

[REDACTED]
Sherman, CT 06784

Mr. Brian Lamb
C-SPAN
400 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 650
Washington, DC 20001

January 19, 1991

FEB 5 ANS'D

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Dear Mr. Lamb:

I think if ever the U.S. is brought down, it will not be because of protesters. They are vastly outnumbered, as we know. Those who hate America constitute only about 12 percent of the population, as we know by a poll just after the Grenada rescue.

Your call-in program and the radio talk shows I listen to are these days flooded with protesters, obviously at the urging of the organizations promoting the protest.

I was appalled when Admiral (ret.) Eugene Carroll called in tonight. Regina Hunter was the host. Anyone who works for C-SPAN ought to know where Carroll's Center for Defense Information comes from. She didn't. She kept him on, kept asking him questions--just what he wanted. Please pass the enclosed piece by us, rebutted by Carroll, rejoined by us, to Miss Hunter for her information. Of course, the Admiral started out saying CDI supports a strong military. Who would listen to him if he told the truth--that there isn't a single weapon they've ever supported and they've done their best to cause bad relations between us and Japan. President Ford nearly had to call off his trip to Japan because of a riot started by the Communists as a result of an interview of Adm. (ret) Gene LaRocque, who started CDI. Visiting in Australia, where they permitted us to have a tracking station, he warned them they would be shot down by the Soviet Union if it came to war. "I trust the Russians," he told them. A nuclear submarine that sinks is a danger if it is American, but not if it is Soviet, according to LaRocque. Some 500 retired admirals once took out an ad denouncing him for going on Soviet TV and denouncing the U.S. That was when there was still a cold war on.

I could supply you with the documents.

Of course, Miss Hunter could have caught on when Carroll said he was preparing a speech to deliver to an audience of 2,000 in the Mid-West, and he added hesitantly that it would probably be made up largely of protesters. Once she caught on, she should have stopped plying him with questions and terminated the call.

Worse, because it was the result of deliberation, was the appearance of a spokesman for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, evidently to balance a little Kuwaitan lady who scarcely spoke English, or was she supposed to balance WILPF? I should have thought that the Soviet's friends would take it easy, now that we are all friends, but suddenly I see they are working as hard against us as ever. The WILPF is a Soviet front. It is so high up in Soviet estimation that it actually has a seat on the World Peace Council, Soviet front that runs all Soviet fronts. Like CDI, in days gone by it never saw a weapon, a war, or a piece of U.S. foreign policy that it liked what was pro-Soviet Union. And now, praise be, it is still against us. (Carroll wants the Arabian War stopped at once and the controversy negotiated by the U.N. Can't afford to lose an enemy of the U.S.) Joan of WILPF wants the war funds diverted to the homeless. Who in God's name scheduled that WILPF-Kuwait event? What can you do to help?

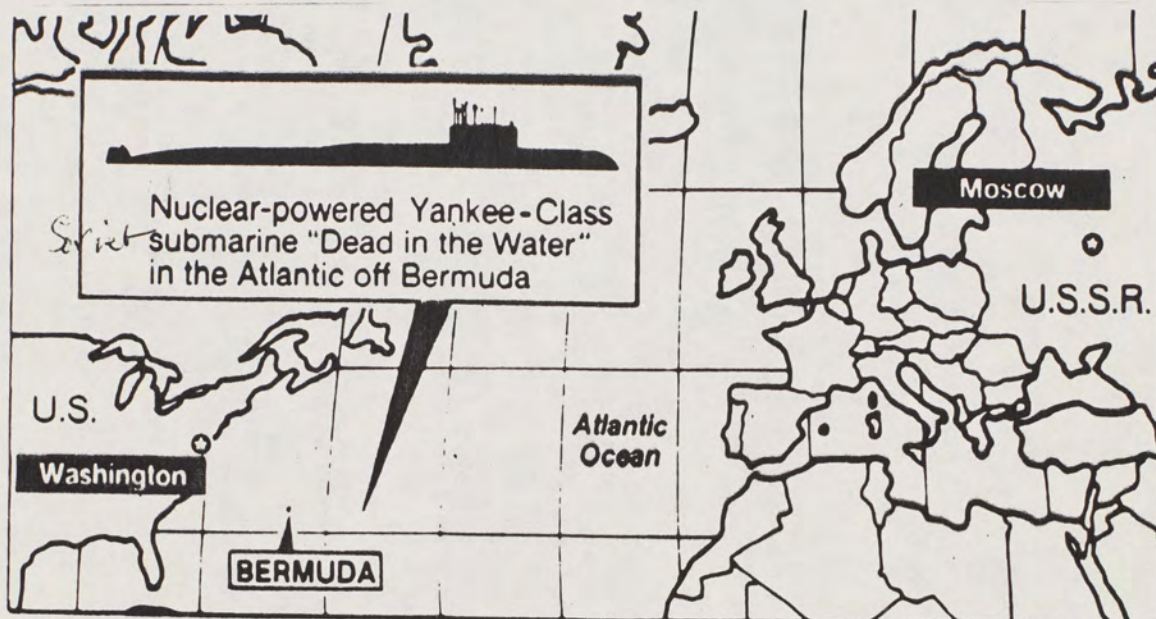
cc: S. Trahern

Yours sincerely,
[REDACTED]

Center for Defense Information's Rear Admiral (ret.) La Rocque:

American nuclear submarines are a "real danger." 1974.

Soviet nuclear submarines are "no danger." 10/6/86, below:



Soviet Sub Fire Reported Extinguished

Waterbury Republican, Monday, October 6, 1986—A5

Experts: No N-blast on sub

By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — The fire aboard a Soviet submarine could not have triggered a nuclear explosion or even a massive Chernobyl-like release of radioactivity, American experts said Sunday.

Ray Pollock, an authority on the nuclear submarines with Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said, "I would think the probability of a nu-

clear detonation coming out of this is essentially zero."

Retired U.S. Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, said, "There is no danger of a nuclear explosion. ... It would be well nigh impossible."

James Bush, a retired Polaris submarine captain who is LaRocque's associate director at the center, said: "There is no danger of a nuclear weapons explosion on board. There is

certainly a danger of a rupture of the nuclear reactor."

But if that happened, the sub would sink, he added, and "in the bottom of the ocean and 15,000 feet of water ... you would just not have a dangerous situation."

Pollock said that if that liquid fuel got mixed with oxidizers on the sub, "then they could have a jim-dandy fire," even under water.

Bush said such a fire would burn a hole in the sub and cause it to sink

— Submarine —

"We all know Soviet nuclear weapons are made of borsht
and so are no danger, in fact are actually nutritious."

G.S., 10/10/86

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2.2 52

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

The Dovish Admiral

Apprehension swept through the Pentagon when it learned that retired Navy Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, favorite military expert of the American left, was about to visit Japan for the first time as guest of big left-wing Tokyo newspapers.

The alarm was justified by past performance. Highly questionable Senate testimony by LaRocque on nuclear weapons last year set off a major Japanese political crisis. Before leaving for his current tour of Japan, he reassured the State Department he had no wish to "foul up" U.S.-Japanese relations. But in Tokyo last Thursday, the dovish admiral was up to his old tricks.

Incorrectly billed in the Japanese press as former commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, the ex-cruiser skipper told a press conference that U.S. bases in Japan and South Korea "do not in any way contribute to the national defense of the United States, directly or indirectly."

Such strategic apostasy from a U.S. admiral undercuts the communique issued here last week by President Ford and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki, strongly reiterating this bedrock of the U.S.-Japanese alliance: mutual security inextricably linked to the Korean peninsula, where the U.S. maintains 42,000 battle-ready troops and extensive military bases. But that is in keeping with LaRocque's outrageous testimony on the nuclear question.

That testimony by LaRocque, who heads the anti-Pentagon Center of De-

"The retired admiral had been caught in, at best, a monumental lapse of memory; at worst, an outrageous fabrication." *WASH. POST Aug 11/75*

fense Information, was made before a joint atomic energy subcommittee last Sept. 10 and stands intact in the record despite documented rebuttal from the Defense Department.

Summoned by the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, to discuss nuclear proliferation, LaRocque first made his well-publicized statement that triggered political turbulence in Japan. He said "most people" were not aware that U.S. naval vessels armed with nuclear weapons regularly visit Japanese ports and that "there is a real danger that we may get an inadvertent use of one of those nuclear weapons."

He then went on to a cozy, intimate account of what he alleged to be just such a near-miss accidental nuclear firing. Describing an incident in which the Terrier anti-aircraft missile was to be fired in a practice session from the deck of the cruiser Providence, commanded by LaRocque, the retired admiral testified: "Lo and behold, we were ready to fire and the machinery clanks and the computers all buzz and whirl and up popped a red-tipped missile. Now, a red-tipped missile is a nuclear missile ... this mechanism was now completely automated and almost

out of anybody's control because the radars had locked on the incoming (practice) plane and the computers had all been mashed. We were able, of course, to put the genie back in the bottle (but) it really worried me."

Edward J. Bauser, then committee counsel, at Symington's direction, sent this explosive allegation to the Defense Department for a complete report. What came back was a carefully understated letter from D. R. Cotter, assistant for atomic energy to Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, which gave the lie to LaRocque's testimony, stem to stern.

"No Navy department record of such an incident could be located. If such an incident had occurred, the commanding officer (LaRocque) was of course required to submit a report in compliance with existing Navy directives."

That letter was dated Sept. 25. Thereafter, the Defense Department interviewed members of the crew during LaRocque's command from October 1964 to November 1965. Not one could recall an incident even remotely consistent with the admiral's scary testimony. Excerpts from the statements of two crew members who served throughout LaRocque's command,

one by the senior chief fire control technician and the other from the missile house chief, sum up the evidence.

The fire control technician: "An incident such as the one described by (then Capt. LaRocque) never occurred during my time aboard to my knowledge. I can never recall a Y (nuclear) bird on the rail for any reason."

The missile house chief: "Nuclear warheads had no red ball or nose whatever. The warhead was completely white. We did not, during tactical firing operations, operate the feeder system in automatic. The operation would have been in step-manual until it was on the launcher rail."

Moreover, the missile house chief said he believed neither LaRocque nor any commander on the bridge "could see what kind of missile was on the launcher rail," concluding: "I do know that during my tour of duty a nuclear missile was never loaded onto the launcher."

This rebuttal testimony was duly sent to Symington's subcommittee, but was never made public. It was then sent to LaRocque for explanation. A committee official told us LaRocque's reply was "equivocal, not fully responsive."

No wonder. The retired admiral had been caught in, at best, a monumental lapse of memory; at worst, an outrageous fabrication. His Tokyo pronouncements on high global strategy must be viewed in this murky light.

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There's a real danger of inadvertent use of a/nuclear weapon:

Entering a harbor in Japan.
Mistake on a ship.
Collision.

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My experience, however, has been that any ship that is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, carries nuclear weapons. They do not off-load them when they go into foreign ports such as Japan or other countries. If they are capable of carrying them, they normally keep them aboard ship at all times except when the ship is in overhaul or in for major repair.

There is a real danger that we may get an inadvertent use of one of those nuclear weapons.

OCURRENCE ON GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER "PROVIDENCE"

If I may recount a quick experience I had at one time when I was captain of the guided missile cruiser, the *Providence*. The *Providence* was capable of carrying nuclear weapons in an air defense role. Now, all the rules, the regulations, the stringent requirements for security and so on make it absolutely impossible for an accidental use of a nuclear weapon, or so it is stated.

However, one day we were out at target practice and were going to shoot one of our missiles at one of our own practice planes. I was up on the bridge, and everything, as you know, below is computerized. Nobody sees anything, except on this class of ship the captain is still out and exposed and can see what is going on. Lo and behold. We were ready to fire and the machinery clanks and the computers all buzz and whir and up popped a red-tipped missile—now, a red-tipped missile is a nuclear missile—with some considerable concern on my part to halt this mechanism which was now completely automated and almost out of anybody's control because the radars had locked on the incoming plane and the computers had all been meshed, and in order to do this at high speed, of course, it has to be totally automated.

We were able, of course, to put the genie back in the bottle and put the missile down below again. Having witnessed that and knowing many horror stories from fellow naval officers of similar experiences, it really worried me.

EXPERIENCE AT MALTA

One other quick one was when I had command of half of the 6th Fleet Task Group 62 in the Mediterranean, I took some of my ships into Malta. The carrier had to anchor offshore. Some of the smaller ships—destroyer types—could go into the harbor at Valletta. While at anchor, a merchant ship ran into one of our destroyer types, a minor collision, but it unfortunately hit right at the spot where we had some nuclear weapons.

The people of Malta were very concerned about this but it was suppressed, of course, and they were never officially told that it actually had happened, although the word leaked all over the small island of Malta.

There are a great many of those incidents that happen all the time.

I think this general proliferation of nuclear weapons has to be somehow controlled.

If I may make one more comment.

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La Rocque: A nuclear^(American) submarine that sinks is a danger.

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Applications of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 93d Congress; Dangers Present in Rapid Expansion of Nuclear Technology Among Nations and Need To Limit or Halt Nuclear Arms Race Resulting Therefrom ...
September 10, 1974

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TRIDENT SUBMARINES

I have been very concerned about the Trident submarine and the potential there for accident. As you know, each of these new Trident submarines will carry 408 nuclear weapons.

Senator SYMINGTON. 408?

Admiral LA ROCQUE. Nuclear weapons, in each submarine. That is 24 missiles, MIRVed 17 times.

I pondered: Supposing one of those Trident submarines is inadvertently tragically lost, sunk in the gulf stream, with the huge nuclear reactor and 408 nuclear weapons in it, what would be the impact on Great Britain, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean?

I was worried about it because, as you know, we have lost two nuclear-powered submarines, the *Thresher* and the *Scorpion*. We are not sure why they were lost. They simply broke up all over the ocean floor.

The first thing I did was to call a distinguished atomic physicist, Dr. Ralph Lapp, and laid the proposition before him. What would it mean to have 408 nuclear weapons sitting in the gulf stream and a powerplant?

Dr. Lapp said, "Well, the first thing I should tell you is that the half life of plutonium is 24,000 years."

I have not pursued that any farther except that we are trying to get from the Pentagon an environmental impact statement.

Now, the Pentagon has filed, instead of an environmental statement, as required under the law on the Trident submarine, a statement—saying an environmental impact statement is not necessary. I am hoping that they will see the light, that there is a need for an environmental impact statement, and they will make one. I have been communicating with them. They tell me maybe they will have one.

Senator SYMINGTON. We are interested in what you say.

POSEIDONS GREATEST U.S. PROTECTION

Let the record show that the greatest protection the United States has strategically has to do with its 31 Poseidons, with their some 4,960 independently targeted warheads, each many times larger than the Hiroshima bomb. These units are traveling all over the oceans of the world. They will be available against any city. Retrofitted Poseidons would have a 4,000-mile range; so anybody who attacked the United States today, because of that situation alone, would, in effect, be committing suicide.

Do you agree?

Admiral LA ROCQUE. I agree completely, Mr. Chairman.

Also, we should mention perhaps that those submarines today are invulnerable and, as far as we know, will remain invulnerable. They are the finest, the best investment we have ever made in the Defense Department. I am for continuing to strengthen our forces at sea that have to do with a deterrent capability and a nuclear capability against any enemy.

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Is the admiral really admirable?

THE Soviets? "Yes, I trust them, I trust them."

And the US administration? "No, sir. Reagan thinking is 'dangerous'. After all (as any of the millions living under the Soviet yoke in Europe and elsewhere would tell you) 'the Soviet threat exists largely in the minds of the American people'."

Thus is encapsulated the peculiar and dangerous world view of USN Admiral (retired) Gene La Rocque who, to a dream run in the media, has just been here to warm the hearts of the anti-alliance, anti-bases and straight-out pro-Soviet brigades of the Australian left.

How unfortunate for the admiral (retired) that no sooner has he completed his sermon of trust in the Kremlin than yet another massive KGB espionage network in Europe is uncovered, with a wholesale expulsion of Soviet diplomats, officials and journalists from Britain.

But I shall not labor the point. More important here is to examine one or two of the fundamental arguments advanced by Admiral (retired) La Rocque in his case against US-Australian liaison in Western global defence, and the controversial background from which his "peace" activities stem.

A great plus in credibility for the admiral (retired) as some anti-bases see it, is that he professes to be all for a strongly defended US — presumably a sort of Fortress America — but all against such regionally integrated defence networks as in the case of Australia and Anzus.

One does not have to be a Rhodes scholar to see that the further one extends this argument, the more ridiculous it becomes, especially in light of the Soviet Union's expanded military reach.

The loss of vital monitoring capabilities apart, it would mean that the US, as the power centre of Western defence, would end up being expected to project Western deterrence from its mainland while the Soviet presumably would be free to capitalise on its liaisons with Cuba, Vietnam and other allies.

In the present debate it is essential to note that the central if largely hidden argument is not just about nuclear weaponry, any meaningful reduction in which rests with superpower negotiation rather than with the stencilled artwork of freaks on Melbourne



COMMENT

MICHAEL

BARNARD

footpaths. It is about effective co-operation between allies at all military levels, and the signalling of a consistent political will to resist any global threat that might arise.

The nuclear bogey is being used in attempts to force abandonment of alliances that have implications far wider than any nuclear attachment. Yet one does not have to look far or long to observe that it is conventional weaponry and "conventional" aggression that constitutes the immediate threat in conflict: for example, it is with conventional weapons that the Soviet Union has been slaughtering Afghans, driving millions into exile, ever since their invasion almost six years ago.

But wait, yes, there is a simple explanation of Soviet conduct. According to the Centre for Defence Information, which Admiral (retired) La Rocque heads in the US, the Soviets poured tanks, helicopters, infantry and anti-personnel devices into Afghanistan only because they believed the US had repudiated detente ('Defence Monitor', vol. IX No. 5, June 1980).

And this line of thinking is only a small insight into the world of the admiral (retired) who has concluded that Soviet influence on the Cuban military is "almost non-existent" and that Cuban forces are in Africa, where they work in tandem with Soviet and East German advisers, because "they have an affinity to the people . . . who need help".

A revealing portrait of the admiral (retired), the CDI and its soul-mate, the radical-left Institute for Policy Studies, is contained in the 1984 study, 'The Coercive Utopians', by the writers Rael Jean Isaac and Erich Isaac.

The authors find that "the most successful attacks on American military defence have been conducted by IPS and the CDI . . . Like its sister organisation, the CDI obtains its credibility through claiming to support that which it attacks." (p.121).

The Isaacs do not mince their words in accusing the CDI of seeking "to exploit, even to create, a gulf between the US and its traditional allies" (p. 123) and examine

the centre's activities in taking advantage of pacifist and neutralist sentiment in Western Europe "to exacerbate fear".

Recent documentation suggests that the IPS and CDI may work closely with the newly established (and tax-funded) Peace Research Centre at the ANU. Andrew Mack, head of the centre and a frequent critic of US policies, who has described "neo-conservative" assessment of a potential Soviet threat as "fraudulent and alarmist", was a guest scholar of the IPS in 1983.

Prominent with Admiral (retired) La Rocque on the recent "peace" rounds in Australia, and also enjoying uncritical media adulation, was Sister Rosalie Bertell, the anti-uranium crusader.

Sister Bertell has received such extravagant billing as a "world authority" on low-level radiation that I cannot help wondering how

many scientists are prepared to back her latest theory linking radiation with the outbreak of AIDS.

No, she said at a Melbourne rally, she was not saying that there was a direct connection, but, after all, radiation does depress the immune system and (direct tape transcription) "if you say where is the AIDS epidemic occurring it's in the (United) States where 700 nuclear bombs have been set off".

"If you look at Europe it's in France, Germany . . . West Germany and Britain are the most affected countries. They're also the most nuclear countries. If you say where is AIDS started, it apparently started in Zaire, part of the Belgian Congo, and that's the uranium mining area . . ."

I cannot wait to sue Western Mining for my dandruff — if I can find any. And if I cannot, could it be that radiation has cured me?

Tues 17/sep 85 The Age (Australia)

the Melbourne daily newspaper

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"You can trust the Russians"

Former US admiral says Soviet Union is "totally sincere"

Retired US Admiral Gene La Roque told the highly successful Australian Disarmament Conference in Melbourne (August 29 — September 31) that the Soviet Union is "totally sincere" in its call to end the nuclear arms build up.

La Roque declared that the unilateral Soviet decision to stop all nuclear testing from August 16 was a major peace initiative and criticised Reagan for refusing to take similar action.

La Roque said that "the Soviet threat exists largely in the minds of the American people." He warned that Reagan is still thinking and living in pre-nuclear terms. "Anyone who does that is dangerous." He also sounded a grim warning to Australia, saying that "the US needs the kind of information that the facilities in Australia provide. The US has never said it will not use the nuclear weapons first. If I was a Soviet military planner, then Australia would be on the top of my list."

"America is denying the right of the Australian people to information regarding very dangerous stuff that might be landing in the midst of their cities."

The former retired US admiral was clear and direct in rejecting the lie that "both super powers are to blame" for the world-endangering escalation of nuclear weaponry. However, a group of Australian delegates continued to push a line that tries to place blame on the Soviet Union and ignore the reality that the Soviet Union is sincere in its many peace-preserving resolutions. This tendency was expressed by Mavis Robertson of the People for Disarmament in NSW and by Andrew Mack of the Australian National University. While conceding

that the US has led the nuclear arms build-up they both persisted with the line that Soviet nuclear stocks represent an "offensive stance". This ignores that Soviet proposals have again and again offered both conventional and nuclear disarmament on a mutual basis and the replacement of confrontation with peaceful co-operation and co-existence.

When asked whether the Soviets could be trusted in regard to their promised nuclear test ban treaty he said unequivocally: "In the past I used to dance around this question. But now, yes, I trust them, I trust them." □

Soviet dancers

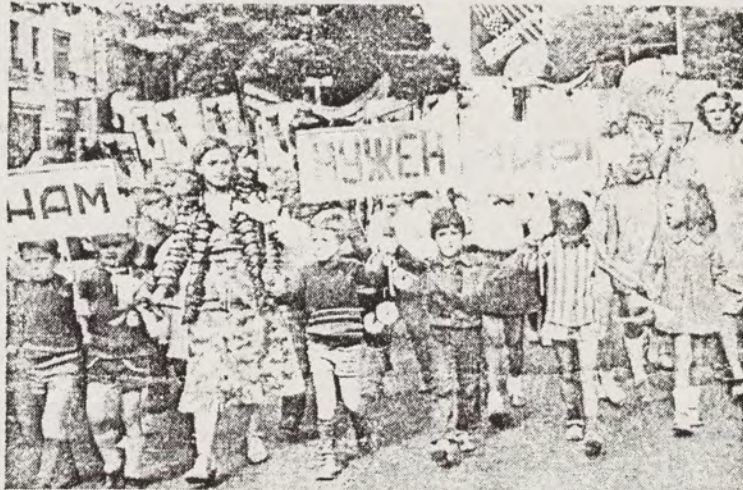
The Lvov Ensemble

October 5
Sydney Town Hall
Book now

Ring 264 7186

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Soviet people march for peace



This scene shows women and children in Khabarovsk marching in support of the International Year of Peace. The slogans the children are carrying read: "We need peace." The Soviet people organise marches, rallies and finance raising for what adds up to the biggest mass movement for peace and disarmament in the world. Peace is picked out in white stones along railway routes, peace banners flutter from girders, peace is the word that twinkles out at you in the electric lights of the cities. In the story above retired Admiral La Roque is right when he says "you can trust the Russians". No nation in the world is doing more to preserve the planet from nuclear calamity.

We saw Adm. LaRocque on TV from Moscow, being interviewed by the Tass correspondent in Washington, D.C., ca. January, 1985. He said he thought President Reagan is "not sincere." After all that, is it any surprise that Adm. LaRocque ~~(along with Soviet officials)~~ was praised by *Izvestia* of Nov. 26, 1981, as one of five Americans capable of viewing the American defense effort "without bias." (Would a little bias in support of one's own country be amiss?)

* The other four cited by *Izvestia* (Nov. 26, 1981) are: Dr. Helen Caldicott, then of Physicians for Social Responsibility (and since dumped); Paul Marne (SALT II negotiator for surprise--the U.S.A.); Henry Kendall, (founder and director of Union of Concerned Scientists); Prof. Marshall Shulman (head, Harriman Institute of Columbia University).

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NS
1/20/91

Waterbury Republican

Organization would expose purveyors of junk information

By GERALD and NATALIE SIRKIN

It will be hard to convince you that this country needs another organization. It will be particularly hard if every day you receive mail from the Committee for Fair Play for Gorbachev, the Coalition for a Coalition of Coalitions, the Fund To Save the Tapeworm and other worthy causes.

Yet there is room for one more, an organization that will justify itself by eliminating many of the others. It will reduce junk mail and junk information by exposing the junksters for what they are. It will be called "Know Your Creeps Inc.," hereinafter to be designated KYC and pronounced "kick."

KYC would have been useful several times in recent months during the furious debate over South Africa. Several states, as well as the federal government, are pondering "divestment" and sanctions as a means of sending a signal to South Africa that apartheid should go — a sentiment with which the South African Government has several times said it agrees.

Many legislators are relying on information provided by an organization known as the American Committee on Africa.

What is the American Committee on Africa?

ACOA has a long history of supporting pro-Soviet terrorist movements and dictatorships in Africa. In our nation's capital, it lobbies against American assistance to Savimbi's anti-communist resistance movement in Angola, which, if it should succeed, would derail Soviet expansion in Africa.

This past spring ACOA sponsored protests and rallies on behalf of South African and Namibian "refugees," and demonstrations to link apartheid with the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. They targeted the offices of Coca-Cola and Mobil Oil, those oppressors that do business in South Africa and have set up mil-

lion-dollar foundations to open opportunities to South African blacks in housing, business and employment.

At Yale and other campuses, ACOA's national student coordinator is busy encouraging and coordinating demonstrations against South Africa. ACOA, through the tax exempt affiliate, The Africa Fund, provides financial assistance to the communist regimes in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau. ACOA also works with a similar organization, the Southern African Committee, which supports terrorist movements.

'Were legislators aware of the nature of the American Committee On Africa, they might speed the information on its way to the trash basket.'

Were legislators aware of the nature of ACOA, they might speed the ACOA "information" on its way to the trash basket.

Another organization in need of the KYC treatment is the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, which surfaced on several occasions in The New York Times. Whenever a reasonable-sounding name is sought for a stamp of approval on anti-democratic material about Central America, the council stands ready. Its authority was summoned to rebut President Reagan.

The president in March called attention to the Nicaraguan communist regime's drug trafficking. He illustrated his charge with a photograph of a high level Nicaraguan official unloading a plane load of narcotics destined for the United States. The photo has been taken by Barry Sea, pilot for a Colombian drug deal-

er and informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency who was later murdered.

The drug charge was further corroborated by Nicaraguan defector Jose Alvaro Baldizon Aviles in testimony to Congress. Baldizon, an aide to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, found himself investigating the involvement of Nicaraguan officials, including his own boss, in drug-trafficking. He was told to lay off because it is a government-approved activity.

When the drug charge first surfaced, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington denied it. The drug dealers, they said, are the Contras. An Associated Press story spread the Nicaraguan Embassy's charge against the Contras.

Enter the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, to issue a press release announcing that the Associated Press had uncovered evidence on drug-dealing by the Contras. The New York Times then quotes the council, and drug dealing by the Contras becomes "fact."

Likewise, when the supporters of the Nicaraguan Sandinista regime needed to answer the charge of anti-Semitism, mentioned by the president in his TV address, up pops the council to assert the charge is false, in spite of abundant evidence to the contrary.

What is the council? It is the pressure group that distributed a forged document in 1980 and 1981 purporting to be a dissent from inside the State Department against American policy in El Salvador and Central America. "It is known that the Soviets attempted to surface this document in Central America through clandestine means," according to FBI testimony on this forgery and other Soviet "active measures" to the House Intelligence Committee in 1982.

The many journalists who wrote

columns based on this forgery could have benefited from KYC.

And then there is retired Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll Jr., casting doubt on aspects of American defense, on David Brinkley's ABC-TV show in March. Carroll is deputy director of the Center of Defense Information, a group that is always ready when apologies for the Soviet Union are needed.

The Soviets, he says, didn't break the 1958-61 moratorium on nuclear testing (with their 50 nuclear tests in 64 days), so we have no excuse of rejecting Gorbachev's "offer" to join the Soviet Union in its unilateral moratorium and no excuse for not signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

An admiral wouldn't be disloyal, would he? Carroll's boss, retired Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque, is known for the whoppers he has told.

Like the one that caused a crisis in U.S.-Japanese relations. The lie, as he himself later admitted, was that the United States had violated its agreement with Japan by bringing nuclear weapons into Japanese harbors.

Then there was LaRocque's congressional testimony - wholly disproven - that the cruiser he commanded had nearly fired a nuclear missile by accident.

An advertisement signed by 575 retired admirals repudiated LaRocque for among other things, going on Soviet television to condemn American defense and national security policies.

So many people now know this creep that he apparently has been replaced by Carroll as spokesman for CDI.

What is CDI? It is one of the many offshoots of the notorious leftist think-tank the Institute of Policy

studies. CDI sent out a "Dear Concerned Citizen" letter in March 1978, taking pride in its role in solving or stopping the modernization of our ancient B-52 bombers and obsolete missiles.

CDI argues that the United States ought not be allowed to test an anti-satellite weapon, though the Soviet Union has tested its ASAT 20 times and has had a functioning ASAT weapon in space since 1971.

Rep. Melvin Price, then chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, objected: "The center does not explain why it is no threat to peace if the Soviets have a system deployed, as they do, but it somehow would risk a war in space if the United States even tests such a system."

Watch for KYC, the new political pesticide, in your mailbox.

Gerald and Natalie Sirkín live in Sherman.



A summit meeting with Gorbachev. President Reagan opens with a startling proposal.

EDITORIAL/OPINIONS

-Waterbury Republican Thursday, September 25, 1986

Defense group charges:

Opinion piece false

When individuals are unable to deal with complex issues, they frequently resort to smear tactics. It is far better, they reason, to change the subject and confuse the issue than to participate in an objective debate in which the facts and logic are against them. This seems to explain the tactics employed by Gerald and Natalie Sirkin in an opinion piece Aug. 13.

As part of their invidious and inaccurate article, they attacked the Center for Defense Information (CDI) and its two senior officials, Rear Adms. Gene R. La Rocque and Eugene J. Carroll Jr., U.S. Navy (retired). In order to correct the many factual errors on which the Sirkins based their charges, it is appropriate to provide basic information about CDI and its senior officials.

CDI was founded by La Rocque in 1972 when he retired from the Navy after 31 years of active duty which included service in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. CDI was a project of the Fund for Peace, a New York organization founded by Randolph Compton, vice president of Kidder Peabody of Wall Street, and included such successful businessmen as Ira D. Wallach, chairman of the Board of Central National-Gottesman Inc., and Matthew B. Rosenhaus, chairman of the Board of J.B. Williams Co.

The Sirkins are flatly wrong in asserting that CDI is "one of the many offshoots of the notorious leftist think tank of the Institute for Policy Studies." In the first place, all of the loaded labels are examples of their smear style; and secondly, CDI is not now, nor has it ever been, a part of IPS.

Carroll joined CDI in 1981 after 37 years of active duty, once again including service in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Together, the six senior officials of CDI served in uniform a total of almost 200 years. We are proud of our service to the nation and support an effective national defense program. The Sirkins can have no basis or purpose for questioning our loyalty to the United States except as a vile and abusive effort to substitute slander for facts.

Let's look at the facts. La Rocque and Carroll are frequently invited to testify before Congressional Com-

mittees conducting hearings on national security issues. One or both have recently addressed the secretary of state's Open Forum, the CIA's Advanced Intelligence Seminar, various active U.S. military groups including the Marine Command and Staff School, Army War College groups and classes at the National Defense University.

The U.S. Naval War College in Newport, R.I., has used CDI publications in their studies and CDI writings have been reprinted in the Congressional Record. CDI articles and op-ed pieces appear in major newspapers including The New York Times, the Washington Post, and The Christian Science Monitor. Carroll participated in a workshop at the National Defense University along with Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Crowe in July. None of these facts are noted by the Sirkins because they are totally inconsistent with their false allegations that CDI is an unprofessional, disloyal organization.

Now, let's deal directly with the gross factual errors and misrepresentations set forth in their offending article. The Soviets did not break the 1958-61 moratorium on nuclear testing because there was no mutual moratorium in effect after December 1959. At that time President Eisenhower formally ended the U.S. commitment not to conduct nuclear tests by declaring that the U.S. was free to resume testing at any time, a declaration which clearly granted the Soviets the same freedom.

The next untruth relates to La Rocque's testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy in 1974. When asked by the Committee if U.S. warships carried nuclear weapons into Japanese ports, he truthfully answered: "Ships do not unload them (nuclear weapons) when they go into foreign ports such as Japan or other countries." The Sirkins' statements that he lied, and that he has admitted he lied, are defamatory.

It is typical of the Sirkins that they report Admiral La Rocque appeared on Soviet television without noting that his appearance was on the same program with deputy

Secretary of State Kenneth Dam. In assessing the significance of broadcasting this program on Soviet TV, a senior State Department spokesman said: "It's not the millennium, but it is a welcome event." The admirals' advertisement to which the Sirkins referred conveniently omitted the same information and was of such a tendentious nature that it was carried only in one Moonie newspaper.

Last, in another gross misrepresentation of fact, the Sirkins note that the Soviets have tested an ASAT system 20 times (correct) without noting that 11 of the tests were failures, including the last one in 1982. They also assert that the Soviet Union "has had a functioning ASAT weapon in space since 1971."

This is grotesquely false because they had nothing in space in 1971 and have nothing there today in any way related to the land-based ASAT system, which they haven't tested in 51 months. And, as any military professional will tell you, if the system failed the last time it was tested more than four years ago, the Soviets don't have a functional system anywhere, on land or in space.

In short, the Sirkins have provided myths and misinformation doused in a heavy coating of innuendo to conceal their total lack of qualifications to deal with the complex issues of national defense.

Eugene J. Carroll Jr.
Rear Adm., USN (Ret.)

Deputy Director
Center for Defense Information
1500 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D.C.

VERY ENCOURAGING!
EVERYBODY'S AGREEING
TO DISAGREE IN
MUCH FRIENDLIER
TERMS!



The Sirkins reply:

Charges can be proven

Retired Admiral Carroll's defense of the Center for Defense Information can be understood best if the reader knows a little of CDI and its director, Adm. (ret.) Gene R. LaRocque. A brief quotation will give the picture.

"According to the center, the Soviets only invaded Afghanistan because they believed the United States had repudiated detente. According to LaRocque, the Cubans are in Africa because 'they have an affinity to the people they see who appear to be downtrodden and who need help.' On a trip to Cuba at the invitation of Castro in June 1980, LaRocque concluded that the Soviet impact there was minimal.

"He told Cubatimes, journal of the church-funded, pro-Castro Cuba Resource Center, that 'Soviet influence on Cuba's military, from what I could see, was almost nonexistent.'" (Rael Jean Isaac and Erich Isaac, *The Coercive Utopians*, page 122)

Against that background, answers to Carroll's comments may seem superfluous. But who can resist?

1. CDI was indeed a project of the Fund for Peace. A sister project was the Center for National Security Studies, which was an Institute for Policy Studies idea and was directed and staffed by IPS fellows and staffers.

An IPS fellow has been adviser to CDI. CDI's LaRocque and IPS co-founder Richard J. Barnet were co-hosts at the First Nuclear War Con-

ference held in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 7, 1978 (Washington Post, Nov. 27, 1978).

2. It is no reassurance to be told that CDI people testify to Congress, address U.S. military schools and are published by the prestige press. On the contrary, that is a large part of our concern.

3. Though President Eisenhower announced on December 29, 1959, that he would not renew the one-year moratorium on testing, he also said — though Carroll fails to mention it — that we would not test without first giving the Soviet Union notice. Neither we nor the U.K. (which renewed the moratorium) resumed testing. Three times following Eisenhower's announcement, Khrushchev repeated his earlier pledge to not test unless the U.S. or U.K. tested first, but five weeks following his third reiteration, he resumed testing.

At the time there was no question but that it was the Soviet Union that was breaking the moratorium. The New York Times editorial of Sept. 1, 1961, reflected this view: "In an action that shocks the world ... Premier Khrushchev announces that the Soviets are resuming nuclear testing...." Adm. Carroll is rewriting history when he blames President Eisenhower for the 50 Soviet nuclear tests between Sept. 1 and Nov. 4, 1961.

4. LaRocque's testimony to the Symington subcommittee of the joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy clearly implied that U.S. ships take nuclear weapons into Japanese harbors. It was that testimony, by the former skipper of the 7th Fleet's flagship, that nearly forced cancellation of President Ford's trip to Japan and profoundly disrupted American-Japanese relations.

But in an interview given to a reporter for the Japanese Communist Party newspaper Akahata (published Oct. 13, 1974), while LaRocque was in Moscow as a guest of the Soviet government, "Admiral LaRocque reportedly admitted that he had never called at a Japanese port aboard a U.S. ship which was then carrying nuclear weapons; he suggested, how-

ever, that the Japanese government query the U.S. government about the validity of his testimony. He carefully explained that he had not referred to the presence of nuclear weapons in Japan but had stated that nuclear-armed ships usually carry their weapons wherever they are in the world and do not unload them." (Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1975, page 361, relying on Akahata.)

We do not say that LaRocque intended to lie. We leave it to the reader to decide what he intended.

5. Adm. LaRocque appeared on Soviet TV following the State Department's Kenneth Dam. Six months later, we personally saw LaRocque on Soviet TV all by himself.

All that is irrelevant. He was repudiated in a newspaper advertisement by 575 retired Navy admirals, not because he appeared on Soviet TV, but because he appeared on Soviet TV "to condemn the policies of the United States, his own country." Incidentally, Carroll suggests that this repudiation doesn't count because it appeared in only one newspaper (the highly-respected Washington Times, which Admiral Carroll, who complains much of smearing, proceeds to smear.)

6. The Soviets don't have a functional anti-satellite (ASAT) system, says the admiral. Actually, they have developed two systems. The first, using radar to locate the target, has been successfully tested and is operational. The second, using heat sensors, was the subject of later tests and may have failed.

* In the Aug. 13 ASAT debate in the House of Representatives, all 17 representatives who spoke on Soviet capability referred to the system as an operational Soviet ASAT. The 17 included those who oppose U.S. testing of our ASAT.

Somehow, we doubt that readers of this exchange will be inclined to accept Carroll's offer to provide them with military "facts."

Gerald and Natalie Sirkin
Big Trail
Sherman



Center's objectives disturbing

As a retired American diplomat and long-time participant in and observer of the Washington scene, I was very interested in the exchange in your Sept. 25 issue between retired Adm. Carroll of the Center for Defense Information (CDI) and Gerald and Natalie Sirkin.

The CDI, like the Institute for Policy Studies and other Washington-based organizations with innocuous-sounding names, is and has been since its inception one of the vehicles for the dissemination of left-wing propaganda and insidious attacks on American leaders and policy.

The prestige of a few misguided retired military officers who lend their names to this organization allows it to obtain a hearing which its

ideas and positions do not deserve. Although the Sirkins effectively refuted Adm. Carroll's arguments in their reply, I urge all interested readers to refer to *The Coercive Utopians* by Rael Jean and Erich Isaac for more information on the CDI and its sister organizations.

This book, to which the Sirkins refer, is a devastating and exhaustively researched study of the "think tanks" and other innocent-seeming organizations which are trying to influence American policy and the American people in ways which most of us would find disturbing if we knew enough about them.

Joseph H. Cunningham
36 Cutler St.
Watertown

*I think LaRoque
is using CDI, not
that there's any
objection or difference
intrinsic between
LaR. & CDI.*

EDITORIAL/OPINIONS

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NATALIE'S CORNER

Natalie & Gerald Sirkin

Between 1965 and 1969, the four major pacifist organizations in the United States totally reversed their long-standing pacifist positions. The four were the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), the War Resisters League (WRL), and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

They had held firmly to two tenets. First, they opposed violence of any kind for any purpose. Whatever may be said of the wisdom and realism of that policy, its consistent application established their moral integrity.

Secondly, they steadfastly rejected cooperation with the Communist Party and its fronts. All Communist efforts to form alliances were beaten back with statements like FOR's: "...the Communist Party rejects pacifism on principle, its basic literature is full of bitter attacks on pacifism. For the F.O.R. to be associated with the C.P. in 'anti-war activities' could therefore only confuse multitudes of people as to our aim and function and thus stultify our efforts."

Yet within the space of four years, the organization abandoned those policies, which had earned them respect, and marched off in the opposite direction. This astonishing turn-about is the subject of a scholarly study, Guenter Lewy's *Peace and Revolution, The Moral Crisis of American Pacifism* (William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1988, \$19.95).

Author of *America in Vietnam* and Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Guenter Lewy tells the story in abundant, necessary detail. As he says, "The assertion that such organizations now have become apologists for violence and repression and have developed friendly ties to movements and regimes

THE FILTHY FOUR OF PACIFISM

that are anything but humanitarian will be met with disbelief unless fully documented."

During the Vietnam War, all four pacifist organizations decided that violence and war were all right after all, provided that the violence was committed and the war won by the right side — the Communist side. Their objective became, not a cease-fire, but the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and a victory for the Communists.

To convert the four from pacifism to support for violence took slippery language and sleazy arguments. An old, still-popular trick was to misuse the word "violence." The "pacifist" voices spoke of economic violence, violence of unemployment, violence of the status-quo. By tacking "violence" onto their criticisms of the U.S., they sought to justify their advocacy of revolutionary violence for the Communist side.

James E. Bristol, long-time theorist of the American Friends Service Committee, provided an example of the double-think by which the pseudo-pacifists simultaneously oppose and approve violence: "The necessity to be nonviolent must be urged with passion and persuasion, not upon the oppressed revolutionaries, but upon those who oppress them, and upon the accomplices of the oppressors."

By proclaiming that the totalitarians are the oppressed and the democracies are the oppressors, the four were able to join hands with the Communist Party USA and Soviet-fronts including the World Peace Council to work for a Communist victory in Vietnam, to march with Vietcong flags, to cheer the downing of U.S. planes and the killing of U.S. soldiers, to join in the victory celebration in Vietnam and salute the Communist conquest of South Vietnam as a "victory for the human spirit."

After the Vietnam War, the sophistry by which the ex-pacifist organizations supported "wars of liberation" blossomed into blatant dishonesty. They persisted in denying, in the face of a flood of evidence, that hundreds of thousands of political prisoners were being brutalized in "re-education camps" in South Vietnam. Even the horrors of the killing fields of Cambodia, where a third of its population perished, were denied. AFSC's John McAuliff

called it American misinformation.

AFSC's Russell Johnson explained the slaughter by saying the U.S. bombing might have driven the Cambodian dictators insane. Americans, realizing that the root cause was private profit bent on destroying Socialism, should have empathy with them, he said.

When Joan Baez and other former anti-Vietnam activists published an appeal to the Vietnam regime to stop the imprisonment and torture of thousands of innocent Vietnamese, the once-pacifist organizations attacked the appeal, hinted it was linked to the CIA, and denied the abuses while justifying them as "defensive violence" needed to protect the revolution. "There is one crime worse than murder: to retire from the revolution," said a WRL associate.

The perversion of the pacifists has not been merely a temporary phenomenon of the Vietnam delirium. They continue to abuse the U.S., which they claim is causing the world's problems. They denounced the U.S. liberation of Grenada. They continue to support violence, repression, terrorism, and Marxist-Leninist "wars of liberation" in Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and wherever else they can find Communist forces at work.

The few voices in these pseudo-pacifist organizations that attempted to stop their moral collapse, like economist Kenneth E. Boulding in the AFSC, were brushed aside.

Of the filthy four, the most closely aligned with the Soviet Union is the WILPF. Among its constant themes are the "myth of the Soviet threat" and the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions. The Department of State included the WILPF among the "well-known international fronts" of the Soviet Union, in the 1982 edition of *Soviet Active Measures*.

A former WILPF official, appalled by its abandonment of the doctrine of non-violence, in a paper WILPF invited her to write in 1973 warned of the danger of losing "our distinctive reason for existence as an organization by becoming the Women's International League for War and Freedom." WILPF published her paper but expunged her sentences critical of them.

An oddity in Professor Lewy's invaluable study is his ambivalent view of pacifist organizations. On the one hand, he deplors their loss of moral purity and credibility. On the other, he notes their logical absurdity and potential destructiveness.

He quotes this passage from John Stuart Mill on non-intervention, which applies equally to pacifism: "The despots must consent to be bound by it as well as the free states. Unless they do, the profession of it by the free countries comes but to this miserable issue, that the wrong side may help the wrong, but the right must not help the right."

Lewy concludes that pacifists are morally acceptable if they are ineffective. "The personal 'No' of pacifists, representing an act of conscience, is morally unassailable if this act of refusal does not jeopardize the survival and well-being of others," he says. "In view of the fact that pacifists are usually a small minority of a country's population, this condition will be met in most cases."

In other words, pacifists are moral if they are so insignificant that they do not succeed in disarming free nations that then may be attacked by aggressive despots, and if others are willing to fight to protect pacifists' freedom.

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Title omitted: THE FILTHY FOUR OF PACIFISM

Final para omitted

Unfortunately, their impact has not been insignificant. And the loss of credibility and moral standing of these pseudo-pacifist organizations is not something to deplore but to celebrate. The sooner Americans learn about the filthy four, the sooner we can begin the celebration.