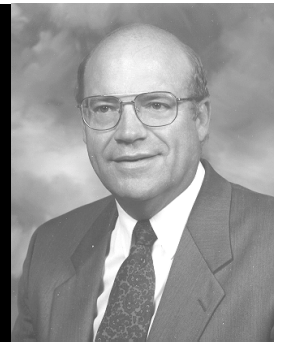




Dr. Fred Schwarz

# The Schwarz Report



Dr. David Noebel

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## "They Were Right"

by Mark Skousen

On October 16, 1961, thousands of people packed the Hollywood Bowl. The occasion was not a rock concert or a sporting event but the biggest anticommunist rally in the country. "Hollywood's Answer to Communism" was carried on nationwide television. Actor George Murphy was the master of ceremonies and other speakers included Herb Philbrick, Congressman Walter Judd, Dr. Fred Schwarz, Senator Thomas Dodd, and my uncle W. Cleon Skousen, a former special assistant to J. Edgar Hoover and author of the bestseller *The Naked Communist*.

I was in my early teens when the anticommunist movement was at its zenith and remember seeing my uncle on TV. I watched shows like *I Led Three Lives* and read books like John Stormer's *None Dare Call It Treason*, J. Edgar Hoover's *Masters of Deceit*, and Whittaker Chambers' *Witness*.

But despite this groundswell of concern over the threat of communism, communist sympathizers at high levels combined with media forces to ridicule and vilify patriotic conservatives. Most historians deplored the anticommunist movement of the 1950s and 1960s as "extremist," "paranoid," "right-wing" hysteria. Accordingly, there was little credence given to this alleged vast communist conspiracy; reaction went rarely beyond references to McCarthyism, redbaiting, and blacklisting. They challenged the anticommunists' claims that the Soviets had planted numerous agents in government, that Stalin had infiltrated the film industry as a means of promoting communist propaganda, that the Communist Party USA was a pawn of Moscow, and that the Soviet Union was a serious military threat.

They depicted the anticommunist era as an unwarranted "witch hunt" against liberal progressives and idealistic movie stars and a groundless attack on patriotic government officials who they say were falsely accused of espionage. They carried on a 40-year campaign to prove Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg innocent. My uncle's book so angered members of the political science and history departments at Brigham Young University that Richard D. Poll, a history professor, wrote a scathing critique of his "extremist" views on Karl Marx and communism.

In those days, the economics profession also cast doubt on free-market criticisms of socialism and the Soviet economy. Half a century earlier, Ludwig von Mises and F. A. Hayek were lone voices in charging that socialist central planning could not work. According to conventional wisdom, Mises and Hayek had lost the debate with the socialists in the 1930s, and in 1985 Paul Samuelson reported in his popular textbook that the Soviet Union had grown faster than any other industrial economy since the 1920s. As late as 1989, Samuelson claimed that "The Soviet economy is proof that, contrary to what many skeptics had earlier believed, a socialist command economy can function and even thrive."

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And do not participate in the unfruitful deeds of darkness, but instead expose them. Ephesians 5:11

*Dwell on the past and you'll lose an eye; forget the past and you'll lose both eyes." Old Russian Proverb*

But then, following the collapse of the Berlin Wall and Soviet communism in 1989-90, economist Robert Heilbroner shocked his colleagues in the socialist world by boldly declaring that the long-standing debate between capitalism and socialism was over. "Capitalism has won," he confessed. "Socialism has been a great tragedy this century." Furthermore, Heilbroner was forced to change his mind about Mises and the debate over socialism. Following the unexpected collapse of communism, Heilbroner admitted, "It turns out, of course, that Mises was right." And it wasn't long before Paul Samuelson did an about-face in his textbook, labeling Soviet central planning "the failed model."

The fall of the Soviet Union brought about another dramatic outcome that would have far-reaching dramatic effects on modern history. The Russian government opened up thousands of secret KGB files in Moscow, revealing what one historian called "stunning revelations" about espionage and the Soviet economy under Stalin. This new information has sparked a harsh re-evaluation of the anticommunist movement by historians and the media. As one reviewer put it, "It's like looking into the new edition of a book from which half the pages had previously been torn out."

The KGB files prove beyond doubt that Alger Hiss, the Rosenbergs, and numerous other Americans accused of spying for the Soviets were guilty. They confirm what J. Edgar Hoover and the House Un-American Activities Committee were saying all along: that spies reached the highest levels of the State and Treasury departments, the White House, and the Manhattan Project, and that the Communist Party USA (which had 50,000 members in World War II) got its marching orders from Moscow.

Based on research at the Soviet archives, historian Sheila Fitzpatrick has written a pioneering account of everyday Russian life in the 1930s: "With the abolition of the market, shortages of food, clothing, and all kinds of consumer goods became endemic. As peasants fled the collectivized villages, major cities were soon in the grip of an acute housing crisis, with families jammed for decades in tiny single rooms in communal apartments. ...It was a world of privation, overcrowding, endless queues, and broken families, in which the regime's promises of future socialist abundance rang hollow...Government bureaucracy often turned everyday life into a nightmare." What a sharp contrast to Samuelson's glowing account of the Soviet economy.

After writing three books on the Soviet archives, historians John Earl Haynes and Harvey Klehr summed it up this way about the anticommunists: "They were right."

And being right, they deserve our praise and gratitude.

*The Freeman*, September 1999, pp. 55-56

## Color the Canal Red

By J. Michael Waller

At the Panama Canal's only Pacific port a dozen huge construction cranes work massive new containerized cargo facilities behind mounds of sand and concrete. Workmen clad in orange uniforms emblazoned with "Panama Ports Company"—the innocuous English-language name in a near century-old bastion of U.S. maritime might—operate the cranes and earthmovers alongside what once was the U.S. military's Southern Command headquarters known as SOUTHCOM. But the construction crews don't work for the Americans anymore. The Panama Ports Company is controlled by Communist China.

As U.S. forces pull out of Panama under the Carter-Torrijos treaties of 1977, Beijing's agents are moving in. And the Clinton administration is looking the other way, scrapping a 1995 plan to explore a continued U.S. military presence.

By all indications, China and its People's Liberation Army, or PLA, are building a beachhead to control the Panama Canal. Under the terms of a controversial lease, Panama gave Hong Kong-based Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. the right to build new port facilities in Balboa, the canal's only Pacific port, and a major Atlantic port in Cristobal, and to run them up to the next half-century. As Beijing increased its economic muscle in the country, Panama's politicians gave Hutchison Whampoa the right to control anchorages on both ends of the canal, to hire new pilots to guide ships through the waterway, to block all passage that interferes with the company's business, to take control of key public roads near the canal and to have right of first refusal for control of some former U.S. military bases.

"By most accounts, an unfair and corrupt contractual bidding process, which was protested by the U.S. ambassador to Panama, enabled the Chinese Hutchison Whampoa company to outmaneuver American and Japanese companies for the long-term lease on the canal ports," according to Al Santoli, an aide to Republican Rep. Dana Rohrabacher of California. Santoli has traveled the perimeter of the Pacific monitoring Chinese maritime encroachments from the Philippines to Panama.

U.S. Ambassador to Panama William Hughes nearly was declared persona non grata for protesting the Hutchison deal when it was exposed three years ago, a U.S. official tells **Insight**. President Clinton responded by appointing Robert Pastor, an architect of the 1977 canal giveaway and an advocate for left-wing revolutionary causes, to replace Hughes. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms of North Carolina, one of the few lawmakers watching the Panama powder keg, blocked the nomination.

The Chinese company has exclusive rights to the ports on both ends of the canal. Ironically, in 1996 Panama asked a Seattle-based company to withdraw its successful bid for Cristobal on the grounds that the U.S. firm would have a monopoly, in light of its existing business in Balboa. The following year, Panama awarded both Cristobal and Balboa to Hutchison Whampoa. Between the ports lies the shortest land route for containerized cargo to be sent between the Atlantic and the Pacific from and to ships too large to cross the canal.

Beijing is in Panama for the long haul. Hutchison Whampoa has the right to extend its leases until the year 2047 or to transfer them to a third party. Already a Chinese corporation called Great Wall Panama has secured a lease as long as 60 years for an export zone on the bank of the canal on the Atlantic side.

"I have a sense that the U.S. is edgy about Hutchison Whampoa," former Panamanian vice president Buillermo "Billy" Ford tells **Insight**. But Washington has done little to pressure the corrupt government of President Ernesto Perez Balladares to reopen the bidding. Last year, Balladares hired Clinton strategist James Carville as his personal consultant in a bid to keep power beyond his constitutional term, which expires this month. Balladares says he will step down, but he has packed the new Canal Commission with his pro-Beijing cronies.

Hutchison Whampoa is more than a Hong Kong shipping giant. Company chairman Li Ka-shing is an important cog in the economic machinery of the Chinese Communist Party and the PLA. Li is a board member of the Chinese government's main investment arm, the China International Trust and Investment Corp., or CITIC, run by official PLA arms marketer and smuggler Wang Jun.

According to Santoli, Li "has invested more than a billion dollars in China and owns most of the dock space in Hong Kong." Additionally, "Li has served as a middle man for PLA business dealings with the West," financing some of the controversial Hughes Electronics Corp.-Loral Space & Communications deals found to have been conduits for weapons technology to Beijing. He also has been a powerful ally of the Mochtar Riady financial empire of Indonesia – the Lippo Group family that according to sworn testimony paid off Clinton's friends and political allies on behalf of Chinese military intelligence.

Hutchison Whampoa's port subsidiary, Hutchison International Terminals, or HIT, which in turn runs the Panama Ports Co., does substantial business with the PLA-owned China Ocean Shipping Company, or COSCO, which has been seeking to take over former naval facilities in Southern California. Some of Hutchison's board members consult to COSCO. China Resources Enterprise, or CRE, the commercial arm of Beijing's Ministry of Trade and Economic Cooperation, owns

10 percent of the Panama Ports Co. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee has identified CRE as a vehicle for "espionage—economic, political and military—for China."

U.S. officials have been slow to realize the importance of Hutchison Whampoa and its global maritime network in Beijing's strategic planning. "Hutchison is trying to build a commercial empire in the Americas," a senior U.S. official in Panama tells **Insight**. "If you asked me three years ago, I'd say Hutchison Whampoa was just a business concern. Logic would tell you that the PRC has more opportunity to influence Hutchison Whampoa than before."

As Santoli sees it, China appears to be positioning itself commercially and militarily along key naval choke points as they build their navy, the way the Soviets tried to do in the 1980s.

These choke points include bases in Burma to access the Indian Ocean; Hong Kong to project power into the South China Sea; the Straits of Malacca, where the PRC is expanding ties with Cambodia and building a naval facility on the Philippines-claimed Spratley Islands; the central Pacific, with a major land satellite-tracking station on Tarawa; the coast of Hawaii, with a major ocean-mining tract; the Caribbean, with new influence in the Bahamas and a growing security and intelligence relationship with Cuba; and, most important, the Panama Canal.

If Red China gets control of the canal, it will get control of the government," says Panama City Deputy Mayor Augusto Diaz. "The Panama Canal is essential to China. . . . If they control the Panama Canal, they control at least one-third of world shipping."

Though the 1977 Carter-Torrijos treaty gives the United States the right to defend the Panama Canal militarily, the Clinton administration is allowing circumstances to develop in which U.S. defense of the waterway could become impossible without confronting the Chinese Communists. Panama has no standing army of its own and has been powerless to repulse Colombian guerrillas from its territory. All U.S. military facilities in the country will have been abandoned by December – and a new Panamanian law gives Hutchison Whampoa "first option" to take over the former U.S. Naval Station Rodman and other sites, as well as an operating area at the former U.S. Albrook Air Force Station. "If they get their hands on Rodman, they'll have a lot on the Pacific side," notes local journalist Tomas Cabal. "Rodman is there at the first set of locks."

Panamanian law now gives the Chinese company the right to pilot all vessels transiting the canal. Retired admiral Thomas H. Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned the Senate last year that U.S. Navy ships soon would be at the mercy of Chinese-controlled pilots. A U.S. govern-

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ment source tells **Insight** that U.S. nuclear submarines occasionally transit the canal. By treaty, U.S. naval vessels have first priority for passage, but since the new Panamanian law gives Hutchison Whampoa the right to deny passage to any ship interfering with its business, the U.S. warships could become subject to Red Chinese authority.

“My specific concern is that this company is controlled by the Communist Chinese,” Moorer told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in no uncertain terms. “They have virtually accomplished, without a single shot being fired, a stronghold on the Panama Canal.”

And with U.S. forces out of the picture, security of the waterway and even the government is in question. Officials note a 25 percent leap in emigration from Communist China during the last few years, and illegal immigrants from China are commonplace. Says Diaz, “There are many Chinese in this country with *cedulas* [national identity papers] saying they are Panama-born, but they don’t even speak Spanish.”

“Illegal immigration is a PLA operation, giving the permits to get the people out of China,” says Cabal, an expert on corruption and crime. The immigration director under the previous Panamanian government let them in under suspicious circumstances. Panamanian journals reported that a racket was run through the Panama consulate in Hong Kong, which issued the visas. The consul and his wife had a travel agency that allegedly brought 15,000 Chinese to Panama, where crooked immigration officials issued them false papers. Intelligence sources say many of these illegal immigrants were bound for the United States.

Beijing uses large-scale emigration to base future intelligence assets abroad to recruit agents from ethnic Chinese communities, **Insight** has learned. And Panama is a key target. “One of the primary factors accounting for the success of Chinese intelligence is the exploitation of . . . the vast emigration of Chinese to communities worldwide,” according to Stanislav Lunev, a former Soviet military-intelligence colonel who operated in Beijing before defecting to the United States in 1992.

According to Lunev, “The Chinese intention to develop oceangoing capabilities for its navy is well-known. But the Chinese navy does not yet have such worldwide capabilities at a time when it needs to have information about the perimeter of the Pacific region. This is the reason that Chinese entrepreneurs are actively in the market for abandoned port facilities in strategic locations.” Lunev specifically cites the Panama Canal.

Beijing has been building an overt intelligence presence in Panama as well. **Insight** has learned that a Chinese intelligence officer with a staff of 14 operates as his country’s unofficial “ambassador” from the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor of the Global Bank Building on 50<sup>th</sup> Street in Panama City.

Meanwhile, curiously, Panama is one of the last countries in the world that still recognizes the Republic of China in Taiwan as the legitimate government in China. That may change. Beijing now has no shortage of levers to bring Panama into line. In addition to the money it is suspected of slipping to Panamanian politicians, China wields greater economic leverage. Mainland Chinese financial institutions have extended nine-figure development loans to Panama. A PRC bank recently bought Marine Midland, which owns part of Panama’s debt. In Cristobal, Marine Midland shares a building with the Panama Ports Co. The Chinese also bought into a consortium led by a U.S. railroad company to restore Panama’s interoceanic rail links.

Panama’s close historical ties with Hong Kong, the British colony that London handed over to the Communists in 1997, are another pressure point. Three thousand of the 14,000 Panama-flagged ships worldwide are based in Hong Kong. Those ships’ registries are a major source of income for the Panamanian government.

The PRC now is the largest goods provider into Panama’s Free Zone, at \$2 billion a year, dwarfing Taiwan’s \$500 million. It is the largest user of the canal after the United States and Japan, with more than 200 COSCO ships alone transiting the waterway annually. Even Taiwanese shipping companies such as Evergreen, which runs a large containerized cargo facility at the former U.S. military base of Fort Gulick on the Atlantic side, could find it has to bow to Beijing’s pressure due to their large investments on Mainland China.

A year ago, a high-level Communist commercial delegation visited Panama, in its words, to “strengthen relations and promote new joint-investment projects.” Last March, a 16-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party’s rubber-stamp ‘parliament’ traveled to Panama. A member of Panama’s ruling PRD party said diplomatic relations with Beijing ‘should not be very far off.’ Polls show that three-fourths of Panamanians want the United States to stay in their country, but the Clinton administration is committed to a total, unconditional pullout by year’s end. The White House declined to discuss keeping a U.S. military presence under circumstances permitted by the Carter-Torrijos treaty. In his Senate testimony, Moorer warned: “We have dropped the ball on the [former] Canal Zone, and the game is almost over.” Few lawmakers even listened to the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

“China is very clear and focused that they want a choke point,” says a prominent former Panamanian diplomat who was part of the negotiations with the United States in the 1970s. “Your government has been so shortsighted that it hasn’t paid attention. It’s as simple as that.”

*Insight*, August 16, 1999

## Socialist Hallmarks

by Balint Vazsonyi

Welcome to the Age of Equivalency. Sunday the New York Times published a full-page report about the Corcoran Gallery's current exhibition. With a catalog by its curator, Leah Bendavid-Val, the famed Washington venue displays an "enormous and instructive show of 232 images." The question, of course, is what kind of instruction "Propaganda and Dreams: Photographing the 1930s in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S." intends to impart.

Since America's socialists feel they must conceal their true political designation—as an alarmed Bill Clinton reminded the dangerously sincere prime minister of Italy on April 25, 1999—the need for other means of identification has been with us for some time. This column is an attempt to fill that need.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, and especially during the Spanish Civil War of 1936, glorifying the Soviet Union was quite the thing to do in America. The Alliance occasioned by World War II went even further in portraying communism in a highly favorable light. Who in America bothered to remember that only two years earlier the natural embrace of National Socialist Germany and Soviet Socialist Russia was concluded between Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin who celebrated the treaty with a "which of us can kill more Poles?" contest.

But when the Soviet Union once again showed its true colors by initiating the Cold War against the West and humanity in general, it became much less popular for America's socialists to extol the greatness of their master in Moscow.

As the number of those killed in the name of socialism continued to climb toward the hundred million mark, new approaches had to be found—are were.

On the one hand, every effort is made to ascribe the abject failure of the Soviet Union to Stalin's bestiality, even though it began with V.I. Lenin and continued for nearly 40 years after Stalin's death. Also, by suddenly calling the Soviet system state capitalism, the suggestion is that socialism has yet to be tried properly. The brochure to the Corcoran exhibition comes up with yet another method: It ascribes Soviet practices to a "Russian collective impulse rooted in village life, rather than Marxism or communism."

But deep down, socialists know that these are hard sells in America, just as the socialist label itself. That's why Equivalency was invented. The United States, they will have you believe, is not all that different. In the present case, propaganda by the U.S. government is not all that different. Where America is different, writes the curator of the Corcoran Gal-

lery, is that "Americans...believed that the individual had a basic right to act aggressively on his own behalf." (Decide for yourself which the curator finds more to her liking: the collective impulse of the village, or aggressive individuals.)

The Age of Equivalency was ushered in by the authors of the so-called National Standards for U.S. History, who portray the Cold War as a "sword play between the United States and the Soviet Union." For those who might have forgotten, the Cold War was initiated with the Soviet blockade of West Berlin.

In response, the United States organized the airlift, supplying Berlin from the air in an historic exercise of self control. Given the balance of forces at the time, any other power would have flaunted its nuclear capability; the United States did not even issue a threat.

But that, of course, did not impress the history department of the University of California at Los Angeles, where most of the authors of the overwhelmingly socialist National Standards draw their share of the taxpayers' money. And since even they conceal their political beliefs, we need the tools offered here.

This is how it works. It's a fair bet that anyone who seriously suggests parallels between the U.S.S.R. and the United States is a socialist since it can be done only by deliberately misrepresenting the American side, and by legitimizing the Soviet side. It is another fair bet that anyone who equates the blacklisting of the so-called Hollywood 10 in America with the tens of millions killed on the other side is also a socialist at heart.

Portraying the Soviet Union as a legitimate experiment with lofty goals gone wrong provides the basic clue. But, to be on the safe side, ask apologists for the Soviets whether they view the Third Reich in a similar vein.

For there is your ultimate proof. A sure hallmark of a socialist is the frantic insistence on separating 20<sup>th</sup>-century evil twins: National Socialism and Soviet Socialism. Like much else, the practice was begun by Josef Stalin who ordered the misnomer "fascist" to be applied to Nazi Germany—to avoid the obvious analogy.

Perhaps, some day the Corcoran Gallery will give us an exhibition of photographs portraying the 1930s in the Third Reich alongside those from the Soviet Union. Then, a picture being worth a thousand words, we will have cause to celebrate.

For the surest sign of socialist thinking is the shameless assertion that, while the Third Reich was evil, the Soviet Union was benign.

*The Washington Times*, August 3, 1999, p A 16

# The KGB's Hand in History

by Bill Gertz

The Soviet KGB spy service helped write Philip Agee's 1975 anti-CIA book and orchestrated a worldwide campaign to prevent his deportation from Britain, according to a new book based on KGB files.

The authors are Cambridge historian Christopher Andrew and KGB defector Vasily Mitrokhin, who obtained the information about Mr. Agee, a CIA turncoat, and decades of other KGB activities from classified intelligence files in Moscow.

The book also touches the upper reaches of the Clinton administration. The authors say that KGB files showed a covert influence program was launched to prevent Mr. Agee from being deported from Britain and that numerous former British and U.S. officials took part, including the State Department's policy planning director, Morton Halperin, who testified on behalf of Mr. Agee during one hearing in Britain.

"At his appeals against deportation in January and February 1977, Agee's character witnesses included...former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, [Henry] Kissinger's former aide Morton Halperin and Sean MacBride, Nobel Peace Prize winner," the book says.

Reached in London, Mr. Andrew said the KGB files seen by Mr. Mitrokhin showed the London station took credit for directing the propaganda campaign in support of Mr. Agee, although there was no information in them that Mr. Halperin was aware of the KGB role in the effort. "What the KGB did seem to pride itself on was the number of well-known people who have given support to his causes," he said.

The new book, "The Sword and The Shield: The Mitrokhin Archive," is based on Mr. Mitrokhin's access to KGB files before he defected to Britain in 1992. U.S. national security officials familiar with classified reports said Mr. Mitrokhin was one of the most important defectors from the former Soviet Union.

Monday, the British government ordered an inquiry into why Britain failed to prosecute spies revealed by Mr. Mitrokhin, including former secretary Melita Norwood, who passed nuclear secrets to Moscow.

On the Agee affair, the authors quote from a KGB file that said "Inside the Company" was crafted jointly by the KGB and Cuba's DGI intelligence service.

"The self-congratulatory KGB file on the [Agee] book claims, doubtless with some exaggeration, that it was 'prepared by Service A, together with the Cubans,'" the book says.

Service A was the KGB's "disinformation" and covert action section that launched numerous anti-U.S. campaigns during the Cold War, many of which are detailed in the new book.

Mr. Andrew and Mr. Mitrokhin say that while Mr. Agee was writing "Inside the Company," the KGB maintained contact with him through a Moscow agent they identified as Edgar A. Cheporov, who worked for Novosti news agency in London. Mr. Agee also had the KGB code name of "PONT," the authors say.

Mr. Agee acknowledges in his book that the Cuban Communist Party had helped him in writing the book.

The connections between the KGB and Mr. Agee are disclosed in detail for the first time in Mr. Andrew's and Mr. Mitrokhin's book.

"At Service A's insistence, Agee removed all reference to CIA penetration of Latin American Communist parties from his typescript before publication," the book says.

In 1976, the KGB carried out a worldwide public relations campaign in an unsuccessful bid to avert Mr. Agee's deportation from Britain, the book says, noting that "the KGB employed firm and purposeful measures to force the home Office to cancel their decision."

The KGB's London office "was used to direct action by a number of members of the Labor Party Executive, union leaders, leading parliamentarians, leaders of the National Union of Journalists to take a stand against the Home office decision," according to Mr. Mitrokhin's handwritten notes of one KGB file on the Agee affair.

Mr. Halperin, through a spokesman, declined to comment on the book's revelations.

Mr. Halperin withdrew his nomination to a new post of assistant defense secretary for peacekeeping in 1994 after questions were raised about his views on intelligence, including contacts during the 1970s with Mr. Agee.

Mr. Agee said during a 1994 interview that Mr. Halperin helped him obtain CIA correspondence between the U.S. Embassy in Athens and CIA headquarters through Freedom of Information Act requests.

Clinton administration officials said during Mr. Halperin's nomination process that Mr. Halperin met Mr. Agee in London in 1977, but that he had no part in Mr. Agee's activities in revealing publicly the identities of some 2,000 CIA undercover agents.

*The Washington Times*, September 15, 1999, p. A5

# Resource Notes

□ “The House Committee on International Relations will consider a bill next week that would put Cuba on the list of countries that traffic in illicit narcotics, making that island nation submit to an annual certification process to measure its performance in the war on drugs.

“The debate comes at a time when the Clinton administration has begun a full-scale review of the role of Cuba in the illicit drug trade, while trying to seek normalization of relations with the Cuban regime. Two State Department officials visited Cuba last month to begin talks to further the White House’s goal of bringing the two nations together.

“The proposed law was offered by Reps. Benjamin A. Gilman of New York, chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, and Dan Burton of Indiana, chairman of the House Government Reform Committee. It lists Cuba as a ‘major drug transit country, notwithstanding any other provision of law,’ and requires it to undergo the annual certification process.

“A confidential House investigation concluded last month that Cuba was a major transit point for ‘illicit narcotics’ bound for the United States; that White House efforts to normalize relations with President Fidel Castro were ‘ill-advised’; and that the State Department was wrong in denying Cuba’s role in the shipment of seven tons of U.S.-bound cocaine seized in December.

“The House inquiry began after Colombian National Police seized seven tons of cocaine worth \$1.5 billion hidden in six cargo containers with false compartments in Cartagena. The shipment was addressed to a company in Havana, although Cuban officials later said the drugs were bound for Spain.

“The head of Cuba’s anti-narcotics police said the firm to which the containers had been consigned, Union del Plastico, was owned by two Spanish businessmen. But House investigators found that while the businessmen owned 49 percent of the company and served as purchasing agents for several Spanish firms, the remaining 51 percent was owned by the Cuban government.

“The two men were arrested in Spain, questioned and released when Spanish authorities determined there was no evidence they knew anything about the cocaine. House investigators concluded there was no evidence the cocaine ‘was headed for anywhere but Cuba’ and, based on normal drug-trafficking routes, ultimately to the United States by way of Mexico.

“Since then, a spokesman for the Cuban government’s Ministry of Foreign Relations acknowledged in a newspaper

interview in Havana that the seven tons of cocaine seized in Colombia were destined for the United States.

“Also, the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy recently reported that drug traffickers ‘increasingly are flying over Cuba to drop cocaine in or near Cuban territorial waters.’”

*The Washington Times*, July 30, 1999, p. A6

□ “In a postindustrial society tending more to collectivism than individualism, parents are no longer honored figures. Presuming all parents potential abusers, the nanny state now sends out swarms of ‘experts’ to monitor the rearing of America’s children.

“The ultimate social intervention – just one short step from state licensing of parents – entails nabbing first-time parents when their newborns are still in the hospital nursery. The idea is that agents of social uplift will go into private homes to ‘train’ these parents for up to 50 visits annually per family. Expectant parents are enlisted by being asked to sign permission forms at the hospital, where amid all the excitement of a first birth they may not be aware of the implications for their privacy and parental rights.

“Information that the agents collect from families will be put into a nationwide computerized system called the Program Information Management System (PIMS), which will contain medical and psychological entries and observations on family relationships.

“PIMS’ tracking of a newborn’s development could easily be linked with other preschool and public-school databanks currently being expanded. Eventually, the information in a comprehensive, permanent record could be shared with employers when an individual applies for a job.

“Presented as a way to prevent child abuse, this movement has far broader implications. As Rep. Henry Hyde, Illinois Republican, observes: ‘This is Big Brother intervention as we have never seen it before. It is a case of the “village” mentality run wild. Americans have never experienced such intrusion in their family lives.’

“The lead organization is the Chicago-based National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse (NCPCA). In a statement on their website NCPCA leaders declare: ‘Parenting is too often a responsibility that cannot be performed alone. It is imperative for communities to support overburdened families with resources so that parents can provide their children with a safe and supportive environment.’”

*Washington Times*, March 31, 1999, p. A19



# The Schwarz Report Bookshelf

- *Beating the Unbeatable Foe*, Fred C. Schwarz..... \$25.00
- *You Can Trust the Communists... to be Communists*, Fred C. Schwarz..... \$5.00
- *Understanding The Times: The Religious Worldviews of Our Day and the Search for Truth*, David A. Noebel..... \$25.00
- *Understanding The Times* (abridged), David A. Noebel .... \$14.95
- *Clergy in the Classroom*, David A. Noebel, et. al. .... \$9.95
- *AIDS: What the Government Isn't Telling You*, Lorraine Day...\$22.95
- *America's Second Crusade*, William H. Chamberlin.....\$3.95
- *America's 30 Years War*, Balint Vazsonyi ..... \$24.95
- *Another Gospel: A Confrontation with Liberation Theology*, Paul C. McGlasson. .... \$7.99
- *Baker Encyclo. of Christian Apologetics*, N. L. Geisler ....\$49.95
- *Beyond Liberation Theology*, Ronald H. Nash..... \$12.95
- *A Christian Manifesto*, Francis A. Schaeffer.....\$9.95
- *Cloning of the American Mind*, B.K. Eakman.....\$22.00
- *The Committee and Its Critics*, William F. Buckley.....\$9.95
- *Communism, the Cold War, and the FBI Connection*, Herman Bly .....\$12.95
- *Darwin's Black Box*, Michael J. Behe.....\$25.00
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