

June 7, 1993

Mr. Pierre Salinger
Doubleday & Company Inc.,
245 Park Avenue, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Salinger:

I was startled to hear you refer to your book about collaboration with Nazis, "The Dossier" which you coauthored with Leonard Gross, as pertaining to the Gulf War, when you appeared on C-Span June 30. Where there two "Dossiers"?

I had just finished reading "The Dossier" the night before. I fell asleep still speculating on how much of the book was "roman" and how much "a clef." Was it expose, confessional, therapy, warning - or perhaps a little of each? Then I heard your surprising remark.

I remain curious if "The Dossier" I read was the one which you said was not reviewed in the U.S. Whether it was the same book or another of a different name about the Gulf War, I can sympathize with your frustration. I tried to get "Covert Cadre" by S. Steven Powell, an expose of the Institute for Policy Studies, reviewed. A curtain of silence was lowered on that book also. No one can properly grasp the meanings of changes in American values and attitudes without reading "Covert Cadre." As "The Dossier" made clear, much takes place behind the scenes which affects our lives seriously. We are cheated when a book appears which can enlighten us and we are denied hearing about it.

Meanwhile, you remain a provocative personality. With all respect for your ambitions to serve as an international moderator, I hope you will return to the United States and speak out in defense of Western civilization. We are being taken over by barbarians of a sadistic counter-culture who worship violence and despise restraint. We are bowing down to Thought Police who dictate what is "politically correct" and what is not. Western civilization which brought to the world ideals of liberty and the end of slavery is being distorted and battered and we do not have strong, respected voices raised in its defense. Our professors have been corrupted by marxism and are no help!

JFK exhorted us, "Ask what you can do for your country." Mr. Salinger, he meant you too. What if all of us had gotten up and left like you did? You have earned world acclaim as a "citoyen du monde." Bring the strength of that reputation, your brilliance and doggedness, back home. Beat back the barbarians with your wit, your heart and soul. If you do, Mt. Rushmore won't be good enough for you! America needs you now.

Sincerely,

Thousand Oaks CA 91360

Institute for Policy Studies: 'Covert Cadre' of Leftists

By CLIFF KINCAID

GARY CAMERON PHOTO FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

In 1981, Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R.-Ala.) assumed the chairmanship of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. He sent a "Dear Colleague" letter to other members of Congress which led to suspicions that his subcommittee was preparing to investigate the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a so-called public policy organization in Washington, D.C.

Although the IPS is usually described by the media as just a "liberal" group, Denton told his colleagues that it was an organization that, since its inception, "has vigorously engaged in anti-American propaganda." He warned that it was trying to strengthen its ties with Congress.

The 1981 Heritage Foundation book, *Mandate for Leadership*, described the

"Covert Cadre"

By S. Steven Powell
Greenhill Publishers

(Available directly from HUMAN EVENTS,
422 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C.
20003 for \$29.95 plus \$2 for postage
and handling.

IPS as being "among the organized internal groups that could become internal security problems."

Seven years later, however, the Reagan Administration is on its way out, Jeremiah Denton is no longer a senator, his subcommittee has been abolished by the Democratic-controlled Senate, and no congressional investigation of IPS has ever been undertaken.

S. Steven Powell's startling new book, *Covert Cadre* — *Inside the Institute for Policy Studies*, could help change this.

He writes, "The Institute for Policy Studies is not a run-of-the-mill think tank or a detached research center. IPS' policy prescriptions not only diverge radically from America's political heritage but seek to change it." Politically, he says IPS works within the Democratic party, seeking to move the party's internal debate to the left.

"In economic policy," Powell says, "IPS has launched a many-tiered campaign to foster socialism in the United States.... Since socialism is anathema to Americans, the campaign speaks of 'economic democracy' — stage one in IPS' revolution."

"On foreign policy," he says, "IPS opposes efforts of the United States to halt the growth of Soviet power.... Insisting that the Soviet threat is but a myth, IPS advocates such deep cuts in the military budget that it comes down to unilateral disarmament."

"Closer to home, the institute lauds Fidel Castro and helps raise funds for the Sandinistas to consolidate their power in Nicaragua, while, at the same time, attacking Central American allies



Three key figures in the radical-left Institute for Policy Studies (from left to right): Saul Landau, Isabel Letellier and Roger Wilkins.

of the United States for their imperfect human rights record."

Powell has produced a monumental work that will serve as an encyclopedia on the immense harm that this organization has already done.

Are you a businessman concerned about the future of our free enterprise system? Turn to the chapter on IPS efforts to restructure the economy.

Are you concerned about the tendency of American church groups to oppose U.S. efforts to halt the spread of communism? Turn to the chapter on IPS influence on religious institutions.

The book, which covers the period 1963-1986, will, of course, have to be regularly updated because IPS personalities are constantly making their influence known. The year 1988 marks the 25th anniversary of the organization and it shows no sign of closing up shop.

Powell notes, for example, that IPS Director Robert Borosage was an adviser to Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign in 1984. He is an adviser to Jackson's 1988 campaign as well.

Writing in the Feb. 27, 1988, issue of *The Nation*, Borosage hailed Jackson as a candidate who could lead the country in a "radical new direction." Jackson has no real chance of becoming the Democratic nominee for President or Vice President. But he could influence the selection of the ticket and the party platform.

Other Democratic candidates have ties to the IPS or its affiliated organizations. Powell notes that Rep. Richard Gephardt (Mo.) was one of 153 members of Congress who supported Gar Alperovitz's call for a Socialist-oriented national economic plan. Alperovitz was one of IPS' eight founding fellows.

Where is this influential organization taking the country? Powell is blunt: "The institute's publications and activities make it clear that the direction IPS would have our country follow is toward an isolated, defenseless and socialized political and economic system, a future the American people firmly reject."

In taking the veil off IPS, Powell notes that Samuel Rubin, whose foundation provided the bulk of IPS' initial funding, was a registered member of the Communist party.

David Horowitz notes in his introduction that IPS founders Marcus Raskin and Richard Barnet have distinguished their institute by having "abandoned a central tenet of Cold War liberalism: anti-communism."

Horowitz, it turns out, once knew Saul Landau, another IPS fixture. He writes, "I had met Saul when we were both members of the Communist party's youth organization...." He says Landau's parents, like his own, were also members of the party.

But Horowitz, who was a leading light

in the New Left, outgrew his Communist past.

Today, he seems to have nothing but contempt for Landau and his IPS colleagues. He writes that they "fend off inquiries about their real agenda by accusing their questioners of 'Red-baiting.' But our democratic tolerance for unpopular ideas does not mean ignoring political commitments that undermine our republic and strengthen its enemies. The time has come in the life of this nation to name these attitudes for what they are, and to eliminate the taboos that inhibit discussion and recognition of the dangers they pose."

The hand of the IPS continues to be present in virtually every significant leftist activity.

As I pointed out in a recent HUMAN EVENTS (February 20) column, "Noted Leftists Briefed Rather for 'Interview,'" a former IPS staffer by the name of Peter Kornbluh even played a role in preparing CBS Evening News anchorman Dan Rather for his "ambush" interview of Vice President George Bush on the Iran-Contra affair.

Former IPS staffer Dan Siegel is now director of "public education" for the Christie Institute, one of the most active leftist groups on the scene today. The Christie Institute is attracting enormous media attention and raising hundreds of thousands of dollars by exploiting its questionable lawsuit against a so-called "secret team" of retired CIA and military officials and others.

Susan George of IPS played a role as "special adviser" to a Dec. 29, 1987, public television program, "The Politics of Food," that tried to blame the United States and agri-business for world famine.

Powell, of course, is not the first person to have investigated the IPS. John and Sheila Rees have led the way in focusing critical attention on the organization. John Rees' newsletter, *Information Digest*, continues to be an indispensable guide to the activities of IPS and related organizations.

James Tyson devoted a part of his book, *Target America*, to the activities of the IPS, as did Rael Jean Isaac in her book, *The Coercive Utopians*. And I wrote a special supplement for the April 9, 1983, HUMAN EVENTS, on the organization's connections in the major media.

Scott Powell began investigating IPS several years ago after reading the novel, *The Spike*, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss. The book was about a curious organization, the Institute for Progressive Reform, which operated as a front for the Soviets.

Powell is obviously hostile to IPS. Yet, his acknowledgements section says, "I would also like to thank various people at the Institute for Policy Studies and related organizations who shared so many valuable in sights over many months. It was often their leads and firsthand knowledge that proved to be so fruitful. I also ap

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eciated the opportunity to photograph some of the colorful personalities described in these pages."

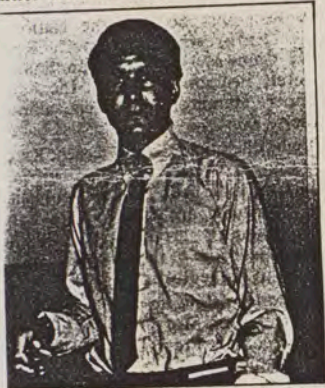
The subtitle of the book, "Inside the Institute for Policy Studies," refers to one of Powell's experiences.

One must assume that the publication of his book will result in some 'rads' rolling at the IPS.

Powell gained important access to 'S. Representing himself as a freelance reporter who might submit articles to the leftist *Boston Phoenix*, Powell attended its functions with his notebook, tape recorder and camera.

His book, though extremely valuable, makes him a target.

Journalist and author Brian Crozier is sued by IPS co-founder Richard Barnett after he wrote in the London



Scott Powell, author of *Covert Cadre*.

pector that the group was a front Cuban intelligence, which is controlled by the Soviet KGB. The *Spectator*, which was also sued, later apologized to IPS (without mentioning Crozier's name) and, according to Barnett, paid his legal costs.

On another occasion, Crozier wrote in *National Review* that IPS "is the perfect intellectual front for Soviet activities that would be resisted if they were to originate openly from the GB."

Powell "has gone one step further." His book includes actual photographs of identified Soviet agents who have attended IPS functions or associated with 'S personalities. He names two of the Soviets as KGB officers.

In fact, during his "work" at IPS, Powell reports that he developed a relationship with Valeriy Lekarev, a Soviet embassy third secretary and "KGB officer." Eventually, however, Lekarev broke off the relationship. Powell says, "Evidently, he concluded that I was not good prospect for recruitment."

Moreover, he reports that the IPS officials openly admit that they know they deal with the KGB.

In regard to a conference the IPS sponsored with the Soviets in 1985, Crozier is quoted as saying, "Presumably some of them are active-duty KGB people.... It doesn't really matter even though you know who they are...."

Senior IPS Fellow Roger Wilkins says, "Whether or not some of the Soviet delegates are KGB doesn't really matter... because I'm sure that their minds are at the service of the Soviet government."

IPS continued with the conference despite warnings from anti-Communist members of Congress that the Soviets would use it for intelligence purposes.

Unfortunately, IPS has its own defenders and supporters on Capitol Hill. Powell's book has valuable appendices naming the several dozen members of Congress who have requested budget studies from IPS. Another appendix names the 68 members of Congress who signed their names to a letter drafted by an IPS operative protesting U.S. policy in El Salvador.

Members of Congress identified as "staunch IPS partisans" include Democratic Representatives George Miller (Calif.), Don Edwards (Calif.), Ted Weiss (N.Y.), and Senators John Kerry (D.-Mass.), Tom Harkin (D.-Iowa) and Mark Hatfield (R.-Ore.).

The IPS, Powell writes, has "special friends" in the Congressional Black Caucus. These include Democratic Representatives Ron Dellums (Calif.), George Crockett (Mich.) and John Conyers (Mich.).

Still other appendices detail IPS' financial backers, spin-off organizations, and media connections.

As a media critic, I have always been fascinated by the organization's connections in the major media. A story that Powell relates in his book is one that I covered—a memorial service for Lawrence Stern, a former editor of the *Washington Post* who was a close associate of IPS.

At first, it didn't seem like an interesting assignment. But then, suddenly, a big black man moved forward to the front of the memorial service and

declared, "I am from Cuba. I am Marxist-Leninist.... Larry Stern was one of my best friends." He was Teofila Acosta, an official of the Cuban Institute section in Washington and an identified DGI agent.

Unfortunately, even though Stern is gone, there are many media representatives who continue to have close IPS ties and many publications provide ready outlets for IPS material.

One chapter of Powell's book details the successful IPS campaign to restrict the operations of U.S. intelligence agencies. This campaign continues, with the help of the media.

In fact, IPS Senior Fellow Saul Landau wrote a column for the Feb. 7, 1988, *Washington Post* blasting the FBI for investigating the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). Landau said CISPES was merely "practicing politics that do not coincide with the Administration line."

Nothing could be further from the truth. Landau's comments are part of a well-orchestrated campaign to further restrict the FBI's ability to monitor Communist and subversive groups.

Powell notes in his book that captured Salvadoran guerrilla documents show that CISPES was formed by agents of the Communist party of El Salvador, the Communist Party, U.S.A., and representatives of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations. The formation of CISPES, he points out, was facilitated by Isabel Letelier, a former Chilean Marxist diplomat who was exposed as a paid Cuban agent after his murder in 1976.

Rep. Don Edwards (D.-Calif.), one of the "staunch IPS partisans" in Congress, has emerged as the leading critic of the FBI's handling of the CISPES probe. His Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights is

scheduled to hold hearings on the matter.

Edwards, Powell notes, was a member of the IPS Twentieth Anniversary Committee, and encouraged his fellow congressmen and their staff members to attend courses at IPS.

But that's not all. Powell says that Edwards and two colleagues, Rep. Pat Schroeder (D.-Colo.) and John Conyers (D.-Mich.), hosted a delegation from the World Peace Council, the premier Soviet front in the world today.

"In 1979," he writes, "Congressman Edwards interceded in behalf of Alfred and Martha Dodd Stern, who had been convicted of espionage for the Soviet Union. As a token of their appreciation—and after an absence of 20 years of self-imposed exile in Czechoslovakia to avoid prison sentences in the U.S.—the Sterns contributed \$500 to the Edwards Congressional Campaign Fund."

And this is the congressman who helps provide "oversight" of the FBI.

It's a sure bet Edwards would object to any FBI surveillance of IPS. In fact, according to Powell, such an investigation is now practically impossible.

At one time, he notes, IPS was under FBI surveillance. But IPS filed suit against the bureau and obtained what Powell calls "a favorable out-of-court settlement." He says, "In effect, IPS was given carte blanche to support domestic and foreign parties, movements and governments hostile to the United States. The institute's activities to socialize American society, divide and weaken American alliances, and generally frustrate U.S. foreign policy efforts to contain communism would not be disturbed."

It is a tragic situation. But getting Scott Powell's book into the hands of the public could help rectify it. ■

Why Does Congress Refuse to Cut Capital Gains?

By RICHARD L. LESHER

Those with adjusted gross incomes over \$500,000 paid \$1.9 billion of capital gains taxes in 1978 and \$3.8 billion in 1980, a 100 per cent jump in taxes paid by that group. The impact of the 1981 law was similar, with taxes paid on capital gains by the highest income group rising fourfold.

Make that four birds. Most members of Congress recognize the critical need for our society to stimulate new business ventures and encourage entrepreneurs to pursue new ideas. But high tax rates on capital gains reduce returns on investment in newly emerging companies and the willingness of investors to undertake the risks of entrepreneurial activities.

Investment grows when capital gains tax rates are lowered. There is a strong positive correlation between low capital gains tax rates and the number of initial public stock offerings and the amount of venture capital formation.

Make that five birds. The ability of our country to compete in the world marketplace is seriously impeded by the

high taxes imposed on capital gains. Cutting them would enhance our competitive posture.

Cutting the capital gains tax would appear to be a political dream come true, a golden opportunity for our elected representatives to have their cake and eat it, too. Yet for reasons known only to the Deity, many powerful and influential members of Congress have dug in their heels as if there were some fundamental issue at stake.

If there is, in truth, a basic issue involved, it is only the stubborn refusal of Congress to acknowledge the reality that high marginal tax rates discourage economic activity and, in the end, produce less revenue than lower rates would bring. The liberals in particular are so enamored of high tax rates that they simply cannot bear to confront this fact of life. Thus, they persist in a cause that undermines their own agenda. "A foolish consistency," Emerson said, "is the hobgoblin of little minds." Congress' consistent refusal to accept the truth about tax rates is about as foolish as it is possible to be. ■

Mr. Leshner is president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.