opposition to all European peoples, for whom this is a question of life or death! American politics, whose dependence upon Wall Street is at least as large as it is upon the American voter, may be indifferent to this for the time being; but when the day of the coming reunification and strengthening of Germany arrives—and *with this*, the unity and strengthening of Europe—then the weight of this problem will increase; and the American people could be confronted with the necessity, forced upon them, of paying the bill for Wall Street's greed for money!

Decisive will be, what solution *the peoples and nations of Africa* will choose: for submission to Dollar Imperialism or for co-operation with Europe! For unhealthy industrialization by transformation of its own inhabitants to industrial proletarians—or for an economy complimentary to that of Europe, whereby Africa will develop its agriculture in full freedom and self-determination, while the distribution of its—mutually developed—natural resources to "Factory Europe" will offer a secure basis.

That such a "natural symbiosis" between Europe and Africa simultaneously represents the best, in fact, the only bulwark against the infiltration of Communism in Africa, is just as certain as the fact, that the cultural self-development of the African peoples will be secured through their own development of the economy! Nothing would be more ominous for Africa than the proletarianization of its masses enforced by big finance: the slums of Johannesburg, created by the Rothschilds, Rhodes and Oppenheims and painfully being illuminated by the Boer government, bear witness to this.

Wall Street's grab of Africa is just as much of a threat to Europe as it is to Africa—and, in the final analysis, against the American people themselves! The exploitation of human beings through Financial Imperialism is more throttling and worse than that experienced through old-style power imperialism—and the solution is *solidary cooperation of the free peoples*—in this case: the free peoples of Europe and Africa!

H. HOOVER JR.'S THREE HATS

"According to reports published in the American and European press . . . Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., former Under Secretary of State, has accepted General Franco's invitation to be chief engineer of Spain's oil trust . . .

Mr. Hoover's mission, according to reports, "can facilitate the exploitation by a Spanish-American group of the oil deposits in the Sahara, which up to now have only been tapped by France."

(Iberica, 2-15-57)

★

"Herbert Hoover, Jr., former Under Secretary of State, returned to the State Department as a part-time consultant on oil imports and Middle East affairs."

(U. P., 7-1-57)

★

"Herbert Hoover, Jr., who is retiring from his job as Number One to John Foster Dulles at the State Department, has agreed to go to the Middle East to act as a special 'adviser' to King Saud on behalf of President Eisenhower . . ."

(Sefton Delmer, Daily Express, 2-12-57)



"YOU SAY YOU HAVE THIS IMPRESSION THAT YOU KEEP SMELLING OIL?"

Herblock, Courtesy, Washington Post

"Der Weg"

Dr. Johann von Leers and the Ex-Mufti

All-out support for Egypt is proclaimed in the German Nazi journal still published in Buenos Aires, *Der Weg*. Whatever may be thought of Colonel Nasser's action in nationalising the Suez Canal, he was right, says an article in the September 1956 issue, and all blame must lie with "the hare-brained policies of some Western Powers." (Pleasure is expressed at the fact that "step by step the imperialist powers are being deprived of what they once grabbed and through generations exploited.") Conveying their "sincere wishes" to the Arabs in their "faithful struggle," the German Nazis in Argentina affirm the "inconquerable hope" that "this new rebellion will catch on among our own people."

It will be remembered that already last year (see this Bulletin, September-December 1955) one of the *Weg's* most prominent contributors, Dr. Johann von Leers, now in the employ of Colonel Nasser's foreign propaganda services in Cairo welcomed the Arabs' "struggle for independence" on the ground that "anything calculated to destroy the Democratic-Communist world tyranny forced upon us in 1945 is a clarion call of freedom to us Germans." He was pleased to think that "the idea behind the rising of Arab nationalism" was "to prepare for the approaching struggle against the oppressor Powers."

"Jewish Bolshevism"

Presumably he does not now include among the oppressor Powers Soviet Russia. But it is interesting to recall how, true to the doctrine of "Mein Kampf," he used to denounce "Jewish Bolshevism" whenever Hitler prepared for fresh aggression. One wonders what he thinks now of Cairo as he wrote in 1938 about Prague: "That place has really become a branch office of Moscow, just as Moscow is a branch office of World Jewry. It is often by no means easy to distinguish where Czech propaganda ends and Bolshevik propaganda begins. They shade off into one another, working hand in hand." (*Hakenkreuz-Banner*, Mannheim, 23-9-38).

Leers probably owes his present employment in Cairo to the good offices of the ex-Mufti who keeps in close contact with *Der Weg*. In the January 1953 issue he had complimented Leers on his "very important work in favour of the traditional friendship between the German and Arab Nation." Now (August 1956) he compliments *Der Weg* on having "always championed the Arabs' righteous cause against the powers of darkness embodied in World Jewry."

In the course of an interview with him, printed in the same issue, the ex-Mufti is stated to have denounced "the support given to the Zionists by the Christian churches in some European countries, especially Germany." "Are they going to call for a crusade against Islam?", he blandly asked. The interviewer remarks: "The new anti-Islam tendency, especially among Protestant theologians, is well known and being carefully and suspiciously watched. We clearly see the parallels between German nationalism and the Arab struggle for freedom, both nations writhing under the same imperialist oppression," etc.

"The Old Paganism"

Der Weg recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. In a leading article, No. 7-8, August 1956, the editor, Eberhard Fritsch, explains how he had always hoped to keep alive the "fire" of Nazi "truculence." If he were to sum up what it was that caused people to read his journal, he would say, he writes, "it is the old paganism that was aroused in them."

A characteristic representative of that paganism is Dr. J. von Leers. In his anniversary contribution, on "The New World Age," he forecasts the end of the Christian era, as he had already done in a booklet 22 years ago (*Der Kardinal und die Germanen*). He thinks that "it will soon be impossible for people performing miracles with hypnotism, spiritual healing, telepathy and occultism, to be fobbed off with the tribal god Jehovah and to force their new piety into old bottles."

A reference to the "dying faiths" which, through their "neglect," had caused "the reactions of National Socialism and Bolshevism," is also contained in a long Open Letter to the Editor by Hans Grimm, the author, who rehashes most of his sanctimonious tricks of white-washing Nazism. The German people's "will to live and to assert itself," he writes, had "to a terrifying degree been reduced by the much invoked repentance."

In its devout effort to defend the Nazis cause, *Der Weg* does not mind representing Hitler who had always boasted of his infallibility, as a fool who was deceived by "thieves within the house . . ."

An interview with Léon Degrelle, the Belgian quisling, is printed, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, in the journal of the "Belgian Social Movement," *Courrier du Continent*, July 1956. . . .

The September 1956 issue of *Der Weg*, Buenos Aires, which reprints this from the Belgian paper, also carries a leading article by Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Fascist Chief.

Contact in the U. S. A.

The *Weg* publishing firm, Dürer Verlag, has a "United Nations Correspondent" in New York. He is H. Keith Thompson, describing himself as a "journalist and public relations counsel," who was mentioned as a joint director of "Le Blanc Publications" in the *Wiener Library Bulletin*, No. 1-2, 1956. On October 1, 1956, he sent a telegram to Admiral Doenitz to mark "the occasion of his release from 11 years of illegal confinement by the 'Allies' for 'war crimes'." In this telegram, Thompson referred to the "despicable Nuremberg proceedings brought about by the criminal guilt of the U. S. A. and world Jewry."

An appeal in October to the American News Company to discontinue distribution in the United States of *Der Weg* remained unanswered. In letters to Mr. Henry Garfinkel, President of the American News Company, the American Jewish Congress described *Der Weg* as a "mouthpiece of present-day Hitlerism." (*Condensed, Courtesy, The Wiener Library*)

Two War-Commanders on War and Peace

The following quotations have very exceptional meaning, coming as they do from two national heroes: the French victor of the two decisive Marne battles of World War I, Marshal Foch, a deeply devout Catholic, and Field Marshal Hindenburg, the vanquished general in this campaign, whose insolent words reveal all of the unchanged mentality of Prussianism.

Because the "spirit" of Hindenburg continues as part of the "equipment" of the German officer, his words assume added importance in the face of German rearmament.

Die Oesterreichische Nation.

Marshal FOCH (on the centenary of Napoleon's death, 1921):

"Napoleon had to fall, because he forgot that no man is God, that the nation is above the individual, that morals stand above the man, and that peace is enthroned above war."

HINDENBURG (in an interview with U. S. Captain MacMahon, May 15, 1923):

"We will take revenge, even if it will take 100 years, for history repeats itself, and what I want more than anything in this world, is, that I myself can take up arms against France."

FOCH:

"As if our nation could live on glory instead of by work! As if in a decent world the moral concept would not prevail over power, depending solely upon force, no matter how ingenious!"

HINDENBURG:

"War cannot be conducted with sentimentalism. The more bitter a war is conducted, the more humane it is in reality. War agrees with me like a rest cure at a spa."

FOCH:

"It is the absolute duty of all, a duty higher than the command of victorious armies: to serve the people for its happiness, just as the people believe in itself; to help justice attain the upper hand. For, above war, there is peace."

HINDENBURG (addressing the "Stahlhelm" in Gross-Schwuelper):

"You are young people and you have played the Triumphant Entry of Paris march very well for me. But I hope, that you will play this march at some time in the future, where it belongs, at the right place, where I have already been in 1870."

FOCH ("Soldatenworte):

"The wisest man will err, if, in questions of decisions affecting humanity, he depends only upon his own views and insight and distances himself from the moral law of society, which is founded upon respect for the individual and the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, the basis of our culture, as it was conceived by Christianity."

"A pattern of peril develops in British policy towards Germany.

"First the Government agrees to rearming the Germans. And now Mr. Macmillan assures them that Britain also supports their ambition to reunite with Eastern Germany.

"He tells them: 'We shall do everything we can to help you.'

"Britain should do nothing at all to further this dangerous German ambition.

"It is bad enough that Britain should ever have been led into accepting German rearmament. But this new commitment is even worse.

"For what is the danger? That one day the Germans will use their new guns to fight for their old lands. And then Britain will be dragged in to help rescue these allies of hers from the Russians.

"There is only one safe policy for Britain to adopt towards the Germans. No reunification. No rearmament. No commitments at all."

(Daily Express, London, 5-9-57)

"Of course, there's no such thing as the German Riviera. But with an apt sardonic turn of phrase, the French today call their Cote d'Azur by another name—Cote d'Allemagne, or the German coast.

"For the Germans, who are collectively and individually the richest people in Europe, have this summer almost replaced the Americans as the No. 1 tourists here. . . ."

"The recent headlines show the power that Germany commands and which gives their tourists today a special ascendancy—" 'Dulles to Work With Adenauer On Arms Plans. . . . U. S. to Seek Bonn's View Before Making Any Accord With Russia on Europe. . . . Germans to Be Consulted by U. S. . . . Atomic Arms for U. S. Forces in Germany. . . . Krupp to Enter Atom Field. . . ."

"But what one wonders most objectively of all is: Where do all the Germans come from? In the past year, one has seen them in multitudes in Cairo, in Lebanon, Syria, even in Iran and Iraq. Passing through Germany last week, they seemed to be more numerous than ever before in the Fatherland. The roads through France are jammed with them. . . ."

(Bill Richardson, N. Y. Post, 6-23-57)

Nasser's "Expendables"

It seems that modern dictatorships, by their very nature, thrive at the expense of their strongest supporters. Both Hitler and Stalin turned their friends and allies—domestic and foreign—into obedient satellites. When this was achieved, they liquidated the leaders who had helped them, and replaced them with their own henchmen. Those who remember the pre-war Hitler and Stalin period, will also recall how these dictators cooperated with the various kings of the Balkan countries only to undermine their positions and oust them at the opportune moment.

The "Expendables"

Egypt's "strong man," Gamal Abdul Nasser, is filled with the same "gratitude" toward the Arab Kings. They are pawns—his "expendables." Yet, Nasser would have never reached the position he now enjoys, without the concrete help and financial support of the Arab Kings.

If the Kings ignored the fate which befell a number of European rulers, one would expect them to sit up and take notice when one of "their own," former King Farouk, was sacked by the Egyptian dictator. However, this did not happen. Instead, they heaped praise on the "bright young man." There appeared to be no doubt in their minds that Nasser's sole ambition was to revive the ancient glories of Islam. After all, it was he who outlined the grand design which made such a marked impression on the Kings.

"When I consider the 80 million Muslims in Indonesia, and the 50 million in China, and the millions in Malaya, Siam and Burma, and the nearly 100 million in Pakistan, and the more than 100 million in the Middle East, and the 50 million in the Soviet Union, together with the other millions in far-flung parts of the world—when I consider these hundreds of millions united by a single creed, I emerge with a sense of the tremendous possibilities which we might realize through the cooperation of all these Muslims, a cooperation going not beyond the bounds of their natural loyalty to their own countries, but nonetheless enabling them and their brothers in faith to wield power wisely and without limits." (Egypt's Liberation by Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., page 113.)

Whatever aspirations the Arab Kings may have had with regard to this project, it goes without saying that Nasser had no intentions of taking a back seat. Possessed with the "Fuehrer complex," he wrote: "And now I go back to that wandering mission in search of a hero to play it. Here is the role. Here are the lines, and here is the stage. We alone, by virtue of our place, can perform the role" (ibid., page 114). In Nasser's self-appointed role "supporting actors" are superfluous. This holds especially true for the Kings who are logically regarded by Nasser as a barrier to his insatiable ambitions.

Discussing one of the chief elements with allegedly prevented the Arabs from destroying Israel in 1947-48, Nasser writes, "... then, each in its own internal affairs encountered the same factors, the same ruling forces that had brought about their defeat, and forced them to bow their heads in humilia-

tion and shame" (page 95).

Therefore, it is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Arab Kings are regarded by Nasser as an intolerable stumbling block. It is they who must submit completely to his will. But submission is only a temporary respite. They will live on his sufferance until the day that he prepares his assassins for the coup de grace.

Former French Premier Mollet referred to Nasser's book as the new "Mein Kampf" wherein an oriental Hitler lays bare his boldest dreams. The French statesman was not playing on words. Nasser's book shows all the earmarks of German geopolitical theory and even terminology. Nasser writes about the allegedly outdated concept of political boundaries and national states (page 84) and stresses the need for "living space" (page 85). In developing his thesis he delineates the three "circles": Arab, Islamic and African. Nasser tells us that they are tangent to each other through the center which is Egypt. To hold the three "circles" firmly and to wield them as a gigantic geopolitical unit which can, if it wills, strangle the world, is Egypt's holy mission "since no one else is qualified to play it" (page 88.).

King Hussein vs. Nasser

The crisis that shook Jordan in the Spring of this year has its roots in Nasser's dreams. Like Hitler, the Egyptian dictator operates according to plan. When Hitler marched into the Rhineland, some people thought that this was merely the act of a German patriot asserting "the God-given rights" of his people. If those trusting souls had seriously studied "Mein Kampf" they would have recognized that Hitler's move was but a preparatory step toward wider pickings.

Nasser's seizure of Suez was also praised by many people as the expression of a legitimate national aspiration. A careful examination of Nasser's writings shows that the grab was not the work of an Egyptian patriot but the initial thrust of a man who desires nothing less than to be the lord and master of the whole Islamic world and its resources. It was a move to prepare the groundwork for the Jordan "Anschluss" with Syria and Egypt—the nucleus for the Arab "circle."

That Nasser and his strategists were working day and night toward this goal was hardly a secret. Yet, the king of Jordan, entranced by the thought of becoming a "big" king, seemed oblivious to the facts of life.

Nasser had carefully prepared the attack. The governmental apparatus in Jordan was honeycombed with his agents and stooges. However, it seems that the rather crude methods of Nasser began to tell on the king. Toward the beginning of the crisis Hussein found his tongue. He warned his then Prime Minister Suleiman Nabulsi that the Communist danger had grown. There were individuals, he declared, "who feign loyalty to Arab nationalism, indulge in hullabaloo, prevarication, falsehood and heroics, thereby seeking to conceal their evil designs against Arab nationalism and the fact that they cooperate with our enemies in misleading the masses and exploiting the people."

Nabulsi contemptuously ignored Hussein for he knew that the King had become more and more isolated since the British had been ousted in March 1956. At that time Hussein was hailed as a great patriot. Actually, the riots and demonstrations resulting in the removal of the British General Glubb as the Chief of the Arab Legion, had been engineered by Egyptian agents together with an assortment of pro-Communists and Nasserites who had infiltrated Jordan's government. Hussein's difficulties were compounded by the fact that by losing the British subsidy of 30 million pounds annually, he had placed himself at the mercy of Nasser who had solemnly pledged that Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia would make up a great part of the deficit.

While the noose around Hussein's neck was drawn more tightly, Prime Minister Nabulsi, an ardent devotee to the Nasser cause, was already speaking of the end of Jordan. On one occasion he proclaimed flatly, "Jordan's destiny is to disappear." Another time he said, "Jordan cannot live alone. Our intentions were from the beginning to work for Arab unity. The first step is a sort of federation and the first phase of federation is to have it between Syria and Jordan . . . Practical negotiations are now making progress . . . There is no longer any doubt that federation is coming."

Nabulsi's words were translated into the demonstrations and riots in April which threatened to overthrow King Hussein. The London Economist (4-27-57) reported how the rioters carried the flags of Jordan, Syria and Egypt. Nasser's picture was most prominent. The main slogan of the mobs was, "Federal Union With Syria and Egypt!" It was these initial demonstrations which broke Nasser's spell over Hussein. By the end of April the King, with great courage smashed the conspiracy and the Nasserites fled or were imprisoned.

Provocation Through Propaganda

At the beginning of the crisis Nasser was confident of success. Although he regarded Hussein as "an emotional, irresponsible playboy" (New York Times, 4-28-57), he was sure that his loyal followers in Jordan would keep the King in line. Egyptian propaganda reflected the carefulness with which Nasser played his cards during those dramatic days. On April 18, 1957, the Cairo radio reported a commentary from the Syrian newspaper Barada: "*The battle is now tense in Jordan between the forces of imperialism and reaction and the forces of patriotism, and the Jordanian people who are renowned for their gallantry and strength in defense.*" The radio also referred to another Syrian newspaper, An-Nasr which said that Hussein should seek the advice of his Arab "friends," i.e., King Saud and Presidents Al-Quwwatli (Syria) and Nasser. The paper declared that they were the true "trustees" of Jordan and that they were dedicated to helping Hussein achieve complete freedom. "*We do not believe that King Hussein's opinion is different from that of the three leaders or that his means are different from ours.*"

Nasser's propagandists were trying to give Hussein the benefit of the doubt. With a condescending air they portrayed him as the innocent victim of an "alien imperialistic conspiracy." The Cairo radio (4-22-57) pretended to weep over Hussein's plight and charged that the ousting of Nabulsi and a couple of pro-Nasser generals was really the work of the "imperialists." Yet, even in this broadcast there was al-

ready a faint hint that perhaps Hussein himself was no longer willing to toe the mark: "*Is it possible by these torturous means, devoid of honor, sincerity, straightforwardness and respect for the will of the people, to succeed or divert a people from their aims and objectives?*" Hussein's name was not mentioned but this ominous warning was made: "*Those who planned the plot, who participated in it, and those who supported it, will relent sooner than they imagine . . .*"

Thus, Nasser's propagandists shifted to a bolder line as it became apparent that Hussein was "getting out of hand." On April 23, the Egyptian radio denounced what it called the "conspiracy against Jordan." It named the "heroes" of Jordan's independence, i.e., Generals Nuwwar, Huyari and former Prime Minister Nabulsi. Since it was the King who had eliminated this trio from positions of power, the Egyptian propaganda guns were inevitably shifting their sights on the King himself. This was the meaning of the Egyptian radio broadcast on the following day which termed the strife in Jordan "*the struggle of Arabdom.*" The broadcaster affirmed that the "Arab nation" was in the midst of the battle in Jordan and that Jordan "*will triumph in the same way the Arab nation has triumphed.*"

As the plot against Hussein unfolded with all its ramifications, the King finally took to the radio on April 25, 1957. Though he castigated Israel he also leveled a sharp attack against his Egyptian "friends": "*I had to believe that the slightest duties of cordiality and gratitude would have required our brethren in Egypt to cease at least inciting the people through the press and radio by attacking my person—I who had sworn my blood for the sake of dear Egypt at the time of its catastrophe—and to cease fabricating statements and falsifying utterances in an attempt to plot out the con-*



SEEING THINGS

Cartoon by Marcus, Courtesy, N. Y. Times

spiracy against the throne—the plot which is being investigated by a reliable group headed by a higher ministerial committee, the plot which is confirmed and upheld by the fleeing of certain conspiring officers for fear of being uncovered.

"I was patient for a long time regarding the mistakes of these Egyptian tongues and pens which attacked and defamed us, which attempted to incite certain of our people against us and destroy the true situation in our country and which released lies, rumors, and propaganda. We were patient and will remain patient, suppressing rage and forgiving (them?) in fulfillment of our promise to Egypt and in maintaining our solidarity, fraternity, Arabdom, and unity. We had hoped that this misleading propaganda would not flare up, spread, and become brutal in a way which has become difficult for our Arab dignity and prestige, and our national heritage to tolerate injustice and wrong."

On April 27, the Egyptian radio toned down—apparently stung by Hussein's accusations. Once again Cairo pretended to shed tears about the dangers to Jordan's independence and security. "O Arabs," an Egyptian radio commentator declared. "Who is Jordan? Jordan is your country and mine. Jordan is our country, my brother. Jordan is the country of all the Arabs. The independence of Jordan is my independence and yours, my brother. The independence of Jordan is our independence; it is the independence of all Arabs. The security of Jordan is your security and mine, my brother. The security of Jordan is the security of all the Arabs."

The "new" approach emphasized that Egypt had not been interfering in Jordan but was only naturally solicitous for her welfare. "We of the Voice of the Arabs," the Cairo radio said, "have no right to speak in the name of Jordan. Jordan has its own nationalism . . ."

In this connection it will be recalled that on April 18, the Egyptian radio had named Nasser as one of the trustees of Jordan's fate, but Hussein's surprising show of defiance obliged the Egyptian propagandists to disclaim any thought of intervention. However, the change was of short duration for on May 4, the Cairo radio once again began to employ threats and innuendoes: "Those who concocted the Jordanian plot did not take into consideration the fact that the day will come when the plotters will be disgraced, when everything will be exposed before the eyes of world public opinion, and when the mask will be taken off the faces of those who plotted and committed crimes without heeding the lessons of history. Truth can never be suppressed, and crime will never pay." The following day (5-5-57) the Cairo radio sought to discredit Hussein's policies: "The Jordanian budget, which the present government will submit, cannot be described as a budget of an Arab state proceeding in the caravan of liberation. It is a novel budget, the main item of which is American aid given to this Arab country as a reward for those who hatched the imperialist plot and for the bold measures they took against the free and struggling people."

On May 8, it became clear even to Egyptians that the King was winning out. The Cairo radio was incensed and railed against "the imperialists and their stooges." As if it were warning Hussein directly, the radio quoted Nasser: "We shall antagonize those who antagonize us and we shall be peaceful to those who are peaceful to us."

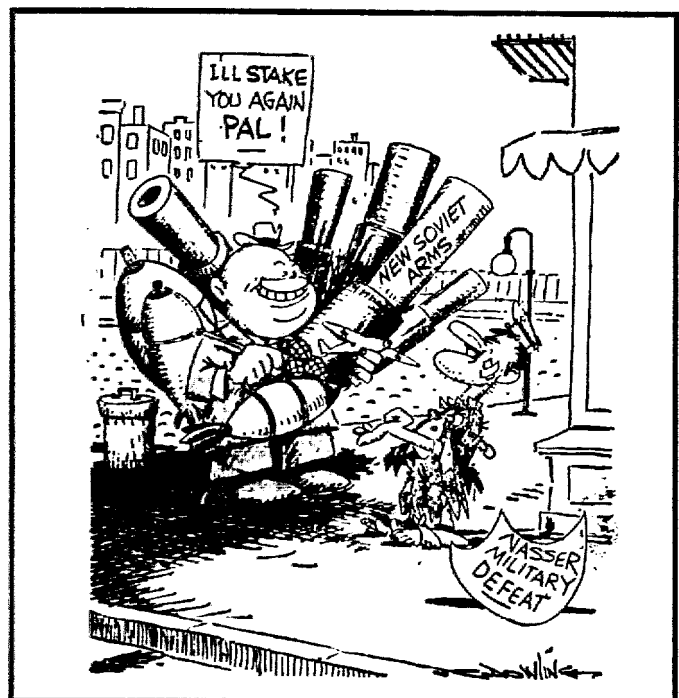
The Egyptian Home Service, broadcasting on May 10, de-

plored that Jordan "by virtue of the plots of imperialism and its lackeys has been transformed into a state about which the imperialists deem it their right to speak with malice . . ." It charged that Jordan's status had changed "after it permitted the supporters of reaction and imperialism to raise their hands and stand in the way of the people's will." The broadcast concluded with the warning that the "people" would yet emerge victorious "for the sake of the whole liberated Arab world."

Exposing Nasser

However, by this time the Jordanian propaganda machine had largely outgrown its fears and inhibitions and struck back. It noted that at one time the Egyptians would praise Arab leaders when they did the bidding of Cairo and would denounce them when they strayed from Nasser's camp. The broadcast referred to the stand taken by the Egyptian press on the crisis in Jordan. It charged that the Egyptian papers relied on information of traitors to Jordan and accused Egypt of having lied about the true conditions obtaining in the capital of Jordan. The broadcast noted that when General Hyari first accepted the post Chief of Staff under Hussein, the Egyptian press smeared him as an "imperialist stooge." On the other hand, when he fled to Damascus the same paper praised him.

The Jordanian radio commentator, understating the case, noted that this kind of propaganda based on false reports and provocation, "harms relations between Egypt and the other Arab states." In conclusion the commentator said: "We request that the Egyptian Government and the Ministry of Guidance in Egypt reimpose supervision of the Egyptian press and the Voice of the Arabs broadcast so as to avoid in the future any misunderstanding between sister Egypt and any other Arab state." As was to be expected Cairo, by this time, arrogantly ignored Jordan's rather mild protest of interference.



SKID ROW

Courtesy, N. Y. Herald Tribune

This forced Hussein's hand and on May 11, the Jordanian newspaper Al-Urdan broke wide open the conspiracy hatched by Nasser and his cohorts. It was a plot, the newspaper declared, which not only involved the overthrow of King Hussein but also the thrones of the kingdoms of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya. The newspaper named names of key Egyptian agents and also revealed the identity of certain representatives from the various Soviet embassies in the Middle East. The people of Jordan were told the pertinent facts concerning the nefarious role of Egyptian representatives in Jordan. King Hussein was their target and one of the leading organizers of the plot against the King was the Egyptian Military Attaché Fuad Hilal. Together with the Egyptian Consul General in Jerusalem he was expelled from Jordan. The expulsion deepened the rift between Jordan and Egypt and showed that the King had become disenchanted with Nasser's Pan-Arabic schemes.

In recounting the "zigs and zags" of the Egyptian propaganda line during the crisis, one thing becomes clear, i.e., Nasser strove with all his might to control the events in that country so that his dream of absorbing Jordan would be fully realized. It was a cat and mouse game—first pretending to be concerned about Hussein's difficulties—pretending that Egypt had no desire to interfere but on the contrary wished Hussein well. When Hussein sought to clean out the nest of Nasserites the Cairo radio began to squeal like a stuck pig, yet even then direct attacks against the King were avoided. However, the logic of events in Jordan could no longer contain the feeling of outrage which grew in the breasts of Nasser and his co-conspirators. They threatened Hussein and even now seek in every possible way to turn his people against him.

The Jordan story has had a profound effect on recent developments in the Middle East. Like a flash of lightning it cleared up the heavy atmosphere of confusion and illusion made impenetrable by the cunning propaganda and bold activities of Nasser and his henchmen.

King Saud vs. Nasser

The crisis in Jordan would have never reached such grave dimensions, had it not been for the fact that Nasser not only received help from the minions of Moscow but also from King Saud of Saudi Arabia. Saud, too, had sat at the feet of the "bright young man" from Cairo. Nasser fascinated him and undoubtedly the King dreamt about the day when the whole Moslem world would lay prostrate before his throne. It was therefore relatively easy for King Saud to provide millions of dollars for the terrorists and propagandists who flooded the Arab world under the direction of Nasser and his Nazi advisers. It was Saud's money received from the royalties paid by American oil companies, that subsidized the activities of Nasser's men in Jordan.

Events in Jordan shocked King Saud and the confidence which he reposed in Nasser, began to wane. Indeed, it has been reported that after Nasser blocked the Suez Canal thereby cutting off much of Saudi Arabia's oil revenues, the King began to wonder where Nasser's program would lead to. King Saud received his answer in relative short order. According to reliable reports, the King discovered that the Egyptian Military Attaché in his capital had organized and financed a terrorist band whose ultimate target was the King

himself. Saud's security police arrested the plotters who were armed with guns, grenades and explosives. The men admitted planning the King's assassination and implicated Col. Ali Khashaba, Egypt's Military Attaché. According to Time Magazine (5-13-57), the King was outraged and expelled a number of Egyptians and ex-Palestinians. "He then backed Hussein to the limit."

Nasser was dumbstruck. The idea that he might lose Saud's subsidies made him desperate. According to Joseph Alsop (New York Herald Tribune, 5-6-57), top Nasser representatives sought out King Saud in the very shadow of the sacred Kaaba in Mecca. One Egyptian member of the delegation swore that Nasser was innocent as a newborn babe! Nasser did not deny that the plot existed but disavowed personal responsibility! By this time even Saud seems to have reached the point of understanding that he might suffer the fate of other leaders, including King Michael of Rumania and Jan Mazeryck of Checkoslovakia. Reports in the press now tell us that Saud has definite second thoughts with respect to Nasser's dream world. Saud who financed Nasser in Jordan hoping that he would be richly rewarded for the money; Saud who had helped Nasser in spreading terror throughout the Middle East; Saud who paid for the riots against the King of Iraq, was sobering up at last.

Nasser Reaches for Iraq

The Government of Jordan had accused Nasser of fomenting rebellion against other thrones in the Middle East. These facts have been published in the West last year. The



Cartoon by Marcus, Courtesy, N. Y. Times

noted British correspondent Sefton Delmer reported to the London Daily Express (1-23-56) that the King of Iraq had proceeded to purge his army, having learned that Nasser had infiltrated "the officer corps with the aim of overthrowing Iraq's anti-Soviet Premier Nuri, forcing the abdication of the King and establishing the same kind of military dictatorship in Iraq as in Egypt."

As in Jordan and Saudi Arabia the Egyptians worked through their military attaché. Col. Mahmoud Gamel Al Hinawi, Cairo's Military Attaché in Baghdad, was responsible for the operation. Only the quick and resolute action of the Iraqi Government uncovered the plot which resulted in the arrest of Col. Hinawi's number one agent, the German trained Egyptian Commando Officer Cpt. Mohamed Ali Issa. Commenting on the plot, Delmer wrote: "Yes, it is a strange world when ultra-rich princes of Saudi-Arabia distribute dollars they have received from American oil companies to Communist agents in order that the Communists may spread chaos and anarchy in the neighbour country."

Undermining Libya

The King of Libya has also found his friend Nasser a bit difficult. Nasser's agents are omnipresent in Libya—as they are in other countries of that area. The London Economist (4-13-57) noted that many of the townspeople in Libya and especially the youth "feel the attraction of the Pan-Arab ideas and methods of which Col. Nasser has made himself the exponent."

Nasser, of course, has fully exploited these Pan-Arab sentiments and his agents have distributed tons of propaganda material throughout the country. The propaganda has been markedly effective to the extent that "humble Cyrenaican parents can be seen urging their children to lisp the name of Gamal Abdul Nasser as they gaze at portraits of the Egyptian leader in the windows." Nevertheless, King Idris has also become uneasy. The Egyptian military attaché in that country, Ishmail Sadek, organized a so-called "Front For The Struggle Of The Libyan People." Ignoring the fact that he was but a guest of Libya, he publicly accused the Government of King Idris of being "the servant of imperialism." He backed up his charge by smuggling in at least 28 cases of automatic arms which were hidden in the Egyptian Embassy for future distribution at the appropriate time. The activities of Sadek impelled King Idris to take a stand. The Government sent him out of the country along with a number of "teachers" supplied by the Egyptian Government to instruct young Libyans.

Nasser Is "Pro-Nasser"

Perhaps some people who like to indulge in historical analogies might want to depict Nasser as Egypt's Thomas Jefferson resolutely opposed to monarchy. However, such comparisons are preposterous and misleading. It is a known fact, for example, that Moscow, too, has disposed of kings but who would want to compare Stalin with Thomas Jefferson? "Pro-republicanism has no part in Nasser's philosophy. The Lebanese Government which is a genuine republic, can testify to that. The Egyptian dictator, under the guise of fighting "imperialism," has been busily at work trying to undermine Lebanon and its republican institutions.

The Lebanese Government has already exposed this conspiracy hatched by the Egyptian Ambassador Abdel Hamid

Ghalib. The Ambassador has had large funds at his disposal to interfere in the political life of Lebanon. Joseph Alsop, reporting in the New York Herald Tribune (5-20 and 5-22-57), states that the Egyptian Embassy in Beirut is the chief political headquarter for the pro-Egyptian forces. These elements have tried to create turmoil and civil war during the recent elections, but the Lebanese leaders who apparently have been wise to Nasser's designs for a much longer time than the Arab kings, have successfully smashed the plot.

The "Education" Angle

Nasser's drive to subvert the regimes of the Arab kings not only involves terror, assassination and civil war, it also includes a carefully laid out program to win over Arab youth. The London Economist (4-27-57) devoted an informative article on this subject under the title "Egypt's Empire-Builders." Realizing the growing urge on the part of the Arab youth to gain literacy and taking advantage of the fact that in most Arab countries there are few native born teachers who are equipped to meet the educational needs of the people, Nasser has developed a corps of teachers throughout the Arab world. While the standard and quality of Egyptian pedagogy may be inferior to that of western standards, it is still high by the standards of the Middle East. "*In each oil-bearing country, therefore, the protagonist of a 'greater Arab nation' under Egyptian management has an instrument ready to hand—the schoolmaster for the new school, not to mention the inspector for the schools systems as a whole.*" Even in the tiny sheikdom of Kuwait the number of Egyptian teachers is more than double that of native teachers.

While not all of the Egyptian teachers in the various Arab countries are pro-Nasser, the London Economist notes that everywhere they are interspersed "*with members of Egypt's Cultural Mission—men and women glib with patter from*

NASSER'S NETWORK

"Nasser is rapidly building up a new spy-network in Arab countries in place of his badly discredited military attaches—expelled from five Arab countries during the last 15 months for espionage and sabotage.

"Most advanced is his reorganization in Libya—area holding best British and U. S. air bases in North Africa.

"Here the new spy chief is Tewfik Shallabi, ostensibly a modest embassy archivist.

"(His predecessor, Colonel Sadek, the military attaché, was expelled in November.)

"Shallabi's deputy is an Egyptian brigadier named Muhamad Tabei. But Tabei is in mufti, listed as a consul.

"The Egyptians have at their service a platoon of Libyan agents indoctrinated in Egypt.

"Shallabi and Tabei have ample funds and they are using them lavishly. Three new Egyptian clubs have been opened to replace the one closed by the Libyans.

"Newspapers and journalists are being bought to print anti-Western propaganda.

"A special effort is being made to buy leading trade unionists so that control of Libya's trades unions may pass into Egyptian and Soviet control.

"My information is that they are proving successful."
(Sefton Delmer, Daily Express, London, 6-13-57)

Cairo's Ministry of National Guidance and capable ('like the one rotten mano in a basket,' as an Iraqi put it) of injecting into a whole school the tincture of disloyalty to the local ruler or government." From time to time some of these teachers are dismissed for becoming too enthusiastic over Nasser and for paying little heed to their duties as teachers. As noted in the case of Libya, a number of the 600 Egyptian teachers in that country were deported. The same holds true for Iraq where groups of teachers have been dismissed although there are still about 500 of them in the country.

The Economist observes that even when the more ardent Nasserites among the teachers are removed, there are still jobs in other Middle East countries. "A point that at once strikes anyone who scrutinizes the efficient work they are doing, is their proprietary behavior. 'We are doing this and that. We intend to run a university here.' Who is we? Egypt's greater Arab nation, not the Kuwaitis." Wherever they go, these Egyptian teachers who are subsidized by Cairo, faithfully spread the gospel preached by the "bright young man." Hitler saw the value of this kind of operation and succeeded in establishing powerful fifth columns in many countries abroad as an adjunct to his military plans.

The amazing influence that Nasser's teachers exert throughout the Arabic world, prompts the Economist to ask the "\$64,000 question": "How far is a ruler such as King Saud, or the Sheikh of Kuwait, aware of the anomaly whereby he is paying Egyptians to teach the next generation of his subjects that thrones and hereditary rule are out of date, that

the western race that has created the wealth that produces superb classrooms and self-wiping blackboards, is fit only to be booed, and that a role of importance for the Arabs hangs on creating a greater Arab nation run in subservience to Cairo?" To what extent the question can be answered, only the future will tell. If the rate of present developments continues, the kings may have to give their answer sooner than they expect.

"To the Bitter End"

Nasser's role in Jordan has helped to dispel many illusions. The kings are no longer as comfortable as they were when Nasser first came to them. His initial failure in Jordan was in no small part due to the support that Hussein received from the Kings of Saudi Arabia and Iraq. This cold fact must have made a profound impression on the Egyptian dictator and may induce him to take more drastic measures.

Will the Kings be prepared for the coming counter attack? Nasser's next move may be camouflaged by the smokescreen of a new drive on Israel. The "bright young man" has been adept in employing the bogey of Israel as a means of whipping recalcitrants back in line. Will the Kings dare to penetrate the anti-Israel fog which has already led them to the brink of self-destruction?

There is no doubt that the struggle between Nasser and the Arab Kings will continue to the bitter end. Nasser will never give up his dream to rule the Arab world and only the Kings stand in his way. If the Egyptian dictator is to succeed, he must eliminate them.

AMONG NASSER'S ELITE

"For the Just-So-We-Know-Where-We-Stand-Dep't.: Back in 1938, when the Hitler hordes putched their way into Austria, a Dr. Herman Neubacher, engineer and high-ranking S.S. official, was named Mayor of Vienna. He was well remembered by the populace for having had a hand in the assassination of the nation's beloved President Dollfuss. In '45 Neubacher was sentenced by the Tito government of Yugoslavia to twenty years as a war criminal—and released after 5 years. What is Neubacher's current assignment? He's one of the most trusted advisers of Dictator Nasser of Egypt..."

(Hy Gardner, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 3-12-57)

WHAT HE WANTS

"... A few months of Nasser's bluster and plotting have done more to destroy his prestige than years of delicate diplomacy.

"For he has revealed to the Arab lands which he aspired to lead that he has nothing to offer them. On the contrary, it is he who wants something from them—their oil and their independence . . .

(Daily Express, London, 6-15-57)



WHO CONTROLS THE SUEZ CANAL?

Courtesy, New York Herald Tribune

Views on the Middle East

"The Arab states don't want the refugees settled, for if they were they would lose their most precious propaganda piece against Israel. As Ralph Galloway, until recently head of United Nations relief in Jordan, has said, 'The Arab states do not want to solve the refugee problem. They want to keep it an open sore, as an affront to the United Nations and as a weapon against Israel. Arab leaders don't give a damn whether the refugees live or die.'

"Recently, Henry Labouisse, director of U. N. R. W. A. declared that the Arab states have placed so many obstacles in the way of U. N. help for their own fellow-Arabs that it may be necessary soon to suspend such relief entirely. The Arab aim is to foster in the refugees the notion that return to their former homes is the only desideratum."

(James A. Pike, N. Y. Times, 5-19-57)

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". . . The crack-up of the Arab alliance so proudly proclaimed at Cairo only a few months ago provides convincing evidence that events in the Middle East are not turning out to Nasser's liking. Jordan and Saudi Arabia have rejected his brand of leadership as well as the Soviet influence that lies behind it. They have found that the United States stands ready to offer help and support with no strings attached.

"But even if Nasser's ambitions have been temporarily checked they have by no means been crushed. Indeed, the setbacks administered to them may well have the effect of pushing the Egyptians and Syrians into further dangerous adventures . . ."

(Editorial Excerpt, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 6-18-57)

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". . . It must be clear, especially from the recent disclosures on the Aswan Dam, that Dulles regards Nasser not as a friend but as someone to be overcome and brought to terms. Dulles' defect is that he dare not will the direct means to achieve the end he desires. Caught between his religious heritage, his legal training, and his Machiavellian self-image, he must always seek the means that will square all three.

"As a result he is always seeking policies that will enable him to be a legal expert, to pose as a great moral champion, and at the same time use the most cynical duplicity in the history of American foreign relations. If the results prove disastrous, as they have on the canal, he falls back on the belief that the judgment of history will prove him right . . ."

"My own theory about Dulles is that he is a vain man who has a glory-image of himself as a great adventurous diplomat, even when the truth is that most of his moves are confused and often contradictory ones, taken without any real pattern or any basic philosophy . . ."

"To be sure, some of his gambits—including the one on Nasser have proved disastrous blunders. The double-take on the Aswan Dam led by a fateful inevitability to the Suez war, which Dulles then tried to retrieve by betraying our allies and stripping both them and ourselves of bargaining power—which is where we are now . . ."

(Max Lerner, N. Y. Post, 4-3-57—4-21-57)

* * *

"When United States aid was being pumped into Egypt Nasser planted the idea that Egypt might be anxious to join a western defense alliance if only the British would give up Suez first. And so, under pressure from the United States, the British got out of Suez and Nasser immediately nationalized the canal. Now we are witnessing the results of a new mistake in foreign policy.

"For a long time Nasser was a darling to many of our diplomats and State Department officials even after he made his arms deal with the Soviet Union. And he still continues to get aid from us . . ."

(American Taxpayers Association, 1-57)

* * *

"It is time that we stopped being frightened by false stereotypes and propaganda clichés about the Arabs and the Middle East. The illusion of a united, all-powerful Arab world ready to act as one force in a holy war against the outsider has been shattered by the events since October 29. Words like colonialism, imperialism, and Arab nationalism have taken on an unwarranted power to frighten and intimidate . . ."

"The policy of arming the Arab rulers which was begun by this administration is one of the major factors in the Middle East crisis and a contributory reason for the state in which we now find ourselves. This policy was responsible for stirring up the rivalry between Iraq and Egypt to a new high pitch and tempted Colonel Nasser to open the gates of the Middle East to the Soviet Union, thus giving the Kremlin the opportunity she had been seeking in vain for more than a century. The extent of Communist penetration of Egypt, the large numbers of so-called technicians, and the vast stores of Soviet-bloc arms that were built up in Egypt shocked the free world when they were exposed by the Israeli sweep across the Sinai . . ."

(Cong. James Roosevelt, Congressional Record, 2-14-57)

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"Secretary Dulles has a painful propensity for toying with brinkmanship, but in our opinion he has reached the brink of another lower depth when he exposed himself as an apologist for King Saud's discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish faith.

"Mr. Dulles has gained for himself the reputation of being not only a semantic contortionist, but an historic distortionist. Some months ago he tried to explain away Saudi Arabian discrimination against Jews with the wholly false rationalization that the Arab animosity against Jews derived from the fact that Jews had killed their Prophet Mohammed. Now he has come to Arab defense with the preposterous thesis that King Saud's continued discrimination against American Jews was partly motivated by the fact that he was discriminated against by New York City when it refused to give him an official reception on his recent visit to the United States.

"Since Mr. Dulles did not quote the King as having said that, it must be assumed that the effort to equate New York City with Jews was the exclusive brainchild of our Secretary of State. Secondly, even a Secretary of State is expected to

know that Saudi Arabia's discriminatory policies against Americans of the Jewish faith antedate his visit to this country . . ."

"Mr. Dulles' whitewashing attempt will be rejected not only by the Jewish citizenry of the country, but by decent men of all faiths and colors . . ."

(Seven Arts Feature Syndicate, 5-2-57)

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". . . When this correspondent was in Cairo last summer, another reporter was thrown out of the country for writing that he had met Dr. Johann von Leers, a notorious Nazi propagandist during World War II, and identified him as the head of the Egyptian Government's anti-Israel propaganda work. The report persists, however, that von Leers is in Cairo as a propaganda consultant to the regime.

"It is no secret that the regime has called upon Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, one of Hitler's economic brains, for advice in that field. What is perhaps ironic, however, is that the method which the Communist bloc is using to penetrate Egypt—gaining the country's economic dependence by becoming almost the one and only market for its principal export commodities—strikingly similar to the methods employed by Dr. Schacht to bring Rumania into Hitler's camp . . ."

(Arch Parsons, Jr., N. Y. Herald Tribune, 2-21-57)

* * *

"The greatest and most powerful weapon in world politics today, more powerful than even the H-Bomb, is ready to our hand. I mean the weapon of the appeal to genuine nationalism, as against the brand of Nasser and Khrushchev.

"Yet it is almost wholly, and tragically, an unused weapon. If we fashioned our foreign policy by reason and logic and national interest we would use this unused weapon . . ."

(Max Lerner, N. Y. Post, 4-15-57)

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"The United States brought to bear the full weight of its power and influence to bring about the withdrawal of France and England from Egypt, even as it has now done to bring about Israeli withdrawal.

"It cannot therefore evade the moral and political necessity to use the same power and influence, within and outside the United Nations, to make Nasser desist from blackmailing France, England and Israel. Washington, almost single-handedly, rescued Nasser from total military debacle. Short of sacrificing every shred of honor and prestige, it cannot accept a slap in the face as reward for that service . . ."

"Appeasement of Nasser now, in the light of United States and United Nations commitments to Israel—and by implication to France and Britain as well—could only bring nearer and perhaps make inevitable the crisis of war which it seeks to avoid."

(A. N. Spaniel, Chairman, International Latex Corp., N. Y. Times, 3-21-57)

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". . . Israel, which got a legitimate start in life with U. S. doing the mid-wifery, is uniquely the one state in our day threatened with annihilation.

"As proof of its intent, Egypt openly engaged in acts of war against Israel, such as blockading the Strait of Tiran. U. N. hardly more than yawned.

"Is then the new rule for intervention, which U. N. seeks to enforce as a principle, that if a nation formally engages in war, after what it considers due provocation, it must be denied any remedy, any spoils, any possibility of corrective action? To accept that idea must say, in effect, that it is a respectable act to fight and die in self-defense but unpardonable to disarm one's assailant. Absurd, of course, but not more absurd than to call Israel a lawbreaker . . ."

(S. L. A. Marshall, Detroit News, 3-3-57)

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". . . Like all movements that live by the appeal to hatred, this nationalism, which attracts so many young people and idealists, is none the less an inwardly ugly movement. It is capable of such dark treachery as the bomb plot against King Saud of Saudi Arabia, organized by the Egyptian Military Attache. In propaganda and in organization, it employs every device in the Fascist book. It has now even produced a Middle Eastern 'La Prensa' case, in the form of Nasser's recent seizure of 'El Ahran' which used to be the most respected independent newspaper printed in Arabic.

"By hatred, this nationalism wins support. But it is also a betrayal of the masses to whom it beckons. For every practical Arab interest now calls for equal friendship with the West. Yet Nasser is moving more and more rapidly toward the kind of overt cold war with all the Western powers, including his recent rescuer, the United States, which will surely condemn the masses he leads to another generation of squalor and suffering . . ."

(Joseph Alsop, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 5-23-57)

* * *

"The agreement between King Saud of Saudi Arabia and U.S.



"OKAY — NOW SCRAM"

Courtesy, Washington Post

that 'the two governments will exert efforts to settle justly President Eisenhower, as published in a communique, pledges the problems of the Middle East by peaceful and legitimate means within the UN Charter' and that 'they assert their firm opposition to the use of force in any form as a means of settling international disputes.'

"I hope that by this it will be understood that our friendly feeling extends to all of the countries of the Middle East, including Israel, and that we recognize the fact that economic sanctions are sometimes a form of force. These sanctions, as we know, have been threatened against Israel . . .

"There can be no disagreement with the paragraph of the agreement that recognizes the independence of all peoples . . . If this part of the agreement applies to Israel as well as to all the Arab states, then a beginning has been made toward a good understanding.

"I am not sure that the strengthening of the armed forces of any country in the Middle East has much value. I would much rather see an agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the U. S. against supplying military equipment to any country . . ."

(Eleanor Roosevelt, N. Y. Post. 2-12-57)

* * *

" . . . Secretary of State Dulles is technically correct when he claims no secret deals were made at the Bermuda Conference. Inside fact is, however, that President Eisenhower initialed nine secret memos spelling out general policy agreements.

"Some memos actually were nothing but agreements to disagree . . .

"Other memos dealt with the Middle East, guided missiles, atomic tests, British arms reductions, and German reunification.

"Most interesting fact about the memos was that the British demanded they be written and initialed because they recalled how other agreements had been forgotten about or denied by Dulles.

"They also remembered how Mrs. Meir, the Israeli foreign minister, had submitted her U. N. speech to Dulles in advance and received his complete O. K. only to have him renege on certain parts of it later . . ."

(Drew Pearson, Gazette & Daily, 4-4-57)

* * *

" . . . Britain's decision to permit its ships to use the Suez Canal was inevitable. Thanks to the United Nations the canal is open; thanks largely to the United States it is under Egyptian control. With Middle Eastern oil so vital London had little choice but to accept use of the canal on whatever terms it could get . . .

"Beyond all these factors lie the basic discontent of the West over a situation which leaves the canal's future involved in inter-Arab rivalry and the Soviet effort to expand its influence into the Middle East. What it all boils down to is that Nasser has won a big victory. The West has suffered another painful demonstration of the impossibility of reasoning with an arrogant, power-thirsty dictator. Only force makes an impression on such people. And if power is lacking, or if the exercise thereof is impractical, then there is no use of continued prattling that the U. N. can somehow win through with high-sounding principles.

"The plain fact is that Nasser had his way, and those who don't like it had better get to work on ways and means of applying the screws to the Egyptian boss. That means, among other things, to build tankers and pipelines as substitutes for the Suez Canal. Then Nasser, with a shrunken treasury, might learn something."

(Editorial Excerpt, New York Herald Tribune, 5-13-57)

* * *

"Vice President Richard Nixon's highly publicized friendship tour of former Anglo-French African colonies has left a bitter after-taste here which may sour America's relations with its French ally long after Suez and Colonial Nasser have been forgotten . . .

"A majority of Frenchmen have come firmly to believe that Washington's anti-colonial policy is nothing more than a cloak to hide the real goal of replacing European commercial and financial interests with American firms and American money . . ."

* * *

" . . . Meanwhile, there is one problem which cannot await a general settlement—the Arab refugees. This ever-growing Communist infection must be tackled in Jordan, where they number 500,000, if nowhere else. Four governments hold the key—America, Britain, Jordan and Israel. If Israel would take back 100,000 or so—and Ben-Gurion gave me good grounds for hoping she would if Jordan would play her part—America and Britain should spare neither money nor effort to get Jordan to resettle the residue by promoting largescale irrigation schemes."

(Anthony Nutting, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 5-24-57)

* * *

"It is surely a strange situation when the great powers of the West must rely on the doubtful reasonableness of the Egyptian dictator, rather than their own power, to get an acceptable settlement of the vital Suez Canal issue. The situation arose because blind folly on both sides permitted the Western Alliance to come apart at the seams . . ."

(Stewart Alsop, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 3-25-57)



Secretary Dulles and the Arab Plot Against Israel

By

G. F. HUDSON

In a public statement issued on March 15, after the arrival of Major-General Abdel Hassan Latif as Egyptian Governor in Gaza, the Israeli Foreign Ministry declared:

"For the Egyptian dictator there is apparently reserved a unique code of international law and conduct whereby, while waging a one-sided warfare against Israel, he is to be given the shelter of the United Nations."

This sentence does not exaggerate the state of affairs which has arisen as a result of the application in the United Nations of a double standard of law for judging the actions of Israel and Egypt respectively. It is now a fact of history that the United Nations under the leadership of the United States and the Soviet Union, and with the active connivance of the Secretary-General, has shown extreme partiality and injustice in dealing with the Israeli-Egyptian conflict. It remains to seek an adequate explanation for this extraordinary episode and to consider what it implies for the future.

There has never been an international crisis in which the facts have been so little in dispute. Nobody denies—least of all the Egyptians themselves—that Egypt claims to be in a state of war with Israel and therefore to exercise belligerent rights. Nobody denies that Egypt has for six years kept the Suez Canal closed to Israeli shipping in defiance of a resolution of the Security Council, has forcibly kept Israeli shipping out of the Gulf of Aqaba, and has organized systematic raiding of Israeli territory by *fedayeen* bands. Nobody, in other words, denies that Egypt has been committing acts of war against Israel ever since the conclusion of the 1949 armistice, which was supposed to lead to a negotiated peace settlement.

Yet, as soon as Israel also exercises belligerent rights and commits acts of war against Egypt, virtually the whole world as organized in the United Nations (including not only the Arab and Moslem states, which were predisposed to side with Egypt, but also governments

which might have been expected to approach the issue impartially) agrees to treat Egypt as an innocent victim of aggression and order the Israeli forces to withdraw without exacting from a defeated Egypt any renunciation of belligerency.

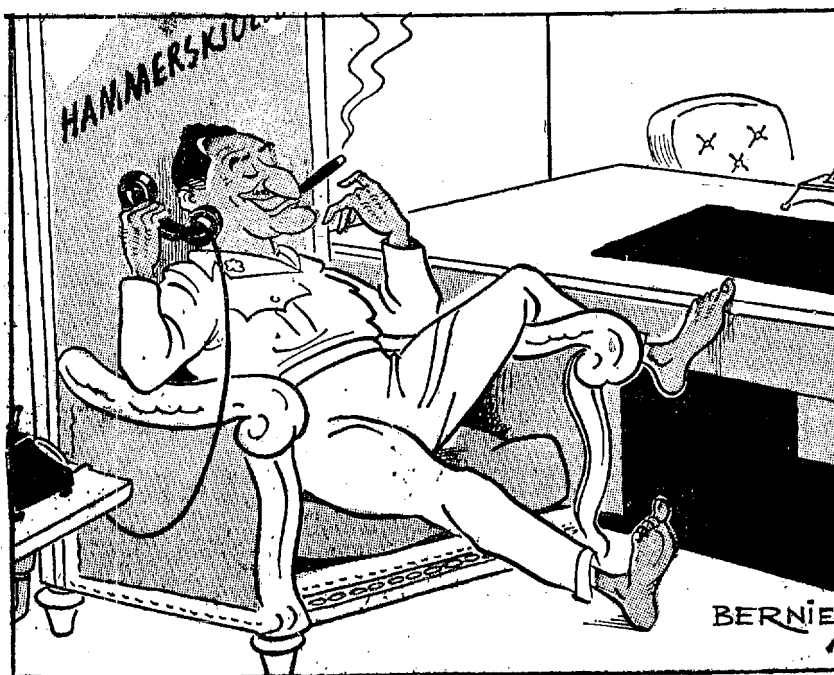
It can, of course, be argued that military occupation of another country's territory is so different from blockade and guerrilla raids that the one must formally be reckoned as war and the other not. But it is clear that governments which invoke this distinction in regard to the Israeli-Egyptian conflict would not be willing themselves to accept the logical implications of the principle.

If, for example, the Russians were to start firing on American ships in the Baltic or shooting rockets into California from submarines in the Pacific, one cannot imagine John Foster Dulles explaining to the American people that nothing had been done to justify armed retaliation because no Russian troops were in

occupation of any part of American territory. It is only Egypt which is deemed to possess, uniquely among the nations of the world, the right to wage war without interference and yet to be protected by the world's security organization from the normal risks of belligerency.

It was also argued during last month's crisis that no Israeli conditions for withdrawal could be accepted because it was not for the aggressor to lay down terms for the cessation of his offense. Any pledges given to Israel, it was held, would mean that a nation was profiting by an act of aggression, and this was something the UN could not tolerate.

But it should never have been necessary for Israel to demand guarantees and be put in the position of bargaining with the UN over terms for evacuation. The UN of its own accord should have required a renunciation of belligerency by both sides as part of an Assembly resolution for putting an end to the state of war between Israel and Egypt.



NASSER: This is the Secretary General of the U. N. . . . Yes, I'm listening!

Aux Ecoutes, Paris

In view of the fact that Egypt openly claimed belligerent rights, it was the plain duty of the Assembly to call on Egypt to renounce these rights at the same time that it required Israel to evacuate Egyptian territory—especially as Egypt was manifestly incapable of bringing about an Israeli withdrawal by her own strength.

If the Assembly failed to perform this duty, it was in no way due to any moral scruples about "rewarding aggression," but solely due to the formation of a log-rolling bloc of interests which made it possible to obtain a two-thirds vote for sanctions against Israel, but not for any restriction on Egypt . . .

The Arab world is up for auction to the highest bidder, and the bids are required not only in economic aid or concessions but also, and above all, in toleration or support for the pan-Arab designs against Israel.

Nobody acquainted with pan-Arab propaganda and the sentiments of Arab politicians can honestly doubt that these designs, unless checked and restrained from outside, must sooner or later lead to an all-out Arab-Israeli war. The majority of Arab leaders frankly declare that Israel must be eliminated as a state; the few moderates who are willing to accept the existence of an Israeli nation insist on such a reduction of its territory that it would cease to be viable. Not only does the anti-Israeli cause arouse the strongest emotions among Arabs, but it is also the only issue on which the separate Arab states can effectively be combined. And this means that it is a political necessity for politicians aiming at increased influence in the Arab world to dwell on it and exacerbate it as much as possible.

Since the Israelis have no intention of submitting to national extinction (or even to deprivation of territory which they now hold) without a desperate fight, the present policies of Israel's Arab neighbors must inevitably result in war—whenever the Arab leaders feel that they have attained military superiority over Israel and are reasonably sure there will be no great-power intervention against them.

The military superiority they require is a matter of modern arms, of training in their use, and of close coordination between the forces of the Arab states directly concerned. Manpower is not a problem, for the odds in terms of popu-

lation are overwhelmingly on the side of the Arabs. But time is needed to bring the Arab armed forces to the point where they will be qualitatively a match for the Israelis. The arms deliveries from the Soviet bloc, by nullifying the Western attempt to keep peace in the Middle East through a balance in military supplies, have made the project of a serious attack on Israel one of practical politics.

Last October, when the Israelis struck against Egypt, the confederates were still unprepared. The Egyptians had not yet had enough training to handle the heavy weapons with which they had been provided, their staff work proved quite inadequate, and neither Syria nor Jordan took any military action in support of Egypt. The result was a setback in the Arab timetable.

But this cannot be more than a postponement of the day of wrath, and the former buildup has now been resumed: Soviet arms are again coming into the Middle East, and the United States, under its agreement with Saudi Arabia and the provisions of the Eisenhower Doctrine, is also engaged in arming Arab states, even if supplies are not at the moment going directly to Egypt. The recent proceedings in the United Nations and the course of American diplomacy as conducted by Secretary Dulles have given the Arab leaders more reason than ever before to hope that they can achieve the destruction of Israel without serious interference from outside. They have, therefore, only to wait until their military strength matures and meanwhile keep the pot boiling by agitation, propaganda, threats, incidents and the partial exercise of belligerent rights.

There is only one thing that can stop this rake's progress toward another war in the Middle East, and that is a firm declaration by the Western great powers that they will not allow what the Arab leaders intend to do.

If the United States, with or without Britain and France, were to give Israel within her existing frontiers a definite guarantee against armed attack (as unambiguous as that which has been given to Formosa) and at the same time to recognize Israel's right to retaliation for as long as Egypt claims to exercise rights of belligerency, then the propagandists of the destruction of Israel would have to desist from their perpetual rabble-raising. They would then know that they could never make war on Israel

without making war on America, and that they could never, therefore, deliver the goods which they teach their mob-audiences to expect from them.

The long-term effect of such a declaration would be to pacify the Middle East by removing the hope of destroying Israel from the realm of practical politics. But the immediate result might well be an outburst of fury and resentment among the Arabs which might be damaging to American oil interests and lead the Arab rulers to make dramatic gestures of appealing to Russia. There would, in fact, be little danger in this, for if the Soviet Government were convinced that America would protect Israel against an Arab attack it would be very unlikely to support such an attack, unless it intended to go to war with America in any case.

But clearly the short-term tension would involve a period of unpleasantness for the Secretary of State, and Dulles is not willing to face such a prospect. His idea of a Middle East policy is to win the friendship of the Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, and to avoid offending them in any way—a policy which is obviously incompatible with any sort of guarantee to Israel.

It is charitable to suppose that Dulles believes that he will be able to use the influence he expects to gain in the Arab world to restrain its leaders, when the time comes, from an all-out attack on Israel. If so, he has fatally overestimated the restraint which can be exerted by counsels of moderation on an inflamed nationalist fanaticism when there is no deterrent of military commitment to support them.

But it is really not fair to Dulles to assume that he is the victim of such illusions. He is a diplomat of great knowledge and experience; his defects are not of intellect, but of character. The only reasonable inference to be drawn from his recent behavior is that he understands very well the price that has to be paid ultimately for the ends he pursues and that he is prepared to pay it.

The man who goes to an auction determined to get what he wants must be ready to bid as high as is necessary. The Arabs require payment primarily in the form of material and diplomatic support for their design of destroying Israel; Arab friendship as between America and Russia is to go to the power which will make the better offers to this end. And

if Dulles is to beat Russia in this game, he must in the long run do everything to help the Arabs short of using American bombers to wipe out Tel Aviv. But why should he not? Israel is not his country, and he thinks it important to conciliate the Arabs.

In such a policy, Dulles can expect to find a good second in Selwyn Lloyd, a worthy representative of the pro-Arab "camel corps" school of British Middle Eastern diplomacy. Britain was trying to buy Arab friendship by an anti-Israeli policy long before the Eisenhower Administration entered the market. Nothing during the last two years has whetted Arab appetites more than Sir Anthony Eden's Mansion House (Guildhall) speech in the autumn of 1955. Eden indicated then that the condition of a Palestine peace settlement must be an Israeli willingness to make territorial cessions.

Britain's subsequent quarrel with Nasser over Suez superficially brought her into an alignment with Israel against Egypt, but British-Israeli relations in fact remained as bad as ever. Eden appears to have imagined that by proclaiming the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt to be a move to separate the Egyptian and Israeli forces he could dissociate Britain from the Israeli action. As it turned out, nobody took the Eden version seriously; in the eyes of the Arabs, the British were acting in collusion with Israel, and the universal Arab sympathy for Egypt was far greater than it would have been had Britain used force against Egypt immediately after Nasser's rejection of the London Conference proposals for international administration of the Suez Canal.

Since the fiasco of the Suez intervention, however, the British Government has been making tentative attempts to regain Arab favor by showing hostility toward Israel. Selwyn Lloyd has publicly returned to the Eden thesis that Israel can have peace only if she is willing to cede territory. Since Israel's present territory is the bare minimum needed for strategic and economic viability, and since there is no juridical or moral ground for requiring territorial cessions from Israel any more than from the Arab states, this attitude is nothing but an encouragement to the Arab leaders to intensify pressure and threats against Israel. It is a way of giving notice that Britain is not committed to any protec-

tion of Israel.

The American and British policies toward Israel are also in harmony with the attitude of the Soviet Union. The Communists have always been hostile to Zionism—in the early days because it was a rival to Marxism for the ideological allegiance of the younger generation of East European Jewry, and later because the state of Israel, allegedly an outpost of American imperialism, was feared as a source of influence over Jews in Russia and the satellite countries.

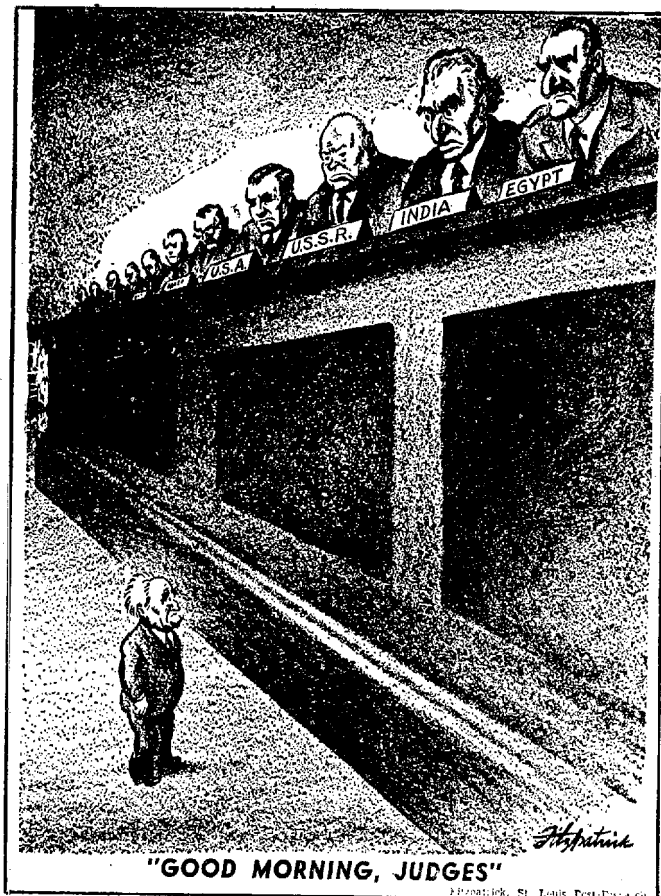
Since the Eisenhower Administration took over in Washington, it must have been obvious to the Kremlin that Israel no longer enjoyed American favor or support, but Russia has found a new motive for hostility to Israel in the desire to obtain predominant influence in the Arab world. Recent Russian policy has been to suggest to the Arabs that if only they will dissociate themselves sufficiently from all ties with the West, they can count on Russian help to achieve the aim of eliminating Israel.

It is this Russian championship of the Arab cause which has created the market in Arab friendship open to bids by the Western powers. In the Middle East,

competitive coexistence between Russia and the West has become competitive anti-Zionism. It may be a source of satisfaction to those who feel nostalgia for the good old days of Big Three unity that America, Britain and Russia have found in a common partiality for the enemies of Israel at least one subject in world affairs on which they can agree. Their concord in conspiracy for the obliteration of a small people is all the more impressive in that it would certainly have had the unreserved approbation of Hitler.

But a rivalry for the more effective fulfilment of Arab desires is not, of course, the same thing as a real agreement about the future of the Middle East. The Russian purpose is to become sole patron of an Arab confederacy and to exclude the influence of the West. Thus, Moscow has no interest in cooperation with the West for a settlement, even at Israel's expense.

With America, Britain and Russia all competitively aligned against Israel, France is the only power which definitely takes Israel's side in the conflict. This is not, it must be admitted, because the French have a greater regard for abstract



justice, but because their view of their national self-interest happens to coincide with the aim of preserving the Israeli state instead of aiding and abetting Arab plans to destroy it. The French have no oil holdings in Arabia or Iraq, or pipelines through Syria, and therefore less susceptible to blackmail from that quarter. Their attention is concentrated on North Africa, where they regard Egypt as their principal enemy, and they are therefore ready to support Israel as a check on Egypt.

But it is not primarily on French support that Israel, apart from reliance on her own right arm, bases her hopes for future survival. It is on the general attitude of public opinion throughout the Western world, and not least in America and Britain. This public opinion holds that Israel is entitled to national independence and security, that the same principles of law should be applied impartially to Israel and the Arabs, and that a "solution" of the conflict which

compels withdrawal of victorious Israeli forces while leaving Egypt with belligerent rights is unjust and absurd.

The feeling of the American people on the matter was shown clearly enough, both in the press and in Congress, when it was a question of the United States voting for sanctions against Israel. Not even President Eisenhower's broadcast availed to persuade the nation that black was white when it was so obviously black. Nor was the verdict of public opinion any different in Europe . . .

It is this strong current of public opinion which will in the end frustrate the schemes of the American and British Foreign Ministers for buying the Arabs by complicity in the murder of Israel. The American people are too decent for Dulles and the British nation is not bad enough for Selwyn Lloyd. A series of episodes in recent history has shown that the foreign policies of democratic nations cannot in the long run be conducted along lines which are repugnant to the

consciences of the great bulk of their citizens.

The policy which has recently been pursued by Secretary of State Dulles must lead inexorably, if it is continued, to the perpetration of a great international crime. But it can be foreseen with a high degree of certainty that, before that point is reached, the American people will rebel against the policy. The danger is that the turn will come too late to avert war in the Middle East, and that catastrophe will overtake the Western democracies while they are trying to extricate themselves from commitments to the Arabs. A world war can start in Palestine if there is doubt about America's position—as there was over Korea in 1950. Today there is still time to reconsider policy and relate it to the fundamental principles for which the Western democracies stand. But the time is short.

(Condensed, Courtesy, *The New Leader*)

Items of Interest

WILL WE LEARN THE LESSON?

"...Here is where the lessons of history should trouble our awareness. What happened in 1933 and 1934 and 1935 and 1936 under the Nazis? Oh, they weren't killing any Jews then. There weren't any concentration camps or gas chambers or crematoria then. The Nazis were only making things unpleasant for the Jews . . .

"And now we are confronted with a new totalitarianism, a new dictatorship on the banks of the Nile. And to what lengths this dictatorship program of persecution may go, the thinking mind fears to contemplate. In the 1930's there were those who said that the Nazi treatment of the German Jews is an internal matter. Why worry about some 600,000 German Jews when world peace is on our agenda? The massacre of 6 million was in part a result of the world's indifference. Today, in 1957, we cannot say, 'Why worry about the Jews in Egypt? It's an internal Egyptian matter; after all, there is the Arab-Israel conflict.'

"It is not without significance that much of this anti-Jewish program in Egypt is being directed by former Nazis, and that there is today an axis between Dictator Nasser and the Soviet Union with its history of Stalin's and Khrushchev's antisemitism . . ."

(From Congressional Record, 2-14-57, excerpts of address by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, at public meeting on Egyptian Terror against Egyptian Jewry, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.)

★

"BEST SELLER"

"On the occasion of its fifth anniversary, the journal of the former Wallen-SS, *Wiking-Ruf*, November 1956, states that it now has a five-figure circulation with readers in 28 countries including Scandinavia, Spain, France, Belgium, Italy, Britain, U. S. A., the Middle East, Africa, Indochina, Latin America and Australia." ("Bulletin," *The Wiener Library*)

★

HITLER'S ECHO

"Nasser's anti-Jewish arm has reached out to South Africa in Swahili-language broadcasts from Cairo clearly aping the rantings of Hitler, Goering, Himmler and the rest of the barbarians who fed on the blood of six million Jewish victims of the aberration of the century.

In a broadcast pretending to cement a base of friendship between the peoples of Egypt and East Africa, the Voice of Hitler speaking through the Voice of Cairo delivered itself of this filth: "The British have filled the colonies chock-full of Jews, and if a son of the country finds himself in need, he has no one to go to except a Jewish moneylender. The usury of these Jews, brought in and looked after by the British themselves, is unmentionable." Hitler's ghost directed the venom against the Jews in Kenya, Tanganyika and Malaya."

(WNS, 4-26-57)

★

DANGEROUS CRITICISM!

"We learn from an absolutely reliable source that Mr. Bohlen was recalled from Moscow and sent to the golden retreat of Manila for having violently criticized Mr. Dulles' policies in the Near East.

"In a series of reports Mr. Bohlen attempted to put Mr. Dulles on guard against his tentative folly of appeasing Nasser. It was necessary, according to him, to support France and Great Britain in their endeavors to put an end to the dictatorial adventure which imperiled the most important strategic crossroad of the world, or convoke a four-power conference with the Russians on all the pending problems. In one case or the other, Nasser would have had to go and the Suez Canal would have returned to its international status.

"For having foreseen the truth, Mr. Bohlen had to go; just as before him, Mr. George Kennan was ditched for having condemned the policy of the 'rollback,' the liberation of the satellite nations."

(Aux Ecoutes, Paris, 4-12-57)

★

NASSER'S EXTERMINATION EXPERT

"John Stanley Grauel was a minister before he made history running the gauntlet of the British Navy aboard the famous Israelian vessel, 'Exodus 1947.' He now describes himself as 'The only Methodist minister who ever became a Rear-Admiral in the Jewish Navy.'... At a luncheon of the radio, teevee, stage, musicians and bandleaders division of the U. J. A. Grauel revealed that Eichmann, a released war criminal, has joined Egyptian Dictator Nasser's inner-circle. His experience qualifies him perfectly for the job. At one time Herr Eichmann was 'Extermination Engineer' for Hitler. This was back in the dark ages when rats exterminated people..."

(Hy Gardner, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 5-10-57)

★

FILLING THE "VACUUM"

"...In the Middle East, German companies have achieved the upper hand as a result of Arab reluctance to deal at present with the British, the French, as well as the Americans in the light of the confusing Suez crisis. Germany is seriously expounding the possibilities of extending its economic interests in the Far East, as can be gathered from the fact that thus far in 1957 two leading German government officials have visited the area with declared economic purpose. This emphasis followed closely a business mission to the area which reported that all German industry needed to expand its markets in the Far East were long-term, low-interest loans..."

(Curtis J. Hoxter, N. Y. World-Telegram & Sun, 5-4-57)

★

NO COMMENT

"Because no adequate German equipment was available U. S. army trucks brought an 18-ton monument to a cemetery in Herborn, Germany.

"The huge statue is being erected to honor German soldiers killed in World War II."

(A. P., 5-10-57)

★

"THE WORST"

"Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is 'the worst Secretary of State in modern times,' Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio) told the Gazette and Daily. Hays is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

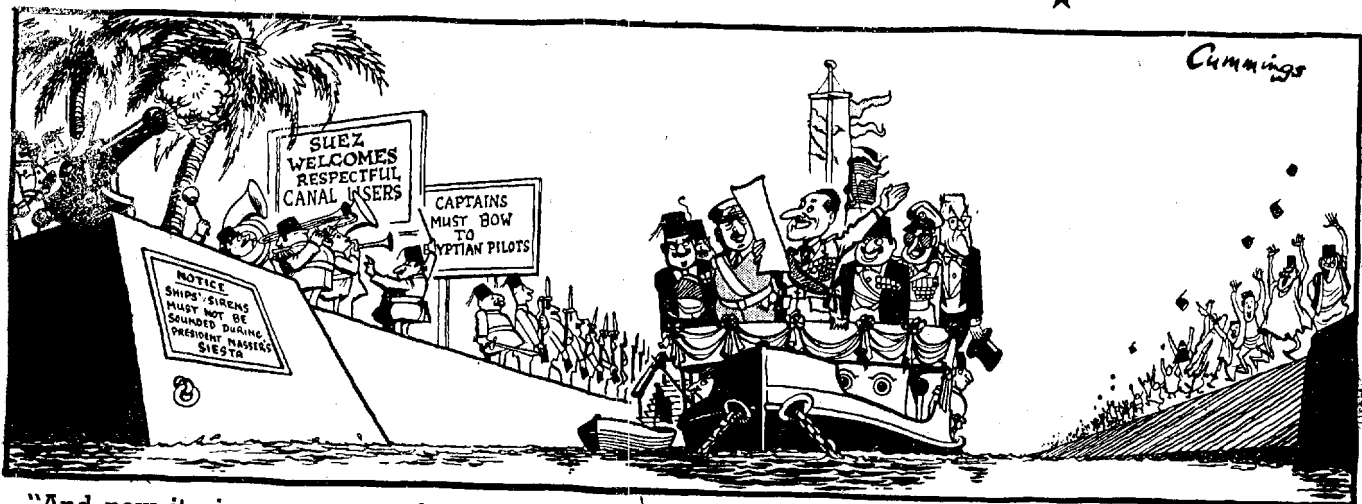
"He stalked out of a committee hearing in protest against Dulles' insistence that part of his testimony on the administration's Middle East plan must be given in secret.

"The damage that Dulles has done will live with us for generations, 'the congressman said..."

"Hays' criticism followed a similar attack on Dulles by Democratic Sen. Kerr Scott of North Carolina. Scott called for Dulles' resignation..."

(Gazette and Daily, 1-17-57)

★



"And now it gives me great pleasure to close the Canal, not only to British, French, and Israeli ships—but to all ships that do not think Egypt the most advanced and wonderful nation in the world!"

Daily Express, London

A "NEW" CONSORTIUM

"Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's six-day visit to Iran is one in a series of visits which West German officials are making abroad, principally to different parts of Asia . . .

"Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Teheran, the press points out, is primarily due to the Chancellor's love of travel . . . But the fact that his entourage included Dr. Albert-Hilger van Scherpenbeg, chief of the economics section of the Foreign Office, carries its own significance.

"In fact, it is assumed that Bonn expects from this visit a great increase in German-Iranian trade and that arrangements for large German credits to make this possible may be reached. Simultaneously, it is hoped that the German-Italian-Japanese consortium which is seeking concessions for building a pipeline from Qum will be successful.

"Germany has been a very welcome economic partner of Iran during the past few decades. This is strengthened by the fact that West Germany has had no political position to defend in the Near East and that Soraya, Empress of Iran, has close German family connections . . ."

(J. Emlyn Williams, Christian Science Monitor, 3-29-57)

**★
FROM SUEZ TO GIBRALTAR**

"Egypt soon will buy arms from Spain as well as from the Soviet bloc . . .

"This assumption stems from the recently concluded visit to Spain of a military mission headed by the Egyptian Army's chief supply officer, Gen. Rizkalla Attia . . .

"General Franco defined his position in the Israel-Arab dispute. He said: 'We can assure you that we have not been insensible to your sufferings and that we share the feelings of the Arabs who have been expelled from their homes.'

"General Attia had told the Spanish press earlier that the link between Spain and Egypt was very important because Spain holds the key to the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, whereas Egypt at Suez holds the key to the Arab people."

(Richard Mowrer, in Madrid, Christian Science Monitor, April, 57)

**★
TAPPED**

". . . West German industrialists were stopped from smuggling the machinery and prefabricated parts of an entire steel rolling mill to Russia. Telephone calls between the West German agents and the go-between in East Berlin gave the game away."

(Sefton Delmer, Daily Express, London, 6-13-57)

**★
MOVING INTO SYRIA**

"The German concern Dickers has been given a Syrian £270,000 contract to supply 32 oil storage depots with a total capacity of 50,000 tons. Syria has been receiving refined oil from Russia and Lebanon."

(Financial Times, London, 3-21-57)

INTERESTING

"The United States Department of State desires West Germany to take over the badly shaken trade positions of England and France in the Near East. This information was given by Arab King Saud at a secret conference on the Mediterranean island of Ibiza, attended by Arab and Spanish politicians, as well as U. S. Ambassador to Madrid, Lodge. Saud declared, however, that during his talks in Washington he stated his doubts about this project due to Bonn's close collaboration with French colonial policy within the framework of the common market. Similar misgivings were transmitted to Bonn by the new Spanish Phalanx Minister Solis, who maintains good relations to West German industry." (Der Spiegel, Hamburg, 3-23-57)

**★
SO VERY PEACEFUL**

"Russia has signed an agreement with Egypt for construction of an atomic reactor and laboratory for nuclear research in Egypt, a member of the Russian United Nations delegation said.

"Vladimir Barkovsky, counsellor of the Russian delegation, told the all-college conference on 'Tensions in the Middle East' at Iowa State Teachers College that the Soviet Union also would train Egyptians to operate the reactor . . .

GUESS WHO DID IT!

"Unknown persons overturned and demolished twenty-six Jewish tombstones at the cemetery of Tholey, the Saar.

"This was the third incident of the kind in West Germany within four weeks. Last month, eighty Jewish tombstones at the international cemetery at Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, were overturned and demolished . . .

"At the Salzgitter cemetery, the vandals also put up a sign bearing the Swastika that read: 'Germany awaken—Israel perish.' . . ." (N. Y. Times, 5-12-57)

**★
OPERATION "CANADA"**

"The Mannesmann combine, having acquired \$20m. of the share capital of Algoma, Canada's second largest steelmakers, through its subsidiary, Mannesmann International Corporation, of Toronto, is now the largest single shareholder in Algoma . . ."

(Financial Times, London, 5-2-57)

**★
IN SUNNY SPAIN**

"Private West German business interests are negotiating with Madrid for the development of a German armaments industry on Spanish soil.

"The two principal figures are Willy Messerschmitt, Hitler's ace aircraft designer, and Claude Dornier, another World War II plane builder.

"Krupp, the Ruhr steel magnate, and Henschel, the locomotive and truck manufacturer, are among the leading industrialists involved . . .

"Anticipating armaments orders, Messerschmitt and Dornier already have bought into the Spanish aircraft industry . . ."

(Gazette and Daily, 3-7-57)

FULL BLAST IN TURKEY

"Renewing prewar ties with Turkey, West Germany's Krupp will build a new blast furnace at Turkey's only steel mill, in Karabuk. Other straws in the wind for Krupp; construction of a second steel mill in Turkey and a railway between Turkey and Iran, also development of wolfram deposits, and help in building a bridge across the Straits of Bosphorus."

★ (Business Week, 6-8-57)

STEEL FOR THE SOVIETS

". . . Embargo lists do not seem to have hampered German trade with Soviet Russia. Considerable quantities of steel sheet were sold to Russia last year, and talks about the export of plate are in progress.

"Germany does not insist on payment in hard currency any more; both limited convertible marks and transferable sterling are being accepted."

(Financial Times, London, 2-13-57)

BACK IN HARNESS

"Okinori Kaya, paroled war criminal and author of Japan's 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,' is reported to be planning to try to make a political comeback. Kaya, 68 years old, was Finance Minister under Hideki Tojo, World War II Premier. He applied for membership in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and was said to be planning to run for the House of Representatives in the next national election."

★ (A. P., 5-14-57)

ATTENTION: STATE DEPARTMENT

"Tourists visiting the Syrian Embassy and consulates for travel literature today reported receiving copies of the anti-Jewish forgery, 'The Protocols of the Elders of Zion.'

"The pamphlets are printed in French from plates believed to originate in Nazi Germany. They are given out along with maps and customary travel folders to Americans who inquire about visiting Syria. The 'Protocols' allege to be a blueprint of a Jewish plot for world domination. The forgery originated in Czarist Russia in 1905. It was revived in the 1930's by the Nazis."

★ (J. T. A., 6-11-57)

" . . . The second chance to revise our European policy, created for us by the satellite revolt, will not last forever. Given time, the Kremlin will bend every effort to restore its position in Eastern Europe. Meanwhile, if we fail to seize the opportunity of the moment and continue along our present course, it is not hard to see what will happen. The British will reduce their forces stationed in Germany. The French will remain bogged down in North Africa. Germany, now at long last seriously at work to create an army, will definitely become the dominant power in Western Europe. This will mean that, eventually, the fate of Europe will be decided, not by the United States, Britain and France in negotiation with the Soviet Union, but by Russia and Germany." . . .

(James P. Warburg, Forum Foreign Policy Assn., 4-11-57)

MORE LOOT FOR ABS?

"The Deutsche Bank Group has become a partner in a European bank group which is to render financial assistance in the economic development of Africa and the areas of Africa held by France. It has taken over one-half million Luxemburg francs of the 2½ million francs of the capital of the newly founded 'Consortium European pour le developpement des ressources naturelles de l'Afrique' in Luxemburg. The German interests on the Administrative Board of this bank group are in the hands of the Chairman of the Board of the Sueddeutsche Bank, H. J. Abs, and the Chairman of the Board of the Deutsche Bank West, F. Groening."

(Sueddeutsche Zeitung, 12-12-56)

★

HE GETS AROUND

"Close cooperation has been arranged between the Deutsche Bank group and the Banco Commercial Transatlantico in Barcelona.

"Herr Abs, of the Deutsche Bank, will join the Board of the Barcelona bank and up to 10 per cent of its share capital will be acquired by a subsidiary of the Deutsche Bank, the Deutsche Uebersee Bank."

(Financial Times, London, 1-4-57)

★

BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM

"The firm of Friedrich Krupp announced it received orders to build a \$4 million plant to produce man-made fibers in Soviet Russia.

"A Krupp spokesman said this was the first large industrial order by Russia to a West German firm.

"A contract for construction of the plant was signed in March. It needs government approval, said the spokesman, adding that Krupp was certain of getting official consent for the project . . ."

(N. Y. World-Telegram & Sun, 6-20-57)



"Were you sent here to get me out, or to get him in?"

Scott in The London Daily Sketch

What About the German General Staff?

It is reasonable to assume that most persons conversant with the history of German militarism must think, above all, of the German General Staff. The character of this "Institution" is unique and in fundamental respects differs from the role of the general staffs of other major countries.

John W. Wheeler-Bennett, in his exhaustive study of this subject (*The Nemesis Of Power*), notes that the forces controlled by the German General Staff "dominated the Weimar Republic from the moment of its birth . . . first supported, and then condoned the overthrow of the Republic and . . . made a major contribution to Hitler's coming to power." The basic reason why the German General Staff (hereafter initialed GGS) bears these responsibilities lies in the fact that its functions encompass far more than the military phases of planning and waging wars.

The GGS was the clearing house and ultimate arbiter of the political and economic policies pertaining to the domestic and foreign affairs of Germany. It coordinated the activities of powerful interests and groups ranging from the ardent Pan-Germans to the traveling salesmen of Krupp and IG Farben. It served as the final censor of ideas and, at the same time, was the fountainhead of the German dream to rule the world.

The power and the influence of the GGS was recognized by the Allies after World War I, and the Versailles Treaty called for its suppression. However, the proscription was to no avail as the GGS, under various guises, succeeded in maintaining its grip on Germany's destiny.

The Danger to Peace

The demand for the abolishment of the GGS and the German Officer Corps which replenished its ranks, rose again after World War II. The US Foreign Economic Administration which made a thorough analysis of the German war potential at the end of the war, declared that peace could not be won without the elimination of the GGS and its re-establishment prohibited under any circumstances.

At the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials the Allied prosecution charged that the

GGS was a criminal organization and should be so judged by the Tribunal. In his summation of the Prosecution's case against the GGS Brig. General Telford Taylor referred to a passage in Sumner Welles' book, *Time For Decision*: "The authority to which the German people have so often and so disastrously responded, was not in reality the German emperor of yesterday, or the Hitler of today, but the German General Staff. It will be said that this insistence that the German General Staff has been the driving force in German policy, is a dangerous oversimplification. I am not disposed to minimize the importance of other factors in Germany history. They all have their place but I am convinced that each of them has played its part only in so far as it was permitted to do so by the real master of the German race, namely, German militarism, personified in, and channeled through, the German General Staff . . ."

"Whether their ostensible ruler is the Kaiser, or Hindenburg, or Adolf Hitler, the continuing loyalty of the bulk of the population is given to that military force controlled and guided by the German General Staff. To the German people, the Army today, as in the past, is the instrument by which German domination will be brought about. Generations of Germans may pass. The nation may undergo defeat after defeat. But if the rest of the world permits it, the German General Staff will continue making its plans for the future."

Similar warnings were raised by other prominent Americans. General Julius Ochs Adler, the late treasurer of the *New York Times*, urged that the GGS should be "imprisoned for life if not shot" because it represented a continual danger to world peace (*New York Times*, 7-6-45). President Eisenhower minced no words on this subject. He declared: "The German General Staff itself must be utterly destroyed. These wars of Germany's have been, from the standpoint of the general staff, merely campaigns—merely incidents. They started back in 1806 under Scharnhorst, and they have determined to rule Europe, and, in my opinion, they have used these

political leaders that have come along in order to implement their own ideas and planning. If they found a Hitler-like leader with his tremendous ability of mob psychology, who could get the whole German nation behind him, he was useful. It happened he got so powerful he dominated them.

"Now, how are you going to destroy that German general staff is something else again, because many of them have the excuse they did their duty as honorable soldiers. But my opinion is that it should be made utterly impossible for them to function again" (*New York Herald Tribune*, 6-19-45).

The numerous voices of Allied leaders calling for destruction of this dangerous "institution" reflected the deepest wishes of the peoples who had been victimized by German militarism. Have their hopes been realized or are we going through the same make believe world as after World War I? This question inevitably arises as both, East and West, race to rearm the former enemy.

Does the rearmament of Germany preclude the resurgence of the GGS—or are we closer to the truth when we say that German rearmament without the GGS is as inconceivable as a flame without oxygen? Toward the end of World War II *Life Magazine* carried an article on German militarism wherein it was stated that the GGS "is reborn as soon as two trained German officers meet in a ratskeller and talk war or simply sit and think about how to win the next war." Even if we should regard *Life's* description as an oversimplification, it is none the less essential to know what is happening today and what may be anticipated. Admittedly this is a difficult assignment and we do not pretend at this juncture to be able to draw hard and fast conclusions. The difficulties are compounded by the fact that by tradition and practice the GGS is a highly secretive organization. Moreover, news about military affairs in Germany is scant and superficial. For example, we are told that military uniforms will no longer be styled along the old Wehrmacht lines, nor will there be any more goose-stepping. This may make good news but it

hardly tells us anything about the inner developments relative to the new German armies.

Recognizing these handicaps it is possible to gather tidbits of information which come to the surface now and then. Though they do not form a complete picture, they are straws which we dare not ignore. The remainder of this article is devoted to an examination of these bits of evidence.

Post-War Signs

In the January 29, 1950 issue of the New York Times, Drew Middleton wrote a lengthy article under the title Ghosts Of The Old Wehrmacht. He discussed the dangers inherent in the revival of Germany's military power. "What insurance," he wrote, "has the West that the re-establishment of the German army will not produce some new von Seeckt or Scharnhorst?" Answering his own question, Mr. Middleton said: "It may be argued that the German officer corps was decimated in World War II, which is true, and that the General

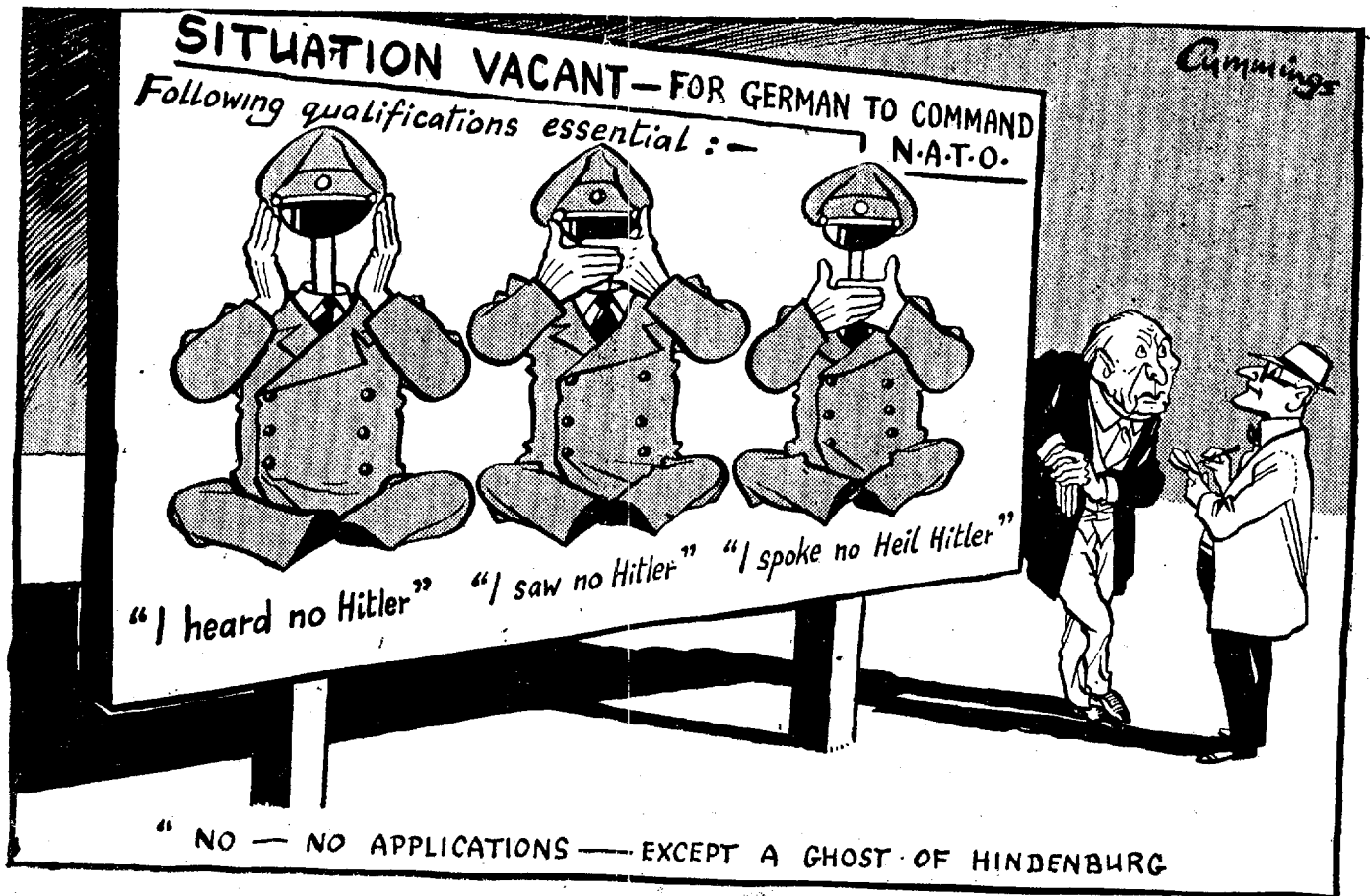
Staff is scattered and impotent in Germany today, which is also true. But, given the basic condition of a German army, would not these elements reunited, especially in a period when Western eyes are fixed on Moscow rather than on Bonn?"

On March 6, 1950, the Associated Press reported from Bonn that German generals "of the old GGS have started a campaign to restore the German Officer Corps to its former glory." One of the members of this group, Gen. Fritz Koch, boasted that contact was maintained between some 4000 generals, members of the GGS, the Supreme Command and others who held key positions under Hitler. While former High Commissioner McCloy minimized this development other Allied officials, according to the A. P., said that this movement "might serve as the nucleus for a new GGS."

Gen. Koch was not bashful when he was questioned by western newsmen with respect to the activities and possibilities

of his group. "Money is only a secondary problem," he said. "We want our honor restored," he declared. "We want an apology for the post-war defamation of the German Officer Corps." In defiant tones he declared that the Allies could not prevent the German Military from recovering its strength and unity, "we top flight officers have known each other for decades and nobody can keep us from keeping in touch with each other."

The year 1950 also marked the appearance of the so-called Bruderschaft. As far back as the No. 35 issue of Prevent World War III, the Society exposed this organization as consisting of former German army officers under the leadership of General von Manteuffel, former commander of the Greater Germany Division. It was ascertained that the Bruderschaft membership consisted of a number of high ranking former officers of the GGS who receive the support of powerful financial circles in Germany, including Chancellor Adenauer's close friend and advisor, the bank-



THOSE SPEIDEL DISCLOSURES — BY CUMMINGS

Courtesy, Daily Express, London

er Robert Pferdmeniges.

The first meeting of this militaristic organization took place on December 11, 1950. Its deliberations were secret but nevertheless there were sufficient leaks to indicate that the Bruderschaft's main aim was to uphold the traditions of German militarism and to rally those forces that were associated with the various enterprises undertaken by the GGS.

he Bruderschaft paid particular attention to Russo-German relations and veered toward the Bismarckian policy of close union between Germany and Russia. We shall refer to the Bruderschaft again when we deal with German militarism and Russo-German relations at the present time.

The activities of German militarists proceeded apace without any particular hindrance by the occupying powers. Indeed, developments reached the point where the London Daily Express felt it justified to report to its readers that "the GGS, the mercilessly effective machine which for 100 years drew the plans for European wars is here again" (7-16-51). The early signs pointing to the resurgence of German military activities drew little attention in the western press. However, two years ago the New York Post ran two sensational articles by its correspondent William Richardson who wrote that "*the West German Defense Ministry is planning to revive the GGS.*"

Mr. Richardson noted that in spite of Bonn's plans to put the GGS in new clothes "it will remain basically the GGS concept of Gneisenau and Scharnhorst." Mr. Richardson brought out the fact that many experts believed that the most dangerous angle about the revived concept of the GGS was precisely that it had been conceived in Bonn by the men who rebelled in 1944 against Hitler. "*Their actions in 1944 made them the darlings of the west. They were feted and honored by Allied Occupation officers and Konrad Adenauer as the good, the democratic elements in Germany, but in a hard-headed sense they had built their entire post-war careers on this foundation of disaffection against authority, the revolutionary approach. It paid off*" (3-17-55).

Richardson referred to the fact that it was not until 1944 that powerful members of the GGS decided to rebel against Hitler; that is, when they knew that Hitler's game was up and that it was essential to plan for the future. Thus, by

irony, as Mr. Richardson brings out, the Allies have applauded the so-called rebels against Hitler who—in reality—rebelled because their main concern was the preservation of Germany's military potential above anything else.

In a subsequent report on this subject (3-22-55) Mr. Richardson observed that the detailed planning which the West German Defense Ministry had undertaken for the new army, ostensibly on a democratic basis, could be used "to conceal and distort the true German defense picture from our own and NATO authority." He noted that the GGS had succeeded in fooling the Allies after World War I and that, therefore, it was certainly not beyond the realm of possibility that they would repeat. To those who find comfort that many of the German generals were not Nazi party members and did not actively participate in some of the more horrifying crimes perpetrated by Hitler's Wehrmacht, Mr. Richardson wrote, "These observations are quite beyond the point. Some of the finest men in western Europe may serve on the GGS, but they are still men who regard Koenigsberg as their mecca, and Marburg home of the Teutonic Knights as their spiritual capital. They are dedicated to a tenth century concept of chivalry, a Bismarckian approach of realpolitik, a 1925 concept of camaraderie and concealment and a 1944 belief that flouting authority does pay."

About the same time that Mr. Richardson made his disclosures, the French newspaper France Soir (2-22-55) carried a report from its correspondent in Bonn entitled "A Vest Pocket General Staff." The correspondent noted that the Bonn Defense Ministry consisted of former members of the GGS who made special efforts to hide their true identity. They are an aristocratic group, he wrote, "the former officers of the GGS coming from that 'General Staff' which was the nursery of the big German military leaders." He estimated that there were about 900 of these high officers but that about 890 remained secluded and are unknown to the outside world while the remaining 10 act as their spokesmen on all matters. They are the specialists on "public relations." They are the ones who tell all that needs to be known about what the German military is doing and planning.

The "New" Structure
Reports concerning the internal or-

ganization and structure of the German military leadership are pertinent to this survey. In 1949 Hitler's foremost expert on tank warfare, General Heinz Guderian, prepared a memorandum on military organization for American military officials. The essentials of this memorandum take on particular significance when they are compared to the setup which the West German Federal Republic has devised for its own military organization.

Guderian advocated that the three branches of the armed forces—Army, Navy and Airforce—be directly subordinate to the commander-in-chief of all of the armed forces. He proposed that the commander-in-chief of the armed forces should be directly responsible to the Chief of State. This concept of a tightly knit military organization whose sole civilian control would be in the person of the Chief of State was denounced by Congressman Thomas H. Werdel: "*The German plan outlines a military high command which is the ultimate, the millennium in the complete Prussian GGS concept. It holds that the military should control the destiny of the nation at time of war and have decisive voice on everything which affects the military in time of peace.*"

The Bonn Government boasts that its military structure is a radical departure from the past. However, in essential respects there is a startling similarity between the Guderian plan and Bonn's setup. In time of peace the West German Defense Minister possesses the supreme authority of command. It is admitted in the "Bulletin" of the German Government (5-17-56) that "the Defense Minister in his capacity of 'civilian' commander-in-chief enjoys a standing which from a political point of view puts him in a strong position." Thus, the defense minister has approximately the same function in times of peace as Guderian's Chief-of-State.

Directly subordinate to the minister of defense is the so-called Inspector General of all of the armed forces. Just as Guderian sought the abolishment of the independent high commands of the various branches of the armed forces, so does the new setup in West Germany enable the Inspector General of the armed forces to dominate all of the branches. The Inspector General in turn is directly accountable to the all-powerful Minister of Defence. The centraliza-

tion of the armed forces is the very heart of the plans advocated by West Germany's Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss. Time Magazine (10-29-56) discussed the Strauss plan and noted that it was "tantamount to a German General Staff." The New York Times (1-17-57) reported that Herr Strauss wanted to streamline the command structure in which authority was broadly dispersed. "His idea is to centralize the military leadership in the person of a dynamic officer." In this connection the New York Times reported (2-12-57) Strauss as stating that under his plan "the top military officer (Inspector General) would have some of the duties assigned to the chief of the old German General Staffs . . . It appeared that the Inspector General's role would be determined in a large measure by the personalities of the officer and the defense minister." In other words, ultimate control over the German military leadership will depend upon personalities and not law. Certainly this is not a departure from the past.

At the end of May, Herr Strauss announced that final reorganization of the military leadership had been achieved. General Heusinger becomes the Inspector General and all military branches which heretofore had a certain amount of independence, will be subordinated to his command. General Heusinger's powers

are enhanced by the fact that he will not only rule over the armed forces but also over the civilian sections of the Defense Ministry. If General Heinz Guderian were alive today, he would be the first to congratulate Herr Strauss. It is significant that in all of the defense planning including organizational problems, Chancellor Adenauer's Government has employed the services of some of the highest officers of Hitler's GGS including Field Marshal von Manstein, General Franz Halder, and General Walter Wenck.

"Ideology"

Ideological questions are also important as regards the new German Army. German officers are becoming more and more articulate in expounding theories as to what kind of army the Germans should have. The New York Herald Tribune (12-9-53) reported that there were strong cliques among former German officers who show no enthusiasm for democratizing the German army and "would like to see the return of the more Spartan disciplinary notions of the past." The Tribune story disclosed that the German Soldier Calendar for 1954, distributed annually by the German veterans paper Soldaten Zeitung, carried as its frontispiece a flattering full page

portrait of former Grand Admiral Raeder, a convicted war criminal and one of Hitler's closest military associates. At the same time this calendar published an article by the West German Defense Ministry on the problem of "democratizing" the new German army. One former Major General Wilhelm Soeth, a holder of the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross and a commander of one of Hitler's panzer divisions, expressed his idea of democratization as follows: "The officer should be exactly like the prewar officer who stood the test superbly while on the front in World War II . . ."

The re-establishment of Germany's military glory and the "honor" of her soldiers is a favorite theme among the German brass. In July 1952, the two leading figures of the present German military setup, Generals Heusinger and Speidel, declared that it would be impossible to recruit desirable officers for West German military contingents "unless a substantial number of war criminals are released from Allied jails" (New York Times, 7-24-52). The position taken by Heusinger and Speidel has received the full support of leading German politicians including Chancellor Adenauer.

The granting of sovereignty to West Germany and the statements of Allied authorities repeated over and over again to the effect that the security of the west-

" . . . The Soviet price has been neutrality for Germany. The three major Western powers have rejected it.

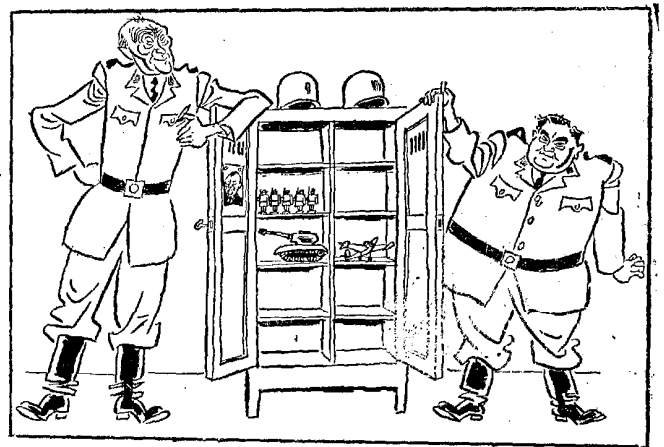
"Reports reaching this capital indicate that the Soviet price may be more attractive in the future to smaller members of the Atlantic alliance than it has been in the past.

"This is because Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of West Germany, a member of the alliance, has been talking about atomic weapons for the new West German forces. The Continental powers do not like the idea of a nuclear power in the center of Europe.

"This is not solely because confidence in West Germany's good intentions is less in the capitals of smaller nations than it is in Washington or London. A more important reason is that West Germany's emergence as a nuclear power would insure that any war fought in Europe would be a nuclear war."

(Drew Middleton, N. Y. Times, 4-15-57)

INSPECTION



Nothing to Hide — Yet!

StN-Karikatur, Eckart Munnz

ern world depended upon Germany's fighting power, has increased the arrogance of the German military. No longer do they stress democratization; instead they deride the "fandangled ideas" of the Allies. An effective fighting machine, they say, cannot be built on the "anarchic liberalism" preached by the West. The "traditionalists" have become more prominent in the councils of the German Defense Ministry and publications representing the old German Officer Corps denounce what they call "alien influences" at work. Demands have been put forth to put an end at once to the so-called defamation of the German military, to grant full equality to all of the former members of the Waffen SS and to free all German war criminals. The Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung demanded greater awareness of the fact that "the Bonn Government is living off the dividends of the moral capital that the German armies have built up in the world in the last 200 years" (New York Herald Tribune, 1-16-56).

The speed with which the traditionalists have come to the forefront has alarmed some sections of the German people. This is reflected in the demand made by the Social Democratic Party for parliamentary investigation of militaristic and nationalistic indoctrination of the officer corps of the new army. The immediate cause for this demand stems from the activities of the so-called Democratic Workers Association, founded in 1951 under the patronage of high officials in the Federal Chancellery. The activities of this organization include lectures and briefings for German army officers. According to the New York Times (3-7-57), the Association has attained a "preeminent position in the education of the Officer Corps."

The "New" Leadership

Intimately connected with the ideological battles of the traditionalists is the question of leadership responsible for the West German armed forces. Here again the data on hand concerning the top brass is scanty. The Germans just do not like the kind of publicity and are extremely sensitive to inquiries. We do know this, however, that nearly half of the members of Hitler's German General Staff and High Command were alive at the end of the war and had escaped charges of war crimes. Even in the majority of cases where members of the

GGs were put on trial, they were given comparatively light sentences and subsequently freed. Germany will have no difficulty in finding the personnel to lead the armed forces, especially since there are about 1700 former generals available.

What has been the attitude of the Bonn Government toward the staffing of "new" personnel for the army? According to former Defense Minister Blank, "we will make no blanket discrimination among the applicants. We will judge every applicant on an individual basis according to his military ability and his human qualities. That will be the solution of the problem of the reenlistment of members of the Waffen SS" (New York Herald Tribune, 12-29-53).

The Waffen SS was adjudged as a notorious criminal organization at Nuremberg but now those who belonged to it are being welcomed into the ranks of the armed forces. It is true that there is a screening board that is supposed to weed out individuals who are regarded as objectionable. But it remains to be seen how effective this board will be, especially as Germany's militaristic traditions are revived.

At the end of 1954 it was estimated that the personnel section of the Defense Ministry had already recruited 40 generals, 250 colonels and 21,500 other officers. In 1956, according to the German newspaper Die Welt, 31 out of the 38 generals that now head up the new German army, were members of the former GGS. As of October 1, 1956, 100 of 237 colonels and 84 of 225 Lt. Colonels were likewise GGS officers. Six of the generals, 64 colonels and 75 Lt. Colonels led combat units in World War II for a period of more than 3 years. This would clearly indicate that these particular officers were heart and soul with the German war effort at least while the going was good.

While it is not possible to deal in detail with all of the key members associated with the GGS we think it would be instructive to examine briefly the backgrounds of some of them.

The "Big Brass"

General Adolf Heusinger. Heusinger who has been described as the typical Prussian officer, is now the head of the German armed forces. He sparked the campaign for the freedom of German officers who had been charged and imprisoned for war crimes. Heusinger was

chief of the operations branch of the Nazi armies under Hitler. He worked out the plans for German aggression against Belgium, Holland, and France. Afterwards, he wrote a book wherein he attacked Hitler for failing to wipe out the British army at Dunkirk.

Gen. Heusinger was a close pal of one of Hitler's top generals, Jodl, who was hanged at Nuremberg for war crimes. Heusinger once characterized Jodl as "a thoroughly decent man."

General Hans Speidel. Recently the central land forces of NATO were placed under the command of Gen. Hans Speidel. The appointment created a furor in Western Europe. The peoples victimized by German aggression were at loss to understand how the principles underlying NATO could be squared with the appointment of this man.

The "public relations experts" have tried to build up Speidel as a scholarly Ph.D. who hated Hitler and loves the French. But facts cannot be whitewashed. Speidel was a member of the old Reichswehr that had been organized by Gen. von Seeckt which, in turn, became the nucleus of Hitler's Wehrmacht. His military qualities were recognized by the GGS in the early 1930s and he was appointed first as an aide to the military attaché of the Reich Embassy in Paris. Subsequently, he was named head of the Western Division of Counter Espionage in the GGS.

During his stay in Paris he directed German espionage activities in all of Western Europe with particular emphasis on the armies of the Western European countries. He advised Hitler of the poor state of preparations of the French army before 1938. It was he who drew up the armistice terms in June, 1940, which turned out to be oppressive and demoralizing for the French people. In addition to these activities, Speidel was responsible for the deportation of thousands of non-Aryans from France and for the brutal murder of many others who resisted the German occupation. The London Daily Express (5-20-57) carried a lengthy article on Speidel's criminal record which was exposed by a series of secret documents made available to that newspaper by Lord Russell of Liverpool.

The Speidel appointment evoked protests from important sections of the press in Western Europe. Political leaders also questioned the propriety and

Von Bonin "Out" — — His Plan "In"

Leading officials in NATO sighed with relief when von Bonin was dismissed but it seems to us that their optimism was unwarranted. All indications now seem to point to the fact that the von Bonin plan has not been junked. Indeed, from what has been said and done by Defense Minister Strauss it would appear that the von Bonin plan is the essence of the new German strategy. The similarity between von Bonin's and Herr Strauss' attitudes toward key military questions is striking. Just as von Bonin tried to discredit the EDC, so did Herr Strauss describe it as *"a device for recruiting a German suicide squad to cover the retreat of the NATO forces in the event of a Soviet attack."* As noted above, von Bonin protested the NATO strategy alleging that it would sacrifice Germany. Strauss, too, has bitterly criticized NATO planning. Time Magazine (10-29-56) reported Strauss insisting that the new German army must *"be as independent as possible, because he felt that the NATO strategy was not in Germany's best interests."* A subsequent criticism of NATO made by Herr Strauss, was reported in the London Daily Express (1-7-57): *"It is intolerable that we Germans should be the bow-and-arrow footsloggers for the American atomic knights on horseback."*

According to latest reports, Strauss intends to build up anti-tank units that will stand guard over West Germany's eastern frontier. As though he were talking to the Russians, he said that these units were "purely defensive. It couldn't be considered a threat by anyone" (Reporter Magazine, 4-18-57). This was precisely von Bonin's idea and, as advocated by von Bonin, West Germany's Defense Minister also envisaged the creation of a larger German force that would take care of the interior zone of West Germany. This would not require the twelve divisions which had been originally planned and promised by Chancellor Adenauer. It is now common knowledge that Strauss has cast aside these promises (New York Times, 4-15-57). Strauss now conceives of a small professional army consisting of approximately 150,000 men. This is the kind of force which, according to the Christian Science Monitor (3-21-57), might be "acceptable" to the Russians and could be a factor in helping to bring about the reunification of Germany.

While the army will be predominantly professional and comparatively small in numbers, just as the old Wehrmacht under von Seeckt, its possibilities for expansion are beyond question. By the same token it is a setup which offers great opportunities to do business with the Russians in the old von Seeckt tradition.

Defense Minister Strauss Speaks

The political character of the "new thinking" with regard to the German army was outlined by Strauss in a rather sensational article which appeared in a German weekly review that is closely associated with the Bonn Government. As noted by the New York Times correspondent (2-19-57), Herr Strauss' article outlines "the basic prerequisites for a return to the Bismarckian policy of strength and the use of this policy to force the western and eastern powers to reunify Germany."

Strauss emphasises, as did von Bonin, that the West German army should be used as a bargaining counter. A united and rearmed Germany, Strauss writes, must decide its own future and if the Germans desire to break away from the western alliance nothing can be done to prevent it. He insists that the Bonn Government must conduct its diplomacy in such a way as to make Germany *"so indispensable to its western friends and so responsible for the potential enemy that both sides would find it worthwhile to talk with Germany."* The potential power of the new German army, according to Strauss, would give the Germans a real opportunity to be heard. Thus, it is clear that the grand strategy of the Defense Minister points toward the establishment of a powerful, rearmed, reunited Germany which could be realized through the old game of playing off East and West against each other.

The "Eastern" Set-Up

We have devoted much of this article to military developments in West Germany primarily because there is more information available as compared with the Eastern Zone. However, it would be wrong, in our opinion, to underrate what is occurring in the eastern zone and the connecting links between military developments there and in West Germany. Speaking in the House of Commons in 1951, the noted British MP R. H. Crossman said, "There is no doubt about it that there is a great knowledge of what

is going on in both parts of Germany owing to the fact that German generals on both sides exchange information." In this connection we would remind our readers of the "pioneering" work done by the so-called Bruderschaft organized in early 1950. In the No. 37 issue of Prevent World War III we described the Bruderschaft organization and noted that it was establishing contacts with the military authorities in the eastern zone. In July, 1950, one of the leaders of the Bruderschaft, Franke-Greisch, declared in Frankfurt, *"I have succeeded in entering into good relations with the Soviets."* The French newspaper L'Aube reported that conversations had taken place between Franke-Greisch and the chief of the peoples police of East Germany under which all former German officers who were not placed in the West German army, would be accepted in the East German army.

The ties between the GGS and the Soviets have a long history which we need not go into here. However, it should be noted that towards the collapse of Germany in World War II a memorandum issued by the GGC advocated a close cooperation between the Soviets and the Germans. We can also point out to the fact that the late Field Marshal von Paulus, a favorite of the Soviet General Staff after his capture at Stalingrad, worked diligently to cement relations between German officers in the East and in the West. In February, 1955, von Paulus organized a get-together of East and West German officers, including a number of generals who pledged to work for the "glory of the Fatherland."

As in the case of the West German army, the eastern setup is also heavily dominated by former members of the GGS. More than one half of all of the German generals in the Soviet zone come from the old Wehrmacht. It is estimated that of 1500 staff officers 30 per cent were members of Hitler's Wehrmacht. At least 7 of the 30 generals were former members of the GGS.

At this point we would not want to make a final judgment with regard to the nature and direction of German military developments. Yet, the trends are not at all assuring. We say this bearing in mind the tens of millions of people who have suffered by the ruthless was conceived of and directed by Germany's General Staff.

Inside Germany

PLANNING FOR THE DAY

"Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's followers deliberately sabotaged a Government atomic-powered bill because they feared it would stop the West German armed forces from having nuclear weapons.

". . . They killed a constitutional amendment providing for the development of nuclear power for 'peaceful purposes' . . .

"Parliamentary sources said the rebels (Adenauer's followers) . . . had in mind the possibility that some day West Germany would want to make its own atomic weapons, which would be impossible if the Constitution provided only for peaceful use of nuclear power." (A. P., 7-2-57)



PFERDMENGES' "THOROUGHbred"

". . . To most, his name, Dr. Robert Pferdmenges, means nothing. And in seven years in the German Parliament, he has yet to make a speech.

"Yet Pferdmenges' office in Room 102 H is one of the most important in the capital. For Pferdmenges is Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's closest friend and most trusted adviser . . .

"Pferdmenges is that rarest of rarities—a successful amateur politician. Professionally he is one of Germany's most powerful, and wealthiest, bankers—part owner and manager of the famous Salomon Oppenheim banking house which financed Ruhr industry between wars . . .

"Asked his views of Adenauer's prospects, Pferdmenges replied positively: 'He's still the best horse in our stable. And he will be elected Chancellor again next September.'" (Newsweek, 4-1-57)



THOSE "HELPFUL" GERMANS

"The future of the tiny sun-baked port of Elath and a six-mile strip of Israeli coastline are at stake in the current United Nations debate on Israel.

"Elath and the coastal strip lie at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, a narrow 100-mile long body of water that extends north from the Red Sea between Egypt's Sinai Peninsula to the West and the Arabian Peninsula to the East . . .

"With the help of German advisers, the Egyptians established at Ras Nusrani a coastal battery that completely commands the narrow strait . . ."

(Hanson W. Baldwin, N. Y. Times, 3-2-57)



"SOLIDARITY FOREVER"

"The 'Sudenten German Association' which is the representative body of 2,000,000 ethnic Germans from Czechoslovakia who were expelled to West Germany after the war, has publicly declared its solidarity with Hermann Krumei, the ex SS leader arrested here for having been instrumental in the deportation of several 100,000 Hungarian Jews to the Nazi death camps.

"A statement in which the politically influential organization refuses to disavow Krumei was adopted

by the presidium of the Waldeck 'Sudenten German Association' of which Krumei has been chairman for several years. In the town of Korbach, a dozen miles from the huge concentration camp he obtained a governmental refugee loan and therewith built up a prospering business as druggist and merchant, without changing his name or concealing his record.

"For a time Krumei was the agent in Vienna of the notorious SS Colonel Karl Adolf Eichmann, chief exterminator of European Jewry. In March, 1944, he was assigned to Budapest, where he selected the Budapest 'Jewish Council,' arranged the mass deportations to Auschwitz and signed the notices ordering Jews to appear for 'resettlement' . . . (J. T. A., 5-9-57)



RED CHINA'S TRADE PARTNER

"West Germany, Communist China's biggest Western trade partner, followed Britain's lead and abolished special restrictions on trade with the Peiping government. The Bonn government is the seventh to break away from the U. S. position . . ."

(N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun, 6-21-57)



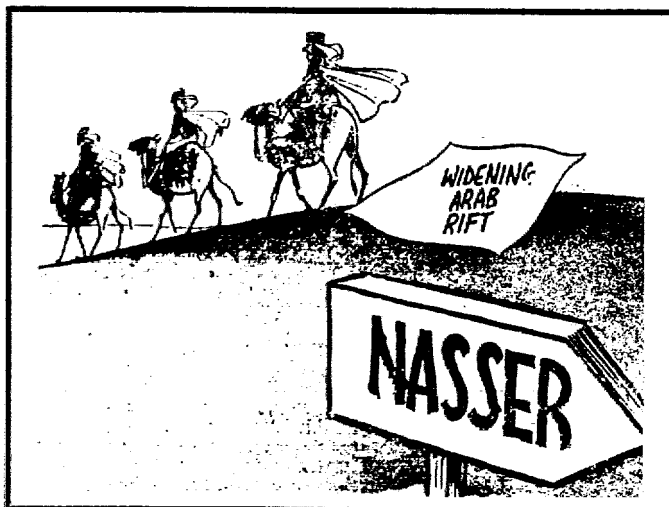
NAZIS AT WORK

"The German police announced that eighty grave stones marking Jewish graves were overturned last night in the foreign cemetery here. A straw figure was hung from a second Jewish memorial. Across its breast was the inscription 'Germany awake, Israel perish.' The police suspected that radical-rightist political groups were responsible." (A. P., 4-20-57)



RESURGENCE

"Church and civic leaders are expressing alarm at the outburst of anti-Semitic feeling and Nazi flag-waving recently displayed in various parts of Germany. Bishop Otto Dibelius, head of the German Evangelical Church, warned that recent desecration of Jewish cemeteries in West Germany indicated a 're-growth of anti-Semitic tendencies.'" (Reuters, 5-25-57)



"MODERN WISE MEN"

Fischetti, N. E. A. Service

LIKE "OLD TIMES"

"Military leaders of Japan and West Germany conferred today for the first time since the two nations were allies in World War II.

"Informed sources said the meeting resulted in agreement to establish mutual exchanges on military matters.

"The meeting was between Gen. Keizo Hayashi, chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Defense Forces, and Franz Josef Strauss, West Germany's Minister of Defense . . ." (A. P., 5-22-57)

★

TOGETHER AGAIN

"West Germany's big three in banking, split up under the allied decartelization program after the war, will be virtually reunified before the end of the month.

"Joining of the Dresdner, Deutsche, and Commerz banks runs parallel to the remerger of the country's big industrial combines split up under the Allies' postwar 'operation Trust-Bust' . . ."

(N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun, 5-7-57)

★

AUSTRIA?—NOT YET . . .

"Nationalist agitators have taken to the hustings in the hope of rekindling enthusiasm for the idea of a 'greater Germany.'

"This 'Grossdeutschland' would include all the eastern territories annexed or conquered by Hitler as of September, 1939. These territories are the Sudetenland, the Lithuanian coastline, and the Polish Corridor.

"The reannexationist ambitions of the nationalists

exclude Austria on the ground that Austrians have a right to decide their own political status . . ."

(M. S. Handler, N. Y. Times, 4-11-57)

★

TELL IT TO ADENAUER

"A Cologne policeman and official of a police union has protested the appointment of former Gestapo officials to responsible police jobs in the German states and cities.

"Georg Buerke, chairman of the local police division of the Public Services Union, termed 'intolerable' the appointment of ex-Gestapo men to executive positions in the police hierarchy. He said the trade unions would never agree that such people were 'acceptable' for top jobs. (J. T. A., 5-13-57)

★

CARING FOR THE GESTAPO

"Even though Gestapo service was hitherto excluded from the scope of a general pension law passed some years ago, the Hesse Administrative Court has, in effect, removed the 'discrimination' against Gestapo officials and put them on almost the same footing as other public officials with respect to pension benefits." (J. T. A., 2-14-57)

"WE FORGET AT OUR PERIL"

"There have been far too many post-war books, films, and plays written to expound the thesis that the Germans, though misguided and misled, were in the main honest manly types who fought the good fight like any Christian soldier; I do not want to run the risk of seeming to belong to this gang . . .

"You will recall a remarkable discovery we made when we conquered Germany—that there were actually no Nazis there at all, just millions of 'decent Germans' suffering terribly because of the awful things they'd been made to do by other people . . .

"Why the Western world should be avid to swallow this particular brand of eye-wash, no man can say. For Nazi Germany was not a nation of honest dupes and simple soldiers; they knew, all of them, exactly what they wanted, and they were prepared to go to any lengths to get it. Until they were beaten (when all colours change overnight) they were total enthusiasts for world-domination, whole-hearted agents of a hideous tyranny which, if not finally checked, would have brought the curtain down on human freedom for generations to come.

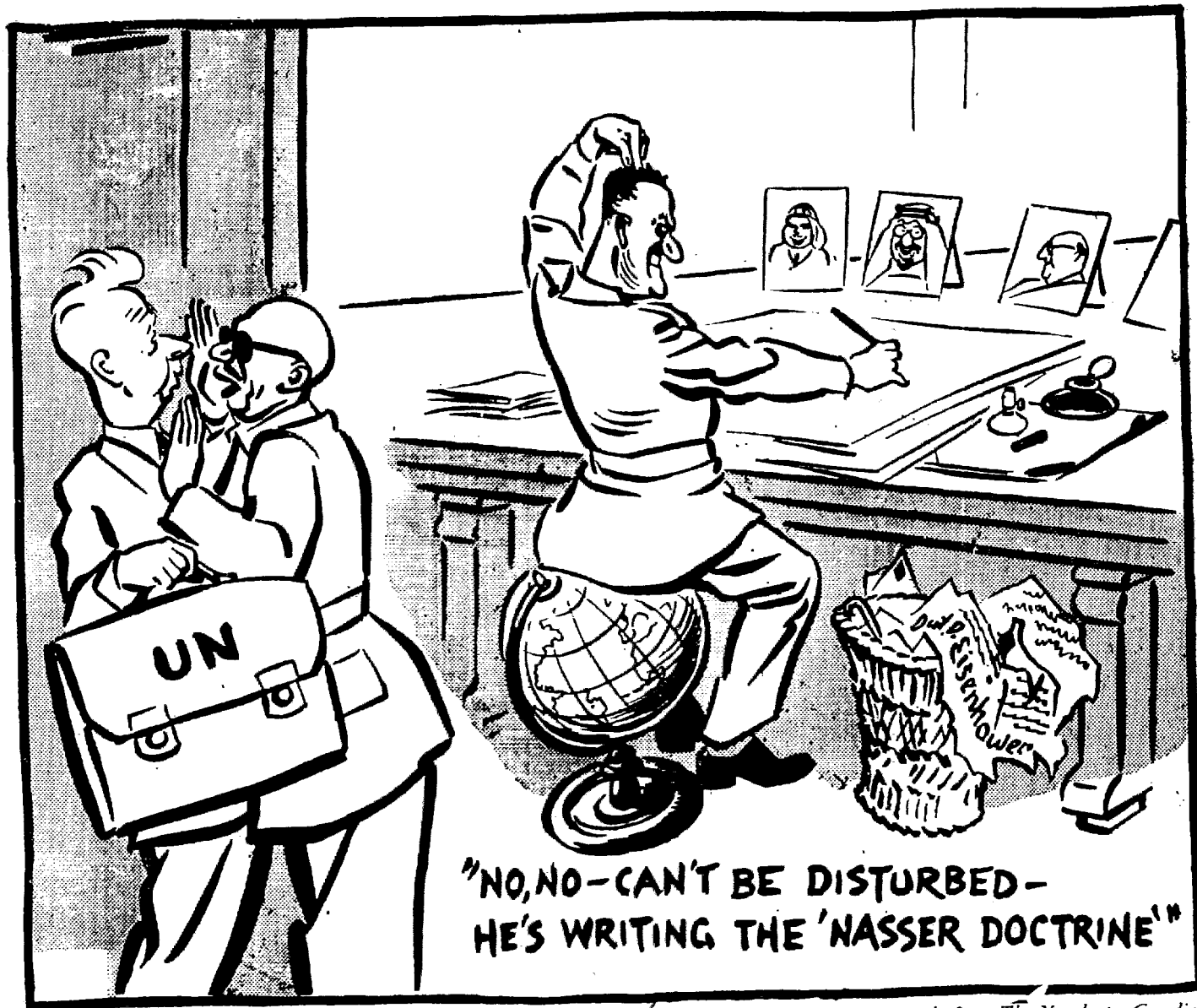
"They sing sweetly now (and others sing for them): everything now is love, and hands-across-the-trenches. It was, in fact, all a frightful mistake. But twice in this century it has been a mistake: twice these people, and no other, have engulfed the world in misery and bloodshed, in pursuit of their dream of power. The mistake, of course, then as now, was in losing. We forget this at our peril."

(Introduction by Nicholas Monsarrat to "U-BOAT 977," by Heinz Schaeffer)



RETURN FROM THE BRINK OF SUEZ

LOW'S COMMENT ON EGYPT'S ATTITUDE



Cartoon by Low, *The Manchester Guardian*

"... At Munich, Chamberlain saw only the risks associated with participating in little wars and forgot that as England abandoned strong points it was more and more exposed to the danger of a world war. America must not make the same error. America must support the outposts of the West such as Israel, whose security and integrity are essential to American strategic interests and to American strategic needs. Traditionally, the United States has been on the side of the underdog. Israel is a small, democratic nation which has hoped for freedom and needs American support for survival. The United States cannot afford to abandon Israel and the values and achievements which it represents."

(Hon. James Roosevelt, Congressional Record, 5-6-57)

"... We have fallen into what may prove to have been an irreparable error in the way we took our stand on the Anglo-French-Israeli intervention. Instead of insisting from the outset that their attack was provoked by Nasser, and that the intervention and the provocations must be cured together, we have insisted that the intervention must be liquidated first before the causes which provoked it are dealt with. We put all our pressure on Britain, France and Israel. We put no pressure on Nasser, and we have cleared Egypt without obtaining any serious assurances from anybody—from Nasser, from Krishna Menon, or from the Soviets—that this would not bring about a return to the status quo ante from which the explosion erupted. . . ."

(Walter Lippmann, N. Y. Herald Tribune, March, 1957)