

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-1	Letter	1 Helen Delich Bentley, to Buchanan, to George & Mary Ann East Coast to Longshore contract negotiation	8/25/71	C (Nix)
N-2	Memo	Buchanan to Warden, re: products + pamphlet from John Birch to anti, I attached [unclear] memo, [unclear] to Buchanan, 4/17/71] N1, N2 Reintegrated from [unclear] files 7-21-06.	4/8/71	C (Nix)

FILE GROUP TITLE	BOX NUMBER
PPF	21
FOLDER TITLE	
B [2 of 5]	

RESTRICTION CODES	
A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.	E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
B. National security classified information.	F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.	G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.	H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: President's Personal Files

Box Number: 21

Folder: B [2 of 5]

<u>Document</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
96	Retain Open
97	Retain Open

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	Note	Cover letter, Rose Mary Woods to Ralph Becker, 6/2/72, with following attachment no. 1: RM Woods] to Marje [Acker] re: [Mrs. Nixon's appointment with Ralph Becker and Ambassador of Iran]	5/12/72	Per B D no change 1p.
2	[Tel?] Mem Cen	Bernice Behrens to RM Woods] re: [Comments on U.S. diplomatic representatives to Japan], with following attachments nos. 3-4	12/16/71	Per B D - 2 pp. 53
3	Notes	Bernice Behrens [Item #1, 2, above, looks like a transcription of these notes]	12/16/71	Per B D no change 10 pp.
4	Hemo	Rose Mary Woods to Peter Flanigan re: [U.S. diplomatic representatives to Japan]	12/24/71	Per D C - 1p.

FILE GROUP TITLE	BOX NUMBER
CHSF President's Personal Files CRIMES ALDIA- Subject Files	21
FOLDER TITLE	
B [2 of 5]	

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DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
5	Memo	Ann Harvey to Rose Mary Woods, re: [Transmittal of attachments] with following attachments nos. 6-7:	1/9/74	G 1 p.
6	Note card	Charles Bernold and Staff, Bel-Air Country Club re: [Directions for use of inserted 1974 membership card]	12/73	G 3 pp.
7	Booklet	Bel-Air Country Club, Los Angeles, Ca. Membership Roster	10/73	G 17 pp.
8	Note	RM Woods to Senator Bellmon Dwight Chapin re: [Senator Bellmon request to talk to the President; cover note to open case file; top item now: undated note, [Rose Mary Woods] to Dwight Chapin]	8/12/70	D Shorthand
FILE GROUP TITLE WHSF President's Personal Files [RMW] Alpha-Subject Files			BOX NUMBER 9521	
FOLDER TITLE B [2 of 5]				

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DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
9	Notes	Includes notations: Benedict; Told him no record, should check with Western Union; cover note to open case file, top item now: L/yellow cover note, nd. about search for record of Charles J. Benedict, Jr.'s contribution]	nd.	D Shuchard 2pp.
10	Letter	cover note, L. Higby to Rose Woods, 9/10/71; with following attachment no. 10:		
		Helen Deitch Bailey to the President re: Yugoslavia	8/1/71	Possible B 2pp.
11	Letter	Charles Benedict to Office of Richard Nixon re: [RN Associates]	1/2/69	G 1p.

FILE GROUP TITLE
WHSF President's Personal Files
[RMW] Alpha-Subject Files

BOX NUMBER
95

FOLDER TITLE

B [245]

RESTRICTION CODES

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Release would violate a Federal statute. | E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information. |
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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1970

✓
done
mmu

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE WOODS

In a February 15 editorial Betty Beale reported that it is increasingly apparent that the President is acutely aware of the importance of style and he is determined his Administration will not be called dull. Only the people who haven't been invited to a Nixon White House Affair say they are dull. Those who attend agree they are conducted "with smooth correctness, elegance of dress, and smiling ease."

The President requests that you call Miss Beale and inform her that the President and the First Lady were pleased with her report.

Thank you.

JRB

JOHN R. BROWN III

Betty - most
appreciative
mmu

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1970

Memo for: Rose Woods

From: Alex Butterfield *A/*

I have asked Jeb Magruder to give special consideration to this request and get back to you (or me) when arrangements have been made.

Attachment

*Betty Beale
Proctor*

337-2171

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date *6/23/70*

To *Alex Butterfield*

From Rose Mary Woods

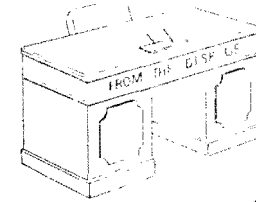
FYI *Rsp*

Please Handle _____

*Do we have anyone
who handles requests
like the attached?*

Thanks

Please advise



BETTY BEALE

*Dear Rose Mary —
Can you recommend
a speaker or speakers
for this group.
I was furious that
all my comments
about what a great
dancer you were
were cut out of my
story on Pearl's party
along with 1/3 of my
column! Love BBE.*

Officers' Wives' Club

P. O. BOX 1
FORT RUCKER, ALA. 36360

June 4, 1970

Miss Betty Beale
Publishers-Hall Syndicate
30 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Miss Beale,

Speaker for
As Program Chairman for our Fort Rucker Officers' Wives' Club, I am constantly searching for programs that educate, entertain and stimulate our members.

Fort Rucker, as you may know, is the Army Aviation Center where our brave, young helicopter pilots are trained prior to receiving Vietnam assignments. These young men spend long hours in training and study and have little time to entertain their wives. The Officers' Wives' Club does a great deal to promote activities for these wives and for the wives of career military officers.

Your column in "The Birmingham News" has long been a favorite of mine, and I feel you may be able to assist me in locating a speaker for one of our programs.

Does the White House, Congress, Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, or Press Corps have people who volunteer their services to appear before groups such as ours?

I know our membership would be honored to have someone from our nation's capital recognize them for being the gallant, patriotic "women behind the men in our Armed Forces" that I know them to be. Hearing the wife of a cabinet official such as Mrs. Laird, Mrs. Rogers, or Mrs. Mitchell would provide a stimulating event for us, I'm certain.

I greatly appreciate any help you may offer on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Judith W. Cornell

Judith W. Cornell
2nd Vice President

1417 Brooklyn A ve. S.W .
Canton, Ohio 44710
April 26, 1970

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary to
President Nixon
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Woods:

The writer is a serious student of President Nixon, and
am making a collection of autographs and a itographed photographs
of various people associated with this great man-President
Nixon.

Enclosed please find a copy of the article that appeared
in the AKRON BEACON JOURNAL of Akron, Ohio, entitled
"WHEN YOUR BOSS IS PRESIDENT?"

I would deem it a very high honor if you would be so
very kind as to autograph this article for me. Please return
to the address below:

GEORGE R. BECHTEL
1417 Brooklyn Ave. S.W.
Canton, Ohio 44710

Thank you so very much for your extreme kindness in this
matter.

Sincerely yours,
George R. Bechtel
George R. Bechtel
1417 Brooklyn A ve. S.W .
Canton, Ohio 44710

Enc.-1

*Signed
for Rose Mary Woods
5/2/70*



November 14, 1973

MR. PRESIDENT:

Arthur Becker called this morning to say again that if there is anything he can do at all we should just let him know - he is available 24 hours a day.

He also said to remind you that he is a pretty fair trial lawyer -- after all, that is his business!

RmWoods

June 2, 1972

Dear Ralph:

While I did not have an opportunity to drop you a note before we left on the trip, I do want you to know how much I appreciated your sending me the background information on the 2500th Anniversary of the Founding of the Persian Empire. I was delighted to have an opportunity to look at this material before we went to Iran. Our visit there, though too brief, was most interesting.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

**Rose Mary Woods
Secretary to the President**

**Mr. Ralph E. Becker
1819 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.**

RMW:ma

Per Stephanie Wilson -- original request for an appointment with Mrs. Nixon was made on February 22 -- would Mrs. Nixon accept the medal from the Ambassador and have a photograph -- Mrs. Nixon said yes -- when medals are ready will set up a date -- later Ralph Becker called and said the medals were ready but the Ambassador was on vacation -- later he called and said the Ambassador was back and would March 30 or 31 be convenient -- Mrs. Nixon was unable to meet them on those dates. When Ralph Becker was in on April 5 in connection with the Cherry Blossom Festival and Mrs. Nixon told him then she still had the request on her desk and had not forgotten but the schedule had been so full. Then the Ambassador left for Iran.

Then later Stephanie was told that Mrs. Nixon did not want to accept the medal and Connie had told ~~Ralph-Becker~~ her to tell Ralph Becker no or stall him indefinitely.

Stephanie sent it back to Mrs. Nixon indicating that perhaps they would try to present the medal when they were in Iran and Mrs. Nixon said Ralph Becker would not suggest it be done there because he wanted to be in the photo.

Stephanie then called his office and said it did not look like it could be done before they went on the trip.

Late in May Rex asked Stephanie about the medal and she told him the story and he said he would see about it -- if in any way he could work something out.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number / on Document Withdrawal Record (GSA Form 7279) or NARS Withdrawal Sheet (GSA Form 7122), located in the front of this folder, for a description of the item and an explanation for its removal.

The Western White House
San Clemente

July 12, 1971

Dear Carol:

This is just a note to thank you for your letter and to tell you that the President will be happy to autograph a picture for Franke Jolle as soon as his schedule permits. There is no charge for postage for photographs, and I am therefore returning the money order you enclosed with your letter.

With best wishes to you and your family,

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Secretary to the President

Miss Carol Beeson
103 Roycroft #6
Long Beach, California 90803

RMW:ma

June 10, 1971
103 Raycroft #6
Long Beach, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Woods,

I am President Nixon's second
Cousin - his Aunt Jane's granddaughter.

I have a close friend who
is a disc jockey on an underground
radio station which reaches most of
the young people in Los Angeles and
Orange Counties. He is extremely pro-
Nixon, and voices his support on his
radio program from 6 to 11 p.m. daily.
I believe his positive approach to the
President's programs is greatly helping to
"open the eyes" of many, many college and
high school students.

I am writing to ask for an auto-
graphed picture of the President for my
friend. I think this would serve to encourage
him. His name is Frankie Jolle, and he
broadcasts from K.N.A.C., 105.5 F.M. radio

from Long Beach, California.

Thank you so much for your
co-operation I chose to write
to you as I remember all of
your good help during the 1969
Inaugural season. I hope my
request is not an impossible one.

Sincerely,

Carol Beeson

Enclosed:

\$1.00 money order
for postage

TO:

MR. FRANKIE JOLLE
C/O K.N.A.C., SUITE 210
850 E. OCEAN BLVD.
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
90803

Carol Beeson

From the desk of . . .

BERNICE BEHRENS



February 18, 1969

Dear Rose,

Hi! Know you are more busy than ever -- if
that is possible. Assume you will be making the
historic trip -- how wonderful!

Enclosed a copy of my Memo to Pat on the
proposed Russian trip which we discussed when I
called you from New York. I know it will be
truly worthwhile for the President.

I'll await advice on how to proceed!

Squire joins me in all best wishes -- as always!

Love,

Bernice

1390 Taylor Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94108
(415) 474-7277

February 18, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: Patricia ~~Rilly~~ Hitt
Assistant Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FROM: Bernice Behrens
1390 Taylor Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94108
(415) 474-7277

SUBJECT: President Nixon's Women's National Advisory Committee

Objective: Woman-to-Woman Communication, Understanding, and Friendship between representative members of the National Advisory Committee and key national women leaders of the Soviet Women's Committee, National Council of Hungarian Women, and Czechoslovak Women's Union (overall national organization of all women in each country) (other Eastern European countries could be added).

Background: Led delegation of 60 outstanding women (doctors, lawyers, teachers, at all levels - kindergarten to college professors, president of school board, hospital administrator, nurses, Commissioner of Recreation, authors, artists, lecturers, Lt. Colonel U.S. Army(Ret.), personnel director, designer, industrialist, journalist, radio and television stars, directors of volunteers in all types of community organizations, etc. -- women who motivate and influence large numbers of people) to Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and London, September - October 1968. Meetings held with women leaders, exchange of information on all women's activities, visits to nurseries and schools, all levels; youth centers, national fashion house, factory, museums, cultural events, etc.

Results: Mutual understanding, friendly relations, correspondence, invitations to return; determination of our delegation for more participation in volunteer activities to solve our local problems and preserve our way of life.

Note: Women leaders of Czechoslovakia and Hungary have accepted our invitation to send a delegation to visit the U.S. Russians discussing it, will advise soon. Exchange of women leaders started!

Suggestion: Selected group from National Advisory Committee to take three weeks trip for meaningful "Women-to-Women" meetings.

(1) Desirable informal prelude to President Nixon's possible Summit Conference.

Time: Early September, 1969.

Note: Intourist (Russian agency handling all travel to Russia) advises plans be made in March to secure most comprehensive arrangements.

Questions: Who in State Department would follow through on plans for the trip?

What detailed information is requested?

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

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NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9/2/72

*Bill
Bernice
Behrens*

Rose Dear,

Congratulations on another successful trip!

My wonderful Japanese secretary (Sue Sato) & I
have followed every word!

Encl. the startling info from Willie Brown!! Herb Klein
also has a copy. Swamped too -- at office on Saturday have
27 of our foreign guests for cocktails. tonight at 6 PM and will
have the Sultan of Ethiopia (he weighs 340 pounds) and his 3
attendants Monday -- he drinks only room temperature MILK!!??

Mich love,

Bernice

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D. C. 20520

9/2/72

Rose Dear,

Congratulations on another
successful trip!

My wonderful ⁹⁹Japanese
Secretary (Sue Sato) & I
have followed every word!

Encl. - the starting info.
from Willie Brown! —

Herb Klein also has a copy.

Simpson - too - staffed on Saturday —

"RAP SESSION"

(translated simultaneously in 5 languages)

with

Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.

Assemblyman, State of California

Co-Chairman of California Delegation for Senator McGovern

and

• 16 International Visitors of the Department of State and
10 escort-interpreters (listed on page 25)

July 22, 1972

Hosted by:

Mrs. Bernice W. Behrens, Director, Department of State Reception Center,
San Francisco

Mr. Earl C. Behrens, Political Editor, San Francisco Chronicle
999 Green Street, Apt. 2804
San Francisco, California 94133

RAP SESSION WITH WILLIE BROWN
July 22, 1972

BROWN: I think it's just simply better if I allow you to ask any questions you might like to ask. You observed that 5-day affair just as I did, and I would be happy to comment and/^{to}provide you with any inside information that may not have been apparent from what was occurring on the TV screen. So just go right ahead and ask any questions that you might like to ask.

Q. Like the fact that you suggested Eagleton for Vice President?

A. The Vice Presidency choice is ultimately that of the candidate -- the nominee for president. We did not have time to do any long preliminary searching for candidates for the vice-presidency because some two or three weeks prior to the Miami Convention, the nomination became jeopardized. We became fearful that we might lose the nomination as a result of the 151 delegates that we lost in California.

AS a

result we concentrated pretty much first, on winning back the 151 delegates and then secondly, on moving toward the nomination once we had won the 151 delegates back. ^{Therefore} we didn't have much time to think in terms of a vice-presidency. There was a long list of persons who were being considered for the vice-presidency. On the morning the choice was finally made, some of us from California were invited to participate in these deliberations. There were many names on the list, we added Senator Thomas Eagleton from Missouri. As a result of our adding that name to the list, I think that was the first time anyone ever seriously considered Tom Eagleton as a viable nominee for the second spot on the ticket. Discussions continued during the course of most of the day, some of which we participated in and some of which we did not participate in, but some 20 minutes before it was announced to the world that Tom Eagleton was McGovern's choice as a running mate, the Senator

called us and advised us that he had taken our advice and Tom Eagleton would be the nominee. So, we are quite pleased that California played such an important role in both the selection of the presidential nominee and then ultimately in the selection of the vice-presidential nominee.

Q. There is quite a note of concern--in Europe especially--lest the Democratic candidates might choose to neglect foreign policy because he and his running mate do come from midwestern States, where there traditionally are more isolationists than from New England States. Could you comment on some of the major foreign policy objective of McGovern and Eagleton?

A. I think Senator McGovern will generally have a foreign policy that will not be comparable to what you see today in terms of how the American tax dollar supports the neighboring nations of the world. I think George McGovern is not an isolationist--George McGovern will not be an isolationist and the policies of this government would never be isolationist, but I do think that there will be a change in the deployment of troops, for an example, because George McGovern thinks that it's rather foolish to think in terms of the need for territorial locations of troops in order to participate in the defense of the free world. I think that the kind of weaponry that is best employed in the defense of the free world can be launched from almost anyplace without a fantastic amount of ground support, or without a fantastic number of ground personnel located very far from the home bases. I think also that George McGovern will think in terms of trying to heal the problems that exist in this country/^{first}as distinguished from healing the problems that exist in other countries. I think he will be concerned first about the hunger that exists among the very poor in this country before he thinks in terms of the hunger of the world. Once he has fed and provided the resources to feed the people here, I think he will then think in terms of feeding people in other places. I think that this

is probably the mood of America, rather than anything else. I think also that George McGovern will exemplify the new attitude that exists in America as it relates to our involvement in the internal struggles of our country. This morning George McGovern announced that if he becomes the president of the United States, on Inauguration Day, he will terminate all/^{military}support to Greece, which I think / ^{reflects} the mood of the American people in terms of/^{our}involvement in internal struggles. He also said he would reduce the number of military personnel located in and around the Mediterranean area. Now I do not believe....I do not believe...'..and I don't think anyone subscribes to the concept that the physical location of troops in the Mediterranean area is a bar to any Communist movement as such, or any other kind of world conquest movement. I think George McGovern is prepared to deal with that issue if it ever presents itself, but I don't think George McGovern is going to allow the military minds of this country to dictate what the foreign policy should be. I think the foreign policy will be cited again in the State Department, without any great military influence and I think each country of the world will be dealt with on a fair and equitable basis as it relates to its policies towards America, as America's policies will relate toward that country. As to Israel, I think that George McGovern will take a different attitude. I think he will operate on the theory that there is a real threat that the Arab world may wipe out the little nation of Israel, and I think the American policy as it relates to Israel, will continue to be just as it is, if not increased in terms of assistance.

Q. I have a question. I'm a visitor here from Japan...To what extent did the youth here in California participate in support of Senator McGovern in the political activities? Would you care to comment on that?

A. Yes. Some 40% of the 371 person delegation from California were made up of persons under 30 years of age. George McGovern will win the election for presidency only if the same kind of activities which young

people engaged in in California are repeated across the nation on his behalf. If the persons between 18 and 30 do not register in sufficient number, and that's somewhere between 18 million and 25 million...George McGovern will have no chance whatsoever against Richard Nixon.

Q. You fully expect them to do so?

A. I do anticipate that the young people will register, and I do anticipate that they will vote. Let me say as an aside, I think that George McGovern will allow the young people to also participate in the policy decisions, as they did in the California election.

Q. I have a question. I would like to know if, since you talked about being interested mainly more in American policies first and foreign policies secondly if this will cause any reduction in foreign aid to other countries.

A. It may very well cause a reduction in foreign aid, but the kind of aid it will cause a reduction in is that which relates to the military--not that which relates to the health of a country--not that which relates to the hunger--not that which relates to education--not that which relates to the development of the productive capacity of that nation. I don't think there will be any reduction of expenditures in that category, but I think there will be a marked reduction in the amount of expenditures as it relates to military and armaments.

Q. I have a visitor from _____. He wants to know what will be the reaction...or how the McGovern people are ready to heal the wounds of George Meany?

A. Well, I'm not sure that the wounds can be healed with George Meany. George Meany represents a relic of the ^{old leadership of the} American labor movement and George McGovern has never sought to appease leadership. George McGovern has only directed his attention to people...rank and file...so I don't think any great effort

will be made to appease George Meany. I think, however, there will be a direct appeal to the ordinary citizen and to the rank and file. Hopefully, the special interests liberals, like labor, will thus develop the attitude that it's in Meany's best interests that he go along with what his rank and file is already talking about. Let me also say in response to that question, that George McGovern is a strange kind of politician. He has a lot of trust and confidence in the intelligence... the native intelligence of people to make decisions for themselves without having to have the approval of any leadership. I don't think George McGovern will change his attitude in that regard, and therefore, I do not believe that George Meany will change his attitude.

Q. One question. We had a rather long discussion with Dean Rusk, and his attitude seemed to be similar to that which has prevailed for the last ten or 15 years. Do you think that the attitude therefore is going to change toward foreign policy? The attitudes announced by McGovern seem to be quite different from those we heard expressed by Dean Rusk.

A. Yes I do think that there will be a change in the thrust of the foreign policy. As I said, I think that George McGovern..and the whole world...certainly most of the American people...are absolutely sick and tired of involvement with war in any fashion...totally in any fashion. I think the American people are sick and tired of having people starving next door to them, when a considerable amount of the resources of America is being employed to prop up some semi-dictatorship in the name of protecting America and the world from being engulfed by Communism. I don't think George McGovern, nor any of the people supporting George McGovern accept that silly theory, and as a result of not accepting that silly theory, I think the foreign policy will be shaped as it relates to humanbeings, rather than it relates to military dictatorships, or as it relates to military influence within the framework of foreign government.

Q. What would you guess Mr. McGovern's ideas of the future of South Vietnam is if he within 90 days stops American aid to South Vietnam... the political future of South Vietnam? Does he have any idea of what it might be, or does he have any idea of what he would like it to be, or does he think that that's a question for South Vietnam...if military aid and U. S. aid stopped to South Vietnam, what would he see the future of South Vietnam as being and would he have any ideas as to what he would want it to be or does he think simply that it would be up to South Vietnam to decide?

A. Well, I think George McGovern has the idea that what happens in Vietnam...whether north or south...ought to be left primarily to the citizens of that country, and I don't think George McGovern will attempt to impose any view whatsoever upon that country and upon the people of that country in return...

Q. What does George McGovern see as the natural outcome of events if in essence he retreats the way Mr. McGovern says he will retreat.. does he think that in the future South Vietnam have a status ...not that he will impose an idea, but if he retreats within 90 days, what does he think the future of South Vietnam will be, and does he think it will be what he wants it to be?

A. Well I really can't comment on that because I have not had an occasion to discuss it in that fashion with Senator McGovern. I would anticipate, however, his view would not be separate and distinct from mine. I frankly think that there will be a coalition government in Vietnam. I think that that coalition government will be dominated by the supporters of the persons from the north, rather than the kind of leadership we have seen in the south, and I don't think that's inconsistent with what a majority of the people in that country would probably feel more comfortable with

Q. And you think that Mr. McGovern would be able to accept a partisan government?

A. That's right. I assume that George McGovern will accept whatever form of government, including the coalition government, that results. That is correct.

Q. After the nomination of Senator McGovern, let's say that the South Vietnamese say that they plea that Americans don't leave, continue helping them, what is the attitude of Senator McGovern?

A. Well, I think Senator McGovern's commitment is the removal of all ^{military} American/involvement in South Vietnam, and no matter what the requests are or how the pleas come, I think George McGovern removes all the troops from South Vietnam, and I think George McGovern ceases to be involved in any war effort on behalf of the United States.

Q. I have a question here from Dr. _____, a professor international law in Ecuador, and also a political columnist. He said that he was astounded and amazed at what he saw at the convention in Florida, that the Democrats had no policy toward Latin America. All the Democratic candidates from the time of Roosevelt to Kennedy, they always had something to say about Latin Americans. He sees that we have a policy and we have taken a stand on military involvement on Europe, NATO and all these different issues, but he didn't see any...Why wasn't there any policy stand, or anything said...nothing mentioned about Latin America?

A. I suppose the reason is that in this country, the body politics literally shapes the response and the posture that any candidate seeking public office decides to comment upon, or decides to take a position upon. Most candidates do not, unless they are without an issue, go around generating issues and then addressing themselves to the issue to which they have been created. They usually try to deal with the problems that their constituency sees and currently, the mood

is such that our South American neighbors do not present the same kind of political issue that the European area and Southeast Asia are currently presenting. I think George McGovern has a position on the question of the South American neighbors. George McGovern headed at one time under the Kennedy administration the "Food For Peace" program. George McGovern was involved with a fellow by the name of John Seigenthal of Tennessee, who was the editor of the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, with a program that dealt primarily with hunger. I think George McGovern will have before November a policy statement on the Latin American neighbors and what the posture of his administration will be with reference to our Latin American policy, and I can assure you that it will be not substantially different from the policy with the European neighbors.

Q. Before November?

A. Yes, before November...long before November.

Q. Speaking for Mr. Schwartz, and I must whisper, I think Senator McGovern sees the world as he would like to see it rather than as it really is. Is this not unrealistic...even dangerous...to look at it in a way that he would like to see it rather than what it really is? I am sorry, but I cannot speak any louder.

A. That's all right. I think that's a fair evaluation and a fair comment with reference to what George McGovern is about. George McGovern sees America the way he would like to see America, and George McGovern makes pronouncements in the way in which he would like to see America. I don't, however, think that George McGovern is so unrealistic as ^{not} to understand that there are steps that have to be taken in order to ultimately reach that goal. It would be foolish, and I think not in keeping with what a politician and an elected official ought to be about if he allowed present reality to constrain his creative thinking about resolution of problems, and I think George McGovern has that same attitude and that same posture as it relates to foreign policy.

Q. Mr. Brown. Mr. _____ was wondering also...at least the press says that Mr. McGovern had some problems with the black vote, compared to Mr. Humphrey, who was recently the black vote getter, and has he...up to now...has he been able to get some of the black vote, or do you think he will able to get more, or do you think that it was all a fake that he didn't get the black vote...I mean the strength of the press said that he didn't have the black vote and some of the delegations reflected that.

A. George McGovern's percentage of the black vote at the outset of George

McGovern's campaign represented the same percentage of the vote that he had of the general body politic. He had somewhere in the neighborhood of 4 to 5% of the voters who were aware of George McGovern...who knew what George McGovern was about and who supported George McGovern's candidacy.

Well, just as George McGovern turned that percentage into victory with the general body politic, George McGovern also turned his lack of acceptability among blacks around in the same fashion. George McGovern got less than 1% of the black vote in Florida, and George McGovern got the Lion's share of the black vote in California. That means that from the time of the Primary in Florida in early February till early

June when the Primary took place in California and ultimately/in New York, George McGovern had demonstrated a greater ability and a more attractive candidacy than any other Democratic candidate--whether they already had the history of having the black vote in their hip pocket. The black vote is like a new vote among...for most politicians. The black vote at one time responded only to the cry of CIVIL RIGHTS and before / ^{that to} the cry of 'STOP LYNCHING.' Well blacks have grown far beyond the mentality of worrying about being lynched. They're now talking about dealing with people on a peer-group basis, and George McGovern has demonstrated a willingness to deal with blacks on a peer-group basis.

The best evidence of that was the fact that in the convention when blacks had a clear alternative between Shirley Chisholm and George

McGovern, 350 of the 457 black persons in the convention chose George McGovern over Shirley^{Chisholm} just as the majority of the non-black delegates chose George McGovern as distinguished from all of the other potential challengers. So I don't think that George McGovern's problem with blacks was separate and distinct from his problem with the body politic generally; as he established credibility with the entire body politic, he also at the same time increased his acceptability among blacks.

Q. Well, I don't think the question was that Shirley^{Chisholm} was a symbolic candidate in a way so that blacks would vote for her on the first ballot...or the second or third...but I mean do blacks identify with George McGovern. Of course, they would identify with Shirley^{Chisholm} because she is black, but I mean do they identify with George McGovern's policies, because they never had enunciated any great policies, or he had never been known as a black candidate, and so it was only at the convention that he began to test himself, and was it convention politics, or was it conviction on the part of blacks?

A. It was more of a conviction, I suspect, on the part of blacks. You see George McGovern spoke more to the issues than Shirley^{Chisholm}. And let me tell you why. You see, blacks have grown beyond the stage of being limited by Civil Rights. Blacks are at the stage now where the war is almost as important...the economy is almost as important...and even more important whether or not you are limited yourself to the category of addressing /solely to black positions and black issues. George McGovern is not about that...George McGovern did not do that...and I suspect that is what caused most blacks to say "Although Shirley^{Chisholm} may be symbolically blacker than George McGovern, we are beyond the stage of symbolism...we are now at the stage of wanting a piece of the action and wanting to share the power...not simply because we're black, but because we're people who have certain kinds of requests and demands that can only be met by our people ourselves performing in

that category.' And I think that's what caused George McGovern to be the most attractive candidate for black voters.

Q. More attractive than Humphrey?

A. Certainly more attractive than Humphrey.

Q. More attractive than Sanford and Wallace and Yorty and Musky?

A. He was more attractive because all of those candidates were still

pretty much confined to the concept of Plantation Politics. They

still think in terms of doing things for blacks. McGovern thinks in terms

of doing things with blacks, and that's what you have to

clearly distinguish. Blacks clearly felt that, and let me indicate to you

that the older blacks are still dealing in the Humphrey mentality area,

but the majority of persons who are active politically, and who are going

to be active politically in the Fall are going to be blacks between the

ages of 18 and 40. You see? And the guy between the age of 18 and 40 has

no commitment to anybody that did something for him in '48. If you still

operate on the 1948 concept, you lose to begin with. You have got to operate

on the 1972 concept which says something quite different from 1948.

Q. At the headquarters of black caucus in Washington, the visitor from

Japan, Mr. Petasi(?) heard that American^{/blacks} are not interested in foreign policy issue at all. Would you care to comment?

A. That's totally wrong. Let me indicate to you that blacks are very

much interested in foreign policy issues. For an example, there is a

definite split among blacks on the question of Israel. Some blacks accept

the Arab concept, and other blacks^{accept} the Israeli position.

So there is a definite split that evidences a great interest
that aspect of
in /foreign policy. Ronald Dellums, the Congressman from the 7th Congress-

sional District in Berkeley, the University community, has clearly evi-

denced and clearly postured himself as a man in the area of foreign

policy. His great interest has been in foreign policy. In addition thereto

there is a great interest in Pan-Africanism. There was a celebration this year for the first time in this country identifying with the African nations and insisting that America change its foreign policy with reference to the African countries. There is a study now being conducted by the State Legislature to find out how much the State of California is involved with any of the African nations where segregation and apartheid is practiced, and so you see there is a high level of interest among blacks in foreign policy. It may not be the kind of interest that directs itself/^{for instance,} to India and the hunger and the population control problems that may exist in India, but it certainly is not ^{limited} in such a fashion that we think only in terms of domestic politics. There is a black consciousness and there is a foreign policy interest. Two members of the Congress, Mitchell and Ron Dellums, both of whom are new members of the Congress and black are on the foreign policy committee, and they elected to go on that instead of Health, Education and Welfare, where traditionally all of the domestic issues are determined.

Q. The argument was that blacks are primarily pre-occupied with their own problems domestically. And also, would you care to comment that there was a peace movement meeting around the Congress while Mr. _____ was in Washington, D.C. At that time black groups in Washington, D.C. did not participate in that peace movement, and furthermore, they called these white woman's group as a racist. Would you care to comment on that?

A. Yes. Yes. There is a distinct attitude by blacks that white liberals in this country place more importance on what happens in Southeast Asia than they do on what happens to blacks in Southwest Alabama. They are of the opinion/^{that} until such time as the questions of Alabama are placed on a parity with the questions of Southeast Asia, then blacks should take the position that white folks in this country ought to devote all of of their energy to Alabama, rather than to Vietnam. Now that is not an

attitude, however, that is shared by all of the blacks in the country. For an example; before the death of the man who headed the Urban League, Whitney Young, he had made a trip to Southeast Asia, then there was a report published showing that a higher percentage of blacks to the total population were losing their lives in South Vietnam in terms of Americans than there were whites,

so there is a black consciousness on the question of Southeast Asia that may not have evidenced itself in that peace effort. Let me also say that in most of the peace marches across the nation you will not find a large number of black people involving themselves in that effort because they have some priorities with reference to some other problems, but that doesn't mean that they aren't equally as interested.

Q. O.K. Dr. Parr would like to ask about Mr. McGovern's position if he has one in relation to re-establishing relations or ties with the regime in Cuba. He says that the Republicans have taken the stand evidently that any type of renewal of relationships would present a menace to national security. Whereas, a lot of other Latin American countries, like Peru and Chili have re-opened relationship with them, and he is wondering what is the position of Mr. McGovern on this issue?

A. I have not heard any utterances by Mr. McGovern on that issue, but

I'll be happy to tell you what I would think that he would do. I think that George McGovern would take the position that the existence of Cuba under Castro does not present a clear and present danger, nor a threat to anybody's security, and that Cuba...that relations should be re-opened with Castro and that Cuba should be welcomed into the family of nations as Greece is welcomed into the family of nations; as Yugoslavia is welcomed into the family of nations...whether that would be extensive diplomatic relations with Cuba, I am not prepared to say at this time, but

certainly, Cuba should not be treated, in my view, as an enemy capable of destroying the United States - or capable of destroying anything.

Q. Mr. Brown, may I ask a question about elections? We have heard that there is a tendency in the United States toward the incumbent to win the election always. How do you see that with the hope that Senator McGovern has that he will beat Mr. Nixon?

A. Senator McGovern's hope, and realistically, the avenue by which McGovern is to win, is to address himself to voters who have never participated in the electoral process who have been very cynical about government and about the persons who manage the government, and that's a large body of Americans. They've just been totally indifferent because they have been dealt with in such a cavalier fashion, and ~~their~~ views have seldom surfaced until for the first time in their lives, ^{them} George McGovern is offering/the opportunity to participate. George McGovern's election depends totally upon motivating that constituency to participate to vote and to work to secure his election. That means that the figure that I gave you of registering somewhere between 18 million and 25 million new voters or people who have never voted before will be the basis for his victory. Now, you're absolutely right when you say that the incumbent has the edge in elections in this country, but you ought to evaluate that statement in terms of Richard Nixon's incumbency. Richard Nixon won by something less than 600,000 votes in a 75 million vote election. He had 31 million-7; and Hubert Humphrey had 31 million-2, and George Wallace had another 10 million or so; so in a 73 million election a guy wins by something less than 600,000 votes you cannot very well say that he carries with him the kind of mandate that a man may carry who had several million votes. For an example, it was my belief that Lyndon Johnson in '68 could not have been re-elected; yet he beat Goldwater by something in excess of 15 million votes, just four years previously, and he couldn't even run for re-election simply because he could not campaign in this country. I think Nixon ^{may become} / similarly

situated in terms of voter acceptability, so I think the uniqueness of this race is based on that fact plus the fact of all the new participants.

Q. What is the average registration of the population in a presidential election?

A. There will be maybe 90 to 100 million people eligible to vote and of that number 75 to 80 million will actually go to the polls and participate.

Q. In what concerns the future of space exploration by America? No one has said anything about that. What have you got to comment on about that? Everything is so down to earth that really nobody has said one thing about space exploration. Do you think that the future McGovern administration would continue that trend that was established by the previous administration?

A. Yes, I think that McGovern will continue space exploration, but not from a public relations standpoint...but from an actual scientific achievement standpoint. I think George McGovern would take the attitude that the Russians are probably right that the landing a man on the moon is a spectacular public relations achievement, but it doesn't add anything ...any great amount of information to scientific knowledge, and I think that George McGovern's space program will be framed not by the posture that America stands in the world by space achievements that are measured in terms of public relations, but by actual scientific advancement for all mankind...not just America, and I suspect that George McGovern...or his administration...will be far more involved with cooperating with the nations of the world on space exploration than has been any of the previous administrations, including John F. Kennedy's and Lyndon Johnson's.

Q. Wouldn't this mean that there is not much change in that respect compared to the present administration?

A. That's why it's not an issue.

Q. How old are you?

A. 38.

Q. Do you not believe that the war and _____...Are they not the deciding factor of which way the vote will go?

A. Well, I don't know because you see the attitude in this country in 1968 was a little bit....quite different from what it is now. If Hubert Humphrey had taken the posture that George McGovern is taking today, in '68, Hubert Humphrey would be the president. If he had denounced the Johnsonian policies on foreign policy, Hubert Humphrey would be the president today. A number of the 10 million people who voted for George Wallace were people who were outside of the political spectrum... people who were cynics; people who did not trust either of the two major candidates and people who had a need to express serious racial hostility. Well, that has all abated and that's why George Wallace is not now so much of a power in terms of being accepted by the body politic. If you remember the Democratic Convention...you remember when Wallace appeared...it should have been a moment...if George Wallace had had as much acceptability as he had in '68...it should have been a moment of great rejoicing for people who believed in that nonsense, but it was almost as if it was contrived... the response...it was almost totally contrived. There was no spontaneity about it at all, which means to me that the American public has probably grown beyond the kind of thing that George Wallace is about, and they're probably looking for more than just a demagogue, but they're looking for somebody who has some realistic program, and I think that George McGovern offers that opportunity more than Richard Nixon, and I suspect that George McGovern will do better among the George Wallace type people...not because they share George McGovern's views on race or anything of that nature but because they share an abiding sense that George McGovern is at least honest, and that's something in a politician in America---or anywhere.

Q. Going back to the domestic issues. One of the most controversial issues is the so-called guaranteed income plan of Mr. McGovern, which creates much confusion - not only with foreigners, but even with Americans. Could you comment on that?

A. Yes. George McGovern has a liability. One of his liabilities is that he has a great deal of trust and confidence in supportive services from staff people. George McGovern was given information by some economists, who had not in fact engaged in a thorough checking, and who had not given George McGovern the tools to properly present the suggestions for the economy and for that guaranteed ^{/annual} income to the American public so it would not be misunderstood. I suspect that George McGovern may have to back away from that concept. He may very well have to suggest that it has become so muddy and so confusing that it will be a long time before it is re-presented to the American people, and I think he will have to take the posture that it will have to be in the form of a referendum so that all Americans are allowed to participate in that formulation. Otherwise, the monied people of the country... Wall Street

and what have you, are really going to be death on George McGovern's candidacy because they are going to say he is engaged in very fuzzy thinking, and he is talking about giving Howard Hughes, as well as the owners of I.T.T. and what have you a thousand dollars...or a guaranteed annual income, which is not what George McGovern is all about. In addition thereto I think the economists are going to have to re-think the actual costs of that kind of guaranteed annual income program. There is just no way that anybody is going to buy the idea that it's going to be less tax dollars to do that than is currently the case to do the things we are doing as it relates to welfare.

Q. Mr. _____ spent a month last year in Peking and he got the impression that the Chinese were more worried about the Russians than they were about the Americans. He wonders if that is the case...if the

leaders in the Democratic party are aware of that, or think so also, and he wonders what George McGovern's attitude toward China, or the future of relations with China might be?

A. I think George McGovern subscribed a long time ago...long before Richard

Nixon found it politically popular to recognize Red China and the Republic of China as a part of the world family. Nixon did that as another one of his re-election tools...not out of any concern for the nations of the world. It took him a long time to come to that concept. I think George McGovern's head has always been in that bag, and I don't believe that George McGovern is unaware of what improved relations with China could mean for the sanity of mankind. I think he is probably more aware of that than Richard Nixon, and I think that the Chinese are right. They do have more to fear from the Russians than they have to fear from the Americans.

Q. My_____ would like to know, now that the dollar has almost been devalued, if Senator McGovern has any definite plan working toward re-establishing the strength of the dollar, and secondly, if he has any particular policy toward the European Common Market?

A. Neither of those questions can I answer because I have not heard any dialogue, nor read any of the position papers that George McGovern has put out. He has put out 40 or so position papers, but I do not recall one on the Common Market, nor on the question of what happens to the American dollar.

Q. Mr. Brown, I have a question. What do you see is the chance for George Wallace ^{/deciding} to run on the American Independent Party?

A. They're very slim. I think George Wallace is a very sick man. I think George Wallace is sicker than most people really realize. George Wallace is in very, very, very bad shape. I don't believe that George Wallace has the strength first of all to generate the energy that it would take to make a third party effort a viable one. I don't think George Wallace is foolish enough to go out there and get any less than 10 million

votes, and I think that George Wallace has evaluated the process of being something less than 10 million votes. In addition thereto George Wallace's strength is pretty much the cult of the personality, rather than the cult of any philosophy, and with the personality not being vigorous and viable and defiant as the personality has been in the past, the cult of the personality suffers somewhat in attractiveness.

Q. This is a question addressed to you and not to George McGovern. It refers to the problem that exists in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico apparently has a tendency to want to become a State; however, they do not want to lose the Spanish language. Do you think that if they want to keep the Spanish language that they should be allowed to become a State or that that should play a certain role?

A. I don't believe /^{language} should play a role in it at all. If Puerto Rico desires to become a State...with or without the Spanish language as a primary language, I don't think that should be an issue. I should think that Statehood should be determined on the usual kind of thing that Statehood should be determined on, and not on the basis of what language the sister State may have as its primary method of communication.

Q. Do you think they should be granted Statehood?

A. Yes I do think Puerto Rico should be granted Statehood.

Q. Do you think that McGovern or you, yourself, would favor also more intensive language courses for Spanish or Mexican minorities--especially in this State?

A. I have authored not only bills relating to Spanish speaking, but Philipino speaking. I have authored bills to allow for students to be educated and to be schooled in the San Francisco school system in their primary language, rather than English, and only use English as a second language. I think it's important that the cultural traits of any people are perpetuated as long as those people so desire it, and I don't think that government ought to make it a condition of participating and being a part

of the family of this nation that you accept English as a primary language.

Q. In the McGovern administration will it be changed from the policy practiced by the Nixon administration in relation to South Africa?

A. Substantially...substantially. The PRESENT posture of the U. S. government is one of toleration...even trading with and allowing American corporations to do business with South Africa. I think that will all cease the minute McGovern is the president of these United States. Certainly, if I have any involvement, it will cease.

Q. Will that stop the investment of American governments?

A. Yes. .I think...the investment of American governments will not be tolerated. I think the taxing power of this country will be used for that purpose. Any nation where racist policy is the official policy of a government, I think that this government will have to take the posture... certainly under George McGovern...and particularly those of us who will be a part of his government...I think we'll take the posture that we cannot deal under any circumstances with a racist nation, be it black, white, yellow, red or otherwise.

Q. xxxxxxxxxx like to pose another question about the fixed international relations between the Latin Americans and the U. S. again. xxxxxxxxxx especially this country. xxxxxxxxxx is a current topic of the territorial limits of the sea. xxxxxxxxxx 200 miles xxxxxxxxxx

McGovern

A. ...as a president,/would have to say that it is totally un-American
to discriminate in any fashion, and that we're going to use the taxing
power of this country. We're going to use the investment and purchasing
power of this country to change that attitude completely and to cease
doing business with anybody who engages in those kinds of things. I
think McGovern will also have to say that if your operation is not in
fact integrated, there is something wrong with our doing business with
you until you establish that fact, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX If your operation is not in fact integrated, there is~~

~~...and will have to see that it occurs...that every aspect of government will have to have at every level a woman, a black, a chicano and a young person. I think there will have to be a conscious effort made...I'm even about to the point where I want to recommend on a temporary basis in order to undo all of the damage that's been done...a quota system. Hopefully, a quota system....it's offensive to me and it's unacceptable and it's probably unconstitutional...but it certainly beats this laissez-faire attitude we have been living under for a long time. I think a McGovern administration will have to be conscious of that fact and everytime he has ten things to name, I think he'd better think in terms of those ten things being reflected on what America ought to be about, and in a two or three year period I think maybe he could have instilled in all Americans that they ought to cease thinking in terms of differences in terms of race but begin to think positively in terms of race, and maybe eventually after a period of time of positive thinking, it will become just a natural order of business to deal with people as people rather than people as objects.~~
Q. I have a rather basic question. If McGovern is not elected, do you think it will be his fault or the American public's fault?

A. I think it will be the American public's fault.

Mrs. Behrens: Our distinguished guest has a very urgent dinner appointment at 6:30. I know every single one of you join me in our deepest heartfelt appreciation for a fantastic treat.

Q. There is one question that we didn't get to, but while you are going out is whether you think the Vietnam issue is going to be the primary issue in the campaign.

A. No. No. McGovern has won the Vietnam issue. No matter what happens to the war in Vietnam, and I frankly think the war will be over before the election. No matter what happens...Nixon will do anything to try

to win. He is going to do everything he can to stop that war...

Nixon has already lost on that issue, because no matter what Nixon does, he will never be known as a candidate on peace in Southeast Asia...I think the economy is going to be the main issue in the Fall not the war.

Q. But what about the North Vietnamese? They can play one candidate against the other. If McGovern offers more than Nixon they can negotiate accordingly, right?

A. Well I don't think it's going to happen that way because McGovern is not going to negotiate at all.

Q. No...no...I say whatever Nixon does is going to determine how the North Vietnamese negotiate. If Nixon holds out for the government which McGovern doesn't do...if Nixon holds out for the government until the very end, I think the North Vietnamese would then hold out and keep the war going in the hope that McGovern would come in and then _____ would go out and so in that sense, the war is of course an issue and in a political sense because he will inherit it...whatever it is.

A. No...except in this fashion. With the American people McGovern has already won on the war issue. He is known as a peace candidate... to the people to whom this is attractive. They aren't going to change their views on McGovern. You know, if Nixon ended the war tomorrow... if the war was terminated tomorrow, anyone who is committed to McGovern because of his pursuit of peace will continue to be.

Q. Well, do you think ... is it a moral issue or an economic issue with McGovern or both?

A. It's a moral issue.

Q. But his working institution budget...military budget...it was a military and economic issue, right?

A. But the war issue is a moral issue.

Q. O.K., but it's tied in with economics also, right?

A. It's tied in with economics but he doesn't highlight that at all and he doesn't appeal to people on that basis. He says clearly that it's an immoral war...we never should have been involved in it, and that it's costing too much in the destruction of the American spirit and our trust for each other.

Q. And \$30 million too much?

A. Yes, but that doesn't affect him nearly as much as.

Q. It cost too much for the prestige of the United States, right?

A. Right.

Q. So McGovern can appeal on moral terms to get out of Vietnam?

A. No..no...with the war he appeals on the basis of moral terms.

Q. But the war is an expenditure of money too.

A. An immoral expenditure of money.

* * * *

Mrs. Behrens:

In resume, I would just like to say that this is Saturday, July 22nd at 7:45 P.M., 1972...the presidential election year, ...and we had the very unusual experience of having Assemblyman Willie Brown, whom I introduced as not only the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly and the co-chairman of Senator McGovern's campaign, but also the famous one on television who made the dramatic speech "GIVE ME BACK MY DELEGATION" that turned the tide...or at least had a great bearing on it...of getting the California "Winner-Take-All" vote, so that George McGovern was nominated as the Democratic candidate. Also, the first black to run for the mayor of San Francisco, as he apparently intends to do next time.

It has been a terribly interesting experience, and the gentlemen that were here found it a most unique treat. I am very happy we could have it, and of course with my distinguished political editor husband, Earl Behrens, to answer additional questions after the taping...it has been a wonderful political experience.

I should like to summarize who were here:

Mr. Jose Lazaro DUMONT, State Deputy and President of the Federation of Agricultural Workers of the State of Parana, Brazil
Mr. Joao Falcao, escort-interpreter

Mr. Michel TAURIAC, Asst. Editor-in-Chief, France-Inter (main ORTF radio network), France
Mr. George Bean, escort-interpreter

Prof. Julio PRADO Vallejo, Professor of International Law, Central University, Quito, and Political Columnist, El Tiempo, Ecuador
Mr. Charles Coward, escort-interpreter, and Mrs. Coward

Mr. David Ngoako Samuel THEBEHALI, Member of the Johannesburg Urban Bantu Council, South Africa
Mr. William Beverly Carter III, escort-interpreter

Mr. Ubodoro ARRIAGA Iraheta, Deputy, National Congress of Honduras
Mr. Mauricio Navarrete, escort-interpreter

Andrei BACALU, M.D., Science and Space Editor, Romanian TV, Bucharest, Romania

Dr. Apan JOHNSON, Rector, University Benin, Togo
Mr. Bertrand de Geofroy, escort-interpreter

Honorable Heinz SCHWARZ, Minister of the Interior, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany
Mr. Franklin Steiner, escort-interpreter

Mr. Kenichi IMAI, Deputy Chief, News Department, Nippon Educational TV (NET), Japan
Mr. George Lambert, escort-interpreter

Mr. Shoji TAKASE, Editorial Staff Member, Asahi Journal, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Mike Nishimura, escort-interpreter

Mr. Kouame Noel ESSY, Journalist, Fraternite-Matin, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Mr. Francois K. HOUEGBELO, Accounting Teacher, Ministry of National Education, Cotonou, Dahomey

Mr. Emmanuel MWANGILWA, Graduate Student, School of Journalism, Lille, France (from Zaire)
Mr. Thomas N'GORAN, Graduate Student, Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme, Paris (from Ivory Coast)

Mr. Keith Warner, escort-interpreter

Dr. Eberhard RHEIN, Assistant to the European Communities Commission's Director General for Development Aid, Germany

Mr. J. H. P. SERFONTEIN, Political Reporter, Sunday Times, South Africa

Mr. Joel Rochow, FSIO, Program Officer, Department of State Reception Center, San Francisco

McGovern's Views--By Willie Brown

San Francisco Chronicle

★★ Mon., July 31, 1972

Presidential hopeful George McGovern may have to drop his proposal for a guaranteed annual income because the idea has confused people, Assemblyman Willie Brown told a group of 33 foreign visitors here.

"I suspect that George McGovern may have to back away from that concept... it has become so muddy... so confusing that it will be a long time before it is re-presented to the American people," Brown told the visitors in a wide ranging "rap session."

He said the income guarantee idea would likely have to be submitted to the citizenry in the form of a referendum some day.

Brown, who was co-chairman of the McGovern California delegation at the Democratic National Convention, appeared through arrangements made by the State Department.

He discussed McGovern's views — and some of his own — in a vast range of subjects including Vietnam, the black vote in America, the guaranteed annual income and foreign policy.

DIGNITARIES

The session, held in the Russian Hill apartment of Bernice Behrens, director of the State Department's Reception Center here, brought together visiting dignitaries from Brazil, France, Ecuador, South Africa, Honduras, Romania, Togo, Germany, Japan and the Ivory Coast.

On foreign policy, Brown said McGovern would "think in terms of trying to heal the problems that exist in this country first, as distinguished from healing the problems that exist in other countries."

MILITARY

On black voters: "The black vote at one time responded only to the cry of civil rights and before that

to the cry of 'stop lynching.' Well, blacks have grown far beyond the mentality of worrying about being lynched... George McGovern has demonstrated a willingness to deal with blacks on a peer-group basis."

On Cuba: "I think George McGovern would take the position that Cuba under Castro does not present a clear and present danger, nor a threat to anybody's security, and... that relations should be reopened with Castro and Cuba should be welcomed into the family of nations..."

'CYNICAL'

On how McGovern could win: "... the avenue by which McGovern is to win is to address himself to voters who have never participated in the electoral process, who have been very cynical about government and about the persons who managed the government — and that's a large body of Americans."

Brown's Story of How VP

By Harold Streetes

Sen. Tom Eagleton, now embroiled in controversy over his ability to serve as Vice President, was a last minute Democratic choice.

His name wasn't even on the formal list of potentials until, on the day of his nomination, it was placed there by the California delegation's co-chairmen, Assemblymen Willie Brown and John L. Burton, both of San Francisco, Brown says.

In fact, the whole business of picking the vice presidential nominee at the Miami Beach convention had been pushed into the background by Sen. George McGovern's concern over California delegate support of him for President.

This picture of what happened was set forth at a rap session with Brown and 33 foreign visitors in the Russian Hill apartment of Bernice Behrens, director of the U.S. State Department Reception Center. A transcript of that July 22 session has just been made public with Brown's approval.

When Brown asked the visitors for questions, the first one was about him suggesting Eagleton for vice president.

"We did not have time to do any long preliminary searching for candidates for the Vice presidency because some two or three weeks prior to the Miami convention, the nomination became jeopardized."

Brown was referring to the court success of Minnesota's Sen. Hubert Humphrey to win a splitup of the California delegation vote, a move later thwarted when the convention approved giving all the delegation to McGovern.

"Therefore, we didn't have much time to think in terms of a vice presidency. There was a long list of per-

sons who were being considered for the vice presidency," Brown said.

"On the morning the choice was finally made, some of us from California were invited to participate in these deliberations. There were many names on the list.

"We added Sen. Thomas Eagleton from Missouri.

"As a result of our adding that name to the list, I think that was the first time anyone ever seriously considered Tom Eagleton as a viable nominee for the second spot on the ticket.

"Discussions continued during the course of most of the day, some of which we participated in and some of which we did not participate in. But some 20 minutes before it was announced to the world that Tom Eagleton was McGovern's choice as a running mate, the Senator called us and advised us that he had taken our advice and Tom Eagleton would be the nominee."

Other highlights of the rap session:

• McGovern's foreign policy?

"George McGovern will not be an isolationist and the policies of this government would never be isolationist but I do think that there will be a change in the deployment of troops . . . I think also that George McGovern will think in terms of trying to heal the problems that exist in this country first as distinguished from healing the problems that exist in other countries."

• Will foreign aid be reduced?

"It may very well cause a reduction in foreign aid (if McGovern is elected), but the kind of aid it will cause

health of a country, not that which relates to the hunger, not that which relates to education."

• Will McGovern try to appease George Meany?

"George Meany represents a relic of the old lead-

a reduction in is that which relates to the military — not that which relates to the

Was Selected

ership of the American labor movement and George McGovern has never sought to appease leadership."

• What will happen to South Vietnam if McGovern wins and pulls out all troops in 90 days?

"I think George McGovern has the idea that what happens in Vietnam, whether north or south, ought to be left primarily to the citizens of that country . . . I frankly think that there will be a coalition government.



Demo Aftermath

Willie Brown --New Image

By Sam W. Averlett II

During the Democratic National Convention, Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr. was very much seen and heard. His small, slender body charged in and out of noisy strategy meetings, his autumn-colored plaid suits assaulting the eye. His speech was rich with sound and fury and his appeal, from the beginning cast him among those who represent the "new politics" in Miami Beach.

Co-chairman Brown of the George McGovern slate. Brown was compelled by a credentials committee decision to take the floor with a temporary delegation of 120 McGovern supporters, together with a group of 151 representing Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Gov. George Wallace and other California primary losers.

Demonstration

Debating the California issue of winner take all, Brown, San Francisco's first black legislator, touched off the convention's first demonstration when he shouted: "Give me back my delegates."

The convention did, assuring McGovern a first ballot nomination as his party's presidential candidate.

As a side effect, Brown has become a national figure. He was one of those, unknown outside his own state, who helped engineer the South Dakota's three-year drive for the White House.

Cabinet Post

Immediately following McGovern's presidential nomination, it was Brown and John Burton who first

brought Sen. Thomas R. Eagleton's name to national attention when they suggested to McGovern that, for vice president, Eagleton "should be the one."

Now Brown's name is often mentioned among McGovern strategists when they say that "there will definitely be a black in McGovern's Cabinet" if the Democrats prevail in November.

"Though there has been some speculation about a possible federal appointment if McGovern wins," said Brown, "I'm interested in an elected office."

"I'm the kind of individual who is independent enough and politically attractive enough, to best serve by being elected to office rather than being appointed to carry water for someone else."

Hard to Refuse

"However, no one could ever say that he could turn down a request by the President of the United States to serve in some capacity in that person's administration. You would have to be someone less than what you're suppose to be if you were asked to serve and had some unique ability in that area, but refused to make yourself available to your country for that purpose."

"Right now, I'm running for reelection to the state Legislature and helping assist McGovern in becoming President."

A graduate of San Francisco State College and Hastings College of Law, Brown was first elected to the California State Assem-



WILLIE BROWN
A national figure

bly from San Francisco's 18th District in 1964, and has been reelected every two years thereafter.

Future Mayor?

"I may also run for mayor of The City one of these days," said Brown.

Would that be 1975 when Joseph L. Alioto's present term expires?

"Someday," said Brown.

But while the articulate Brown takes his new political status mildly and refuses to push his own candidacy for mayor of San Francisco, he strongly pushes McGovern's and talks openly about the other once Democratic hopefuls.

Achievements

"Humphrey deserves credit for having raised the consciousness of the Democratic Party," said Brown. "His accomplishment can be acknowledged by the virtue of the fact that he has been elected Vice President, Senator and has been given all kinds of honors and awards."

"He is an elder statesman and should be around to advise us on the history of the movement and beyond that, I don't think very much of him."

"Governor Wallace's presence at the convention demonstrated to the American public that people have grown up even from denia-

100 18000
"Mrs. Chisholm is a little misguided on her presidential politics and aspirations. I think her efforts could have done great vengeance to black people in this country attempting, to organize and have candidates address themselves to a black agenda in 1972. She could have delayed our (blacks) efforts in that regard by her premature, self-nomination as the black candidate for the presidency."

Though presently somewhat apart, Brown feels that the "old guard" and the "new politics" can be united under one Democratic banner.

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February 22, 1972

Dear Mr. Bell:

With the busy schedule prior to Rose Mary's departure as a member of the President's official party to the People's Republic of China, she did not have an opportunity to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of February 3.

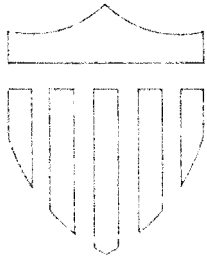
Since she will not be returning to Washington until around the 29th of this month, there is no way to tell at this time whether she will have an opportunity to get together with you and Mrs. Bell for dinner when you are in Washington. However, if the schedule is not too heavy following so closely on their return, perhaps we can at least work out a time for you to come to the White House to visit with her. If you would give me a call after your arrival in Washington, we will then have a better idea of what Miss Woods' schedule is going to be during the time you are here.

Sincerely,

**Marjorie Acker
Assistant to Rose Mary Woods**

**Honorable Elvin C. Bell
Suite 410
T. W. Patterson Building
Fresno, California 93721**

MA:an



FRESNO

SUITE 410 T. W. PATTERSON BLDG., FRESNO, CA 93721 209-261-4036

ELVIN C. BELL
COUNCILMAN

February 3, 1972

Miss Rose Mary Woods
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rose:

My wife, Vi, and I will be in Washington, D. C., from about March 5th until March 8th. We will be attending the national legislative conference.

If you are in the city during that period, we would be delighted to have you as our guest for dinner. How does the 6th or 7th of March sound to you?

We will be staying, as usual, in the Statler Hilton.

I got a nice note from Fred Russell the other day.

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "E. Bell".

COLUMBIA PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC.
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

J. RAYMOND BELL
VICE-PRESIDENT

May 27, 1969

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

Irving Mitchell Felt's son suffered an unfortunate accident so Mr. Felt is heading for France today rather than Washington where he, Abe Schneider and I had hoped to see you. The trip will be made in the very near future and we shall knock on your door at that time.

In the meantime, be happy in your work.

Cordially,

J. Raymond Bell

JRB:d

TO

Miss Rose Mary Woods

I know this will interest

you.

Ray

Ray
J. RAYMOND BELL

F.Y.I.

cc
A.S.
J.H.
R.B.

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

March 31st, 1970

Dear Leo:

I deeply appreciate your beautiful letter concerning our good friend, Ben Regan. He was sincerely interested in the welfare of his fellowmen and he gave of himself continuously in their service.

I am very thankful for your generous gift of \$5,000.00 for the Cardinal Spellman Foundation in honor of Ben Regan and I know that this will help to continue the charitable works that he encouraged during his lifetime. I hope to be speaking to his beloved wife, Doris, and I shall tell her about your kindness.

With prayerful, grateful good wishes to you and your associates in Columbia Pictures, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Francis Cardinal Cooke
Archbishop of New York

Mr. Leo Jaffe
Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc.,
711 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York (10022)

March 24, 1970

Rev. Monsignor Eugene V. Clark
452 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Monsignor:

Last week we lost a great friend - a man who, with his kindness and beneficence, helped our community and, in fact, all mankind. He will be greatly missed.

We at Columbia are pleased to contribute \$5000 to the church in memory of our late friend, Ben Regan. My associates and I hope that the wonderful work he did will be continued by not only the members of your faith, but all others as well.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

LEO JAFFE

cc: Herb Morgan

*Check made
payable to
Cardinal Spellman
Foundation*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1970

Dear Julie:

Would you please let me know whether you and David (and Tricia) are at all interested in accepting the invitation outlined in the attached letter from Ray Bell.

THANKS

Love,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rose", with a small "6" at the end.

(Do hope you are having a good time -
and getting a lot of sun and rest)

COLUMBIA
PICTURES
INDUSTRIES,
INC. 711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

J. RAYMOND BELL
VICE PRESIDENT

Julie
August 20, 1970

PERSONAL

Miss Rose Mary Woods
The Summer White House
San Clemente, California

Dear Rose:

Since the White House back East will be virtually vacant the next few weeks and mail addressed there may bounce from Coast to Coast, I thought I might deposit my little problem on your Western desk.

As you know our Television division, Screen Gems, has produced a new series, "Nancy," which will be seen each week over NBC starting next month. Celeste Holm heads a cast of three regulars in the cast, and shooting is now going on at our studios at 1438 No. Gower Street in Hollywood.

Since Miss Tricia, Julie and David Eisenhower have seen the pilot (about a month ago) they are familiar with the story. It was our hope to persuade them while they're in the West to visit our studios and watch one of the upcoming episodes being shot, and to meet our principals. It should be both interesting and painless.

Knowing you to be a tower of responsibility, I hope you won't mind my asking you to substitute for the Post Office Department and transmitting this invitation to the David Eisenhowers, and possibly Miss Tricia. Please ask these personable young people if and when they might be receptive to such a visit.

Arrangements can be made on very short notice either by a collect call to me here (Plaza 1-4400) or by calling Doug Duitsman who directs Screen Gems publicity on the West Coast. His telephone number is: 213 466-3141.

As always, Rosie, your help is appreciated. Jeanne and I will be checking into the Beverly Hills Hotel on September first and we will call you. Try to block out an evening during that week and have dinner with us.

Fondly,

J. Raymond Bell

JRB:d

March 12, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. MALEK
MR. KINGSLEY

FROM: HERBERT G. KLEIN

RE: J. Raymond Bell

I would strongly endorse Rose Mary Woods' recommendation that Ray Bell be considered for an appointment to a board or commission. As you will note from his resume, his broad background would qualify him for various positions.

Attachment

cc: Rose Mary Woods ✓

BACKGROUND ON J. RAYMOND BELL

J. Raymond Bell is a native of New Orleans, La., who has had varied experience in a number of important fields of endeavor. He has been on the editorial staff of newspapers in Atlanta and Detroit, has practiced law, has been an officer of a major airline and currently serves as a Vice-President of Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc., which is a diversified entertainment and communications complex operating globally.

He deals, as he has for years, with government agencies both here and abroad and is considered quite knowledgeable in his field. He also serves as liaison between management and the financial community and represents his company in industry matters, and on various committees of the Motion Picture Association of America.

He has an outstanding reputation in the field of public relations in which he is regarded as a top professional. His background encompasses executive, administrative capabilities, a record for having exercised sound judgment and business skills.

He has been associated with a wide number of public service and welfare activities and for his efforts in these fields he only recently received the first "Good Guy" Award from the Association of Past State Commanders of the American Legion. He has won both the Medal of Merit and the Exceptional Service Award of the Air Force Association for his leadership as President of the prestigious Iron Gate Chapter of the Air Force Association. He has also been cited for Outstanding

Civilian Patriotic Service by the Army in which he was commissioned as a reserve officer, and has other citations attesting to years of public and community effort.

He attended New York University and attained his LL.B from the Atlanta Law School with subsequent admission to the bar of Georgia and the District of Columbia.

He has been an officer of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce, The Advertising Club of Washington, and assumed civic responsibility in Pelham, New York and Glen Ridge, New Jersey, when he resided in those communities.

He served on the Board of the Montclair (N.J.) Community Hospital, was first vice-president of the Essex County (N.J.) Cancer Society, the largest in that state, was campaign chairman of the Cancer and Heart Association Drives in the District of Columbia, was actively involved with the U. S. Olympic Committee, The Boy Scouts, and is one of only two of the 8,000 members of the Public Relations Society of America to have been elected President of two different chapters, New York and Washington, D.C. He has also been on a number of national advisory groups, and currently is a member of the U.S.O. National Council.

He was General Chairman of a national convention of PRSA, and also served that professional organization as a Regional Vice-President. He received a Special Presidential Citation for his meritorious services in the field of public relations.

Though he practiced law briefly in Atlanta, his activities with both Capital Airlines and Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc., have involved him continually with the legal departments of those organizations. During his years with the Georgian-American, a daily and Sunday newspaper, he was radio and motion picture editor, and on the Detroit Times he was a general reporter. He directed all phases of public relations for Capital Airlines and while in commercial aviation served two terms as chairman of the industry's public relations advisory committee. He was cited by various organizations for the calibre of his work in that field.

After leaving journalism, and prior to his association with an airline, he was for a number of years director of Advertising and Publicity for Loew's Eastern Division of Theatres, headquartering in Washington (D.C.) and extending into a number of neighboring states. He was an assistant to the late Carter Barron (Carter Barron Amphitheatre) regarded as one of the most colorful and dynamic leaders in the nation's capital as he was in his native Georgia.

While with the Loew's organization, Mr. Bell earned a series of awards in national competition with theatremen everywhere, for the excellence of his campaigns. In addition, a number of cash awards, plaques, citations and two trips abroad. He also earned the coveted Grand Award of the industry's leading trade publication for his special skills.

As his background indicates, he has earned and has assumed positions of leadership in each of the diverse fields embraced in his background.

He is an active, registered Republican and has worked in behalf of a number of local and national candidates. He represented the Republican National Committee during the 1948 and 1952 conventions, and traveled with the Vice-Presidential nominee in 1948. He was an Assistant Sergeant at Arms at 3 National Republican conventions. He was offered but could not accept, because of contractual commitment, the Publicity Committee Chairmanship by National Chairman Meade Alcorn.

There are numbers of public figures in various parts of the country, members of both political parties, who would endorse his capabilities as well as his character and sense of responsibility. Among these are Senators Barry Goldwater, Henry M. Jackson, Jennings Randolph, Roman Hruska, Hiram Fong, Howard Baker, Jack Javits and Karl Mundt, each of whom has known him for many years. This list would be bulwarked with House members John Byrnes, Donald Brozman, Ogden Reid, Tom Foley, Charlotte Reid, Carlton King, among many others, and a substantial list of responsible citizens including J. Edgar Hoover, New York's District Attorney Frank Hogan, President of the City Council Sanford Garelik, New York State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz and Federal Judges Matthew McGuire, Richmond Keech, Edward Curran, John Sirica. Fred Lacey, Charles Metzner, Irving Kaufman, and many other appointive and elected officials, including

Former California Senator George Murphy and Thomas Kuchel, and many other prominent figures.

He is listed in Who's Who in Public Relations; Who's Who in the East; Two Thousand Men of Achievement; National Registry of Prominent Americans; National Social Registry; Dictionary of International Biography; Royal Blue Book and the Public Relations Blue Book.

He has four children, three of whom are married, and five grandchildren. He is a member of the National Press Club, Overseas Press Club, National Lawyers Club, National Aviation Club, New York Athletic Club, Congressional Country Club, International Public Relations Association, Public Relations Society of America, The English-Speaking Union, Capitol Hill Club, National Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, The International Radio and Television Executives Society and The Variety Clubs International.

He is a member of the Chevy Chase (Md.) Methodist Church and serves on the Boards of two corporations.

ADDRESS

711 5TH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

512 PLAZA 1-4400

HOME

575 PARK AVE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

512 PL 3-4400

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROSE WOODS

FROM:

DAN KINGSLEY

SUBJECT:

J. Raymond Bell

J. Raymond Bell has accepted an appointment to be a member of the USO Corporation for a term of three years. His papers went forward for the President's signature yesterday. I might add he was very pleased to accept this appointment as he has been working for USO on a voluntary basis for some time.

RMW

March 6, 1972

There was an appointment made to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission -- it was an AG must -- they could not get out of it.

Dan Kinglsey is sending you a memo re the appointment of Ray Bell to the USO Corporation Board -- Elizabeth Burke in Kinglsey's shop talked with Ray Bell and she said he was extremely pleased to be appointed to this Board since he has been a volunteer with the USO

Marje

TO

—

Rev Mary Woods
Presiding

We're all doing!
what we can

Best
J. RAYMOND BELL

New York Committee
to Re-elect
the President, Inc.



The Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue at Forty Fifth Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

212-725-7000

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Harold H. Helm

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Dudley M. Harman

Co-Chairmen:

Albert H. Gordon

Bernard J. Lasker

Gustavo L. Levy

Treasurer:

Michael E. Phillips

August 10, 1972

Mr. J. Raymond Bell
Vice President
Columbia Pictures
711 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bell:

You were good to volunteer to help raise money for President Nixon's Campaign this year. The choice is clear and those of us who believe that the President should continue for a second term must make an all-out effort to insure his re-election this November.

The President, Clark MacGregor, National Campaign Director, Maurice Stans, Chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, and everyone on the campaign staff are urging us not to be complacent this fall.

There are a number of ways in which you can help us with the Campaign. I expect to be in touch with you from time to time as the Campaign progresses and you will also be hearing from my Deputy, Dudley Harman, whose headquarters are at the Roosevelt Hotel, 725-7000.

At the moment, we can all concentrate on selling tickets to the Victory 72 Dinner, which is scheduled for September 26 and which is chaired by Bernard J. Lasker, who handled a similar dinner so successfully last fall. We must also be alert to smaller gifts that may be available. I urge each of you to solicit funds wherever you can and give Mr. Harman and me the benefit of any suggestions that you may have. Our task is an enormous one. We must not in any way be complacent. Your willingness to help is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Harold H. Helm

COLUMBIA PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC.
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

J. RAYMOND BELL
VICE PRESIDENT

September 8, 1972

Mr. Howard Buhse
Chairman of the Board
of Directing Partners
Hornblower, Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
8 Hanover Street
New York, N. Y. 10004

Dear Howard:

Here is Leo Jaffe's very substantial contribution to
the cause of helping re-elect our President.

By this time you should have received the check from
Serge Semenenko since we "goosed" his office the
other day.

Cordially,

J. Raymond Bell

JRB:d
Encl.

cc: Mr. Leo Jaffe

bcc: Miss Rose Mary Woods - Personal

/

March 9, 1972



Dear Mr. Bell:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you and also
• congratulate you on your appointment as a member of the USO
Corporation.

Your willingness to serve the President in this capacity is
most appreciated, and I know you will find the work on the
Corporation both challenging and rewarding. Certainly,
your past work on the USO National Council will add the
experience needed in achieving the goals set forth by the
Corporation.

I am enclosing a copy of the press release and, again, con-
gratulations on your appointment.

Sincerely,

Daniel T. Kingsley
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. J. Raymond Bell
Columbia Pictures Industries
711 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

bcc: Rose Woods -- FYI
DK:EGB

F.Y.I.
file

COLUMBIA PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC.
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

J. RAYMOND BELL
VICE PRESIDENT

April 22, 1970

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President
University of Notre Dame,
South Bend, Indiana

Dear Father Ted:

Shortly before he bid his last hurrah to Mother earth, our Dear friend Ben sent along a copy of your tribute to Frank Folsom. It could also apply to Regan whom we regard as having gone somewhere, but having not really departed.

Ben, too, was an Irishman and a Catholic. He never forgot it. Nor did he ever forget that he was a human being, and often his brother's keeper.

I was touched by your words of farewell, and with your permission I shall apply them to Ben.

Cordially,

J. Raymond Bell

JRB:rjc

bcc: M. A. Kriendler
Howard Buhse
Rosemary Woods ✓

June 23, 1971

Dear Dr. Bell:

It was so nice to have an opportunity to meet you when you were in Washington earlier this month, and we are delighted to have your new book on the President's ancestry.

I see no objection to your sending a copy of "Ancestry" to Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Cox, Sr. Their address is 148 East End Avenue, New York, New York 10028.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Secretary to the President

Dr. Raymond M. Bell
Washington & Jefferson College
Washington, Pennsylvania 15301

RMW:ma

Washington & Jefferson College
Washington, Pennsylvania 15301
21 June 1971

Dear Miss Woods,

I want to thank you for your courtesies to me 10 June.

Today on NBC the commentator in the special program on the White House wedding talked about the ancestors of the groom's mother. If appropriate, I should like to send the groom's parents a copy of ANCESTRY. If so, will you please send me their address?

Sincerely,

Raymond M. Bill

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
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DWIGHT CHAPIN

Senator Bellmon had his secretary, Helen Lawson, call me twice this afternoon -- he wants to talk with the President. I said I could not reach him now but would try to get a note to someone in the meeting.

I UNDERSTAND YOU ALREADY HAVE A NOTE ON THIS -- BELLMON SAYS IT IS PERSONAL, NOT URGENT

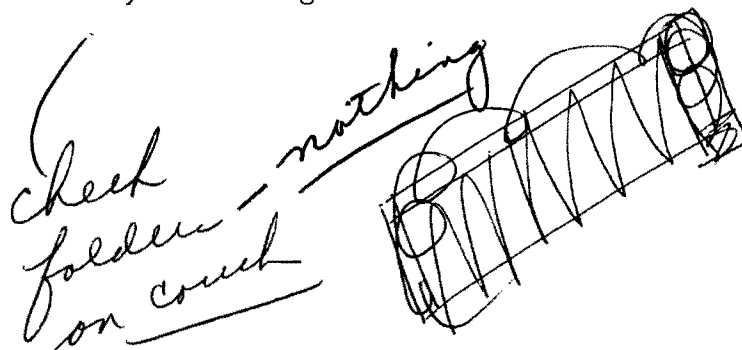
NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
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Blue card indicates only a contribution in

July -- nothing in November.



NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
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Aileen Benninghoff
P. O. Box 162
Brecksville, Ohio 44141

Dear Rose Mary Woods.

I never gave up, still hope to
meet you. We plan to head our
daughter on our way south - (My
chance to see you December 15th or
16th?)

We have two night stars from
Whittier California - a sister -
Sprank, was in college with
our President. So many people
claim that honor it must have
been a large class!
My album is growing with

pictures of my "Special Senators,"
and my library Christmas tree
will be a Cebri-tree this year.
I appreciated receiving the Nixon
card last year, may I hope for
one this Christmas?

I gave three book reviews at
Chautauqua last summer and
attended "Old First Night" there
when Pres. Nixon's telegram was
read - a standing ovation.

Hope to see you.

Alan Bunninghoff.

I read your writing in the "Who's
Who of American Women - 1970" -
I am there too - where!

WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN

1970-71

Benninghoff, Aileen Kimes (Mrs. Wm. E.)

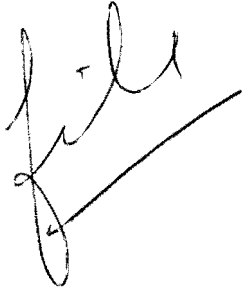
Book Reviewer: Born in Cleveland, Ohio. Daughter
of Wm. E. and Lola (Kelly) Kimes. Student Cleveland Kindergarten Training School 1919-1921;
B. S. Western Reserve University 1942. Married
Wm. Edward Benninghoff June 16, 1923.
Children: Ann— Mrs. William Kraham.

Mary Jo— Mrs. James Kreglew.

Book Reviewer, historical and biographical works,
1931 - lecturer in numerous clubs, churches,
schools and civic groups. Illustrated travel talks.
Gray Lady American Red Cross 1942-47. U.S.O. 1942-45.
Sponsor Bookworms Brecksville Branch Cuyahoga County
Library 1957. Member International Platform Ass'n.
Nat'l League of American Pen Women, Music and Drama

RMW

6/9/69

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Jill' with a long, sweeping underline.

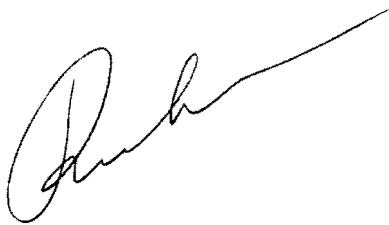
Aileen Benninghoff called and I explained that you would not be able to see her while she is in town this week.

She stated that she would be here from July 21 to 26 for the International Platform Association meeting

I suggested she might call then to see what the schedule is but did not know at this time whether you would be able to see her.

She will be staying with her daughter -- Mrs. Wm. Kraham 946-4322 and will call when she is here in July.

Marje

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Jill' with a long, sweeping underline.A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Jill' with a long, sweeping underline.

Dear Rose Mary Woods.

I appreciated your kindness
and courtesy in answering my
letter and sending me the Christmas
card from our President and
family. I now have a
Nixon Album starting
with a letter, Jan 12 - 1961.
Would you like to see it?
Do you ever play hooky and
go out for lunch?

We'll be in Kensington Md -
Sunday evening June - 8 - Our
Grandson graduates June 11th.
Mon & Tues - I want to go
to the Senate and see Everett
Dickson in action (I hope).
If you have time, I should
enjoy meeting you. My
Daughter - Mrs W - Kraham
WH6-4322.

Cardially
Allen Benninghoff.

The White House
Washington

1969 FEB 20 AM 10-45

Jack Benny
file

WA117 EB NL PDF

TDL BEVERLY HILLS CALIF FEB 19

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT YOUR TELEGRAM TO ME WAS THE NICEST BIRTHDAY
PRESENT THAT I RECEIVED I WAS VERY PROUD OF IT AND I AM NOW
3 DICTATING A LETTER TO FOLLOW WHICH YOU WILL FIND UPON YOUR
RETURN FROM EUROPE I HOPE THE ACCOMPLISHMENT WILL BE AS YOU
WISH IT AGAIN MANY THANKS AND MY VERY BEST WISHES TO YOU AND
2 YOUR FAMILY

JACK BENNY.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM: PETER FLANIGAN



The attached is somewhat pro forma. We
have taken care of this.

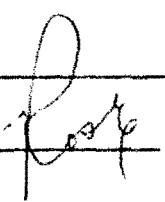
Attachment:
Ltr from H. Bentley
to President, dtd. 4/27/71
re James Fanseen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 4/27/71

To PETER FLANIGAN

From Rose Mary Woods



FYI _____

Please Handle _____

Do you have the information on this
one? If not, should I pass this letter
on to the President?

Please advise.

THANKS.

(Or is someone else handling this type
now?)



Federal Maritime Commission

Washington, D.C. 20573

Office of the Chairman

April 27, 1971

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is to urge you to reappoint James F. Fanseen, a lifelong Republican, to a seat on the Federal Maritime Commission. His present term expires June 30, 1971. As an active and contributing member of the GOP all of his life, as has been his entire family, Jim is deserving of this recognition in a Republican Administration.

But more important, he has been a strong backer of mine, and, as such, a big help to me since I have been Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. Without appearing immodest, I believe I can honestly say the Federal Maritime Commission is one of your best functioning regulatory agencies today. Not perfect yet, because it has been permitted to drift to such a sad state by the Democrats. With a small staff, however, we are doing an active world-wide job to establish the Commission in its proper status as an impartial arbiter of the international trade and foreign commerce of the United States.

Through these efforts the Commission has acquired a new dignity and respect among the trading nations of Western Europe and in Japan. In order to continue this most important mission, it is essential that I, as Chairman, have maximum support of the other members of the Commission. I know I can always depend on Jim Fanseen in a clutch, particularly when two of my other Commissioners -- including one Republican -- make it tough on me.

It is my present plan to actively engage in the national campaign next year and to continue to do the other things for the Administration which from time to time I have been asked to do. Again, in order for these efforts to be the most effective and useful, it is necessary that I have reliable and loyal fellow Commissioners.

The President

2.

If you would like, I would be happy to discuss this
with you.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Helen".

Helen Delich Bentley
Chairman

HDB:gec

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 4/27/71

To PETER FLANIGAN

From Rose Mary Woods

FYI _____

Please Handle _____

Do you have the information on this one? If not, should I pass this letter on to the President?

Please advise.

THANKS.

(Or is someone else handling this type now?)

James F. Farnsworth, Chairman
Washington, D.C. 20573

Mr. President
The White House

April 27, 1971

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is to urge you to reappoint James F. Farnsworth, a lifelong Republican, to a seat on the Federal Maritime Commission. His present term expires June 30, 1971. As an active and contributing member of the GOP all of his life, as has been his entire family, Jim is deserving of this recognition in a Republican Administration.

But more important, he has been a strong backer of mine, and, as such, a big help to me since I have been Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. Without appearing immodest, I believe I can honestly say the Federal Maritime Commission is one of your best functioning regulatory agencies today. Not perfect yet, because it has been permitted to drift to such a sad state by the Democrats. With a small staff, however, we are doing an active world-wide job to establish the Commission in its proper status as an impartial arbiter of the international trade and foreign commerce of the United States.

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Helen".

Helen Delich Bentley
Chairman

HDB:gec

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1971

CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY

TO: ROSE WOODS
FROM: L. HIGBY *L*

As you can see from Bob's notes,
he covered this material with
the Attorney General and sent
the original to him (EYES ONLY)
for action.

Attachments

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By *MH* Date *7/24/81*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AG

MR. PRESIDENT:

You might want to read the attached letter
which Helen Bentley dictated to her secretary
over the telephone.

I feel you might want to look at it - and
give it to someone to work on.

tkc

Rose

RmWoods

8/26/71

*Covered w/AG
& sent orig
to him
9/7*



Federal Maritime Commission
Washington, D.C. 20573

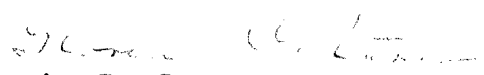
Office of the Chairman

August 24, 1971

MEMO TO Miss Rose Mary Woods

Mrs. Bentley will be in Carson City, Nevada for the next ten days should the President desire to discuss this with her. She can be reached at 702-882-1085, or 702-882-3314.

We are also enclosing a copy of a letter sent to the White House on August 11. In the event this letter has not yet reached the President, we are enclosing same because of the current relevance of Yugoslav thinking.


Gloria E. Cataneo



Federal Maritime Commission

Washington, D.C. 20573

Office of the Chairman

August 11, 1971

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have just returned from an official tour through Yugoslavia, the homeland of my parents, and wanted to tell you how great these people think you are, particularly what you have done relative to China. Since I speak the language and became well acquainted with some of the top officials over there, they quite openly related to me the increased pressure felt from Russia again in recent weeks.

You also may be aware of a letter from Premier Brezhnev dispatched to President Tito just a handful of days before you announced your proposed trip to China. The Yugoslavs were trembling and were really wondering what was going to happen next. They said they could feel the pressure being released, literally within hours after your world shattering announcement was made.

Also, during my stopover in England, there were many fine comments relative to what you have accomplished by this and other efforts of yours in the foreign policy line. All, of course, are aware that nothing can be closed out overnight, but they are delighted with the first step.

After touring Yugoslavia, I am convinced that with further assistance -- ironically, all they keep talking about is the need for more capital for public works and industrial projects -- Yugoslavia can well serve as the perfect showcase to the other neighboring countries who will realize what a relatively free society can mean to them. The Bulgarians, Rumanians, Czechs and others (particularly truck drivers, business travellers, and even tourists) who must drive through Yugoslavia to reach seaports and other countries, see firsthand how the people move around and how they are able to purchase automobiles and homes and improve themselves. This is a

firsthand report that a freer system is better than the controlled Communist world. Actually, I feel that except for face saving, which does not permit them to totally disavow the term of Communism, the Yugoslav society is based upon a very lenient Socialistic ideology. I recognize the fact that they do call themselves Socialists today, but also keep insisting their political ideology is really Communist.

I also want to congratulate you on your move toward China. Not only did I think that what you accomplished was tremendous, I was more delighted than ever that you had been able to keep it such a great secret with not a single leak to anyone in the media. That in itself was an accomplishment of some means! It's great to be part of such a team!

Respectfully yours,

Helen Delich Bentley
Chairman

HDB:gec



Federal Maritime Commission
Washington, D. C. 20573

Office of the Chairman

August 25, 1971

EYES ONLY

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

At this writing it appears that George Meany will make the East Coast longshore contract negotiations the battleground in his fight with you against wage controls. This seems obvious because the contract of the International Longshoremen's Association taking in all ports from Maine to Texas is really the only national major labor contract within the AFL-CIO jurisdiction remaining to negotiate. The mine workers also remain unsettled, but it is highly unlikely that Meany would touch it since the United Mine Workers is independent.

Therefore, it is most important to obtain a quick settlement in the ILA negotiations days before the September 30th deadline for as that time approaches, the pressure for a strike would be difficult to turn off.

And unless there is a government force -- not the Department of Labor in this instance, but someone like the Justice Department which has myriads of records on ILA officials and persons behind calling the shots -- pushing, it is going to be very difficult to obtain a settlement management can swallow.

Without burdening you with too many details, I might point out that Teddy Gleason has told Bill Usury the Pacific Maritime Association offer of 32 percent to Harry Bridges and the ILWU is the floor at which he would start. Fine, except Harry Bridges is coming off a five-year contract; Gleason, a three; and Bridges has given management complete flexibility and Gleason, none. Also, what does a 32 percent represent? Is it based on wages, full labor costs, past contract, etc.?

East Coast management reportedly (unconfirmed at this writing) has said privately it could afford 30 percent (of what I am not sure) but not the guaranteed annual income which Gleason is insisting upon, and which has already strangled the New York harbor port area and which will have even more disastrous results in three more years as containerization reaches all sections of the world.

A private study shows that, for example, only 5,000 longshoremen will be needed in New York by 1974, while there are now 18,000 to 19,000 under the guarantee, with 5,000 of those not turning a finger, but receiving nearly \$9,000 pay a year. Correcting the abuses as Gleason has proposed will not resolve that situation. It is much more serious. The details are voluminous and burdensome.

The whole point of this letter is to try to point out the potential of the maritime industry as the battleground in the wage price freeze and to suggest that some thought be given relative to Justice Department files or investigation, or just a chat with Gleason by either John Mithcell or J. Edgar Hoover.

One other thought. Meany is not saying that the wage price freeze is wrong, if you notice, but he just feels that the base should be broadened. This point has been emphasized by various labor leader friends of mine of longstanding who feel that Meany could be turned around and offered this warpath if something were done to profit and interest.

Respectfully yours,

Helen Delich Bentley
Helen Delich Bentley
Chairman

HDB:gec

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1971

Pat Buchanan:

I assume you have seen the attached material. Is there any comment I can make to someone who sent it to you and is quite upset about it?

Please return this material.

Thanks.

Rose Mary Woods

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1971

Pat Buchanan:

I assume you have seen the attached material. Is there any comment I can make to someone who sent it to me and is quite upset about it?

Please return this material.

Thanks.


Rose Mary Woods

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROSE WOODS

FROM:

PAT BUCHANAN

Rose, what you have here is two kook products and one pamphlet from the John Birch Society's American Opinion. The pamphlet is the more impressive document, building on an arguable case that the President has expanded the Federal Government to an unacceptable conclusion, that the "Insiders", whoever that is, are turning the gears.

My suggestion is that you write your friend, tell him that these kind of extreme attacks on the President only serve to undermine his effort to stave off Communist aggression in Asia, to hold for America a strong first place in the world, and return the nation at home away from the old New Deal and toward principles held dear in earlier times in this country.

THE BENZIGERS • 466 EAST MARIPOSA STREET • ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91001

March 24th...

Dear Rose Mary Woods:

This has been brought to the attention of many friends..and we are stunned to say the least. apparently the information should be reliable. if such a word now exists amongst our politicians...my Father was a friend of President Mc Kindly Theodore ROosevelt and many of our great statesmen what now transpires in Washington makes me feel it is time to turn to our Faith and bury our heads and no longer venture to give ~~advice~~^{or} recommend anyone ..

We are bitterly disappointed..everyone I know in countless States-contacts us and feels as we do ..are we right or wrong ..?????

One man cannot undo in a few months the evil that has been entrenched but ONE MAN can become a shining light ..to lead and guide us ..in the darkness. ... May God in His mercy save our nation ... Senator Byrd of Virginia shortly before his death told me ... "Madam We are facing national disaster. Bernard M. Baruch told us the same thing once we left the gold standard ... Has this era descended on us ..is there no way out .. with anarchy and crime taking over. ... Paris Match said the first consoling words about our war in Vietnam I send this to you. Have You a French scholar ... this may prove a consolation to The President ... and it should be publicized instead of ridicule heaped on the bowed head and shoulders of Mr. Nixon. ... a ray of light .. in the face of martyrdom..

With the assurance of prayers sincerley yours..

Marcel Benziger

P.S. I have had a stroke and been ill all winter..and leave for a cure in Europe .. Too many of our children are nurses..I dont believe in Socialized Medicine .. in becoming just a number ...

SOMMAIRE

NUMÉRO 1141



« Je suis le plus fort de tous les temps » hurlait Cassius Clay. Ce soir-là, il a trouvé son maître : Joe Frazier.

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Un supplément de 8 pages publicitaires est incorporé dans les exemplaires destinés à la région parisienne. (Ces pages non foliotées sont placées derrière la couverture.)

PRESERVATION COPY

LAOS C'EST LA PAIX



PRESERVATION COPY

AIX QUI SE JOUE IC



QUE ICI

Blessés au Laos, ces trois soldats sud-vietnamiens, évacués sur Lang Vei (Vietnam), attendent, en fumant des cigarettes, l'hélicoptère sanitaire. Accrochés à la veste de leurs treillis, l'étiquette portant leur identité et l'état de leurs blessures. Dans moins de deux heures, ils seront dans un hôpital. Ils font partie de cette nouvelle armée sud-vietnamienne, équipée entièrement à l'américaine et dont la solidité vient de faire ses preuves. Grâce à elle on atteint un tournant décisif : la situation intérieure s'améliore au Sud-Vietnam ; le terrorisme et l'insécurité reculent. Si les troupes de Saïgon l'emportaient au Laos, la victoire finale du Sud serait alors possible. (Voir article p. 28.)

France our greatest critic in Vietnam

France our greatest critic in Vietnam
now sees Victory... and says so in
praise of US intervention and help...

LE MONDE

PAR
RAYMOND CARTIER

Laos: les Sud-Vietnamiens sont en train de prouver qu'ils gagnent la guerre. La paix devient possible.

De la base de feux Sophia on ne voit guère, dans la vallée, que le nuage de fumée soulevé par les bombardiers américains. Sepone ou Tchepone est là, près du confluent de la Xe Banghiang et de la Xe Pon. C'était au temps odieux du colonialisme, une petite ville-marché, colorée et jacassante, paisible sous l'autorité débonnaire d'un administrateur français appuyé par un petit détachement de tirailleurs laotiens. La route coloniale n° 91 joignant Quang-Tri à Savannakhet, de la mer au Mékong, y coupait la route coloniale n° 9 venant du Nord et conduisant vers le Cambodge et la Cochinchine. Elle est une partie de ce qu'on appelle, aujourd'hui, la piste Hô Chi Minh.

Des milliers de cratères

De Sepone, il ne reste rien. La bourgade a été rasée par les bombardements aériens bien avant l'opération actuellement en cours. Les habitants ont fui jusqu'à du dernier. Des milliers de cratères de bombes donnent au paysage un aspect qui fait penser à la petite vérole ou à une barbe mal plantée. Beaucoup datant de plusieurs années ont été reconquis par la végétation. Mais cet ouragan de feu n'a jamais pu interdire le trafic de matériel de guerre sur la piste Hô Chi Minh. Ladite piste n'eut longtemps qu'une fonction secondaire. 80 ou 90 % du matériel et des approvisionnements destinés au Vietcong passaient par la voie beaucoup plus économique et beaucoup moins dangereuse du port cambodgien de Sihanoukville. Le coup d'Etat du général Lon Nol a coupé cette ligne de ravitaillement maritime. L'offensive au Laos du général sud-vietnamien Hoang Xuan Lam a pour but de couper la voie de ravitaillement terrestre qu'est la piste Hô Chi Minh.

Comme la plupart des généraux

sud-vietnamiens, Lam sort de l'académie militaire de Dalat, créée par de Lattre. Il a engagé au Laos 24 000 hommes. Sepone a été pris par le 2^e régiment de la 1^{re} division d'infanterie, commandé par le lieutenant-colonel Ngo Van Chung. Un millier d'hommes se sont retranchés dans les ruines de la localité. Le reste du régiment, 1 500 hommes environ, fouillent les environs, détruisant les dépôts de vivres et de matériel disséminés par les Nord-Vietnamiens. Le pays est une jungle assez claire mais d'un parcours difficile en raison de la rugosité du terrain et Sepone, au fond de sa vallée, n'est pas sans analogie avec Diên Biên Phu. Mais à la différence des Français de 1954, les Sud-Vietnamiens tiennent les crêtes, et toute la puissance de l'aviation américaine est en action pour tuer la contre-offensive dans l'œuf.

Dans les milieux gouvernementaux de Saigon, l'espérance et l'anxiété se partagent les cœurs.

Huit uniformes américains

On touche à un tournant décisif. L'amélioration de la situation intérieure, que « Paris-Match » fut peut-être le premier dans la presse française à signaler, se confirme et s'amplifie. Un correspondant d'United Press, revenant au Vietnam après une absence de quelques mois, dit sa surprise : « Où est le temps où l'on pouvait faire un reportage sur la guerre du haut de l'hôtel Caravelle, où les berges de la rivière de Saigon retentissaient du bruit des obus et des bombes ? Où sont les grands gaillards de l'U.S. Army, des durs à l'air redoutable qui jouaient des coudes sur les trottoirs ? Hier, au cours d'une promenade d'une demi-heure dans la rue Tu Do (ex-Catinat) et dans les artères voisines, j'ai rencontré huit uniformes américains... »

Hors de la capitale le terrorisme recule. L'insécurité se dissipe. Le Vietcong n'est plus entouré de l'auréole d'invincibilité qui faisait sa force principale. Cette pacification n'est pas le fait des Américains, de plus en plus concentrés dans leurs bases et pratiquement absents du paysage. Elle est le fait du gouvernement sud-vietnamien.

A la consolidation intérieure, s'il ajoute une victoire au Laos, le président Thieu pourra considérer qu'il a gagné la guerre. Au contraire, une défaite au Laos remettrait tout en question. En définitive, tout dépend de cette armée sud-vietnamienne que les Américains se sont enfin décidés à équiper à l'égal de la leur propre. Il lui ont refusé longtemps jusqu'à leur fusil réglementaire, le M 16, pour la doter du vieux M 14 inférieur au AK 47 des troupes communistes. Le moral des hommes dépend pour une bonne part de la qualité des armes. Traînée en parente pauvre, considérée avec méfiance, confinée dans d'écœurantes besognes de police, vouée à recevoir les coups sans jamais prendre l'initiative d'en donner, l'armée sud-vietnamienne n'avait aucune chance de sortir d'une désolante médiocrité. Outillée, encaquée offensivement au Cambodge, puis au Laos, elle s'est transformée. Ses bataillons de

Rangers sont supérieurs à l'unité américaine nam. Ses régiments ont acquis une métamorphose d'envisager sans aucun doute l'essai américain. Le d'essai.

Cinq ans sans

Bien qu'ils soient supérieurs à l'unité américaine nam. Ses régiments ont acquis une métamorphose d'envisager sans aucun doute l'essai américain. Le d'essai.



Connaissez-vous une façon de faire ça

LE MONDE

PAR
RAYMOND CARTIER

Vietnamiens sont en train de prouver qu'ils peuvent. La paix devient possible.

sud-vietnamiens, Lam sort de l'académie militaire de Dalat, créée par de Lattre. Il a engagé au Laos 24 000 hommes. Sepone a été pris par le 2^e régiment de la 1^{re} division d'infanterie, commandé par le lieutenant-colonel Ngo Van Chung. Un millier d'hommes se sont retranchés dans les ruines de la localité. Le reste du régiment, 1 500 hommes environ, fouillent les environs, détruisant les dépôts de vivres et de matériel disséminés par les Nord-Vietnamiens. Le pays est une jungle assez claire mais d'un parcours difficile en raison de la rugosité du terrain et Sepone, au fond de sa vallée, n'est pas sans analogie avec Diên Biên Phu. Mais à la différence des Français de 1954, les Sud-Vietnamiens tiennent les crêtes, et toute la puissance de l'aviation américaine est en action pour tuer la contre-offensive dans l'œuf.

Dans les milieux gouvernementaux de Saigon, l'espérance et l'anxiété se partagent les cœurs.

Huit uniformes américains

On touche à un tournant décisif. L'amélioration de la situation intérieure, que « Paris-Match » fut peut-être le premier dans la presse française à signaler, se confirme et s'amplifie. Un correspondant d'United Press, revenant au Vietnam après une absence de quelques mois, dit sa surprise : « Où est le temps où l'on pouvait faire un reportage sur la guerre du haut de l'hôtel Caravelle, où les berges de la rivière de Saigon retentissaient du bruit des obus et des bombes ? Où sont les grands gaillards de l'U.S. Army, des durs à l'air redoutable qui jouaient des coudes sur les trottoirs ? Hier, au cours d'une promenade d'une demi-heure dans la rue Tu Do (ex-Catinat) et dans les artères voisines, j'ai rencontré huit uniformes américains... »

Hors de la capitale le terrorisme recule. L'insécurité se dissipe. Le Vietcong n'est plus entouré de l'auréole d'invincibilité qui faisait sa force principale. Cette pacification n'est pas le fait des Américains, de plus en plus concentrés dans leurs bases et pratiquement absents du paysage. Elle est le fait du gouvernement sud-vietnamien.

A la consolidation intérieure, s'ajoute une victoire au Laos, le président Thieu pourra considérer qu'il a gagné la guerre. Au contraire, une défaite au Laos remettrait tout en question. En définitive, tout dépend de cette armée sud-vietnamienne que les Américains se sont enfin décidés à équiper à l'égal de la leur propre. Il lui ont refusé longtemps jusqu'à leur fusil réglementaire, le M 16, pour la doter du vieux M 14 inférieur au AK 47 des troupes communistes. Le moral des hommes dépend pour une bonne part de la qualité des armes. Traitée en parente pauvre, considérée avec méfiance, confinée dans d'écœurantes besognes de police, vouée à recevoir les coups sans jamais prendre l'initiative d'en donner, l'armée sud-vietnamienne n'avait aucune chance de sortir d'une désolante médiocrité. Outillée, engagée offensivement au Cambodge, puis au Laos, elle s'est transformée. Ses bataillons de

Rangers sont considérés comme supérieurs à n'importe quelle unité américaine servant au Vietnam. Ses régiments ordinaires ont acquis une solidité qui permet d'envisager leur utilisation sans aucun soutien terrestre américain. Le Laos est un banc d'essai.

Cinq ans sans quitter la Chine

Bien qu'ils soient en échec depuis quinze ans, les Rouges continuaient à voguer sur le tapis volant de la victoire. L'offensive était leur monopole. L'issue de la lutte était certaine. Le gouvernement de Saigon était un fantôme américain destiné à s'effondrer devant la colère vengeresse du peuple. Sûr de vaincre, porté par la vague de l'histoire, le communisme pouvait prendre son temps. Il amusait ses adversaires dans les futiles conversations de Paris, mais il poursuivait sa marche inexorable vers le triomphe final.

L'opération du Laos constitue sur cette béatitude un choc psychologique. Elle donne du statut à la parole de Thieu disant que si le Nord ne retire pas ses troupes du Sud, il connaîtra sur son propre territoire l'invasion. Elle a provoqué l'arrivée précipitée à Hanoi de Chou En-lai.

Il y avait cinq ans que Chou En-



Connaissez-vous une façon de faire ça poliment ?

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RICHARD NIXON

Professor Galbraith Calls Him A Socialist

by

Gary Allen

VITAL FRIGHTENING NEWS. *The present Crisis*

The following is the "Blueprint" for the "Renewal" of the Roman Catholic Church which was distributed to the "theologians" holding "Seminars" in preparation for the calling of Vatican II by Pope John XXIII in 1958.

PHASE out the following: Fasting, abstaining, holy water and fonts, incense, kneeling and kneelers, altar and rail, rosaries, Sign of the Cross, Vigil lights, holy days, Good Friday, Benediction, women's hat law, Legion of Decency and pledge, processions, Forty Hours, missions, retreats, Passion Week, Holy Week, throat blessing, Ash Wednesday, Bells, candles, icons, novenas, index code, litanies, tabernacles, crucifix, Mass obligation, trinity, gothic architecture, stained glass window, clerical robes, sacraments, precepts, monasteries, grottoes shrines, scapulars, medals and monstrance.

CHANGE names: Mass will be called Liturgy, Catholic will be Christian, parish to be community, priest to be minister, baptism to be called initiation, gospel to be called readings, Offertory to be Preparation, Consecration to be Memorial blessing, Last Gospel to be Finale, Extreme Unction to be Prayer of the Living, and Pope to be called Chairman.

Other Changes: Holy Name Societies and Altar Societies will be called fraternities and guilds. The Ten Commandments will be replaced by Love Slogans, and "Peace." Confessing to a priest will become Confessing to Fellow Neighbor. Statues will be replaced by revolutionary banners. Adoration will be replaced by brotherhood. Genuflecting will be replaced by kissing one another. Aquinas Summa will be replaced with Teilhard's Phenomenon. Parish churches will be replaced by community centers. Birth control will be replaced with family planning. Strict moral codes will be replaced with democratic flexibility -- up to each individual. Nuns won't teach religion, will be secularized and marry or live away from convents. Catholic schools will become political and social action centers.

The MASS will evolve gradually: Eliminate prayers at foot of altar, prayers after Mass and all references to the saints. Eliminate Latin through several stages, the Canon being last. English versions to be changed gradually until final and complete elimination. The first change will be objectionable to no one by adding St. Joseph's name. The fixity of the Canon will be nullified by using printed cards which will be changed periodically. Priests will be gradually eliminated through priests marrying, part-time worker priests being replaced by laity (i. e. extend deaconate, etc.) Lay participation will lead to gradual taking over of all phases of concelebrated services by singing, reading parts, serving, preaching, playing drums, then finally move to homes around table, not unlike Jewish Passover. Traditional Catholic music will be replaced by protestant hymns, then jazz and pop, related to culture of the community. Youth must be won over first. Replacement for the catechism will consist of a multitude of authors and editions constantly changing to prevent a build-up of objection. The books will be the latest in style, art and methodology. People will be introduced to secular problems to organize them. Promotion of labor unions for everyone, social welfare, free insurance, free schools, etc., for a socio-economic revolution (development) will be encouraged. The freed hierarchy will converge with political movements of the State, National and world Councils of Churches for fusion with governments for One World, One Religion and Government and One People. Refer to previous seminar "Future Socialism." The bishops to be called "executives" will direct political and social activities of the diocese. They will head information bureaus to coordinate the breakthrough merger, financed by pledges and monies formerly collected for schools. Vatican City will be phased out by the bishops and held up as an example of imperialism. Future World Ecumenical Sessions will be held in Jerusalem, Israel.

Distributed by - *PAUL McCABE - (secretary)*

CATHOLICS AGAINST HERESY 02720
P. O. Box 932 Fall River Mass.

THIS WAS FOUND IN THE DRAWER OF A REBEL WHO INTENDED TO HANG HIS JOURNAL AFTER HIS DEATH

500

"CIVIL RIGHTS IS A FRAUD"

by CHARLES SMITH
November 9, 1970

Usually I get introduced and these guys abandon the fort. I would like to begin this off with at least a couple of personal experiences. But first, I would like to make an observation. The observation is simply that tonight I think we have a fairly good pro-American crowd. I say that in all honesty because in a lot of places where I speak, 30 percent of the audience refuses to stand for the prayers and they give the Nazi party salute when the flag is pledged. So in case you haven't experienced that yet, I will say that there is still some sanity over here in Provo--- or, where are we? I always remember where I am the day after I leave. I haven't figured that one out yet.

Well, to begin with a personal experience, one which has a direct bearing on the topic tonight. I make a big-to-do about the difference between Black and Negro. Trying to explain to people simply that the term Black has nothing at all to do with color or race -- nothing. It has been sold to the people as somehow connected with race and somehow connected with color. But basically the term means, a person who uses that term, and who understands that term and who promotes that term, knows that the term refers to a man who no longer considers himself an American citizen, but who instead considers himself to be a member of an oppressed nation at war with the United States of America. In fact, the revolutionaries and the promoters of this particular term have gone so far as to establish a separate state which is to be a homeland for defecting Negroes. This homeland of course is in the south, it is called the Republic of New Africa and the people who subscribe to this term, who use this term, do not like Negroes. A Negro is supposed to be just an honest, law abiding loyal American citizen. But the way the term is being promoted today, the word Negro in the colleges is being reduced to a epithet. It's supposed to be a slave name given us by the white man and so long as we accept that name, we are being told, we are accepting a slave status and we are automatically accepting white supremacy. And this is the reason we get these terrible reactions on the campuses from the Negroes who now somehow want to call themselves Blacks. They think that it has something to do with race but it readily doesn't. Just to confuse the issue a little bit and in terms of those who promote that term, there are many, many more white-Blacks than there are black-Blacks. Bearing this in mind, I'll give you a personal experience now that you have got the distinction here and the Blacks who know what the term means are very hostile toward us who consider ourselves Negroes.

I was scheduled to speak at a college in Central California, called the Apple Valley College. I showed up there and I was met by a white-Black who told me I couldn't speak and I wanted to know why. So he gave me the rundown. What had happened was a group of Administrators had gotten together, namely two of them, calling themselves Blacks. They organized a group of faculty members -- namely two of them, calling themselves Blacks and together they organized a group of

students, about six of them, calling themselves Blacks, for a total of about ten persons -- on a campus of eight thousand. They prevented me from speaking on the grounds that I was a Negro. They know the difference even if we don't. It always amuses me because I've always said that it's bad enough being picked on by the white folks and now I'm getting it from my own. I think maybe I'll convert to the Jewish faith and then I'll have a (laughter) (couldn't understand).

Well, sometimes you win some, sometimes you lose some. The man I was with was a coordinator with the John Birch Society, he was white, and believe it or not, they allowed him to speak. I still haven't figured that one out, they are trying to get the president fired or something--something is wrong. Well, you win some and you lose some. Sometimes I have faced very hostile audiences . . . one of the audiences I faced was up in central Washington. Here was a place where they never had any racial history. Where the Negroes and Whites got along fine. Where the colleges were very, very well and they had good curricula up until a few years ago and then the Federal Government put in the Educational Opportunities Program and began to haul in these so-called Blacks and the place was going down the tubes. Well I was speaking before a Black Students Union there and if you can imagine what this is like - the audience was about fifty-fifty . . . 50% white-Blacks and 50% black-Blacks. The white-Blacks are the SDS types. You know and they go pushing this race business. Then there was some ordinary people who wandered in, sort of like some Mormons you know. I don't know what they were doing there, but there they were sitting there with their eyes like this, trying to figure it all out. I was talking about a conspiracy which was using Negroes to destroy the country. When I was finished, one of these black-Blacks got up with his hair out like this here and he said to me "you say there is a conspiracy using Negroes?" I said "Why sure there is." He said "All right, answer this question. Why is it that with all of the Black intellectuals, the black Ph.D's, the black doctors, the black lawyers, the black professors, the black politicians, the black leaders, - - - why is it that with all of these black intellectuals, you -- you're the only black (then he stopped), he said No, you're not even a Black you're a Negro. Why is it that of all these black intellectuals, you, a Negro, are the only one who can see this conspiracy?" So I thought a moment and then I leaned up on the podium and I said to him "Well, I hate to tell you this but I'm smarter than the rest of them." Now that may not be so, but it happened to me and that was a quick way to get out of a tight spot, there's no other explanation.

Tonight we are going to talk exactly about a conspiracy which is using Negroes. It is of course what we refer to as the Communist Conspiracy. If you remember nothing else what I say tonight, there is one thing I want you to remember-- that is simply that the Civil Rights Movement is not a Negro movement. If you can remember that, then we might be able to escape some of the horror which is now rapidly closing in on us. Civil Rights Movement is not a Negro movement -- to give an example -- we'll give some examples in just a few minutes. The Civil Rights Movement itself is an instrument which was designed by Communists and Socialists, the purpose of which was to use the Negro people and their honest

grievances to condition the American people -- that is to condition them in the Pavlovian sense -- to condition the American people to accept Socialism as the only solution to the race question. Socialism of course is what the Communists call their system, it is the enslavement of the people by the government. So the purpose of the Civil Rights Movement is simply to use the Negroes and their grievances to get the American people to accept their own enslavement by way of the American government. That's the total purpose of it. You will soon find if this movement succeeds in what these purposes are -- if the movement succeeds you will find that you and I despite whatever differences we may have, we will be reduced to the level of looking each other inside of barbed wire and when we are what do you think we'll talk about? -- Civil Rights? No -- we'll only have one problem and that's government.

All right, to understand the movement, then we have to understand how the Communists operate. If we simply take note of the fact that three out of four people on the face of the earth now live under Communism -- three out of four. Now the people some years ago were free just like you and me. They could do what you and I are doing. They could have meetings, they could discuss, they could try to understand what was going on. But three out of four people, by hook or by crook, now live under Communism. Nobody wants Communism. You should take note of that fact. Czechoslovakians don't want it, the Russians don't want it, Poles don't want it, Chinese don't want it, the Cubans don't want it, the Algerians don't want it, the Biafrans didn't want it and the Communists starved 8000,000 Biafrans to death, that is 800,000 children to death to install Communism in Nigeria. Well, if nobody wants it, then why do people have it? Well, the answer is they must not know what it is when it is coming. And that is exactly right. And unless we understand what Communism is, how these guys operate, we are surely going to be enslaved in the very, very near future.

Well, there are three basic methods that the Communists have used to conquer nations. Let's take a look at the three of them and then we'll show how the Civil Rights Movement -- what it is, and how it is used. The first method they use is the method they used in Czechoslovakia. In Czechoslovakia, the Communist party was disguised as "just another political party." The Communist party is not a political party. It has 46 million members scattered around the world and they have one set purpose and that is to rule the world by any method. It is not a political party.

Well, the Communist party in Czechoslovakia was disguised as a political party. They were able to get enough of themselves, their socialist allies, liberal idealists, just plain fools and gullible dupes, elected to the Czechoslovakian government until February, 1948. In February, 1948, the Communists had a peaceful coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia was taken and not a shot was fired. How I think that is pretty clever for conquering somebody. You think about it, Czechoslovakian people didn't want Communism and they still don't want Communism but they've got Communism. In January, 1948, there was a little bit of trouble in the streets, a few buildings being burned, a few policemen being shot, but, oh, that was just idealists, it didn't matter, you know,

no Communism. Well, the Czechoslovakian people didn't know what it was, we hope, at least. It is my hope tonight that you will at least recognize the danger and the signs.

The second method they use is the method that you are probably most familiar with because it is the most spectacular method they use. This second method is simply fomenting a civil war in the country. That is, dividing the people along racial lines, along political lines, along ideological lines, along religious lines, along national or ethnic lines. Divide the people, get them fighting amongst themselves and the Communists seize power. Now in some places they call this a war of national liberation. This is what is going on in Viet Nam right now. As a matter of fact, they had one in Viet Nam when they kicked out the French -- the Communists did in 1954. This is the method that the Communists used to take Algeria, this is the method they used to take the Congo, this is the method they used to take Nigeria, China, Cuba and other places. This is the method they are now using to take Ireland. And Ireland of course being a division along religious lines. They've got the Protestants fighting against the Catholics. And it surely is a Civil Rights Movement just like the Civil Rights Movement in this country. The important thing to realize about that movement is that you can't blame that one on Negroes - same Guys. In Canada somehow they have been able to divide the Canadians along nationality lines. In Canada, they've got the French fighting against the British. The French somehow got the idea that they were enslaved by the British and so they want to free themselves. Again, there were nationality lines there and you can't blame that one on Negroes. So when the war starts and when the fighting starts here don't blame this one on Negroes. We'll blame it on white people -- I don't want to be a scapegoat.

Anyway, the slogan which they used in China was agrarian reform. This is the slogan that Mao Tse Tung used. And in employing this slogan, if we study what happened in China, we will discover that the slogan of agrarian reform is an exact parallel to the slogan of Civil Rights that they are now employing in the South to make trouble. And the Communists, who are pulling innocent and idealistic Americans into promoting this agitation for them, have no more real interest in the welfare of the Negro and no more concern about the damage they actually do to our colored population, than the Chinese Communists had with regard to the welfare of the Chinese peasants. Now this is what is going on in our country right now with the visible signs of a racial civil war. I think most of you can see that coming, with Policemen being assassinated every day, with a bunch of guys going around talking about their enslavement and everybody is supposed to be white racists, and all that sort of garbage. This is the kind of hatred they stir up to build a war on. (They don't give ice water - takes a drink).

But there is a third method which is far more in accordance with Lenin's long range strategy. It is the one which they are clearly relying on most heavily, and this is -- taking us over by a process so gradual and insidious that Soviet rule is slipped over so far on the American people before they ever realize what's happening, that they can no longer resist the Communist conspiracy as free citizens. But can resist the Communist's tyranny only by themselves

becoming conspirators against established government. The process in that direction is going on right now, gradually, but surely and with ever increasing dreaded speed. Now part of that plan is to induce the gradual surrender of American sovereignty, piece by piece, and step by step in various international organizations of which the United Nations is the outstanding, but far from the only example, while the Communists are simultaneously and equally gradually getting complete working control of such organizations. Those sets of steps which were short and incidious at first, are now being steadily increased in both length and brazenous until one day we shall gradually realize that we are already just a part of a world-wide government ruled by the Kremlin with the police state features of that government rapidly closing in on us.

Now as far as the surrender of sovereignty is concerned, we might just take a very, very brief glance at Viet Nam. We are in Viet Nam, no war has been declared of course, wars have to be fought under the American Constitution, undeclared wars are fought under the UN Charter. We are fighting an undeclared war in Viet Nam. We are in Viet Nam under the SEATO Treaty. SEATO, when you read the charter, SEATO is a regional branch of the United Nations. So that the American troops in Viet Nam are fighting under the United Nations Charter. According to the United Nations Charter, all troops committed to battle, must be cleared and must be under the control of the Secretary of Political and Security Affairs in the United Nations. That man has always been, and by agreement will always be, either a Polish Communist or a Russian Communist. All I'm trying to say to you now is that our troops in Viet Nam are under the command of a Communist general. This is the reason we can't win that thing. Secondly, as far as the surrender of sovereignty is concerned, NATO, a treaty by which we are committed to defend Europe, NATO is a regional branch of the United Nations. SEATO is a regional branch of the United Nations. The Organization of American States is a regional branch of the United Nations. And in case you haven't got the drift yet, it is simply this-- it is not possible for American Troops to go to war anywhere on the face of this earth, not even to defend the United States, but that they are commanded by a Communist general. That is what is involved in that United Nations and all those treaties. All you have to do is read the charters of those things and read the U.N. Charter and you'll see exactly what is going on.

But another part of that same plan is the conversion of the United States into a Socialist nation, quite similar to Russia itself in its economy and political outlook before police state enforcement is ever introduced. The best way to explain the aim here is simply to quote the directives under which some of the very largest American Foundations have been secretly but visably working for years. This directive is, "so to change the economic and political structure of the United States, that they can be comfortably merged with Soviet Russia in a one world Socialistic government". That is what is afoot here. The Civil Rights Movement of course was an instrument--is an instrument designed to speed up the conversion of the United States into a Socialist nation. The foundations which, to name some: The National Educational Association, which people claim is a teacher's organization, but which really isn't. The National

Parents and Teachers Association, The Ford Foundation, The Rockefeller brothers Foundation, The Mellon Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Carnegie Corporation, and right down the line. You name it and you can practically put it in the conspiracy and working under this directive, working in different areas of course, but always in the direction of Socialism.

To understand the Civil Rights Movement, we have to understand how they have set it up. Civil Rights Movement consists of many, many different organizations. Only two or three of which can claim to be Negro organizations. And even those which claim to be Negro organizations are not Negro organizations. Let's go back to the turn of the century then, when the organization first was set up. We can notice one thing before we get to the turn of the century. We can notice one thing about the Civil Rights Movement. If you go back to 1962 and 1963 when the big demonstrations were going on, Always in the front of those demonstrations you were able to locate such alluminaries as Walter Reuther, Eugene Carson Blake, William Sloan Coffin, men like this. They claim they were there as individuals. But they belong to organizations, and so when you begin to look at the organizations involved, you come up with something like the ATOU. You might ask yourself where did the ATOU come from...Where?...The National Council of Churches. Where did the National Council of Churches come from...Where?...It's not in the Constitution, it must of come from somewhere. Somebody had to set that thing up. Well, the day you begin to ask yourself questions like this is the day you are going to begin to discover the awful truth. This is what I did and this is what I am reporting on tonight...what these organizations are and what this Civil Rights Movement is.

Let's go back to the turn of the century when there was no Civil Rights Movement. At that time, a group of Socialists had come over here from England, part of the Fabian Socialist Movement in England, and set up an organization here called the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. The purpose of which was to take over the United States from within. These Socialists did not believe in overthrowing government, they believed in seizing institutions. Men in countries are controlled by institutions in those countries. What the Socialists believed in was simply taking over each institution from within and having that institution, whether it was a fraternal institution, a civic organization, or a political organization, having that institution preach the social gospel of Karl Marx. In a sentence, the social gospel of Karl Marx says that all institutions, all governments, all people must work for the social betterment of man. That is the exact social gospel of Karl Marx. And then of course, in various institutions, it is twisted a little bit where they say "get involved", this kind of thing. Go out and work for the poor Negro, go out and work for the poor Mexican, go out and work for the poor whites. It's the Social gospel of Karl Marx, that's all. Well, this is what they believed in and they have gone an awfully long way toward accomplishing the purpose of taking over the United States. Well, they didn't believe in overthrowing governments. They said amongst themselves that if Socialism were to come to America, it could only succeed by way of religion, they had to begin in the churches.. And

begin in the churches they did. In 1900, they set up an organization called the National Federation of Christian Churches. This organization was bankrolled by Andrew Carnegie. The purpose of this organization was to establish a hierarchy amongst the Protestant churches in this country and impose the Marxist doctrine on the churches from the top down, not from the bottom up-- from the top down. In 1905, they changed the name of this organization to the Federal Council of Churches. Some of you might remember that organization, it was so thoroughly Communistic and so enthusiastic in its support for Communist causes that some of the American people were beginning to smell a "rat"--a "red-rat" that is in the 1940's. And so in 1950, for purposes of deception and I mean clearly for purposes of deception, they changed the name to the name you currently know it by-- The National Council of Churches. This is where it came from. The purpose of the National Council of Churches was to impose a hierarchy, a Marxist hierarchy on the Christian churches and to have those churches preach the social gospel of Karl Marx. That has visably happened, if you don't believe it, walk in almost any church on Sunday morning--I don't know how much it is in the Mormon Church. If you go to Los Angeles or Chicago, almost anywhere and you'll hear it right from the pulpit. They have replaced the gospel of Christ with the social gospel of Karl Marx, which would tell you one important thing about Communism-- the Communists are not opposed to anybody's religion. The Communists are not opposed to Mormonism, they are not opposed to Christianity, they are not opposed to Buddhism. They are not opposed to any kind of "ism" as a matter of fact. They are not opposed to your religion. What the Communists are opposed to is God. What the Communists seek to do is simply to replace God in the churches with Satan. If they're successful, you will all go to church and you will worship Satan. So you might as well get this thing in focus for what they are attempting to do. They are attempting to replace God with Satan. That's what that National Council of Churches is about.

Well now, there was no movement among Negroes at that time, there was no Civil Rights Movement. But the Negroes were in terrible shape. I think that is fairly obvious. Segregation was a fact of life, social ostracism was becoming a way of life, and the Negro was in bad shape across the country. He had two directions he could go in. He could either follow Booker T. Washington, who was the unquestioned leader of the Negro people. Washington was a very upright person. He had basically a German philosophy. He taught the Negroes that they should get themselves a trade--become watch makers, school teachers, farmers, brick layers, inventors, machinists. Become whatever you have to become in order to produce something for the market place. He said once you could do that, you wouldn't be excluded from the public places. He recognized what Socialism was and Booker T. Washington claimed to be fighting against Socialism. He claimed to be a follower of Fredrick Douglas. Those of you that know about Fredrick Douglas know that Fredrick Douglas explicitly fought against Socialism back in the 1840's. And I do mean in the 1840's before most Americans ever heard of it and before the Communist Manifesto was written.

He didn't want to exchange one kind of slavery, that is slavery of man by man with another kind of slavery, slavery of man by government. He knew exactly what was going on.

Well, Booker T. Washington, because he was such a powerful man, had many, many Negroes follow him, and he was hurting the Socialist cause. The Socialists could not take over the Negro community unless Washington were removed from the way. So what the Socialists did was they searched the colleges for years by their own admission trying to find some Negro who would lead the other Negroes in a fight for Socialism disguised as "social equality", and they found one. They found him at Harvard University. His name was W. E. B. DuBois. Now this is the same DuBois after whom the Communist W. E. B. DuBois Club was named on our campus. This is the same DuBois who joined the Communist party in 1961 after having worked for Communism each and every day of his whole life. This is the man they found at Harvard. I don't know why it took them several years to find a Socialist at Harvard University. If I were looking for a Socialist, I would go right to Harvard and grab the first beard. Since they're cheaper by the dozen, I would yank the beard and when his buddies came to rescue him, I would throw a sack over them and get a whole bunch of them. It took them several years to find one at Harvard University. They convinced DuBois that he should work for Socialism disguised as "social equality". But to do so, to have any chance of success in using Negroes, Booker T. Washington would first have to be destroyed. So they urged DuBois and got him to form a movement in 1904, the specific purpose of which was to crush Booker T. Washington and all the Negro leaders who were following Booker T. Washington and to leave the Negro people at the complete mercy of these gangsters who came over from England. So to do that in 1904, DuBois formed what is known as the "Niagara Movement", he and a bunch of Socialists. They formed it on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls because some Americans knew what treason was at that time. Well, they formed it over there in 1904. It took them five years, exactly five years to completely crush Booker T. Washington and to completely discredit all Negro leaders or potential leaders who were following Booker T. Washington, and capable of leading the Negro people on an upward path. In 1909 the Socialists went to work with Washington out of the way. They formed their first Negro front, there were no Negroes in it so it had to be a front. They called it the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the NAACP. The same year they formed a second organization designed to pick up the pieces of Booker T. Washington's organization, in case it had some merits. They called this second organization the National Urban League.

Now Roy Wilkins was stuck out in front of the NAACP, and Whitney Young was stuck out in front of the Urban League pretending like those are Negro organizations. They are not, were not, and never will be Negro organizations. And by the same token, they were not, are not, and never will be white organizations. They are Socialist organizations working for Socialism. The specific purpose of the NAACP and the Urban League, the specific purpose, was simply to use the Negro people to condition the American people to accept

Socialism as the only solution to the race question. Now these two organizations were going to claim to be working to get legislation passed and working through the courts. The violent part of the movement would come later. It's important to realize that, because sometimes you get the idea that the violent part is not part of the non-violent part. Its just two arms on the same hairy body. These guys know exactly what they're doing. But, these were the two organizations. Now if our parents or if our grandparents had understood that, they may have been able to save us from this which is coming right now. But they didn't quite understand it, some of them did of course, and so they tried to talk to their neighbors about what was happening in politics, and what was happening in religion, trying to inform them of what this Federal Council of Churches was doing, they did try. But the Socialists are very, very clever. They killed off all discussion in America -- they killed off the discussion of religion and politics with a very, very clever slogan. This slogan was so effective that it was adopted by our grandparents, great grandparents if they were around, passed on to our mothers and fathers and to a large extent, we have adopted it ourselves. It's something we have to get rid of. Their slogan was: "If you want to get along don't talk about religion and politics"

Now if you go around and say "Oh there are two things I never discuss-- religion and politics", you simply can't inform yourself. But this is how they prevented any discussion of what was going on. Now what happened, the net result of that, of course, was that the Socialists in the National Council of Churches emerged as the only people who could discuss religion and they tell us its too complex for us to discuss. And they're the only people who can discuss politics because they pawned themselves off as being the experts. Everything is too complex, and our solutions are too simplistic. This is what these guys are doing. But this is the effect of 50 or 60 years of constant propaganda and of tricks and deceit--just deception.

Well these were the two areas. Now there was still some danger that the American people would discover what was afoot. If they had discovered what was afoot the word for it was treason. People have never liked traitors. And traditionally traitors have been hanged, or executed by some other more violent method. So these Socialists knew that, they decided to protect themselves. They formed in 1917 an organization to protect themselves. This organization was called the Civil Liberties Bureau. Even when they formed it, it had a smell to it. In 1918, they changed the name of this organization to the National Civil Liberties Bureau. Now you recall that in 1917 there was a revolution in Russia. The Czar was overthrown in March of 1917 and when he was overthrown, the first thing the new regime did was send over to the United States and import the first Communist Government of Russia. Leon Trotsky was at the head of it. He with 196 Bolsheviks sailed to the nearest city and that is where Communism came from in Russia. The important thing to realize here is that Communism was imposed on the Russian people by men in United States of America, High officials in England, and High officials in Germany. It is now coming back from Russia to America, it is already here. And the descendants of these

men are the same bunch of gangsters who imposed Communism on Russia and will impose Communism all around the world by way of Russia. The same gangsters are now imposing it in the United States of America. Well the American people were beginning to discover what Socialism was: it was simply the enslavement of the people by the government. Tricks, terror, deceit, just butchery. So, to represent the violence--now the Socialists always want to pose as peace makers. But here was this group of Socialists, and Trotsky in the first Communist government of Russia--were in this intercollegiate socialists society, they were part of the organization which set up this thing known now as the National Council of Churches, the Urban League, and the NAACP. It was just a regular department.

Well, they wanted to protect themselves and represent themselves as being non-violent people--the Socialists take over from within. So in order to protect themselves and disguise themselves, they formed in 1919 an organization which they could then claim was for violence. They called this organization the Communist Party USA. This is where it came from, formed in 1919 out of exactly the same organization and by some of the very same people who formed what is known as the National Council of Churches, The National Urban League and the NAACP. In order to complete this part of the picture, in 1920 they changed the name of the legal organization to the name you currently know it by. They changed it from the National Civil Liberties Bureau to the American Civil Liberties Union, the ACLU. This is where it came from. Formed by the very same people and the very same organization which imposed that Communist government in Russia, which formed the Communist Party USA, which formed the National Council of Churches, the Urban League and the NAACP. Now let me ask you a question. Does it sound like a Negro movement to you yet? I'm trying my darndest to get as many Negroes in there as I can, and they were trying too. But they couldn't get very many at that time because Negroes weren't interested in Socialism and they still aren't. Nobody wants that stuff. But people can be tricked into adopting it.

Well, the purpose of the ACLU is very important, it had three functions actually instead of one. The first function was simply to protect the conspirators. The second function which is now being carried out very, very rapidly by our central government in Washington D.C.--the second function was to collectivize the lawyers and make it so that the private practice of law would be abolished and all lawyers would work for the social betterment of man. The program for that which was set up during the Johnson administration is called the Neighborhood Legal Services. That's what's afoot here. It is a program to collectivize the lawyers and make it so the private practice of law is abolished, and all lawyers will work for the social betterment of man. The third purpose of the ACLU, the third function, was simply to socialize the law. They were going to make it so that our courts would no longer render decisions based on law, but they would be rendering decisions based on what a group of social experts said was best for the people. That has visably happened. As an example, we'll just take one example of this, as an example, you'll recall that the Supreme Court ruled that

a book was not pornographic if it had some redeeming social value, and then they told us that we were too stupid to determine what social value was. Leave it to the experts. And then they got these Socialist scholars and these Socialist psychologists and psychiatrists and professors who said well this isn't pornographic. And then they went right on down the line, making decisions, claiming that each thing had an art value or was helping the public or something, until now we've reached the point where our streets are flooded with pornography. And I do mean pornography. And these Socialists have gone so far now as the presidential commission just bore out, they've gone so far as to suggest that anyone who thinks this stuff is pornography is really mentally ill, because pornography is really good for the people. The law has been socialized, and I do mean socialized. Instead of the court going to the law books, they turn to a bunch of psychologists and sociologists and cite a bunch of garbage and statistics which have been dreamed up by somebody in one of them laboratories and come up with "this is best for the people." Well those are the three functions of the ACLU. They have accomplished all three of them. Or they have accomplished two of them and they are rapidly accomplishing the third. Well this was in 1920.

Now the Socialists got a little bit smart. It took them too long to find one Socialist at Harvard University, so they decided to manufacture some. You know, you can manufacture Socialists. All you do is pump in lots of books full of nothing, and program them like robots and they come out and just spit out the bills, that's all. Well, in 1920 the Socialists in the Intercollegiate Socialist Society changed their name to the name that it currently has, they changed the name of their organization. They changed it from the Intercollegiate Socialist Society to the League for Industrial Democracy. Industrial Democracy, of course, is another name for Socialism. In 1921, they went to Harvard University and wet up a student branch. This student branch was the Intercollegiate Liberal League. Think of the initials; ILL-ill. Yea they knew even then. Somebody said liberals are sick, I think they are too. Some of them at least. Well, the purpose of this Intercollegiate Liberal League was to turn out Socialists from Harvard, from Princeton, from Yale, from all of the schools. Have these guys graduate and they filter them back up into the colleges, so that the colleges would be preaching Socialism. That was the purpose of it. In 1929 they changed the name of this organization to the Student League for Industrial Democracy. That's a more accurate name because it was a division of the League for Industrial Democracy. Well it has this name all through the years, despite some pitfalls, up until 1962, when again for purposes of deception the name was changed to the name you currently know it by. Anybody want to take a guess? You can always spot the Birchers in the audience. They've been studying their history. This is why the Communists describe the Birch Society as being so dangerous is because we know. See they want everybody to think that the SDS is a brand new organization of idealists. And the Birchers know that its older than Methuselah. This is what the difference is. Well, this was the purpose of this Students for a Democratic Society or this Intercollegiate Liberal League. Which leads you to one thought in conclusion about the Students for a Democratic Society--it is simply this: The SDS on the campuses is not the students. The SDS is the professors. And I do mean it's the professors. They have taken

over most of the major campuses in the United States of America. And this is what is wrong on our campuses. The SDS is not the students, its the professors! You know these Yale graduates and Harvard graduates and guys who walk around with limp wrists talking about they're liberals or something -- these guys...no we've been taken, we've been had. Anyway this is what they want.

Now, as I said the Socialists have been taking over from within, and they formed the Communist party to represent the violence, so that we would always be so much afraid of the violence that we would allow them to go into power. Well, to represent the violence in this country and to foment a plan for a civil war, Josef Stalin sent to this country in 1922 a man whose name was Joseph Pagoni. Pagoni was given an assignment. This assignment was simply to draw up a blue-print for using the Negroes as cannon fodder in a bloody revolution designed at bringing about a Soviet dictatorship in America...that's all he was supposed to do. He was very well qualified for his job, that is, for setting up people to be butchered, because in 1918 you recall the Communists took Hungary. They took Russia in 1917, and they took Hungary in 1918. The regime didn't last very long but they took it anyway. The man who did that was Bela Koon (??). Now under Bela Koon in Hungary the Communists introduced a weapon which before 1918 actually had been unknown to man. Not even Ghengis Khan could think up something like this. What the Bela Koon regime did, was they invented something called murder trains. Now you don't know what a murder train is probably. What they did was they take a train and fill it with troops, just pack it with troops. And the train would go through the country side, and stop at a village, and the troops would get off and kill everybody. That's what they did in Hungary. And then they'd go to the next village. The purpose of that was to introduce so much terrorism and frighten the people so badly that they wouldn't resist anything the Bela Koon regime did in Hungary. Well the man who led those murder trains, the man in charge was Joseph Pagoni. This is the man Stalin sent here to form what is now know as the Civil Rights movement. Pagoni was successful in what he did and in 1928 he published a 16 page masterpiece, and I do mean it is a masterpiece. It is the backbone of the whole thing known as the Civil Rights Movement. It's called "American Negro Problems." Now the basic idea in this book is that the Negroes in America are not a racial minority. The Negroes in America are not a racial minority. Well, if they're not a racial minority, what are they? Well, they're a national minority. Oh you probably wonder, what's the difference between a national minority and a racial minority? Alright, the Germans are a national minority, they come from Germany. The Japanese are a national minority, they come from Japan. The French are a national minority, the Irish are a national minority. So if the Negroes are a national minority, they must have a homeland somewhere, similar to Japan and Germany, and other places. Well, they wanted the revolution in the United States of America. They wanted the bloodshed here, and here's what Pagoni said: he said there indeed was a Negro nation, and it was in the United States. It was where the vast majority

of the Negroes lived. It was called the Black Belt of the South. Here are his exact words, "The black belt of the South with its starving and pauperized Negro farmers and Negro agricultural working masses, with its Jim Crowism, its semi-feudal statis and its political system still bearing the earmarks of the period of slavery, constitutes virtually a colony within the body of the United States of America". In other words the Negroes in America had a country. It was in the plantation area where most Negroes lives at that time. It was a colony. It was an oppressed colony because it wasn't free. Now if you're an oppressed colony, or if you're an oppressed nation, what do you have to do? You have to liberate yourself.. Hence, the Civil Rights Movement, better known as a war of national liberation.

Now the Negroes weren't interested in this separate state business, and weren't interested in Communism or Socialism. So the Communists devised a very, very clever slogan to hook in idealists and to correlate Civil Rights movements. They called it the slogan of "Self-Determination". Here it is: "The workers communist party in America looks forward correctly as its central slogan-abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, social, and political equality for the Negro people." Now before I continue, think of the implications of that. What Negro could be against abolishing a system of race discrimination? Who could be against racial equality? Who could be against social equality? Who could be against political equality? Well the idea is that this movement is going to be pawned off as an idealistic movement with moderate leaders and with moderate goals and it is going to be gradually transformed into a violent movement by the resistance of an implacable white enemy. In other words, they were going to start this movement, pretend like it is based on idealism, they were going to put up some very moderate leaders and advance a modest goal which no one could disagree with, and then they were going to transfer that to a violent movement, a revolutionary movement and blame in on the white people. The Communists are very, very clever.

Now, let me continue the quotation here: "But it is necessary to supplement the struggle for the full racial, social and political equality of the Negro with a struggle for the right of national "Self-Determination" (you should catch the word "national"). "Self-Determination" means the right to establish their own state, to erect their own government if they chose to do so." This is why some of these guys are proposing that the Negroes vote. If you vote by a separate state, you have just established what they call "de jure" recognition of the separate state--or would it be "de facto", but I think "de jure"--anyway, semi-legal recognition. And then, of course, you could start fighting for liberation.

Well, to let you know that the Communists want all of the United States, not part of it, Pagoni showed his true colors in telling what his "Self-Determination" was: "National self-determination for the Negro is a bourgeois

democratic demand, but it can be realized only in the course of the proletarian revolution." In other words, the Negro movement is only part of something else--part of a larger movement called the "proletarian" movement. The abolition of the half-feudal, half-slave business in the South will also be only a by-product of the general proletarian revolution. So if the Negroes get a separate state, it is going to be a by-product of a larger revolution which the Communists are planning. Then he said, "It would be a dangerous mistake to believe that there can be any other revolution to imperialist America, in the country of the most powerful, the most centralized, and concentrated industry, than a proletarian revolution." They want all of these United States.

Now to understand what a "proletarian" revolution is--let's understand the word. The word simply means the "child bearers", that's all. It means the "child bearers". Well, they had a second meaning which dates from ancient Rome. In ancient Rome the ruling class was called the "Patricians". Sometimes their sons and daughters didn't live up to their moral standards, or whatever excellent morals the Romans had, and they would fall. They would fall morally right down into the slime, right down to the lowest possible rung on the ladder. They would fall to the gutter, as a matter of fact, and associate with people who were considered to be mean, vile and vulgar--hence they were called "Proletarians". If you wonder why Life Magazine, and Look and Time, CBS, NBC and the movies are glamourizing the "hippies", and the "yippies" and things which you know to be degenerate, it is because they are creating a proletarian movement. They are going to pretend that Communism is a rising of the masses. You think about that. Here are some people who have abandoned all standards--all standards of decency, have contempt for everything which is decent in life and this is supposed to be a rising of the masses? It looks like the sinking of the masses to me. Anyway, someone once said that when the nation boils, the scum rises to the top. You understand what kind of a fight we are in. OK, sometimes my mother used to make jelly, and I picture this Communist movement as sort of like the good Lord making jelly. Now when my mother made jelly, she had it in the pot here, and then it would have a lot of impurities in it, and what she would do is turn the fire on and boil it up, and as she'd boil it, you know the scum would rise to the top and when all the scum came to the top, she'd scrape it off and throw it in the rubbish where the scum belongs. What's happening now is that the Communist movement, this thing known as the Communist conspiracy, has made it possible for the degenerates of every nation to rise to the top. The earth is boiling right now, and the degenerates are rising to the top. I submit that what's going to happen here is that we are going to scrape that scum off and toss it in the rubbish can of history and free the people of the earth from terrorism and degeneracy forever. That's what this proletarian movement is. It's different from our movements of course, which is for decency.

Well, this was in 1928 when Pagoni wrote his little booklet. In 1935, two Communists, one Negro and one White, further elaborate on this revolution and publish a book called The Negroes in a Soviet America. Now to emphasize the title-- The Negroes in a Soviet America. They want all of the United States, not part of it, and Negroes are merely an instrument which they are using. The Civil Rights Movement is just an instrument. Well, this book here is divided into two parts. If I could summarize it sort of like in the abstract here, the whole pretense of the book is that the Communists and the Socialists are two different things. Now, mind you they both have the same ends. The Communist party was created out of the Socialist movement.

Alright now, if I could paraphrase this book and speak as though I'm one of the authors, it says this--the first half addresses itself to the Socialists and it says: "You Socialists are all wrong about taking over the country. You can't convert the Supreme Court and make it work for Socialism, they won't let you. You can't take over colleges and have the professors be Marxists and preach revolution and make Socialism, why people won't let you. You can't take over the churches and institutions, you can't do that because the people won't let you. The only way to bring about Socialism in America, a dictatorship in America, is by violence."

Now, let's update this to modern terms. This half of the book here which is the Socialist half says "change it"--and this half says "or lose it." And we are supposed to be so bamboozled by what's going on that we are supposed to be afraid of violent social change and instead adopt peaceful social change. In other words, we are supposed to be so afraid of violent revolution that we accept the Socialist revolution and go into slavery. Well, you know accepting Socialism by way of non-violence is like having a man commit suicide to keep from being murdered.

Now the Communists way of movement here and Adlai Stevenson has suggested that back in the 1950's -- Someone was talking about the Communists methods, I think it might have been Senator McCarthy talking about Communist methods. Adlai Stevenson said, "Well, the best way to keep from being taken over by the Communists is to go Socialist ourselves." Now if we were more awake, we might have known what Adlai was up too. Well, the Communists developed a plan for bringing about two revolutions in this country. And remember what the idea is, the idea is to get all of the United States using Negroes as part of a vehicle. Well, the first part of the revolution is supposed to be the rebellion of the Negro people as an oppressed nation. This is the Civil Rights Movement which is going to be finally launched and turned into a war of National Liberation. The second part of this violent revolution is supposed to be the white people, the white workers who got fed up with capitalism and wage slavery, materialism and all that stuff. They are supposed to be rising up to help overthrow the government. These two movements are to be combined in one grand finale to seize power in the United States. This is the Communists plan.

Now in 1967, Martin Luther King publically married the black half of this Communist revolution, namely the Civil Rights Movement, to the white half, namely the Anti-Viet Nam War Movement. And this is the reason that we hear these politicians now feeding that revolution by talking about the poor people. There is supposed to be a union of the poor of all races, poor Mexican, poor Negro, poor White people, right on down the line. This is what's afoot right now. This is the campaign going on in our country to make this revolution. To make sure you know that the Communists and the Socialists work for exactly the same thing, the last sentence in the book tells about their plan here. Here's the last sentence, "Join the Communists Party, help create the powerful great vanguard which is leading the masses toward Socialism." Socialism is what the Communists call their system. It is the enslavement of the people by the government. Let me emphasize how that works because there are two kinds of slavery. I might have a man in personal slavery if I control the essential services of another person, if I tell that person where to live, where to work, how long to work, when they get up, when to go to sleep, how long to sleep, when to get married, who to marry, how many children they are going to have, when to have those children and I have the power of life and death over that individual, it is called slavery. If the government does exactly the same thing, they call it Socialism. Socialism is the enslavement of the people by the government, nothing more-nothing less.

Well now, here is the strategy to be followed--that is that the Negroes are a separate state. This is the tactics. You know when you have an army, you first have something which the Generals develop--this is the field plan--a battle plan. Then you have the Captains and Lieutenants out, then you've got to find a way to get the cannon fodder, called soldiers. Well in this case we'll call it Negroes. So in 1938, because the revolution was supposed to be in the South, the Communists party went to the South and set up a regional branch. The regional branch was designed to control all activities, so called Civil Rights activities in the South, and to gradually make those activities into this war of National Liberation. This was what they were supposed to do. They called this organization "The Southern Conference on Human Welfare". This organization was so thoroughly Communistic that some of the more patriotic Americans sort of sniffed it out and told the people what it was. So the Communists walked outside in 1947 and erased the name off the door, changed the letterhead, kept the same telephone number, same officers and the same tax-exemption, and changed the name. They changed the name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund. It was a regional branch of the Communists party designed to control all the Civil Rights activities in the South. This is the organization from which came Martin Luther King. This is where he came from. This is the Organization which set up and staffed something called The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, mostly Martin Luther King's organization. This is why I keep trying to say to you that the movement itself was not a Negro movement, that those organizations were not set up by Negroes, but by White people sticking Negroes out in front as stooges...and I do mean stooges. Well this was 1938.

Now because the whole fight was supposed to be around racial equality, the Carnegie Corporation which is heavily involved in this conspiracy--you know the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace backed the United Nations. Alger Hiss was the president of that thing as a matter of fact. About the United Nations--you know that it was set up by 17 Americans, 16 of whom are members of the Communist party. I am merely emphasizing that this Carnegie Corporation, this Carnegie Endowment International Peace, all these foundation they set up are heavily involved in controlling Communism. It's a group above the Communists--not below, above the Communists. Well, this was in 1938. The Carnegie Corporation sent to Sweden and brought to this country a man whose name was Don Mertal. Mertal was given an assignment. This assignment was simply to take all the writings written by the Socialists over the 30-40 years, with the help of 60 scholars, to condense this material into one volume and sell the central program of the Communist party disguised as racial equality to the American people. Make it something noble. Mertal did that. He published the book in 1942. It was called An American Dilemma. This is the book which was viewed by Earl Warren and his Socialist allies on the Supreme Court in 1954, reaching that desegregation decision. That decision was the first decision in the whole history of English jurisprudence that was not based on law. That decision accomplished the long range purpose of the ACLU. It socialized the law. It accomplished the second long range Communist goal, it got the Federal Government into public education. The Constitution gives the Federal Government absolutely no role to play in public education. It also wiped out the boundary line between Congressional authority and the Supreme Court and made it possible for the branches of government to act in unison--in other words, it destroyed the checks and balances system in our government. That decision using Negroes, the smoke screen was civil rights and anybody who opposed that thing, if I opposed it and I said wait a minute that's wrecking the country, they would call me an Uncle Tom, a white-folks Negro, and black buffoon and all kinds of foul names like that. And if some white person tried to tell you what that decision was, they'd call him a racist and a bigot and a klansman and a segregationist. It was so you wouldn't listen. Well, I remember when Robert Welch came out and said that Castro was a Communist. Of course they called him a fright peddler--here's a man who has been trying to tell the American people what was going on for years, and they keep calling him names. Knowing full well that the American people would turn a deaf ear to voices which they suspect are voices of bigots, to the voices of racists. In other words, they are too decent to understand what is going on. You won't listen. You won't even take a look at it. Well, you are going to have to take a look at it, either on this side of the barb wire or from the other side. The choice really is up to you. Well, this was 1954 when that decision was made.

Now to make sure they controlled the whole movement, they had to set up an organization to control this fight for racial equality. The Communists and Socialists did exactly that--they set up an organization in 1942 called the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE). You know if you are going to fight for racial equality, you've got to have an organization for that. Well, the two men who headed that organization are Bayard Rustin and James Farmer. Bayard Rustin is one of

the notorious sex perverts in the country---having been found in the-you know-- anyway, Bayard Rustin... The point I want to make here is that Bayard Rustin was recently appointed to the Board of Trustees at Notre Dame University by Father Hessburg. Now Father Hessburg mind you, was not advancing Socialism or Communism--he was advancing Civil Rights. Now you understand that don't you? You all understand that? You know, I mean, I'm keeping a straight face.

The second man in that organization, James Farmer, of course, is now the Under-Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Well now, everytime I think of that Southern Conference on Human Welfare, I will point out again, it was a regional branch of the Communist party set up to control Civil rights activities in the South. Everytime I hear that organization, everytime I hear the Southern Conference Educational Fund, it just reminds me of something I noticed one day on a dollar bill. I had a dollar bill in my hand one day--which is a rarity you understand. I looked on the dollar bill and saw a man's name. The man's name was Henry H. Fowler. Henry H. Fowler was the director of the regional branch of the Communist party. Lyndon Johnson made him his Secretary of Treasury and that man of course took the silver out of money. You think about that for a while. We're being betrayed--and I do mean we're being betrayed.

Well now, this was in 1942. We'll complete this movement in just a minute. We only have two more organization to put in. When we put these two organizations in, we'll have included almost everybody. In 1940, the Communists and Socialists got together and set up an organization to control the Congress. They had control of the Executive Branch, Franklin D. Roosevelt was surrounded by Communists. I think most of you know that by now. He thought he was using them, but they were using him. They got control of the Supreme Court now, so they already had plans in the making. They wanted to control the Congress. Now the key to our national elections, especially to the presidential election, is simply this--the Constitution of the United States tells us how the candidates are to be elected, but it doesn't say one word about how they are to be nominated. For at least forty years, the Communists and Socialists have had a strangle hold on the nominating apparatus of both political parties. What you have been getting in National elections is Socialists "A" and Socialists "B". The sum total of the differences, friends, between the so-called liberals and conservative politicians, the phonies that is, the sum total of the differences is that when the liberal carries out a program which leads toward Socialism, he always says it is for the benefit of the people. And when the so-called conservatives like Richard Nixon does exactly the same thing, he says it is for the benefit of the country. That is the difference. In other words, there is no difference. They're both leading us towards Socialism.

Well, this organization set up in 1940 was called the Union for Democratic Action. Obviously it was designed to funnel in Socialism and Communism into both political parties. To get them up into the Congress, up into the government until the Socialists would have complete

control. Well, this organization was smoked out by some early McCarthyite. You understand that the McCarthyites are always looking for Communists, and they always find some too, in the strangest places. But it was smoked out. It was so violently pro-Communist, this organization, this "Union for Democratic Action." It was so violently pro-Communist, that the Communists had to go out and change the name of it. This time they decided to work separately through the two political parties--you know so that you can't attack an organization that doesn't exist anymore. They set up one branch to work with the Democratic party and the other one to work with the Republican party--with the same group of men controlling both arms. The arm working for the Democratic party was called "The Americans for Democratic Action", the ADA. Now just go and take a look at the men who are running that thing. There are a lot of good men in there, don't get me wrong. See, there are a lot of good men in there who don't know what it is--they think it is glamorous. But the ADA, nevertheless, is nothing more than an arm of the Communist party. I mean absolutely nothing more. As a matter of fact, when you begin to study this ADA and who set it up what you'll discover is the man who chaired the meeting in 1948 in which the ADA was set up was Louis Fraina. Now who is Louis Fraina, well he's that same man who came to the United States in 1919 to chair the meeting in which the Communist Party USA was set up. One of the charter members of that organization, and I mention this because there is a strong possibility that they may get this stooge in for our next president,--one of the charter members of this organization was the governor of California--Ronald Reagan. Now he has got to know what is going on. And this is why we have got to tell the American people that Communism is not an ideology in which men believe. Communism is a criminal conspiracy in which they participate, and the participants are not necessarily Communists. As a matter of fact, a vast majority of the participants are not Communists at all.

Well, this was in 1948. Now in 1950 or 1952, I don't remember the exact year, the Communists set up a branch to work with the Republican party, that is the Communists and Socialists set up this branch to work with the Republican party. They called this branch "Republican Advance." It is now called the "Ripon Society." It's an organization that has got these so-called liberal Republicans you know like Mayor John Lindsey, and the Charles Percy types and the Goodell types--the radiclibs--as Spiro Agnew might call them. These would be the radical liberal Republicans, I guess. All right, the point I want to make here is that one of the prime movers of that organization in setting it up, if not the prime mover of it, was one Richard Milhouse Nixon. That man is now our president. But we are being betrayed by our leaders. By men who know what is going on but who are for a one-world Socialist government. This is why you can resolve the dilemma now of why Richard Nixon was supposed to have exposed Alger Hiss--knowing all about Hiss and the United Nations and why everyday he calls for the strengthening of the United Nations. He's for it. He's not a Communist, not a member of the party. He has probably never been to a cell meeting, but he is certainly a non-Communist building Communism. He is betraying the American people.

Anyway, this was in 1952. Now to get down to the Civil Rights Movement. Whenever you build a combine, whenever you put together a bunch of things like this, this is called a combine, men who work on a common plan. Or it's called a conspiracy. You can all them what you want, but I know for a fact that the Bible warns us against this--these combines in the last days and I know that your Mormon Bible also warns against these combines--combinations as they were called. Now here we're fighting against a combination, a machine--let's turn it on. It was turned on in 1954 with the desegregation in the city. Right after that, the Montgomery bus war got them launched in the South. Just a year or so after, Martin Luther King was catapulted into fame. Someone said, "Look, look there's a man, and he's leading the Negroes." This great and glorious Martin Luther King. They put him on the cover of Time Magazine, you know, man of the year--a real big, wonderful man. In 1958, "The Southern Christian Leadership Conference" was formed--as I described before out of the regional branch of the Communist party, and King was stuck at the head of that--more qualified for the job. Now in 1960, the machine was under way. The agitation was going on in the South and it was time for the Communists to lure in the idealists. Now here is how they did it. The organization that sprung into action was called "The Congress of Racial Equality." Now Negroes were demonstrating in the South. Some of the city demonstrations had gone off. So James Farmer went from campus to campus, organizing white students and Negro students in the "Congress of Racial Equality." Obviously they were in there because they thought they were fighting for racial equality, social equality, and political equality. This is how Farmer sold it to them.

Well now, let's watch what happens. In 1961, Martin Luther King organized something called "The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee." This was the Negro half of that "Congress of Racial Equality." This is where Stokeley Carmichael and James Forman and William Bond came from. Well, what do you think about this--this was in 1960. In 1961, I want you all to think back at demonstrations. Do you remember that mostly the Negroes were demonstrating. And all of a sudden, one day when you looked at television and there you saw a bunch of people lying in the street blocking traffic, or blocking off the front doorways so people couldn't get into businesses. Or going into the grocery stores and filling all the baskets up with groceries and dumping them on the floor and making nuisances of themselves, and you look at the demonstration, and they said it was a Civil Rights demonstration. And there wasn't a Negro in the bunch, not one. Just go back, I challenge you. Go back and look at those photographs. What organizations did they belong to? That's right. They belonged to the "Students for Democratic Society." A lot of them had been lured in and a lot of the people had been lured in. They did not know it was that yet. Now in order to form this separate movement and get the white kids lured in. In 1962, Thomas Hayden changed the name of this Student League for Industrial Democracy to the Students for Democratic Society. And they sold this organization as a bunch of idealistic

white students on the campuses suddenly springing up to help Negroes. What a trap. Those white kids thought they were helping Negroes.

Well, to tell you how far reaching Communists are in their planning, I'll relate a personal experience. In May of 1961, back when I was dropping out of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, I attended a meeting in Los Angeles at which the Anti-Viet Nam War Movement was founded. That was in May of 1961. In case you don't realize it, that is before the troops were sent, and I do mean before. We were told that this was it. It was the big push, and that's when I dropped out to try and do something to save this country. Anyway, the white students thought they were helping Negroes. What the Communists did was they funneled them right over to this SDS and right into the Anti-Viet Nam War movement to make the white half of this revolution. And that's what you see in this thing right now. That's where it came from.

Well now, this was in 1960, when Martin Luther King formed this Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Nobody wants Communism. People have to be forced into it. Negroes aren't interested in liberation. They have to be forced to want liberation. In order to force, you have to terrorize them. This is what the Communist always does. So in 1963 Stokeley Carmichael formed a terrorist arm of the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference." It was called the Mississippi Freedom Democrats. A second branch of it was formed called the Alabama Freedom Democrats. Now you can remember this organization because in 1964 at the Democratic Convention they were the ones who went up and down the aisles disrupting the convention, claiming that Mississippi was racist and they couldn't be seated and all that jazz. Well, the thing to remember when you go see the photographs and I hope you all will, the thing to remember is that when you look at that banner they are carrying look at what it says on the banner. They carried a big white banner. On the bottom of the banner it said, "Move on over or we'll move on over you." But in the middle of the banner was a symbol of all that King stood for. It was a great big black panther. The Black Panthers are the terrorist arm of this whole movement. That is what they were set up to be. They are not anti-white, they are anti-Negro. They are doing in reverse exactly what the Klan did to the white people in the south. The Klan lynched a lot of Negroes, brutalized them, burned them at the stake and they did do these things, thousands of them, Who wound up obeying the Klan themselves, the white people. The Klan was a terrorist organization which imposed its will on the white people in the South. It was an anti-white organization. In the Negro community, right now, if you want to understand what is going on, go to Los Angeles, or Chicago or Detroit or Philadelphia, anywhere. Go to an undertaker's parlor, and ask the undertaker how many Negro teenagers have you buried in the last year and you'll find out what the Panthers are. They are killing our sons and daughters to make us support this Civil Rights Movement, the final phases of it. That is exactly what is going on. So the pretense is that they are anti-white, so they shoot a policeman over here and terrorize some white person over there so that you won't look at what they are actually doing. People have to be terrorized into supporting this thing. No one wants that liberation movement. They are terrorizing the Negro people right now and this is one of the reasons you don't have any Negroes you can talk to.

One of the big reasons, they are scared half to death. It's time for you to figure that out.

Well, this was 1963 when they did this. Now Martin Luther King, and we can wrap this up in just a minute. In 1965, Martin Luther King wrote an article in "Saturday Review." Martin Luther King described what non-violence was. You and I think non-violence is the absence of violence. It was not. Martin Luther King described it as a four-step process whereby legislation was forced through Congress. Now remember the idea is to frighten us so badly with the violence that we will accept the gradual installation of Socialism by way of the government. Martin Luther King described it perfectly. In April 3, 1965 issue of "Saturday Review," he wrote the following: Here is his four-step process called non-violence:

1. Non-violent demonstrators go into the streets to exercise their Constitutional rights. You just have a demonstration that's all and in the name of Civil Rights and keep demonstrating, and keep demonstrating, and keep demonstrating until you produce enough anxiety in the people for Step #2.

Step 2. Racists resist by unleashing violence against them. So King would demonstrate, and demonstrate and demonstrate and demonstrate and then he would always leave town. And then the next demonstration there would be violence. And then the very next day you see what Step #3 was.

Step 3. Americans of conscience in the name of decency demand Federal intervention and legislation. Who are Americans of conscience. They were the Humphries, the Muskies, and the Kennedys and the guy in the National Council of Churches and the guy in the ACLU. Always they call themselves liberals and they demanded legislation which they had previously written, and then Step #4 was the Administration under mass pressure initiating measures of immediate intervention and remedial legislation. In other words, it gets passed.

So when you look at those organizations involved in that, you understand that we are fighting against a machine. Martin Luther King simply used the Negroes as a front. Other words, the orders came down from the men in government. From the Jacob Javits, and the Emanuel Sellers and those guys. They already had the legislation written. They needed a pretext to pass it. So the orders would go down to their stooge, Martin Luther King. He would go out there and rally up the Negroes to have demonstrations, make the violence and everything, and then as soon as you got the violence, then these guys would jump up and demand passing this legislation to help Negroes. I defy you to look at Selma or Montgomery or anything that King advocated, and you'll find that violence is at the core. What they wanted was legislation which helped to convert us into a Socialist nation. That's the strategy. Not helping Negroes. Not at all and any gains or so-called gains that Negroes have made will vanish behind the barbed wire. Any concessions that you have made hoping you were helping Negroes you'll find that is the rope that you will strangle yourself with. This doesn't mean there isn't any need for civil rights, a need for Negroes to be helped in a lot of places, but what I'm pointing out

here that the Communists have seized this whole thing and are using it to enslave the American people by way of the American government.

Well, now this was the non-violent part. Now the idea was to turn that whole thing to violence. So in 1968 the Kerner Report came out and the Kerner report came out in March of 1968. That report basically said that America was a white racist society. White racism was oppressing the Negro. White racism was the enemy of the Negro. White institutions, white society--everything was white. Well the Negroes or the Civil Rights now are going to crusade against white racism. Well, that was the plot in the very, very beginning. Now let's look at what happened. The Kerner Report was issued on March 1, 1968. One month later on April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King was assassinated. Remember how that was done? They said King was assassinated. It came over the news. So then who did it? They said, well, it was a white man, who was wearing a white suit, who got into a white Ford Mustang and headed for the deepest part of the white South. I think they were going to say that he used a silver bullet, but they couldn't get away with that. People might have confused the Lone Ranger for a white racist. The whole point is that white racism killed Martin Luther King. That was the ideological line that was printed by the United States government, by a government commission called the Kerner Commission. That was the official pretext. So we have gone a full circle. The idea was to start this movement, pretend that it was an idealistic movement with moderate leaders and moderate goals, and to transform it into a violent movement and blame it on the resistance of the white people. That was the original plot. And we have not reached the end of the rope, and I mean the end of the rope. And the question is, are we going to stop it? In case you don't have any indication of what we are involved in, this is a movement, the Civil Rights Movement is a movement which feeds on hatred. It does. It has driven a wedge between the races. They have worsened things, and they've called that progress. We are sitting today on the brink of a racial Civil War and the civil rights leaders are talking about their progress they've made. Well, they have made progress. Not progress as you and I would think of it, but progress in their terms which is progress toward enslaving the American people by way of the American government.

If the Communists come to power by way of hatred, they will stay in power by way of hatred. This is the way they operate. It will be hatred of father for son, brother for sister, everybody. As a matter of fact they worship hatred. This is a world-wide battle, the first in history between light and darkness, between freedom and slavery, between the spirit of Christ and the spirit of anti-Christ for the minds and bodies of men. Let's win that battle. Let's win it by alertness, by determination, by an energizing realization of the danger if we can. But let's win it even with our lives if the time ever comes when we must. Now I'm afraid that somebody won't be able to make a decision as to what's going on. So I'll conclude the speech with a decision that I made sometime ago. And I always tell that I'm the only person I know of who ever went out and picketed Robert Welch and then joined the John Birch Society. I was picketing him, and while I was picketing he was making a speech. Here's what the conclusion of the speech said, and I'll conclude with it because I think it is a very appropriate thing tonight.

It seems beyond dispute, however, that no people, no race, no nation, no generation ever before had so crucially important a decision to make as faces us today. And our deepest worry of all worries tonight should be, not that we might consciously make the wrong decision, but that we might lose a decision, simply by default, by ignorance, and gullibility and apathy and fear. Our decision will determine not only the kind of world our descendants are going to live in, it may determine which they will have for an ideal and a taskmaster, hatred or love. The ultimate question we must face in our solemn meditation and decide by our actions may hold the outlook and the fate of mankind through uncounted generations. We must decide, or it will surely be decided without us and against us which we wish our children and their children to worship--the God of hate or the God of love through all the days to be."

I hope some of you will make a decision--and I think you.

April 13, 1971

Dear Mariell Benziger:

This is the first opportunity I have had to reply to your recent letter, and I want to thank you for sending me such a generous supply of crushed bay leaves.

I was sorry to hear that you have been ill all winter and hope this note finds you feeling much better and well on the road to complete recovery.

I asked some of the people here at the White House to look at the material you enclosed with your letter. It is their opinion that these extreme attacks on the President only serve to undermine his efforts to stave off Communist aggression in Asia, to hold for America a strong first place in the world, and return the nation at home away from the old New Deal and toward principles held dear in earlier times in this country.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Secretary to the President

Miss Mariell Benziger
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