



The Phyllis Schlafly Report



VOL. 8, NO. 8, SECTION 1

Box 618, ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002

MARCH, 1975

Panama, Vietnam, and the CIA

Threat to Panama Canal

The old saying, Lord, I can take care of my enemies, but please protect me from my friends, is a good aphorism to apply to the Panama Canal. We are in danger of losing our control over this lifeline of our military and economic security -- but not from any aggressors, terrorists, or saboteurs. The danger comes from our own U.S. negotiators. In a "Dear Colleague" letter recently circulated, Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan and Congressman Daniel Flood clearly stated the problem:

"We doubt that over all these years there has ever been a threat as imminent and as real to the continued authority and jurisdiction of the United States over the Canal and Canal Zone as the current U.S.-Panamanian negotiations on a new treaty."

Last year, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed a declaration of "Eight Principles" with the Panamanian dictatorship. That paper and subsequent treaty negotiations indicate that a draft treaty now being worked out in secret will probably contain a plan for the ultimate outright turnover of the Canal to Panama; an immediate weakening, if not an outright transfer, of our jurisdiction over the U.S. Canal Zone; a big increase in the annual U.S. payment to Panama; and the setting of a fixed date for the total transfer of all authority over the U.S. Canal Zone and the Canal itself to Panama, shortened from an originally planned 15 years in the future to just five years.

And what do we get in return for all these expensive concessions which will result in higher taxes for tribute to Panama and higher prices on imported goods? Practically nothing.

Last year, Senators Strom Thurmond and John McClellan circulated a resolution calling for the "continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction" over the U.S. Canal Zone, and they secured 35 co-sponsors in a matter of hours. These same Senators have just introduced an updated resolution labeling the Kissinger negotiations with Panama "a clear and present danger to the hemispheric security and the successful operation of the Canal by the United States." This resolution should go a long way toward making sure that a new give-away treaty with Panama can never muster the necessary two-thirds majority in the U.S. Senate. (The text of the resolution is printed on page 4 of this newsletter.)

Aid to Vietnam

Two years ago last month, Americans breathed a sigh of relief at the signing of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam. Yet even as Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho were receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for this alleged accomplishment, it was apparent that it didn't end the war, it didn't restore peace, and the violations of the agreement began as soon as it was signed.

All American troops were promptly withdrawn under the Paris Agreement, but the North Vietnamese troops were permitted to remain in South Vietnam and to be reinforced.

Since January 1973, the situation has become increasingly worse. In open defiance of the Paris Agreement, North Vietnam has infiltrated into South Vietnam some 200,000 new troops, 400 new tanks, 150 pieces of heavy artillery, and 24 anti-aircraft artillery regiments.

Also, in open defiance of the Paris Agreement, the Communists have either built or repaired 12 airfields inside South Vietnam. The Ho Chi Minh Trail is now a four-lane hard-surface highway all the way from Vinh to within 70 miles of Saigon. North Vietnamese invasion routes are guarded by heavy concentrations of anti-aircraft weapons, including guns, automatic weapons, SAM-2s and SAM-3s, as well as SAM-7s, all provided by the Soviet Union.

While Soviet military assistance has continued to flow into North Vietnam at approximately \$1 billion a year, and combat activity has persisted at a high level, U.S. munitions support has been sharply reduced. Present American military assistance does not meet Saigon's current needs. Despite strict rationing, South Vietnamese stockpiles have been reduced to dangerously low levels and the situation in the last couple of months has now become critical.

President Ford is asking for South Vietnam only \$300 million out of this year's Federal budget of \$349 billion. That is less than one one-thousandth of the money our government will spend this year. Our national honor and the need to keep faith with the millions of Americans who fought in Vietnam require us to make sure that our tremendous investment there not be forfeited by the failure to supply this pittance of essential munitions to our gallant ally.

The Vietnam War was the greatest tragedy our country has suffered in more than 100 years. The failure of

our government to end the war quickly by mining Haiphong harbor and by stopping the European ships supplying North Vietnam with weapons and supplies was a betrayal of both American and South Vietnamese soldiers.

The cost of bleeding our nation in terms of our best young men, billions of dollars, demoralization of spirit, and loss of strategic superiority to Russia has not yet been fully calculated. If, for want of enough promised ammunition, the Communists now conquer South Vietnam, then no country will ever again want to be our ally.

CIA Files

It is beginning to look as though the storm brewing over the CIA will not serve any constructive purpose, but is more apt to impede its legitimate functions. The crime the CIA is alleged to have committed is the creation and keeping of files on some 10,000 suspected subversives inside the United States. Nobody seems to be concerned about whether they should have been kept under surveillance. The only question is whether the CIA exceeded its jurisdiction in checking up on U.S. citizens.

If it did, then the suspects should have been monitored by the FBI. The core of the controversy should be considered a jurisdictional dispute between two government agencies -- not a cause celebre meriting tons of newsprint and a highly-publicized presidential commission.

It is possible that the investigation will show that the CIA would have been derelict in its duty if it had not opened files on the 10,000 suspects, since at least a portion of them had received training or had participated in demonstrations overseas, including the Black Panthers alleged to have received guerrilla training in Libya, and the Arab students alleged to have had ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It is much more important to the preservation of American liberties for the Rockefeller Commission to investigate why the CIA failed to open a file on Peter and Helen Kroger. The Krogers were connected with the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg spy ring and the Colonel Rudolf Abel spy ring. After the Rosenbergs were caught, the Krogers fled America and joined the Gordon Lonsdale spy ring in England, where (over a four-year period) they sent the Soviet Union all the secrets of the construction and operation of our Polaris submarine. The Soviet Navy now has more copies of our great Polaris submarine than the American Navy, each carrying 16 nuclear missiles just like ours.

There is a lengthy list of top foreign agents who stole American secrets for the Soviets but apparently were never discovered by the CIA, including the British spies Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the Swedish spy Colonel Wennerstrom, and the atom bomb spies Dr. Klaus Fuchs and Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo.

The CIA has a perfect record of always being surprised every time the Soviets make a major move. In 1961 when the Soviets set off their giant series of nuclear weapons tests after two years of protracted operations, the CIA was caught by surprise. In 1962 Khrushchev shipped 42 offensive nuclear missiles all across the Atlantic, through the Caribbean, and installed them in Cuba. When our U-2 plane discovered them, the CIA was surprised again. In 1968 the Soviets launched an attack on Czechoslovakia involving six months' preparation and the movement of 650,000 troops in five countries. Again the CIA was taken by surprise.

Unless the Rockefeller Commission investigates the files the CIA did not keep, we can chalk up the whole

operation to a publicity plan designed to keep the new Vice President's name before the public.

Need for Intelligence

In January Congress abolished the House Internal Security Committee which, over 45 years, had exposed dozens of top Soviet spies in the State, Treasury, and Commerce Departments, the Office of Strategic Services, and even in the White House itself. On February 13 former Senator William Fulbright urged Congress to abolish the Central Intelligence Agency.

If Congress destroys all our intelligence gathering agencies, the United States will become a blind, helpless giant. The record of history is that nations with poor intelligence lose wars and waste the lives of their young men.

A new book called *The Ultra Secret* tells how, just prior to World War II, British intelligence obtained copies of the top secret German coding machines. The British were thus able to decode the secret orders to German planes in the Battle of Britain, to German submarines in the North Atlantic, to General Rommel in North Africa, and to German armies in the battles for Europe. General Dwight Eisenhower said that Ultra was "of priceless value" and saved "thousands of British and American lives." Winston Churchill called Ultra "my most secret source."

Meanwhile, the German counterintelligence was grossly inferior and never discovered the Soviet spy planted on the German general staff who sent the daily battle plans of Hitler's armies to a Soviet agent called "Lucy" in Lucerne, Switzerland, who transmitted them by radio to Moscow.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the United States had broken the Japanese codes and could decode them even more rapidly than the Japanese. We were surprised at Pearl Harbor, however, because, among other reasons, we had a Secretary of War who refused to read the decoded war messages, saying "gentlemen do not read each other's mail."

After Pearl Harbor, of course, our officials did read the Japanese coded messages, and this saved thousands of American lives. Japanese counterintelligence never discovered that the United States had broken the Japanese codes and was using this information to win great naval victories.

Recent evidence indicates that there is more of a need for U.S. counterintelligence than ever before. West Germany has just arrested nine Soviet spies who were stealing computer secrets from IBM and turning them over to the Soviet KGB. All Soviet citizens employed by the UN are regularly debriefed by the KGB, many are KGB agents, and Soviet Ambassador Malik plays a key role in the network.

One of our SALT negotiators has just revealed that at least one-third of the Soviet SALT negotiators were actually members of the KGB busy stealing American secrets. The executive secretary of the Soviet team, Nikolai Kishilov, was a senior KGB officer who some years earlier had been thrown out of Finland after he and a woman who claimed to be his wife were running two separate spy rings in Finland. During the Helsinki SALT talks, the Soviets rented a room overlooking U.S. offices and equipped it with telescopes, antennas, and various other monitoring devices.

If Congress succeeds in abolishing all our intelligence agencies, then America will be at the mercy of the largest and most effective spy system in all history, the Soviet KGB.

"Faith In Spite Of All"

by Rabbi Juda Glasner

Rabbi Juda Glasner's *Faith in Spite of All*, is a fascinating eyewitness story that capsules the history of his people's suppression and persecution over a span of years almost too painful to relate. Beginning with the events that foreshadowed World War II and Nazi Germany's stratagem to cruelly liquidate Europe's Jewish population, Rabbi Glasner's narrative moves toward the inevitable conclusion that millions of human beings of all races and creeds were simply transferred from one form of slavery to another--from Nazism to Communism.

Born in eastern Czechoslovakia, this son of a prominent local Rabbi was educated in Rumania and Switzerland before being ordained in 1938. During the war years he slaved in Jewish Labor Battalions not knowing if his wife, child and parents were among those sent to the gas ovens of Auschwitz or were being held for ransom by the Nazis.

Half starved, whipped and driven, the young Rabbi's hope never faltered during those years. His faith in God became his crutches when he could no longer drag his feet on long, forced marches, when his empty stomach knotted with hunger, when despair seemed about to well up in his parched throat.

To say that there are passages in this chilling eyewitness work comparable to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in *The Gulag Archipelago* is not an exaggeration. One particular incident stands out: a bright October day in 1944 when military vehicles rolled through the streets of Budapest collecting men, women and children for an outing on the banks of the romantic Danube River. Every one of them was shot and dumped into the beautiful Danube waters by nightfall.

The murder of so many Jews during Hitler's reign, Rabbi Glasner carefully points out, might never have happened except for Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet Union. "Stalin was adamant in forbidding any negotiations by the Allies with the Germans with a view of saving hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Jewish lives from the clutches of the Nazis."

Not surprising then is this account of an event that took place in Budapest after the war. Walking through the streets of the city with an old friend, they pass by a man whom the friend identifies in a whisper as a former Nazi collaborator responsible for the death of many Jews. "I was shocked," Rabbi Glasner responded. "Why don't you denounce him?"

My friend shrugged his shoulders. "This is a naive question. He is today a member of the Communist Party. He is not the only one who switched labels. After all, what is the difference for them? They do the same job as before, only they do it undercover for the time being."

"How come the Communists have accepted them? Don't they know about their past?"

"Of course they do. Their past actions denote their experience. The Communists need such people utterly void of scruples to establish their own network of spies. They want to be ready for the day they take over . . ."

Right up to the German attack on the Soviet Union, Russian newspapers had been praising and glorifying Hitler and remaining silent about his atrocities against Jews. When German troops entered the Soviet city of

Kiev, 75,000 Russian Jews were rounded up, shot and shoveled into a ravine known as Babi Yar. The Russian novelist Anatoli Kuznetsov's gruesome story about Babi Yar is recalled here by Rabbi Glasner as one that links the Nazis and Communists through their utter disregard and contempt of the value of human life.

Following the war, efforts to build a monument in memory of those slaughtered at Babi Yar were turned down time and time again by local Russian officials, headed by Nikita Khrushchev, then Central Committee Chairman of the Ukrainian Communist Party. "What Babi Yar?" was the usual jeer. "Where they shot the Yids? And who says we have to put a memorial up to some lousy Yids?"

In an effort to erase Babi Yar from history, the Communists hit upon an unusual solution--fill the ravine by washing earth into it with pumping machinery. A job of this vast proportion required years of work in building a dam, then installing pumps to turn the death site into a water and mud filled lake.

The idea was that the mud would separate and settle while the water would flow away through channels in the dam. By early 1961 the project was completed. On March 13, 1961 the dam collapsed and a wall of liquid mud thirty feet high, traveling at the speed of an express train, smothered the entire village. It was not until two years later that excavators found most of the bodies--in their homes, in beds, in air pockets formed beneath the ceilings of rooms, on buses headed for work, sitting in coffee shops beginning their breakfasts.

Such accounts of little known incidents are only part of Rabbi Glasner's fascinating book. There are other intimate passages that show his warmth and compassion, such as the young Rabbi's last moments before departing from his family, and their joyful reunion when "We kissed each other's tears off our faces, unable to speak."

In 1972, the late Italian film director, Vittorio DeSica, received an Academy Award for one of his finest motion pictures, *The Garden of the Finzi-Continnis*. The most devastating scene in the entire film occurred close to the end as a group of Jewish citizens was being herded through a deportation processing line. Each group of 20 was assigned a different destination. As the Finzi-Contini family passed through the line they were counted off systematically . . . 17 . . . 18 . . . 19 . . . 20. The only member not included was the elderly crippled Jewish grandmother whose eyes, for one fleeting second, reflected all the fear and terror of aloneness about which entire books have been written.

This simple scene, where not a word was uttered, touched audiences so deeply that it was not uncommon to see men and women leaving movie theaters, eyes brimming with tears. One hopes that Rabbi Glasner's book--which includes many similar experiences--will find some sympathetic film producer to bring his inspiring story to the wider audience it deserves. And, unlike so many other similar tales, it has a happy ending.

If Rabbi Glasner's book has one important message, it is this: "Faith in God and a firm belief in the dignity of man as an individual is the only route to salvation, not only for the individual but for our world." (Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001, \$6.50.)

Congressional Resolution on Panama Canal

Whereas United States diplomatic representatives are presently engaged in negotiations with representatives of the de facto Revolutionary Government of Panama, under the declared purpose to surrender to Panama, now or on some future date, United States sovereign rights and treaty obligations, as defined below, to maintain, operate, protect, and otherwise govern the United States-owned canal and its protective frame of the Canal Zone, herein designated as the "canal" and the "zone", respectively, situated within the Isthmus of Panama; and

Whereas title to and ownership of the Canal Zone, under the right "in perpetuity" to exercise sovereign control thereof, were vested absolutely in the United States and recognized to have been so vested in certain solemnly ratified treaties by the United States with Great Britain, Panama, and Columbia, to wit:

(1) The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 between the United States and Great Britain, under which the United States adopted the principles of the Convention of Constantinople of 1888 as the rules for operation, regulation, and management of the canal; and

(2) The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 between the Republic of Panama and the United States, by the terms of which the Republic of Panama granted full sovereign rights, power, and authority in perpetuity to the United States over the zone for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the canal to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority; and

(3) The Thomson-Urrutia Treaty of April 6, 1914, proclaimed March 30, 1922, between the Republic of Columbia and the United States, under which the Republic of Columbia recognized that the title to the canal and the Panama Railroad is vested "entirely and absolutely" in the United States, which treaty granted important rights in the use of the canal and railroad to Columbia; and

Whereas the United States, in addition to having so acquired title to and ownership of the Canal Zone by constitutional means, purchased all privately owned land and property in the zone making it the most costly United States territorial possession; and

Whereas the United States since 1904 has continuously occupied and exercised sovereign control over the zone, constructed the canal, and, since 1914, for a period of sixty years, operated the canal in a highly efficient manner without interruption, under the terms of the above-mentioned treaties thereby honoring their obligations, at reasonable toll rates to the ships of all nations without discrimination; and

Whereas the long history of friendly and cooperative relations between the United States and the Republic of Panama are prone to deterioration by the dilution of any United States sovereignty or jurisdiction in the canal and zone; and

Whereas from 1904 through June 30, 1974, the United States made a total investment in the canal, including defense, at a cost to the taxpayers of the United States of over \$6,880,370,000; and

Whereas the investment of the United States in the canal includes the sacrifices of many thousands of United States citizens who have worked to construct the canal and keep it operating smoothly and efficiently for the last sixty years; and

Whereas Panama has, under the terms of the 1903 treaty and the 1936 and 1955 revisions thereof, been adequately compensated for the rights it granted to the United States, in such significantly beneficial manner that said compensation and correlated benefits have constituted a major portion of the economy of Panama giving it the highest per capita income in all of Central America; and

Whereas the canal is of vital and imperative importance to hemispheric defense and to the security of the United States and Panama; and

Whereas approximately 70 per centum of canal traffic either originates or terminates in United States ports, making the continued operation of the canal by the United States vital to its economy; and . . .

Whereas the present negotiations under a February 7, 1974, statement of "principles of agreement" by United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan A. Tack constitute a clear and present danger to the hemispheric security and the successful operation of the canal by the United States under its treaty obligations; and

Whereas the present treaty negotiations are being conducted by our diplomatic representatives under a cloak of unwarranted secrecy, thus withholding from our people and their representatives in Congress information vital to the security of the United States and its legitimate economic development; and . . .

Whereas the Congress of the United States is invested with constitutional responsibilities to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to raise and support armies and provide and maintain a Navy, to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution these and other powers, all of which denote that it is the solemn duty of Congress to safeguard the canal and zone: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress--

(1) the Government of the United States should maintain and protect its sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the canal and zone, and should in no way cede, dilute, forfeit, negotiate, or transfer any of these sovereign rights, power, authority, jurisdiction, territory, or property that are indispensably necessary for the protection and security of the United States and the entire Western Hemisphere; and

(2) there be no relinquishment or surrender of any presently vested United States sovereign right, power, or authority or property, tangible or intangible, except by treaty authorized by the Congress and duly ratified by the United States; and

(3) there be no recession to Panama, or other divestiture of any United States-owned property, tangible or intangible, without prior authorization by the Congress (House and Senate), as provided in article IV, section 3, clause 2, of the United States Constitution.

The Phyllis Schlafly Report

Box 618, Alton, Illinois 62002

Published monthly by Phyllis Schlafly, Fairmount, Alton, Illinois 62002.

Second Class Postage Paid at Alton, Illinois.

Subscription Price: For donors to the Eagle Trust Fund -- \$5 yearly (included in annual contribution). Extra copies available: 15 cents each; 8 copies \$1; 50 copies \$4; 100 copies \$8.