



# The Phyllis Schlafly Report

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## Setting the Record Straight

### The Empire Was 'Evil' After All

The most monumental achievement of the Reagan-Bush Administration was the stunning collapse of the evil Soviet Empire. Anyone who might have predicted this when Reagan and Bush entered office in 1981 would have been laughed at as a utopian visionary. It happened during the Reagan-Bush Administration because, despite constant haranguing by the media, they dared to label the Soviet Empire as "evil," rejected the siren calls for a nuclear freeze, built up our military might, and went forward with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). In no way could the Berlin Wall have come down during the Jimmy Carter Administration. George Bush's place in history is assured because it happened on his watch.

When burly Boris Yeltsin addressed Congress on June 17, he used the opportunity to speak the truth that only diehard right-wing anti-Communists dared to say for so many decades, namely, that Communism is based on lies. He admitted that Communism "spread everywhere social strife, animosity, and unparalleled brutality, which instilled fear in humanity." He confessed to its "political oppression," and he brought U.S. Congressmen to their feet when he promised, "There will be no more lies — ever."

It is instructive to compare Yeltsin's personality, performance, and proposals with the speech delivered by his predecessor, Mikhail Gorbachev, on May 6 at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. That speech was billed by its sponsors and by the media as the modern equivalent of Winston Churchill's famous "Iron Curtain" speech given in that same location 46 years before.

But to paraphrase a famous line of modern politics, Gorbachev is no Churchill, unless one wants to see a parallel in the way Gorbachev fought doggedly to the bitter end to preserve the system he headed. And Gorbachev is no Yeltsin, either.

Whereas Yeltsin is a leader, the kind who climbed up on a tank in one of history's most dangerous and

unforgettable moments, Gorbachev is the consummate Communist bureaucrat, sheltered from assassins by his bodyguards and from reality by his ideology, trying to hang onto his power and perks long after it was clear that he and his Communist system had been left in the dustbin of history.

Whereas Yeltsin reached out to touch Americans with respect for our customs and colloquialisms, Gorbachev was arrogant and out of touch with his audience. Gorbachev had the gall to attack the United States for "unleashing a monstrous arms race," even accusing us of being "the initiator." He sanctimoniously lectured us that we "should under no circumstances make the intellectual, and consequently political, error of interpreting victory in the Cold War narrowly as a victory for oneself, one's own way of life, for one's own values and merits."

Why not, for Heaven's sake? Of course, the victory in the Cold War was a victory for freedom and a defeat for the Communist colossus, which once stood astride a billion terrorized human beings!

Gorbachev gave his sermon standing in front of a section of the Berlin Wall, transplanted to the Churchill Memorial in Fulton, Missouri. All the world knows, even if Gorbachev tried to ignore it, that the Wall was built to keep people inside the Communist prison and to prevent them from escaping to freedom in the West.

After more tedious passages lecturing the United States on "human rights" (he didn't mention the Gulag), on "the export of conventional weapons" (he didn't remind us of his arms shipments to Afghanistan, Africa, and Cuba), and "ecological dangers" (he overlooked Chernobyl), Gorbachev finally got down to the meat of his speech, or as his defenders would say, his vision of the future.

Gorbachev came to Fulton, Missouri to plead for world government! He called it a "global structure," and by this he said he means "not just a union of democratic states, but also a democratically organized world community." That would mean putting the United States of America in

some sort of a "one man, one vote" democracy along with all the undemocratic, totalitarian fiefdoms around the world. That would mean saying goodbye to our Constitution and Declaration of Independence. It's hard to see how Gorbachev could think this would be palatable to Americans, yet he had the effrontery to say that "an awareness of the need for some kind of global government is gaining ground."

Gorbachev proposed to move to the "new era" of his dreams by giving "a decisive role" to a "restructured" United Nations with "an expanded and strengthened Security Council." "National armed forces" would be placed "at the disposal of the Security Council," and the U. N. would enjoy a "measure of compulsion" with "rigid controls" over "nuclear and chemical weapons."

Of course, this Gorbachevian global utopia, which he grandiosely called a "new civilization," would "require substantial funding" with "some mechanism tying the U. N. to the world economy." Translated, that means a "mechanism" for draining the productivity and profits of the American private enterprise system into the hands of a world bureaucracy where has-been bureaucrats like Gorbachev would spend our money.

Gorbachev's "new era" will never sell in the United States. It's clear that Americans prefer the entirely different approach of Boris Yeltsin, who called for "partnership and friendship" and a future in which we "preserve our identity, our own image and history." Yeltsin concluded his speech with the words "God bless America and Russia." Irving Berlin would never have written a song entitled "God bless the United Nations."

## **Time Proved McCarthy Was Right**

When Bill Clinton, in the first Presidential television debates, accused George Bush of being like "Joe McCarthy," Clinton was engaging in cheap smearmongering. It was a calculated attempt to cash in on the prejudices, so carefully cultivated by the liberals for the last 50 years, against those Senators and Congressmen of the 1940s and '50s who tried to warn the American people about Communists holding high positions in our government.

The truth that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration was crawling with Soviet agents finally came in from the cold in the book *KGB: The Inside Story* by Oleg Gordievsky. He is the most senior and influential Soviet official ever to escape and defect to the West. Those traitors inside the U.S. Government weren't just spies stealing secret documents; they were Soviet agents who made decisions that profoundly influenced the course of world events for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

Gordievsky's revelations were so newsworthy and so powerful that they could not be ignored by the liberal media. *Time* magazine of October 22, 1990 conveniently summarized these revelations, which have more drama,

mystery, intrigue, unforgettable characters and high stakes than could ever be created by a fiction writer.

Gordievsky didn't write the book as an exposé; he empathized with and attributed good motives to the U.S. traitors who worked in the Soviet underground in Washington, D.C. But the facts he presented, based on first-hand knowledge, paint a picture of the most successful secret war ever waged by one government against another, and of the highly-placed quislings in the Roosevelt Administration who helped it to function.

The Soviet apparatus included the Number 2 man in the State Department, Alger Hiss; the Number 2 man in the Treasury Department, Harry Dexter White; the Number 2 man in the Office of Strategic Services (the predecessor to the CIA), Duncan Lee; and, most important, the Number 2 man in the White House, Harry Hopkins, as well as another very high White House official, Lauchlin Currie.

The most sensational of all Gordievsky's revelations was that the KGB considered Harry Hopkins, who was FDR's closest and most trusted adviser, as "the most important of all Soviet wartime agents in the U.S." Gordievsky described how the Soviets pandered to Hopkins on his trip to Moscow by providing him with special luxuries, including a personal bombshelter equipped with champagne, caviar, chocolate and cigarettes. Although Gordievsky personally thought that Hopkins was an "unconscious agent," there is no denying his important influence. He developed an "extraordinary admiration for Stalin," and then helped to persuade FDR to give Stalin everything he wanted at the 1943 Teheran Summit, including eastern Poland, the Baltic states, and part of Romania.

As the right-hand aide to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius Jr., Alger Hiss was the most influential player at the Yalta Summit of 1945, where the Soviets cemented control of Eastern Europe and strategic positions in the Far East. Hiss conferred with Stettinius first thing every morning and after dinner every evening. Hiss and Harry Hopkins sat directly behind President Roosevelt at the Yalta meetings.

As the right-hand aide to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Harry Dexter White gave the KGB samples of the occupation currency which the United States printed for postwar Germany, plus the engraving plates and ink, so that the Soviets could counterfeit the currency printed by our own Bureau of Engraving and Printing. When the Soviets rolled the presses, we couldn't differentiate the money *they* printed from our own, and this gave a massive subsidy to the Russians, paid for by the American taxpayers.

Just as Hiss was the first Secretary General of the United Nations, White (together with Lord Keynes of Britain) was the dominant figure at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference which set up the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. White became the IMF's first U.S. executive director.

Gordievsky detailed how Whittaker Chambers was the key link between the Soviet espionage apparatus and the underground Communist agents who held positions on the federal payroll. In addition to the top agents mentioned above, Gordievsky identified Harold Ware, John Abt, Lee Pressman, Charles Kramer, Donald Hiss (Alger's brother), Henry Collins, Victor Perlo, Henry Julian Wadleigh, Nathan Witt, George Silverman, and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, plus the atom bomb spies Klaus Fuchs, David Greenglass, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Gordievsky's revelations prove there is no way that the Joseph McCarthys and other Congressional investigators could possibly have exaggerated Soviet penetration of our government. The treachery was worse than they ever said it was.

## News That Wasn't 'Fit To Print'

The *New York Times* carried an obituary of Boris H. Klosson on August 6, 1990, who was identified in the headline as an "expert on the Soviet Union." The six-inch obit detailed his lifetime career as an employee of the U.S. State Department, but strangely omitted the most newsworthy event of his life.

The records of the Warren Commission on the John F. Kennedy assassination show that Klosson was U.S. counselor for political affairs in Moscow in 1961. That was the year when Lee Harvey Oswald, who had renounced his U.S. citizenship and gone to the Soviet Union in 1959, tried to get visas for himself and his new Russian wife to return to the United States.

Klosson sent the State Department a three-page report dated July 11, 1961, indicating that Oswald had undergone a major change of heart and was not dangerous. Klosson signed Foreign Service Dispatch No. 49, which stated that "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union has clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald" and that "he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U.S. and meaning of freedom." This report paved the way for the State Department to grant taxpayer funds to Oswald to pay his passage back to America.

When FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover testified before the Warren Commission, he blasted Klosson's report for misleading government officials. Hoover contended that, if Oswald had been described as a "dangerous person," the FBI would have opposed his return; and if that failed, the FBI would have kept him under tight surveillance in the United States.

So Klosson's mistake led directly to Lee Harvey Oswald being in Dallas on November 22, 1963. The Klosson connection was first discovered by investigative reporter Paul Scott in 1973.

Why was that extraordinarily newsworthy fact omitted from Klosson's *New York Times* obituary? After all, anything and everything connected with the Kennedy

assassination is always so eagerly reported by the media to an American public that is forever fascinated with every detail and new revelation.

Let's go back to Klosson. Wouldn't you think that such a tragic mistake would have terminated Klosson's career as a government-paid expert on the Soviet Union?

Further probing into Klosson's life indicates that his decision about Oswald was not out of character. Klosson's security file contained information that several of his colleagues reported that he "presented strong pro-Soviet views on every question that came up," and one Foreign Service officer in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow told how Klosson blocked him from sending a report back to Washington on KGB operations against Americans in Russia.

But neither those files nor Klosson's mistake about Oswald were any detriment to Klosson's career advancement in the State Department. He soon became part of the innercircle power group that Henry Kissinger set up to carry out his policies, and served as deputy U.S. representative to the Geneva strategic arms negotiations from 1973 until his retirement in 1978.

A pro-Soviet voice in the U.S. SALT II negotiating delegation was very valuable to Kissinger in manufacturing the illusion that the Soviets were conducting a meaningful "dialogue" in Geneva. In fact, the Soviets were stalling any progress toward a new agreement while they raced ahead on six new super-missile programs, and our detente-and-disarmament diplomats needed someone to explain away the Soviets' outrageous demands.

It is difficult to present a legitimate reason for Kissinger's selection of Boris Klosson for this sensitive and important position on the team negotiating the SALT II Treaty (which, fortunately, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify). Either Klosson was naive and incompetent in evaluating Lee Harvey Oswald, or Klosson was assisting a KGB mission.

Oswald had voluntarily defected from the United States to the Soviet Union, attended a KGB school for two years, and married a Russian woman. Then he appeared at the U.S. Embassy one day and put on his act in front of Klosson.

Even if Klosson couldn't see through Oswald's charade, Klosson should have known that the KGB would not tolerate this kind of change of heart. Even if the KGB, inexplicably, had been moved with compassion for this double-defector, the KGB never would have permitted his Russian wife to accompany him — unless the KGB had a reason to want Oswald in the United States.

If you were our U.S. National Security Adviser or our Secretary of State, would you have hired Boris Klosson to serve in crucial arms negotiations in a position which required daily judgment calls about Soviet character, intentions and plans? Henry Kissinger did. Somehow, the *New York Times* obituary on the 71-year-old Klosson omitted these curious and important facts.

## Disinformation on Both Sides

Even though the Berlin Wall is down and the KGB files are open, it will be many years before the people of the former Soviet Union understand why freedom and capitalism are superior to socialism, and before the American people understand the inherent evil of Communism. That's because sources relied on by both sides put out a steady stream of disinformation deliberately designed to deceive. Let's take one massively influential example on each side of the Iron Curtain.

The Oxford University Press has long enjoyed a tremendously authoritative reputation in the English-speaking world for its mammoth, 21-volume Oxford English Dictionary (OED). It was a frightful embarrassment to Oxford when the world learned in 1985 that the English-language dictionary it sold to the Soviet Union contained very different definitions of certain words. The definitions were altered to suit the specifications of the customer, and the Soviet Union was a very big customer, indeed, taking 300,000 copies in 1983 and 1984. The Soviet OED was marked "special edition for the U.S.S.R." and warned in both Russian and English that the Oxford University Press "sanctions this edition for sale only in the U.S.S.R." Copies were available in selected Moscow bookstores for hard currency only.

Let's compare some definitions. What is *capitalism*? Well, it all depends on whether you look up your definition in the British edition or the Muscovite edition of the Oxford dictionary. The British edition defines capitalism as "the condition of possessing capital or using it for production; a system of society based on this; dominance of private capital." The Soviet edition, however, defines capitalism as "the last antagonistic social and economic system in human history, based on the exploitation of man by man, replacing feudalism and preceding Communism."

What is *Marxism*? The British Oxford defines it as "pertaining to, or characteristic of . . . the doctrines of Karl Marx." The Soviet Oxford calls it "teaching on the main laws of development of nature and society."

What is *imperialism*? The British Oxford says it is the rule of an emperor. The Soviet Oxford defines it as "the highest and last stage of capitalism."

The Soviet edition defines *Maoism* (a doctrine unacceptable in the Soviet Union) as the "opportunistic ideology and policy of the ruling circles in China, named after Mao Tse-tung."

When this embarrassing news about the Oxford dictionary came out, the British Broadcasting Company asked the chief executive of the Oxford University Press, George Richardson, for his comment. After explaining that the decisions were made by agreement with the Soviets before he came aboard with the company, he said that his predecessors would probably justify the alterations by saying, "Well, we've aligned, at Russian request, these words to the usage of that country." But he added

ruefully, "I think it's rather unfortunate that it's turned out this way. I think that its political overtones should have been thought about more carefully."

The American people were the victims of similar calculated disinformation about the Russian system. In the closed Communist society of Lenin and Stalin in the 1920s and 1930s, when only a handful of journalists were allowed in, the *New York Times* maintained a correspondent in Moscow named Walter Duranty. He became the eyes and ears of America on what was going on, and reports by all other media took their cue, their line — and their bias — from him. After all, he wrote for the most authoritative newspaper in America.

For 20 years, Duranty's articles filled the front pages of the *Times* with his "coverage" of the Russian Revolution. It's taken a long time for the truth to surface, but now we know that he was the key actor in perpetrating some of the greatest lies history has ever known. Duranty knew about the great Ukrainian famine of the early 1930s, when Stalin deliberately starved millions of peasants to death, but he participated in the coverup of one of history's greatest man-made disasters. Duranty excused the rigged purge trials staged by Stalin, blithely reporting that the victims were guilty. Duranty dismissed the murders with his remark, "You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs."

The respected syndicated columnist Joseph Alsop was one of the first to expose the Duranty hoax. In his last column, published December 30, 1974, Alsop called Duranty "a fashionable prostitute," who was provided with a comfortable apartment in Moscow, a car and a mistress, by the KGB in return for reporting to the West what he was told to say. "Lying was his stock in trade," Alsop said. Duranty "covered up the horrors and deluded an entire generation by prettifying Soviet realities."

The whole story of Duranty's sordid life is told by a brilliant British author, S. J. Taylor, in *Stalin's Apologist: Walter Duranty: The New York Times's Man in Moscow* (1990).

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