

# Eyes Right

by Richard Dudman

A new, privately financed cold-war academy got off to an optimistic start the other day, but its future prospects seem less definite than the echoes it stirs from the past. This private-enterprise "West Point of psycho-political warfare," as it calls itself, has opened shop on a 671-acre hilltop estate in Virginia looking out toward the hazy wall of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Not much is doing there so far. The proprietors have built a new road, spread gravel on a big parking lot that was used in dedication ceremonies a few weeks ago, erected some tasteful blue-and-white signs and conducted one four-day seminar for 28 congressional aides. Still to be seen on the blackboard in the lecture room is a diagram showing two rows of arrows clashing head-on - one labeled "US" and the other "USSR." The "faculty" for that first seminar included Allen W. Dulles, Dr. Eleanor L. Dulles, Dr. Walter Judd and Edgar Ansel Mowrer. Another early step has been to put out an invitation for contributions, with the word that gifts will be tax deductible and that major contributors will have their names inscribed in bronze in the reception hall of the Manor. The center seeks \$11 million and has raised about \$800,000.

For the future, they look forward to constructing a multi-million-dollar campus capable of handling 400 resident students, who would study cold-war strategy at the center and obtain masters' degrees and doctorates at cooperating universities. The center, says a brochure, "will be a continuing source of expert advice and counsel to students after they leave, and to institutions and leaders throughout the Free World. This will include the organization of advisory teams upon request for Free World governments."

There have been some setbacks. Officials of the center got a cold shoulder from the Brookings Institution when they sought to add that prestigious organization to their list of cooperating agencies. Senator William Proxmire had second thoughts about the center and asked that his name be removed from the advisory board. Another board member, also listed as a director, Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois, recalled telling the president of the center that he would be glad to help in any way he could, but the governor could find nothing in his files to show that he had accepted any appointment. On the other hand, he told a press con-

ference, he could see nothing wrong with alerting people to the threat of communism.

Although the Pentagon helped out with the dedication, a certain restraint was evident. High-ranking military officers flew over by helicopter for the occasion - Lt. Gen. J. L. Throckmorton, the army's director of special studies; Lt. Gen. J. G. Merrell, the air force comptroller, and R. Adm. James F. Calvert, director of the navy's political-military policy division - but it was made clear that their presence was a mere formality and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had declined an invitation. There also was a Pentagon color guard, as well as a 20-piece section of the Navy Band.

Coolness toward the Freedom Studies Center is traceable to the identity of the men who took it up as a successor to the Freedom Academy, a projected government institution that was opposed by the State Department and never won congressional approval.

Organizers of the center are some of the same men whose anti-communist rallies and seminars in 1960 and 1961 caused a controversy over the entry of military men into political disputes. The trouble broke when the main speaker at a "fourth dimensional warfare seminar" in Pittsburgh denounced Adlai E. Stevenson and George F. Kennan, then ambassador to Yugoslavia, as some of President Kennedy's advisers whose philosophies on foreign affairs would "chill the typical American." After a series of similar outbursts, the Kennedy administration became alarmed and began restricting military participation in such meetings. Senator Strom Thurmond charged that the military men were being "muzzled," and Senator John Stennis conducted lengthy hearings, concluding that the forums and seminars were all right in themselves but needed "quality control," especially in selecting speakers.

The controversial rallies and forums grew out of a two-week cold-war strategy seminar, held in 1959 at the National War College and sponsored by the Reserve Officers Association and the Institute for American Strategy, which now is the operator of the Freedom Studies Center. That 1959 seminar was financed by the Richardson Foundation, also a supporter of the Institute for American Strategy. Graduates fanned out to lead a series of meetings sponsored or assisted by the armed forces and relying heavily on speakers associated with the institute or its sister organization, the American Security Council.

President and executive officer of the new center in

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Virginia — and the man who sought to establish innocence by association with the Brookings Institution — is John M. Fisher, who is also president of the Institute of American Strategy and the American Security Council. He is a former FBI agent who joined the American Security Council in 1961, after eight years as a "corporate security" specialist for Sears, Roebuck & Co. The council had been formed in 1955 to operate a loyalty-security blacklist where employers could check their employees and applicants for employment for reported leftist connections. Fisher has said that the blacklist has more than a million names, including those from the files of Harry Jung, publisher of a right-wing newspaper called *The American Vigilante* early in World War II. Fisher tried unsuccessfully to get the files of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, but McCarthy's widow gave them instead to Marquette University.

A member of the planning and development committee of the Freedom Studies Center is Frank J. Johnson, foreign editor of the American Security Council's *Washington Report*. Johnson once proposed that the United States liberate Albania, to show Nikita Khrushchev "that we intend to create plenty of trouble for him in his own back yard." Vice presidents of the center include Robert W. Galvin, a member of the American Security Council's senior advisory board, and John G. Sevcik, a vice president of the council.

Directors of the center include Senators Thomas J. Dodd and Karl Mundt; Patrick J. Frawley Jr., chairman of the board of Eversharp, Inc., a chief financial backer of Dr. Fred C. Schwarz, head of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade; and Gen. Robert E. Wood, retired chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck, and a frequent backer of right-wing causes.

Although no military officers on active duty appear as officials of the new center, the organizers have been successful in enlisting two highly placed civilian offi-

cial who deal with national security affairs. Dr. Myron Blee, deputy director of the Office of Emergency Planning, part of the Executive Office of the President, is a member of the board of directors and co-chairman of the Educational Advisory Committee. Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Education, is on the Educational Advisory Committee.

The center lists Maj. Gen. Edward Geary Lansdale, USAF (Ret.), as its administrative director, now "on leave of absence while serving as US Minister to Vietnam." Lansdale, a pacification specialist, is a special assistant to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge with personal rank of minister. It lists 15 senators, 38 representatives and 12 governors, including Romney and Hatfield, as members of its advisory board.

Whether or not the center can achieve its dream is too early to say. Government cooperation, in making available speakers and information, would seem to be essential. It is not clear yet, however, whether the Johnson administration will look upon the center as a partner in its efforts to contain China or an opponent in its efforts to reach accommodation with the Soviet Union and eventually with China.

At any rate, the center has the benefit of the experience of Gen. Barksdale Hamlet, USA (Ret.), now co-chairman of its Educational Advisory Committee. As vice chief of staff of the army, the General was a principal witness in Senator Stennis' hearings on the muzzling of the military. As he neared the end of his testimony in 1962, General Hamlet made this observation: "Regardless of the means adopted, I feel that a continuing and vital need exists to keep the American public fully alert to the ever-present threat of communism. . . . But I do think that we must be very careful. There is one thing that we all know — the military just can't become mixed up in political issues, either local or international."

## Finding Jobs for the Poor

by Edward Moscovitch

The war on poverty has shown disappointing results in finding jobs for the slum-dwellers of our large cities. This is the conclusion one draws from a summer of visiting anti-poverty programs and talking to job placement counselors in Atlanta, San Francisco, Chicago, and Detroit. To understand why and what can

be done about it, one has to understand the structure of the anti-poverty effort.

Each city, county, or group of counties has its own community action agency. Some are part of city government; others are independent, non-profit agencies. All get some 90 percent of their funds from the Office