

# Wallace Raps World War II Alliance

## School Rebuked

By Marjorie Hyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

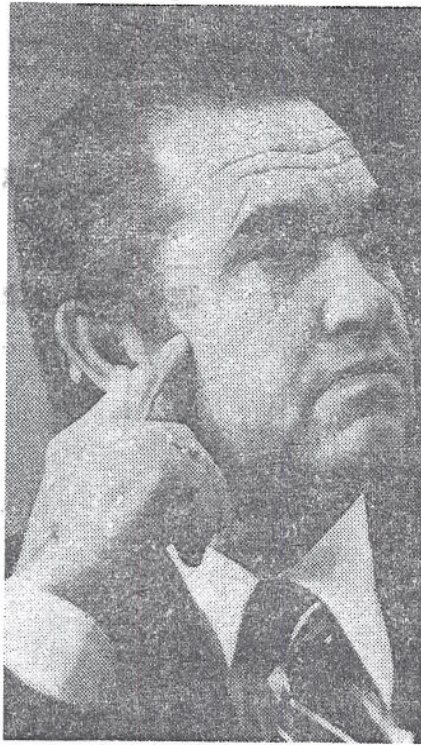
Archbishop William W. Baum issued a rare public rebuke yesterday to St. John's College High School here for its plans to give Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace an education award, a decision that the prelate said had "caused deep pain."

St. John's has since revoked its choice of Wallace, an action that the Archbishop characterized as a "sincere effort to resolve an extremely sensitive and embarrassing problem" on the part of the school, which is operated by the Christian Brothers.

The school acted in the wake of strong protests from a wide range of church groups. Wallace is still scheduled to speak at the school's annual Fathers and Sons banquet Friday night at the Shoreham Americana.

In an uncharacteristically strong statement, the generally soft-spoken prelate said he "must . . . question the wisdom of a Catholic institution choosing to honor a man whose position in reference to Christian teachings on social justice is questionable at best, con-

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GEORGE C. WALLACE  
... "can't trust a Communist"

## Preferred Japan

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Staff Writer

Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace told a group of foreign journalists that he wishes the United States had been allied with Japan during World War II instead of with Russia and China.

"I think we were fighting the wrong people, maybe, in World War II," said Wallace in one of the rare statements of any length he has made on foreign policy issues. He is expected to announce his presidential candidacy next month.

Wallace was outspoken during the 75-minute interview two months ago with 25 foreign correspondents taking a United States Information Agency tour of "The New, New South." As the interview began, for example, Wallace asked the reporters if they were going to visit "The New North"—especially Boston, which has had racial strife over busing of schoolchildren.

The interview provides the most extensive outline so far of Wallace's ideas on the past, present and future conduct of American foreign policy.

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### WALLACE, From A1

Throughout the rambling dialogue, which includes three references to nations Wallace would have preferred to see America allied with during World War II, Wallace exhibited a strong distrust and fear of communism.

"My foreign policy, if I were the President," he said, "would be based on the fact that you can't trust a Communist.

"You never have been able to trust 'em. I don't believe in confrontation. I believe in negotiation, and I believe in detente. But while I'm detenting, as they say, I wouldn't turn my back on 'em."

Wallace made it clear that he considers military might to be the cornerstone of any foreign policy. Disarmament, he said, should be on a one-for-one basis with the Soviet Union and China.

"I think the best foreign policy we can have at the present time, with the situation of the Soviets and the Red Chinese, is to be the strongest nation on the face of the earth because the people we're dealing with don't understand anything but strength," Wallace said.

He said the Japanese "who are now conquering Southeast Asia in a business fashion . . . (in a way they) . . . couldn't conquer it in war" benefit from America's nuclear strength.

He said he opposes withdrawing U.S. troops from NATO, but believes that "people in West Germany and West Europe ought to help us with the cost involved because after all it's for their protection."

On Vietnam Wallace said he opposed "getting militar-

ily bogged down in a land war in Asia, but once they got bogged down I was for them winning it. And if they couldn't win it, they should have gotten out.

"And I think they stayed too long in dissipating our resources. What I would have liked to have seen done was the United States win the war with whatever necessary conventional weapons, and if they got to the point where you can't win a war with conventional weapons in Vietnam, then we should have withdrawn then."

(The interview was given on March 3, before the fall of South Vietnam.)

Wallace said he opposed the Paris peace agreement on Vietnam, and told that to President Nixon.

"I knew that the Communists would never keep a single agreement," he said.

Wallace said he would run his foreign policy on what was best for the United States, not what other nations thought about it.

"I'd stop worrying about whether the Netherlands liked what we did or not. I'd stop worrying about whether Czechoslovakia liked it or not. And the Russians didn't give a damn about what they (Czechoslovakia) thought. They (the Soviets) just moved the tanks in."

But, Wallace continued, "I'd like to have love on the part of other peoples in the world. I'd like to have them respect me."

At one point in the interview Wallace criticized the Indian government for spending money on a nuclear bomb while some of its people starved. When Indian correspondent Easwar Sagar told him the bomb cost only \$1 million, Wallace replied, "Is that all? Then you must

have gotten our secrets then because it cost us more than that."

Later, he chastised a Swedish television correspondent, Bo Holmquist, for his government's opposition to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"We just saved them

(Sweden) from the Germans back in World War II, but that was a long time ago," Wallace said.

"In other words," he continued, "you people in Scandinavia were mighty glad when we came over and saved you from the Germans, but when we go to Vietnam to save the Vietnamese, you give us hell.

"So what's the difference? Why didn't we just let you go to the Germans as we let them go to the Communists? I don't see any difference. I don't think we ought to have the kind of criticism we get from your country for doing to other people what we did for you . . .

"Now that's my attitude. You thought I didn't know they (the German army) marched through Sweden, did you?" (Actually, Sweden steered a neutralist course during World War II while the Nazis invaded Norway and Denmark.)

One of the correspondents Stein Savik of Norway, said he was "shocked" by Wallace's attitude during the interview. "I don't know why he was so aggressive," Savik said.

Billy Joe Camp, Wallace's press secretary, explained that the Alabama governor hadn't realized until midway into the interview what kind of a group he was talking to. By then, Camp continued, "it had gone too far

for diplomacy so he had to go on with it."

Wallace insisted that he's not anti-Soviet Union. "I watched the Soviet athletes on television and I marvel at 'em. I think they're great and the people are great."

When asked if it is fair for him to talk about countries he has never seen without giving them a chance to explain themselves, Wallace said:

"I do know without having been there that we gave Russia \$10 billion of aid to help her win Stalingrad. Had we not done so she and the Germans would have fought themselves to death. I don't have to go to Soviet Russia to know that.

"I don't have to go to Soviet Russia to know that they're sending Soviet arms and missiles to (the) North Vietnamese and they've invaded South Vietnam and they've told an untruth about it . . .

"I don't have to go to Norway or Denmark to know we freed you. That's something everybody knows . . . If I went over there, I'd see a bunch of buildings and a bunch of grass and a bunch of trees. You can tell about as much about a country as you can by looking at moving pictures."

Wallace ended the interview, as he began it, by talking about American foreign policy before World War II. He said he doesn't believe in Nazism, "but that was not the German people."

"The German people," he continued, "were mistreated after World War I. The Versailles Treaty that was imposed on them . . . was a treaty that brought Hitler to power . . .

"The Japanese people, in my judgement, were provoked to a certain extent by people, by interests in this country that helped to bring about Pearl Harbor.

"What I'm saying is the our true foreign policy in those years ought to have been cultivating the friendship of the Japanese and the Germans instead of being antagonistic. . . .

"I think we were fighting the wrong people maybe in World War II," he continued, "and I say that with all due regard to the Soviet person (one of the correspondents) here. We fought on your side, but I wish the Soviet Union, or government rather, had been contained somewhat.