

5/13-43

THE INVISIBLE WAR

BOOK on Communist Subversion

Discussion and Outline

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CONSIDERATIONS:

Of late, public attention has been focused so forcibly upon measures which can feasibly be undertaken against the Communist "oblique thrust" and other short-of-nuclear war expansionist techniques that a broad and spontaneous public audience has been created receptive to an examination of the methods utilized by the Soviets in furthering their drive toward world domination. Citizens of the Free World have viewed the geographical advance of Communist influence for the most part in impotent dismay-- primarily because neither the goals, strategy or tactics of Communist-directed subversion are understood with anything approaching clarity. Sporadic revelations that Western officials have become paid or ideological agents of international Communism still arouse a feeling of vague distaste, but these publicized defections from trust are more often than not viewed by the public in a quantitative context: the Foreign Office official (for example) was only one of, say, ten thousand Foreign Office employees; therefore,

comes the comforting rationalization, the threat of Soviet subversion is neither massive nor immediate. Possibly Laos will fade from public consciousness as did North Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. There remains, in this Hemisphere but hazy remembrance of a Communist thrust into Central America--Guatemala, or was it El Salvador?--and the Communist putsch in Brazil in 1934 has been totally forgotten. What clings to the American mind is uncomfortable awareness that Cuba has come under Communist domination only 90 miles from our shores, that Communist "technicians" were flown into the Congo not long ago, and that the Laotian conference in Geneva is dragging on interminably, like the Korean and Vietnam talks before it.

The public mind is conscious of foreign spies who steal or buy secrets, of riots and rioters in the capitals of the world; of once-friendly nations where our Ambassadors are stoned, our President burned in effigy; of countries beneficiary of massive American largesse suddenly aligned with our enemies. The How and Why remain to be explained.

That the Soviet purpose is total and immutable is comprehended less in countries far more vulnerable than ours to the pressing menace of subversion. As much, then, for our allies

as for ourselves, the nature of Communist subversion should be laid bare--the methods of Cut-rate Conquest.

Implicit in the foregoing is the suggestion that the reading audience for such an exposé is a mass audience. To interest, capture and convince a popular audience, the material should be presented in readily-comprehensible terms which simplify the recondite and too-often doctrinaire equations of the textbook expert on Communism. In short, the slant must emphasize the paramount factor of interest; supporting documentation however desirable, must be subordinated, for unless interest is generated in the reader's mind that mind will wander, rendering persuasion impossible.

The book should be written in simple interpretive style, as narrative unembellished with polysyllabics of classic derivation; the tour-de-force ostentation of the litterateur must be sedulously avoided.

Publishers consider photographic illustrations so enhancing to non-fiction texts that the author's responsibility to furnish the publisher with appropriate photographs is stipulated routinely in a clause of every publishing contract. Where possible, then, photographs of more than average interest should illustrate the text, as well as maps of critical areas.

The book will differ from the many others in the field of Communism in that it will address itself to the entire panorama of Communist subversion and subordinate the popular clichés of espionage; further, the authentic documentation will be so conclusive as to set it apart from general and theoretical treatises however profound.

With audience, subject, and treatment in mind, structure and content follow:

CONTENT

The material might be organized under four major topical headings:

I. Definitions - Subversion

"... overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction..." (Webster)

Conquest, the goal: isolating America

"The theoreticians of the Kremlin hardly waited for the guns of the Second World War to cool before they picked the democratic West, and particularly America, as the chosen enemy. It is doubtful whether any gesture of good will or any concession from our side will reduce the volume and venom of vilification against us emanating from the Kremlin." (90)

II. The Means - Strategy and Tactics of Subversion

"It is obvious that a proselytizing mass movement must break down all existing group ties if it is to win a considerable following." (34)

Overt Action

Trade and economic dominance

Special appeal to conservative business

Military pressure

Culture as a weapon

"Salami" - the whittling away; border erosion;

Propaganda

"Mass movements do not usually rise until the prevailing order has been discredited. The discrediting is not an automatic result of the blunders and abuses of those in power, but the deliberate work of men of words with a grievance." (129)

Falsification

Distortion

International movements

"A rising mass movement attracts and holds a following not by its doctrine and promises but by the refuge it offers from the anxieties, barrenness and meaninglessness of an individual existence. It cures the pugnantly frustrated not by conferring on them an absolute truth or by remedying the difficulties and abuses which made their lives miserable, but by freeing them from their ineffectual selves--and it does this by enfolding them and absorbing them into a closely knit and exultant corporate whole." (39)

Youth

Student

Professional and Scientific

Labor

Socialist

The Induced Crisis

Berlin

Quemoy/Matsu

Vietnam

Lebanon

Laos

The Conference Table, Combat Arena

Korea

Red China (Geneva)

Bandung

Laos

The Summits

Disarmament

The United Nations

The Nuclear Neurosis - "Better Red than Dead"

Neutralism - Europe

Pacifism - Japan

Covert Action

Why and How Agents are Recruited

"Faith in a holy cause is to a considerable extent a substitute for the lost faith in ourselves." (14)

Utilization of Political and Personal Intelligence

Terrorism - 9th Section KGB

Sequestration - Dr. Walter Linse, etc.

Assassination - Pal Maleter, Nagy, Khokhlov,
London Polish Government

Malaya and the Philippines

Agitation

Riots and The Mob

"When we lose our individual independence in the corporateness of a mass movement, we find a new freedom--freedom to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame and remorse. Herein undoubtedly lies part of the attractiveness of a mass movement. We find there the "right to dishonor," which according to Dostoyevsky has an irresistible fascination." (98)

Black Propaganda

Forgery

radio

press media

mail

rumor

Infiltration, penetration and manipulation of

Government bureaus and officials

Labor Movements

Teachers and Intellectuals

" 'Vanity,' said Napoleon, 'made the Revolution; liberty was only a pretext.' There is apparently an irremediable insecurity at the core of every intellectual, be he noncreative or creative." (131)

Youth and Students

"Unless a man has the talents to make something of himself, freedom is an irksome burden. Of what avail is freedom to choose if the self be ineffectual? We join a mass movement to escape individual responsibility..." (30)

^{BURMA}
Religious and Minority Groups

Nationalist Movements; anti-Colonialism

Left-Wing Socialism

Fronts

"One of the most potent attractions of a mass movement is its offering of a substitute for individual hope." (14)

Communist Parties, action mechanism and Recruitment Pool; direction and funding

Themes, Slogans and Appeals

Inevitability - wave of the future

Peace and Disarmament

Survival

Neutralism/pacifism

Class struggle, the Face of Anarchy

Land Reform

Communism - a better life

Soviet scientific "superiority"

Racial and religious equality

"Chaos, like the grave, is a haven
of equality." (6)

Nationalism

Anti-colonialism

Hate America

III. The Targets - 16 Case Histories

Czechoslovakia - the pattern revealed

China - from Yen-an to Peking

Rumania

Greece - near success

Vietnam

Guatemala - failure of a mission

Korea (?)

Iraq

Jordan (?)

India (?)

Egypt

Indonesia

North Africa

Africa

"The Western colonizing powers offer the native the gift of individual freedom and independence. They try to teach him self-reliance. What if all actually amounts to is individual isolation. It means the cutting off of an immature and poorly furnished individual from the corporate whole and releasing him, in the words of Khomiakov, 'to the freedom of his own impotence.' " (37)

Laos

Cuba

"The mass movement leader--from Moses to (Castro) draws his inspiration from the Sea of upturned faces, and the roar of the mass is as the voice of God in his ears. He sees an irresistible force within his reach--a force he alone can harness. And with this force he will sweep away empires and armies and all the mighty present. The face of the mass is as "the face of the deep" out of which, like God on the day of creation, he will bring forth a new world." (89)

IV. Alternatives -

(The recommendations of the Taylor Committee, if not scheduled for release, might be paraphrased, as well as relevant

Defense studies. If the Taylor recommendations have, by book publication date, been publicized, they should be examined insofar as they suggest ways to inhibit Communist erosion of the Free World.)

Lacking the foregoing, the author might want to consider the following premises in framing his conclusions:

The Communist nations led by the Soviet Union are committed to nothing less than the subjugation of the entire world; by subversion if possible-- if not, by military force.

Communist statements are not indicative of Communist intent. To further their purposes, Communists are capable of being all things to all men at all times. In the Communist lexicon, this is not inconsistency but basic strategy.

Co-existence is Communist double-talk, a lullaby for the unwary, the unsophisticated and the self-deceived.

As Communists, the leaders of the Communist world hold fanatically dogmatic belief in the inexorability of Communist supremacy. They prate of Peace, but there is no Peace; the current lull in military activity called the Cold War is simply continuum by subversion of the Leninist thesis.

Loss by the West of nuclear monopoly radically altered the military/political balance in the West's struggle for survival. Assuming that nuclear parity has been or will be reached, the Communist world still exercises a frightening pre-eminence in the techniques of political subversion.

Distribution of Foreign Aid funds, for the many humanitarian and eleemosynary motives attributed to it, should not be charged with the primary role in halting Communist subversion. Foreign Aid, as conceived by General Marshall--and undergoing only superficial alterations since 1948--was not designed as a political weapon; it has not been used as such, and in practice has proved only a tangential palliative. Under an authoritarian government--as in the USSR--Foreign Aid can play an integral role in the extension of national policy when used as a positive political instrument; United States tradition, of course, prohibits such a radical and seemingly-calculated use of overt funds. Although public and much editorial opinion holds Foreign Aid, when properly (by GAO standards) administered, to be the remedy for Communist subversion, a review of Communist successes in the 13 years since the Marshall Plan does not bolster such sanguine reliance.

"The despair brought by unemployment comes not only from the threat of destitution, but from the sudden view of a vast nothingness ahead. The unemployed are more likely to follow the peddlers of hope than the handers-out of relief." (15)

Covert action alone can never substitute for positive foreign policy, but covert action can support and further this country's avowed goals. National flexibility sufficient to meet the Communist challenge on its own shifting ground cannot be achieved painlessly, but the world in which we live is demonstrably so vulnerable to Communist subversion that as a simple matter of survival this nation must recognize the nature and dimensions of the threat, and meet it promptly, intelligently and continuously wherever the symptoms appear.

Conclusion

Between comforting, but unrealistic, dependence on Foreign Aid and the far extreme of military and/or nuclear action, what practical alternatives exist? (Hopefully, the Taylor recommendations will be available as source material; if not, the author will have to state what strategems his own convictions suggest.)