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THE STRANGE CASE OF GENERAL VASILIEV*

"The U.S. (upon the admission of Red China to the United Nations) will push for approval of a joint U.S. Philippine plan to weld the military forces of all sixty member nations into a workable international army." NEW YORK SUNDAY NEWS, September 12, 1954.

Millions of Americans today are deeply troubled by political pressures which, under the guise of "International Peace and Security," undermine the Constitution of these United States.

Those who have studied the United Nations and its Charter believe that the greatest threat to our national survival is embodied in the thrust to centralize world military power in the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

Public and private spokesmen for the U.N., with increasing regularity, loft trial balloons extolling an imaginary world security to be achieved by establishing an international "Peace Force" — a Peace Force which Americans are to man and finance.¹ These dubious promotions have convinced many citizens that the build up of an international army under U.N. control will lead inevitably to a totalitarian one-world government.²

Present war-making capability of the United Nations Security Council is substantial and alarming. The authority which this supra-government war department exerts over Americans in uniform is succinctly spelled out in the articles of the U.N. Charter.

"In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations," states Article 24, "its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security."

¹ "Six House GOP's Seek Backing on U.S. Force for U.N." *Denver Post*, June 20, 1965.

² "52 Prominent Americans Urge World Government Formation." *Denver Post*, October 6, 1965.

*From, *VICTORY DENIED*, by Archibald E. Roberts, Lt Col (then Major), 301 pgs. Library of Congress Card #66-20665. (1966) OUT OF PRINT

The scope of this "responsibility" is unlimited. It provides, under Article 42, for U.N. military action "by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security," e.g." Korea, Katanga, Dominican Republic, Viet Nam, and in the near future South Africa.³

Weaponry and manpower for such military adventures as may be embarked upon by the Security Council are provided by member nations which make "available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements (i.e." NATO, SEATO, CENTO, OAS, etc.)", armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security."

These contributions of men, hardware, and national sovereignty to the cause of, "international peace and security," as defined by the United Nations Charter and by those who implement its policy, are not subject to debate or veto — at least not by America. The Charter irrevocably binds the signatory nations and their citizens to the decisions of the Security Council. "The Members of the United Nations," directs Article 25, "agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

The pre-eminence of the United Nations Treaty agreements in American domestic and international affairs,

³ "Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, U.N. Plaza, N.Y.

⁴ North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, Central Treaty Organization, Organization of American States.

⁵ United Nations Charter, Article 43.

irrespective of the misleading insertion of paragraph 7, Article 2 barring U.N. intervention in matters, "which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state," has been deliberately blurred by a public relations image of the U.N. as a benevolent world body responsive to the consensus of its members.

This popular and erroneous concept is fraught with peril.

Whether U.N. purposes and objectives are benign or malignant is, of course, the subject of this study. However, a quick corollary may be drawn by comparing pro-U.N. publicity with the strange case of General Vasiliev.

Lieutenant General Alexandre Ph. Vasiliev was the Soviet representative on the United Nations Military Staff Committee from 1947 until the USSR withdrew from the committee on January 19, 1950. This former chairman of the U.N. Military Staff Committee was thereupon ordered to North Korea where he was placed in command of all Chinese Communist movements across the thirty-eighth parallel.

The Vasiliev case history of international deceit begins with *U.S. State Department Bulletin Number 442A*, dated August 3, 1947, titled, "Arming the United Nations." On page 239 of this official document our State Department says:

"On April 30, 1947, Lieutenant General A. Ph. Vasiliev, of the Red Army, chairman of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, forwarded to Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, for transmission to the Security Council, a report of the Military Staff Committee containing recommendations on the general principles governing the organization of the armed forces made available to the Security Council by member Nations of the United Nations.

"Article 43 of the Charter," this report continues, "appears in Chapter VII,

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'Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression.' This article contains the undertaking assumed by members to make military forces available to the Security Council."

Following a quotation of the text of Article 43, this State Department report continues:

"Authorization for the Security Council to employ such forces is contained in Article 42."⁶

Most Americans, of course, assume that U.S. Army organization tables and battle plans are prepared in the Pentagon at the direction of the Congress.

The U.S. State Department, however, reveals that war plans for the employment of American soldiers are now prepared by foreign generals under the direction of Soviet Communists at the United Nations military headquarters.

The spectacle of a Red Army general drawing up plans for the assignment of our soldiers in an "Armed United Nations" is a shocking expose of the casual manner in which our government has become party to gross violations of the United States Constitution.

By following the spoor of General Vasiliev it can be revealed how he applied his plans for "Arming the United Nations." The trail next leads to the Pentagon.

On May 15, 1954 the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, released a paper titled, *The Truth about Soviet Involvement in the Korean War*. On page five of this official intelligence digest is the following information:

"One prisoner of war, a Major of North Korean engineers, said that as the flow of Russian equipment to Korea increased during the period immediately preceding the initial attack, the flow of Russian advisors increased with it. All orders, he said, came from these advisors, and he, who spoke Russian, was given the job of translating them into Korean.

"Many Russian 'advisors' were attached to the North Korean Army advance headquarters established in June, 1950. They wore civilian clothing, the Major added, and it was forbidden to address them by rank. They were introduced as 'newspaper reporters' but they had supreme authority. They took the lead in making operational and mobilization plans, and in commanding and manipulating troops. They treated the Korean officers who were nominally their chiefs, the Major said, 'like their servants,

or children.'

"The North Korean Major identified two of these Russian 'Advisors' as Lieutenant General Vasiliev and Colonel Dolgin. Vasiliev, he said, apparently was in charge of all movements across the thirty-eighth parallel.

"Another prisoner interrogation report identified Colonel Yun, a Russian who spoke Korean haltingly, as advisor to the Tank Command of the North Korean Army in June, 1950. It named as head of communications along the frontier before and during the initial attack a Russian colonel named Gregor. This prisoner also said he actually heard General Vasiliev give the order to attack on June 25."⁷

This General Vasiliev is, of course, the same Alexandre Ph. Vasiliev of the Red Army who, as Chairman, U.N. Military Staff Committee, directed the preparation of plans for an "Armed United Nations." He later directed the Chinese hordes who were let loose to murder United Nations soldiers in Korea - including many thousands of Americans who were killed or captured to be tortured in Chinese Communist Prisoner of War cages in North Korea.

Korea is a savage example of United Nations "non-wars" in which scenario and stage-management are under the exclusive direction of professional internationalists operating behind a "front" of national militarists.

The stomach-churning case of General Vasiliev constitutes grounds for American victims of the Korean blood bath to bring charges of mass murder against members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

This evidence strongly supports the conviction of many U.S. citizens that the Korean War was engineered by the United Nations and the State Department so that the supreme military authority of the U.N. might be established by force of arms and endorsed before the world. There can be no more shocking evidence of United Nations cynicism than the concealed duplicity of General Vasiliev; nor a more terrible indictment of our own military and political leadership.

It is ironic that Vasiliev was not in violation of the high-sounding U.N. Charter which, in paragraph 1, Chapter XV, announces:

"In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to

the Organization."⁸ There is little question that, as United Nations "advisor" to the Chinese Communists, General Alexandre Ph. Vasiliev of the Red Army was, "...responsible only to the Organization".

There exists the rationale that Korea "happened a long time ago" and the conditions which applied then do not threaten Americans today. In rebuttal to this specious argument it is pertinent now to submit for examination two points of evidence. The first is Senate Concurrent Resolution Number Thirty-two, introduced by Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania on April 8, 1965, requesting that the President formulate as speedily as possible "specific and detailed proposals for the implementation of the foreign policy objectives of the United States regarding the establishment of an international authority to keep the peace under conditions of general and complete disarmament;" secondly, the United Nations War in Viet Nam.

Resolution Number 32 reveals that our Congress is seriously considering enactment of the final tyranny by inserting into federal statute the supra-government provisions of the United Nations Charter, i.e.:

- (a) an International Disarmament Organization,
- (b) a permanent World Peace Force,
- (c) World Tribunals for the peaceful settlement of all international disputes,
- (d) other International Institutions necessary for the enforcement of world peace, and
- (e) appropriate and reliable Financial Arrangements for the support of such peacekeeping machinery."

It requires small knowledge of the semantics of professional internationalists to understand that Resolution 32 is to be the legal machinery for establishing United Nations control over U.S. national defensive armaments and atomic weapons, and to make absolute the U.N. power to wage war and make peace; to transfer American military personnel under direct United Nations Command; to create a world-wide bureaucracy enabling the United Nations to control all of the world's people and resources, and lastly, to establish a United Nations revenue bureau with the authority to directly tax all Americans so as to "reliably finance" a one-world United Nations government.

All of these proposed legislative-executive acts are in contradiction to the limited and delegated powers enumerated

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⁶ "Arming the United Nations," *U.S. State Department Bulletin 422A*, August 3, 1947, page 239.

⁷ *The Truth about Soviet Involvement in the Korean War*. DOD, Office of Public Information, May 15, 1954, page 5.

⁸ U.N. Charter, Article 100.

⁹ Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, 89th Congress, April 8, 1965.

in the United States Constitution. The Constitution is very explicit about the powers of making war, keeping peace, the jurisdiction of the courts and the methods of amending those powers. Nowhere in the Constitution is to be found the power of relegating those functions to any other body, or to an international organization of any kind.

It is apparent, therefore, that Resolution 32 springs, not from the United States Constitution, but from the United Nations Treaty agreement. It is intended to strip away the public pretense that the United Nations Charter is merely a "treaty." The United Nations Charter is to be proclaimed the "supreme law of the land" by congressional statute, say its supporters.

Senate hearings on this pending world socialist legislation have been completed and recorded in a public document titled, "Planning for Peace."¹⁰ The testimony contained therein represents largely the views held by one-worlders, collectivists, and socialists who are government financed and/or supported by tax-exempt foundations. There is a thin sprinkle of opposition by citizen-backed organizations. This "Minority opposition" is intended to create the fiction that the hearings constitute a national consensus of opinion and agreement. Random extracts of testimony, deliberately organized in the order of the five principles presented in Resolution Thirty-two, illustrate the technique:

1. International Disarmament Organization:
Adrian Fisher, Deputy Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (pages 135 and 136) "We are, however, giving continuing study to the kinds of organization which might monitor a comprehensive test ban treaty, a freeze on the numbers and characteristics of strategic bombers and missiles, major arms reduction measures and comprehensive disarmament...These steps would clearly require considerable change in the existing practice and attitudes of nations."
2. Permanent World Peace Force:
Professor Emile Benoit, Americans for Democratic Action (page 104)
"The basic unsolved issues underlying disarmament are essentially those involved in the substitution of a supra-national inspection and defense establishment, for the national defense establishments, and the transfer to this supra-national inspection and defense

establishment of the essential obligations to enforce not only the continued disarmament of the nation-states but also their continued politico-military security – in short, a substitution of supra-national security guarantees for security based on the nation's own defense forces." *Shelby Southard*, assistant director, Cooperative League of the USA (page 152) "A peacekeeping force is needed that will be responsive to the collective moral conscience of freedom-loving people everywhere – one that will act for all of them:

Douglas MacArthur II, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, for the Secretary of State (page 5)

"The earmarking of standby forces for emergency U.N. service by the Scandinavian countries, Canada, and others is an example of the kind of steps which are contributing significantly to the U.N.'s capacity to keep the peace within the limits of what nations are now willing to undertake."

Honorable Joseph D. Tydings, United States Senator from the state of Maryland (page 17)

"Until called into service by the United Nations, these units would be financed and controlled by their own governments."

3. World Tribunals:

Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs (page 126) "The goal is clear...It is to work everlastingly at the tough, practical jobs of strengthening U.N. machinery for keeping the peace and for peaceful settlement...of extending the reach of the international Court..."

C. Maxwell Stanley, United World Federalists (page 58)

"Peace demands a world-wide system of justice, law, and order."

4. Other International Institutions:

Honorable Jacob K. Javits, United States Senator from the state of New York (page 107)

"First, most people agree that sometime, somehow, somewhere, there will be an international peacekeeping organization, supra-national in character, which will probably be built upon the new concept of regionalism in the affairs of mankind, which is very quickly developing right under our very eyes – and we are undoubtedly going through a stage of transition from nationalism, perhaps the first really historic transition since medieval times which saw the birth of nations, the beginning of the birth of nations, and now into regionalism."

5. Reliable Financial Arrangements:

Clark M. Eichelberger, chairman, Commission to Study the Organization

of Peace (page 56)

"My theory has been that the United Nations must have sovereignty of its own and it must have its own taxing power. It must have the power of the purse."

The shocking contempt for the Constitution and for the American people revealed in this sampling of official and private political philosophy is a shrill warning signal of impending United Nations world tyranny. Unless the respective state legislatures act quickly to assert their sovereignty, the people will be committed to support and obey the one-world government plans of the internationalists in Washington. Senator John P. Sparkman (D-Ala.), for example, is wholly favorable to dismantling the United States military establishment. Sparkman's anti-American conviction was identified as early as July 21, 1958, when, practically single-handed, he succeeded in passing a Senate resolution calling for a permanent United Nations police force.

Senator William Jenner denounced the manner in which the resolution was slipped through the Senate by Sparkman and warned that "the plan is to build up U.N. military power step by step and cut down U.S. military power step by step.

"How long," he asked, "before troops from Poland and Czechoslovakia or Indonesia will be posted at key points on American soil?"

The "Planning for "Peace" testimony before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has a direct bearing on the conduct of the United Nations war in Viet Nam as the provisions of the SEATO agreement reveal.

The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), signed at Manila September 8, 1954, binds the signatory nations, including the United States, to the United Nations Organization and to the provisions of the United Nations Charter. "Reiterating their faith in the purposes and in agreement with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations," states Article one of SEATO, the participants "undertake to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."¹¹

Under Article IV, paragraph one, the SEATO agreement further directs that, "measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations."

It should be noted parenthetically that NATO and CENTO treaties contain identical wording.^A

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¹¹ Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, Article 1.

¹⁰ "Planning for Peace", Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, USS, 89th Congress, on Sen. Con. Res. 32, May 11-12, 1965.

SEATO is, therefore, a "front" organization or regional arrangement for the United Nations military command in New York City and Articles 53 and 54 of the U.N. Charter apply as they did in Korea; i.e.: "The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed."¹²

Operational control of the U.N. Security Council, the U.N. military headquarters, is exercised by its executive officer, who also holds the title of "Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs." This executive officer is the custodian of all United States plans for self-defense and he controls all military forces placed at the disposal of the United Nations in consonance with U.N. Charter Articles 44, 45, and 46. The Undersecretary of Political and Security Council Affairs is easily the most powerful man in the United Nations.

The individual now holding this U.N. military post, as will be noted subsequently, is Vladimir P. Suslov, a Soviet Communist. Suslov is also the third member of the U.N. Marxist "troika," consisting of U Thant, Ralph Bunche and Suslov.

The authority exercised by the U.N. Security Council in the Viet Nam "war of liberation" has been confirmed by the administration in Washington. On Tuesday, July 13, 1965, President Johnson told the American people that American troops are dying in Viet Nam because of our commitment to the SEATO agreement. "...we expect to keep that commitment," said the President. "Our national honor is at stake."¹³

The accuracy of the President's statement is beyond question, for Article 25, United Nations Charter, states:

"The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

America's soldier sons in Viet Nam are, therefore, again committed to a United Nations "no win" war under the same kind of internationally-programmed scenario as existed in the Korean conflict.

The men and the system which has transferred the U.S. military establishment to United Nations control will be critically examined in succeeding chapters.

¹² Exhibit - NATO "The North Atlantic Treaty"

¹³ U.N. Charter, Chapter VIII, "Regional Arrangements," Article 54.

¹⁴ "Increased Cong Action may force Step-up by U.S.," *Denver Post*, Wednesday, July 14, 1965.

UNITED NATIONS ONE-WORLD GOVERNMENT

Americans must halt the build-up of a United Nations Army, or we will soon find ourselves supervised by sociological drovers on a one-world animal farm.

My interest in United Nations cabalistic nuance began in Korea where I observed the American flag and the United Nations banner flying side by side at the Pusan headquarters, Supreme United Nations Command, Korea. It was also in Korea that, for the first time, I observed American dead being buried under a foreign device in a United Nations cemetery.

This curiosity increased during the course of my struggle to comply with military orders which directed the establishment of pro-American troop educational programs in Germany. These military directives, I found, were sabotaged by concealed forces in the Pentagon and in the Department of State. I was to discover later that these policy moves originated in the United Nations under authority of the United Nations Charter.

Additional evidence of a strange ambivalence regarding official statements concerning troop information objectives and the field application of those principles was revealed during the course of the Senate "military muzzling" investigations which sprang from this struggle. It then became apparent that hidden policy planners at an international level were in fact directing a propaganda campaign which opposed the principles set forth in the United States Constitution; the Constitution which I have sworn to "defend and preserve."

Confronted with the divided allegiance demanded by the new, military morality I determined to trace the origins of this mischief and to make it my mission to seek the means for correcting the misdirection of armed forces policy and which would end the exploitation of America's soldier sons in international adventures.

The information gleaned during the course of my personal investigations, and the situations which produced such evidence, are presented in this book. This compendium of international deceit is drawn from actions in which I was personally involved or which are the result of related research and examination of public and private documents.

The following factors will be disclosed as having a material bearing on the abuse of American fighting forces and the undermining of the United States Constitution:

- a. The United Nations Organization is the product of internationalists whose objective is Soviet-style control over the world's people and resources.

- b. A prime requisite for the achievement of one-world government under the U.N. flag is United Nations command of U.S. military forces.

- c. Technique for achieving U.N. Command of the U.S. military establishment include U.N. manipulation of United States government agencies, establishment of interlocking propaganda media, and the employment of politically oriented agents who are in sympathy with one-world government policy.

The purpose of the disclosure is two-fold; first, to indict publicly the United Nations Organization and, second, to illustrate the importance of immediate action to resolve this condition of dire peril.

A major objective of the work is the presentation of a Constitution-centered citizen action plan which will lead to the reestablishment of the United States Constitution as the "Supreme Law of the Land." The concluding portion of the book will, therefore, be concerned with a proposal to insure that the limits of the U.S. Constitution are respected within the borders of the sovereign states.

It will be shown that Americans can act to avert terminal passage of our Christian nation into a Soviet twilight zone under the United Nations banner.

Of course, the Planners tell us that the United Nations is the hope of the world.

But we know that the United Nations is not what U.N. propagandists say it is.

We know that the United Nations is not what U.N. supporters think it is.

The United Nations is what the articles of the U.N. Charter say it is:

The United Nations is an agency for imposing a one-world government on the nations of the world; by peaceful means if possible; by force and violence if necessary.

The law of self-preservation demands that Americans learn as much as possible about this international organization; an agency which is geared for a take-over of the United States. We must know its origins; we must study its charter, and we must examine its effect on our national policy.

Our study will be a candid examination of a new dimension in warfare. It will show that the weapons employed by our enemy are duplicity, subversion, and treason.

However, before exploring the events which placed our soldiers under U.N.

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UNVEILING (continued)

command, it may be pertinent to explain why many army men have elected to become personally involved in this psycho-political war. Perhaps the most direct means of defining our position is to present the oath each officer takes upon being commissioned into the United States Army.

This was, and is the military creed:

"I, . . . , do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; That I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me, God."

A personal reason for resistance to a United Nations take-over lies in the fact that my ancestors helped to establish in this bountiful land, "the best form of government ever devised by the hand of man."

We must not relinquish the heritage of freedom so dearly won by the sweat and blood of our forefathers.

And, because resistance to collectivism is not a popular posture in America today, I offer my credentials of citizenship.

My great-great-great-great grandfather was William Roberts of North Carolina. William initiated our family tradition of army service during the American War for Independence.

Private Roberts, who was born in Connecticut, enlisted in Sharp's Company, Tenth Regiment of North Carolina in November 10, 1778, and served throughout the remainder of the Revolutionary War.

This Colonial farmer, Continental soldier, and American pioneer now lies buried in Washington Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Another lineal ancestor, John Brown (sire to my great-great grandmother, Alice) also served in the army of General George Washington. Records of the Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, show that John was a Private First Class in Captain Shelby's Company of North Carolina Volunteers.

A collateral ancestor, Josiah Roberts, saw service in the War of 1812. Josiah enlisted from St. Clair County, Illinois in 1811 and marched with the famous Tom Benton Regiment. He was in many engagements, including Horseshoe Bend and Tippecanoe.

This United States soldier now lies in Robert's Cemetery, Honey Bend (formerly Robert's Landing), Illinois.

My great-grandfather, John Corwin

Roberts, was a veteran of both the Mexican War and the Civil War.

John, who was born in Marion County, Tennessee, migrated to Montgomery County, Illinois in 1842. He enlisted for the Mexican War on August 11, 1847 at Hillsboro, Illinois when seventeen years old and served with Troop H, U.S. Regiment of Mounted Rifles.

John was wounded at Chapultepec, Mexico and was subsequently discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri on August 26, 1848 in the grade of sergeant.

Recalled to active duty on August 8, 1862, John served as First Sergeant, Company F, 126th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers throughout the Civil War. He was discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas on July 12, 1865.

John Corwin Roberts, soldier, farmer, preacher, now rests in Hopewell Cemetery, Litchfield, Illinois.

The father of my grandmother Anna was less fortunate in the War Between the States. Charles E. Lancaster, a private in Company E 118th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was captured by Confederate forces at Gainsville, Georgia on June 2, 1864. He died the following October at Andersonville Prison and is buried in Plot Number 10548, Andersonville National Cemetery.

To bring this military lineage quickly to the present, I will conclude the Roberts' service record with that of my brother, the late Major Richard A. Roberts, United States Air Force, Reserve.

Richard volunteered for the Army Air Corps shortly after Pearl Harbor. Upon graduation from pilot training he elected to fly combat missions with General Chennault's Flying Tigers in China.

Lieutenant Roberts' P-40 was shot down by Japanese Zero fire over Japanese-held China on his twenty-third mission. Weeks later Chinese partisans carried him back to his base at Chun King on a litter.

He was discharged in the rank of captain upon termination of hostilities - sole survivor of his original volunteer group.

This personal data may serve to identify the origins of my political convictions...One hundred eighty-five years of army service is firm evidence that members of my family are motivated by no "ism"...except Americanism. This family motivation also explains my compelling reason to examine an international organization which directly threatens the principles to which generations of Americans have dedicated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

The U.N. Charter is such a fantastic

document that it must be of first concern to establish a criterion for credibility. Perhaps this can best be done by identifying the founding fathers of this improbable organization.

Many prominent members of U.S. government departments were involved in the preparation of the United Nations Charter. To mention a few:

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State. Acheson, on December 22, 1941, became one of fourteen "intellectual elite" selected by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to serve on a Presidential Advisory Committee on Post-War Foreign Policy which was organized to prepare for effective participation in the solution of "vast and complicated problems of international relations which will confront" the United States and the world after "the final defeat of the forces of aggression."

In a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt explaining the responsibilities of this United Nations Planning Commission, Hull said, "It (the Committee) will, accordingly, work in the inseparably interrelated fields of general security, limitation of armaments, sound international economic relationships, and other phases of international cooperation, the implementation of which is essential to enduring world peace and to economic progress."

All research, interdepartmental government agency coordination, and international cooperation was set up in the Department of State "or under its leadership."

In addition to himself as chairman, Cordell Hull listed the following members for his supra-government "brain trust":

Mr. Sumner Welles (Under-Secretary of State) Vice Chairman

Mr. Norman H. Davis (President of Council on Foreign Relations and Chairman American Red Cross)

Mr. Myron C. Taylor

Mr. Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State)

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong (Editor, Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr. (Assistant Secretary of State)

Mr. Isaiah Bowman (President, John Hopkins University)

Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen (General Counsel, National Power Policy Committee)

Mr. Herbert Feis (Department of State Advisor on International Economic Relations)

Mr. Green N. Hackworth (Department of State Legal Advisor)

Mr. Harry C. Hopkins (Chief of the Department of State Division of

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Commercial Policy)

Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick (Editorial Staff, *The New York Times*)

Mr. Leo Pasvolosky (Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Chief of the Department's Division of Special Research)¹

On or about December 28, 1941, the President wrote on this letter: "I heartily approve. F.D.R."

Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr. told the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 30, 1948, that Acheson was, "...head of the pro-Russian group in the State Department." Acheson is credited with making important contributions to the plans for the United Nations, and, "in 1945 worked successfully for Congressional approval of the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement." Major General Patrick Hurley, former Ambassador to China, linked Acheson, in December, 1945, with a group in the "State Department which wanted to arm the Chinese Communists and bring about the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek." Because he had been associated with Alger Hiss, accused of communist affiliations by Whittaker Chambers, Acheson was obligated to undergo questioning by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to his connections with Donald and Alger Hiss and his law firm's activity in the international field.² Alger Hiss was the principal assistant to Dean Acheson, who came to the firm defense of Hiss during Hiss's trial for espionage.²

Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that White was a member of the Perlo Communist cell in Washington, D.C. and an espionage agent for the Soviets. White represented the Treasury Department on eighteen inter-departmental and international bodies.³ He was the chief architect of the U.N. International Monetary Fund at Bretton Woods and at San Francisco. White, identified by Whittaker Chambers as a Soviet espionage agent, is cited extensively in many U.S. Senate investigations and reports dealing with Communist activity and subversion in the United States.

Harold Glasser, Treasury Department. This Soviet Agent was set by espionage leader Bykov to "control" Harry Dexter White.⁴ Glasser was the Treasury Department spokesman on the affairs of UNRRA* "throughout its whole life" and

he had a "predominant voice" in determining which countries should receive aid and which should not. Glasser was a constant consultant to Dean Acheson on UNRRA problems⁵ and was a member of the Perlo Communist cell in Washington.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Treasury Department, Elizabeth Bentley, for years a top courier for the Russian Secret Police in America, identified Silvermaster as the head of the "Silvermaster Soviet spy ring in Washington, D.C." He was associated with Harry Dexter White at Bretton Woods and is cited in the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings on Espionage. Silvermaster's testimony before the USS Internal Security Subcommittee regarding his espionage activities in the United States comprises 175 pages of interrogation and exhibits.⁶

Virginus Frank Coe, Treasury Department. Coe was technical secretary at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and Secretary of the International Monetary Fund established by Harry Dexter White. This former Director of the Division of Monetary Research was named in the original Berle notes from Chambers as involved in the Communist underground. He was a member of the Harold Ware Communist Cell. Coe was Secretary of the International Monetary Fund from 1946 to 1952. He, also, took refuge in the Fifth Amendment under questioning.

Victor Perlo, Treasury Department. A "Ware" Communist cell member, Perlo later headed the "Perlo" Communist cell in Washington. He entered the Government in 1938 via the Department of Commerce. His job was to accumulate and present facts for basic economic decisions by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins. Perlo later transferred to the Division of Monetary Research whose directors were Harry Dexter White, followed by V. Frank Coe and Harold Glasser. He left government service in 1947 and authored the book, *American Imperialism*.

William L. Ullman, Treasury Department. Ullman was a member of the American Delegation at the U.N.-spawning San Francisco meeting, as an "assistant to Mr. White." He had previously assisted Harry Dexter White at Bretton Woods. Ullman was a perennial house guest of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and was the chief photographer of stolen government documents for the Silvermaster espionage ring. Ullman, then a Major, Material and

Service Division, Army Air Corps, Headquarters the Pentagon, passed date of D-Day through Elizabeth Bentley, to the Soviets.⁷

Irving Kaplan, Treasury Department. Kaplan was the chief advisor to the Military Government of Germany on financial and economic matters. He received an "E" rating from Harold Glasser. He was associated with both the Perlo and Silvermaster cells and was employed by David Weintraub in the United Nations Division of Economic Stability and Development from February, 1946 through November, 1952. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has submitted eighteen adverse reports on Kaplan.

Laurence Duggan, Department of State. Duggan was head of the Latin American Division of the State Department and was recruited into the Soviet espionage apparatus by Hede Massing.⁸

Noel Field, Department of State. Field headed the Western European Division, State Department. He, also, was recruited into Soviet espionage work by Hede Massing.⁹ Field disappeared behind the Iron Curtain during the Alger Hiss trial.

Henry Julian Wadleigh, Department of State. Wadleigh was head of the Trades Agreement Division, Department of State. During the Hiss Trial he confessed to being a member of the Bykov-Chambers-Hiss Soviet espionage group.

John Carter Vincent, Department of State. Vincent was Chief of the Chinese Affairs Division. He was identified as a Communist in hearings conducted by the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.¹⁰ Vincent was a member of the American Delegation at San Francisco.

David Weintraub, Department of State. Weintraub was head of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. He was a key figure in the 1952 Senate investigations of communism in the United Nations.¹¹ Weintraub occupied a unique position in setting up the structure of Communist penetration in governmental agencies by individuals who have been identified by witnesses as underground agents of the Communist Party.

There are many more similar cases. All of these Government Department employees contributed to the authorship of the United Nations Charter. And, all were agents for International Communism.

¹ "Postwar Foreign Policy Preparation 1939-1945," *Department of State Publication* #3580, General Foreign Policy Series 15, Released February 1950, pages 63-64.

² *Current Biography*, 1949, pages 3-5.

³ *The U.N. Record*, Chesly Manly, page 106.

⁴ Witness, by Whittaker Chambers, page 430.

* UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration).

⁵ Report, USS Internal Security Subcommittee, April 14, 1953.

⁶ "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments," USS ISS, Part 3, April 16, 1953.

⁷ *Web of Subversion*, by James Burnham, page 172.

⁸ "Institute of Pacific Relations," USS ISS, page 403.

⁹ "IPR," USS ISS, pages 235-237.

¹⁰ "IPR," USS ISS, page 403.