

AMERICAN OPINION

In this issue

THE ENEMY'S PROGRAM FOR 1961

EUROPEAN SURVEY

William Schlamm

A FABLE FROM THE (HARDLY) PAST

Chet Berrlow

The Differences Between

A DEMOCRACY and a REPUBLIC

A Review of The News, A Review of Reviews,
Bullets, Confetti, and Other Regular Features

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CONTENTS—JANUARY, 1961

The Enemy's Program For 1961	1
Cartoon	6
European Survey	7
A Fable From The (Hardly) Past	15
A Democracy vs. A Republic	21
A Review Of The News	25
Bullets	32
A Review Of Reviews	33
Verse and Worse	41
Confetti	44

December 27, 1960

Dear Reader:

Happy New Year!

According to custom, we have allowed this issue to run about two weeks late, so as to keep it out of the holiday mails. We hope the Postoffice Department will now reciprocate our thoughtfulness.

We call your particular attention herein to *The Enemy's Program For 1961*, and to the speed with which the Liberals are already moving towards carrying out their assignments. We are now in the days long foretold; and on the horizon you can see the Red Star just beginning to rise over America. It is not a natural phenomenon, but the stage management of this freak show is brilliantly directed and incredibly extensive.

Because it is our job to point out realities behind the facade, we are not very popular with the impresarios of the performance; and we are even less so with a lot of perfectly good Americans who had almost rather die than admit their long continued gullibility. These patriots now have a vested interest in error, which they will defend and increase right up to the minute when they are hung from the nearest lamp post by Communist "liberators."

The conspirators engineering this conquest by deception are ruthless, skillful, and determined. But their whole creation is a gigantic "Potemkin village," nevertheless. If we can punch enough holes in its glittering cardboard walls, and show the squalid confusion and emptiness behind them, in 1961, it will indeed be a

Happy New Year!

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

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The Enemy's Program For 1961

Before the fifth of October, 1960, the headquarters of the International Communist Conspiracy accurately predicted the election of Mr. Kennedy and drew up a list of objectives to be realized within the first year of his administration. This projection became known to the SPX Research Associates shortly afterwards. Although it should have been clear by that time that the Enemy would win the American presidential campaign no matter which major nominee was elected, it would have been impossible to make public the Communists' coldly objective (and, as it proved, entirely accurate) forecast *before* the election without being suspected of animus in favor of one of the candidates.

However, the Enemy's program can now be published as a guide to what maneuvers you may expect in the coming months.

You must remember that this is the Enemy's estimate of what he can accomplish by manipulation of American foreign and domestic policy in 1961. SPX Research Associates merely report this projection, limiting their evaluation to the observation that the record shows that the Enemy has maintained a very high coefficient of accuracy over the years. We know the SPX Research Associates to be dependable and to have exceptional sources of information. We therefore print this document with confidence in its authenticity.

We have printed, below the text, extracts from the footnotes in which the Research Associates comment on the various points; and we have added in italics within square brackets some comments of our own. (These additions, of course, *must not* be attributed to SPXRA.) So here is the Enemy's

PROGRAM FOR 1961

1. An early "Summit" meeting. (a)

NOTES

- (a) Within twenty-four hours after the election, Khrushchev in a message to Kennedy bid for another "Summit" [*and, as Mr. Schlamm notes in his "Survey" in this issue, Macmillan is working for it too.*]

The Enemy's Program For 1961

2. Elimination of de Gaulle, via Algerian pressures. (b)
3. Restoration of Lumumba and Soviet control of the Congo via UN. (c)
4. Increased infiltration of the United States through "cultural exchange" (d), and "change of climate." (e)
5. Internationalization of the Panama Canal (f); "neutralization" of most Latin-American states; expansion of the Cuban beachhead. (g)

(b) Khrushchev has been insistent on this point ever since his "Get him!" order after de Gaulle foxed Khrushchev at the "Summit" in May. De Gaulle is under heavy pressures at home and in the UN [and, as Mr. Schlamm points out in this issue, has yielded to them in such a way as to make his cause apparently hopeless.]

(c) See current *Congressional Record*, 147, p. 17355, and the Menon-slanted report by Dayal to the UN blaming Belgium and supporting the Communist puppet, Lumumba, *New York Times*, 4 November, page 8—so raw that it brought the first public criticism of the UN by our State Department. [See Mr. Schlamm's comments in this issue on the "quarrel" between Khrushchev and Hammarshkjöld. So far as we know, the first American newspaper to publish the fact that Lumumba and many of his ministers are Communist agents, and that Lumumba was attending secret Communist conferences in Belgium five months before the Belgian Congo became "independent," was the *Chicago Tribune*, on 25 November. The much-publicized intervention of Hammarshkjöld in the Congo was, of course, for the purpose of suppressing anti-Communist na-

tives, especially in the Katanga.]

(d) [The pretexts originally used to disguise "cultural exchange" are now being dropped. For example, the University of Washington's recent Forestry Congress was attended by fifteen Russian "delegates," all hard-core members of the Soviet élite, at least two of whom travelled under assumed names. Every one knows that in the Soviet Union all forestry operations are under the MVD (Secret Police), since slave labor is used for large-scale logging and milling. The State Department and the University of Washington, however, must have felt that they could brazen out even such obvious aid and comfort to the Enemy.]

(e) The reference to the Roosevelt régime in Khrushchev's congratulation to Kennedy indicated the "climate" he expects.

(f) [The first step, of course, was taken with the raising of the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone on personal order of Dwight Eisenhower, acting in contempt of a specific resolution by Congress. The opening of the current campaign to strip the United States of its canal was noted in *AMERICAN OPINION*, September 1959, pp. 50f.]

(g) See *Congressional Record*, 5, p. A263; Senate Subcommittee, Com-

The Enemy's Program For 1961

6. "Practical" acceptance by the United States of the Soviet Empire's *status quo*. (h)
7. Recognition and UN admission for Red China. Pressured abdication of Chiang Kai-shek (i). Take-over of Matsu and Quemoy by Peiping. (j)
8. United States agreement to "permanent" suspension of nuclear tests as a prerequisite to Khrushchev's "plan" for disarming allies.
9. Increased subversion through racial unrest in the United States, Latin America, and Africa. (k)
10. Further delegation of vital American foreign policy to the UN. (l)

munist Threat to the U.S. through the Caribbean; documented paper and speeches of Rep. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania.

(h) No strong position was taken by Kennedy on free elections for the slave states of the Soviet Empire, Moscow's weakest tendon. For background, see Rep. Pucinski's report to the House, *Congressional Record*, 52, pp. 5736-38.

(i) [*For the procedure to be used, see AMERICAN OPINION, September, 1960, p. 23f.*]

(j) See *Congressional Record*, 5, p. A270 (the Stevenson program); 44, p. 2083; 9, p. 10694 (background of Boulay Interview). [*The quibbling of both presidential candidates on this point was significant, and it is now reported that Kennedy has already warned Chiang Kai-shek "not to count on United States help to hold Quemoy and Matsu." The defeatism that loss of the islands will create in Formosa is, of course, an important part of Communist calculations.*]

(k) For the basic Communist strat-

egy, see Kornfeder's testimony on Stalin's "Black Belt" in the two volumes of the Louisiana State Legislature Committee's *Subversion in Racial Unrest*. [*For current activities in Africa, see our September, 1960 issue under the names of the various African states, especially Central African Federation, Ghana, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Union of South Africa.*]

(l) [*The notorious National Council of Churches at its meeting in San Francisco early in December adopted a resolution warning Americans to "prepare themselves" without "undue shock to public opinion" for the time when the United States will "be facing a new experience," that of being "out-voted" in the "United Nations" and thus having to submit to the dictation of its policy by that "international power for peace." Since the National Council frequently blats forth propositions which become the topics of intensive propaganda drives by the Communist apparatus, this may foreshadow an unusually*

The Enemy's Program For 1961

11. Appointment of Jessup to the "World Court". (m)
12. Virtual dissolution of CENTRO; paralysis of NATO, SEATO, and OAS through UN.
13. "Graduated" abandonment of West Berlin by Allies through a UN "trusteeship", eventually to be administered by East Germany. (n)
14. Fast, wholesale evacuation and "progressive" abandonment of United States bases abroad following a "study." (o)
15. Auto-paralysis of the Roman Catholic Church, the strongest anti-Communist force in the United States. (p)
16. Expanded operations, with the aid of the United States government, to weaken American economy and further deplete American resources. (q)

bold attempt to legislate treason in the early days of the new Congress.]

(m) [*This has already been accomplished. Philip C. Jessup, whom the Senate, on the basis of his record, refused to approve as United States delegate to the "United Nations" in 1951, is a veteran of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which played so large a part in the betrayal of China to the Soviet. Shortly before the recent appointment of Jessup to the "World Court," Congressman John R. Pillion sent telegrams to both Eisenhower and Kennedy, pointing out that Jessup's career "has consistently been one of appeasement, retreat and surrender to pro-Communist causes." Of course, neither Eisenhower nor Kennedy paid the slightest attention to Congressman Pillion's telegrams, the content of which can scarcely have been news to them. Jessup is currently known as "the architect of Formosan liquidation," and is said to be laboring mightily for the recognition of Red China.*] Cf. Hamilton of the

New York Times, UN file, 7 November.

(n) For Stevenson's views on Berlin, etc., see Boulay Interview (above, note j). [*The procedure that will probably be followed was outlined by Mr. Schlamm in our November issue, p. 12.*]

(o) See Fulbright on bases, New York Times, 2 November, p. 9. [*The surrender of American bases in Morocco for eventual occupation by the Soviet got under way with Eisenhower's visit in December, 1959; see our September, 1960 issue, p. 73. The U.S. government has just announced that it will surrender "the major part" of the bases in the West Indies that we obtained under the agreement of 1941 with Great Britain; it appears that no precaution will be neglected to make certain that the Caribbean will be a Communist lake.*]

(p) Communist reasoning: the Catholic hierarchy will hesitate to take a stand on any policy of the first Catholic President.

(q) Two days after the election,

The Enemy's Program For 1961

17. Curbing or elimination of Congressional investigations objectionable to Moscow. (r)
18. Semi-paralysis of all anti-Communist organizations through passage of "hate literature" legislation by Congress. (s)
19. Progressive paralysis of the American two-party system.

Kulikov-Bogdanov at Vancouver, B.C. [*Kennedy is reported to be already yelling, "Come and get it," to the boys in Latin America, and to have a grandiose idea for "international universities," to be set up all over the world by the "United Nations," to train hoodlums at the expense of American taxpayers. Despite some belated talk of a "sound dollar," the world's beast of burden, the American camel, is sure to find a few more bales of straw on his back.*]

(r) [*It is reported that Jimmie Roosevelt plans to sound off about the horrors of unkindness to traitors as soon as Congress opens. Fifty professors of Northwestern University have already fired off a petition*

for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and it is rumored that enemies of the American people, both professorial and undergraduate, are getting up similar petitions in institutions throughout the nation to be submitted in support of Jimmie's squawks.]

(s) [*The incredible Senator Javits has regularly introduced in past sessions of the Senate a medley of bills designed to prevent American Conservatives from collecting funds or using the mails, and he doubtless hopes to slip one or more of these programs through Congress some day. It is quite possible that the Communist Conspiracy will arrange a good pretext for such legislation.*]

Come, Let Us Quote

It is hard to avoid concluding that we are living in a world that has gone wrong on first principles, a world that, in spite of all the warning of the past, has allowed itself to be caught once more in the terrible naturalistic trap. The dissolution of civilization with which we are threatened is likely to be worse in some respects than that of Greece or Rome.

Irving Babbitt, in 1919

* * *

The Communist Party regards the United Nations as the most important platform for Soviet Propaganda in the world.

Dr. Mark Korowicz, Member of Polish Delegation to the United Nations until he eluded his guards and sought political asylum in the United States.

* * *

No army has ever been able to occupy and conquer Russia. But less than forty thousand Communists overthrew Kerensky's Russian Republic and took complete control of the remaining 190,000,000 Russians, a totalitarian control the Communists hold to this day.

The United States of America might be just as invincible, against armed attack, and just as easy to take from within. In addition to arms and allies there are other defenses we must have, including vigilant internal security and loyalty programs.

J. Kesner Kahn

In Place Of A Thousand Words



The Program For 1961

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JAN

EUROPEAN SURVEY

by

WILLIAM S. SCHLAMM

Mr. Schlamm's many friends will be glad to know that he is now taking a rest in Switzerland after concluding a brief lecture tour in Germany, in the course of which he spoke to more than a hundred thousand Germans, arousing the wildest enthusiasm in his audiences and, naturally, the most frantic and unscrupulous opposition. The "Liberals," red, pink, and mauve, exasperated by the failure of their usual tactics of smears in the controlled press and other channels of communication, seemed ready to resort to violence as the only means left to them for confusing the issue.

Mr. Schlamm is taking a rest, of course, in his own way: by working on a new book, which is scheduled for publication in the fall of 1961, while writing his "European Surveys" for us and writing a weekly column for Der Stern. This column, which is said to be read by more than ten million persons each week, is the journalistic phenomenon of Europe. Observers, indeed, can find no precedent for such an impact on European sentiment produced by one man who not only has no organization of followers, but does not have a secretary or even a typist to assist him.

Mr. Schlamm asks us to include with this installment of his Survey the following note of thanks and explanation:

"For a week now I have been receiving hundreds and hundreds of airmail letters from readers of AMERICAN OPINION—exceedingly kind letters written to reassure me of my American friends' sympathies during my European ventures. Their friendship and concern makes me very happy. They will understand, I trust, that it is just impossible for me to answer these letters individually. The flood is still rising: there were eighty-three airmail letters from the United States in this morning's mail alone, and I do not know what the afternoon and evening deliveries will bring. But even without formal acknowledgement my friends at home will know that their kindness and thoughtfulness inspire a joy and a pride that will always remain with me."

Mailed from Zurich, November 21, 1960

IT IS DAWNING on Harold Macmillan that he was not elected President of the United States after all. And this comes to the British Prime Minister as quite a shock. Somehow, ever since its Empire went to pot, the British Establishment has simply taken it for granted

that the United States, a nice third-rate nation, would always obey British signals—especially when they were called with Harold Macmillan's jolly elocution. But the day Kennedy was elected, the British, with their characteristic clear-sightedness, realized that Eisen-

European Survey

hower would be no longer President of the United States. How absolutely ghastly!

Of course, the alarmed Britons may exaggerate the damage done. John F. Kennedy, for all we know, may turn out to be a quite manageable chap. Yet at the moment the British Establishment recalls with scandalized horror that John's father, while he was the United States' Ambassador at St. James', was sort of Irish, suspiciously unimpressed by any other clan than his own, an ornery upstart and altogether a vulgar American. Now it seems to me that John F. has not necessarily more to do with his tough father than, say, Charles Taft had with his virile old man, President William Howard Taft. But the British, in their archaically tweedy ways of gathering intelligence, continue to believe in laws of political heredity; and so they get jittery at the mere mention of the name "Kennedy."

However, Macmillan never says "die"—simply because it would never occur to him that anybody could resist his killing charm. He is getting ready to fascinate Mr. Kennedy even before the youngster enters the play-pen in the White House. And so confident is the British Prime Minister of his Mac's appeal that he isn't even going to change the tune when he starts serenading the new American President. Harold Macmillan—incredible as this may sound—is determined to sing, once more, the old ditty about a "summit meeting!"

Politics Is Not A Fine Art . . .

At this point I beg leave to interrupt the proper continuity of my report and say a word or two about esthetics. It

is a commonplace that the contemporary art of writing fiction has been declining all around the globe, primarily because the world of politics is full of overwhelmingly superior plots. And, in general, I am inclined to agree with this observation. However, from time to time I look up—and doubt. From time to time I feel rather oppressed by a sense of repetitious boredom and by stark amazement over the *paucity* of political schemes. Plots? There hasn't been a new one for years! Measured against the total lack of inventiveness in politics, Broadway's mechanical playwrights are Dumas *père et fils*.

The point I am trying to make is simply this: Since 1956, all the ups and downs, all the plans and plots, all the bluffs and counter-bluffs of international politics have been mere variations on the "Kennan Plan"—"peace by detachment," by a "summit agreement to disagree." Not a single new idea has been brought forward in the camp of the appeasers—not one. Now I don't mean to say that we are in *need* of a new idea. In fact, I am one of those who believe that the central task of the West has not changed for the last forty years and will not change in our lifetime—that the West has and retains the central task of liquidating Communism. But the "Liberals" keep sighing and shouting for new ideas. And the "Liberals" have not offered one in all those climactic years.

But Fever Inspires . . .

At any rate, Europe is right now going through another epidemic of "summit" flu. But this time, I am sorry to report, some very splendid men are among the afflicted. That Macmillan

European Survey

sneezes all over the place will surprise no one, and bore everybody. But when Adenauer shows symptoms of the disease, one is truly alarmed.

Without warning his friends and advisers, *Der Alte* went ahead and told the press that Khrushchev owes him a visit and would be most welcome in Bonn. Also, that Khrushchev was quite a sensible fellow, not at all as untractable as Stalin. Obviously, he had been confused by some news not yet released to the world in general. What news? Quite obviously some news concerning President-elect Kennedy.

I do not claim access to Adenauer's information, but its tenor ought to be discernible to everyone. Adenauer must have been made to believe that Kennedy will rush into direct dealings with Khrushchev. And the cunning old man figures (though, in my opinion, he errs dangerously) that he might render the forthcoming assignation innocent by beating young Kennedy to it.

His reasoning may have run something like this: "If I entertain Khrushchev in Bonn, all the thrill and thunder will have been taken out of this confounded 'summit meeting.' And perhaps Kennedy will be so disappointed with playing second fiddle to my solo that he'll renounce his own meeting altogether. Besides, if I have told Khrushchev about German stubbornness first, Kennedy will be afterwards in no position to *bargain* about German rights."

Strange Fantasies . . .

This, as I said, may have been the Chancellor's reasoning. But no matter how he reasons, he is going out on a brittle limb. Not that a visit to Bonn by Khrushchev will necessarily spoil

Adenauer's chances for election next fall. German politics, right now, has become a crazy carnival of masquerades. Everybody tries to look like his opponent—the Social Democrats swear they are the most reliable supporters of Adenauer's policies, and Adenauer tries to convince the voters that Khrushchev is his pal. In fact, it may well be that such surrealistic politics to a large extent motivated Adenauer's latest surprise announcement. But the new art cannot explain it entirely. *Der Alte* must have played for high international stakes. And that's where he may be making a grave miscalculation.

For the hard-core truth of the international situation remains that the West is eagerly waiting for the slightest symptom of German weakness to surrender whole hog. German firmness is all that separates us from a total collapse of the Western position. As long as Germany stays firm, the United States must support her. The moment she weakens, the United States will cut its losses. And no one knows this better than Khrushchev. This is why, the moment he returned from New York, he initiated a steady output of seductive noises aimed at Bonn. Khrushchev understands that all he needs to tear down the whole dam is one fissure—one moment of German illusions. And, by the same token, the situation requires from Adenauer an unparalleled resolution and unyielding courage. This is why his first reaction to Kennedy's election—the trial balloon of a Khrushchev visit—has sent shivers down the spines of his well-wishers.

He Who Gets Spanked . . .

Seldom has the fatuous ignorance of the "Liberal" press shown to greater

European Survey

disadvantage than on the occasion of Khrushchev's visit to the "United Nations." Only a few weeks ago the New York *Times* was congratulating itself on the bad marksmanship of Khrushchev, who, while aiming at Dag Hammarskjöld, was (or so the *Times* kept telling us) constantly hitting himself. What a clownish circus act it all allegedly was! Did not Khrushchev compel the Afro-Asiatic bloc to line up behind Hammarskjöld? And wasn't this tantamount to a Western victory gratuitously obtained, thanks to Khrushchev's ludicrous ineptitude?

Thus America's "Liberal" press. But now the results of Khrushchev's thug-gish performance at the "United Nations" are at last obvious—and they are the exact opposite of the "Liberal" evaluations. For one, Mr. Hammarskjöld, having been profusely spanked by Khrushchev, now proves himself a far more reliable servant of Soviet policies than ever before. No longer does his staff at least *try* to sound objective. Now, obediently taking their cue from Khrushchev, Mr. Hammarskjöld's boys deliver the most arrogant document of the organization's pro-Soviet policies—that infamous report on the Congo situation. It is, from the first to the last line, an impudent attack on Belgium and a shameless plea for Lumumba, Khrushchev's man.

Knows His Master's Voice . . .

Nor is this behavior of Mr. Hammarskjöld the perversion of a masochist sheepishly grateful for a good spanking. That the Secretary General delivers the goods which Khrushchev so noisily ordered is merely evidence of Mr. Hammarskjöld's well-functioning sense of power. Whatever else his faults may

be, he certainly can put two and two together. To American "Liberals," Khrushchev's foul-mouthed language at the "United Nations" may have seemed mere braggadocio, but Hammarskjöld, with his unfailing instinct for determined brutality, understood and took to heart every word. True, when Khrushchev delivered his harangue against Hammarskjöld, he did not have the votes to dismiss the man. But he never *meant* to—and, contrary to the American press, Hammarskjöld did not misunderstand him for a second. Rather he coolly analyzed Khrushchev's performance—and drew his conclusions.

What did Khrushchev *really* mean to say in New York? He simply filed notice that, to get along on his job and have it extended next year (when it comes up for extension), Mr. Hammarskjöld will have to pay even more obsequious attention to Soviet signals. And, indeed, Khrushchev is right. The charter of the "United Nations" is so bent towards Moscow that no Secretary General, even if he wanted to, could ever free himself from Soviet domination. Now, to be sure, Khrushchev could have reminded Mr. Hammarskjöld of these facts of life far more diplomatically. He deliberately chose the more flamboyant method of driving it home with a shoe. In such fashion he figured (and he proved right), the *whole world* would have to get the point. If Hammarskjöld, even after such an unparalleled insult, obediently did as he was told, then there can be no mistake as to who is the boss of the "United Nations."

[*Khrushchev's performance coincided with a report from one of the most reliable of American intelligence agencies that the high command of the Com-*

European Survey

munist Conspiracy had decided that "there no longer exists any necessity for concealing the real purpose for which the United Nations was established."
—Editor]

Khrushchev's tactics are now paying off. Hammarskjöld and his staff discovered for good that the United States, though it pays for the music, will never again call the tune. For the time being, subservience to Moscow takes the form of catering to Lumumba. And so Hammarskjöld caters to Lumumba. Belgium may be compelled to leave the "United Nations"? So what? Belgium is just another Western power, a mere member of NATO. What's the West between friends? Let Belgium leave the "United Nations"!

And So Do The Hypnotized Observers . . .

It becomes clearer every day that America's morbid obsession with "world government" is the West's final undoing. Through his supposed blunder of a few weeks ago, Khrushchev made that obsession even more effective. For now he has compelled the United States to back the "attacked" Dag Hammarskjöld more slavishly than ever before—even though that means ignominious surrender to Afro-Asian and Soviet extortions. That, too, was the premeditated purpose of Khrushchev's "crudeness"; and any student of Hitler's masterfully calculated "outbursts" (which, in the thirties, were just as ridiculed as was Khrushchev's shoe act) could have spared the New York Times its optimistic misjudgment of a few weeks ago.

But they'll never learn. As if driven by an urge for self-destruction, the State Department has given orders to

its "United Nations" delegation to step up its pleading for "United Nations" control of "disarmament"—at the very moment when the "United Nations," in response to Khrushchev's whip, is showing its true nature as an unmistakable Soviet mechanism. Khrushchev's shoe came down smack on our neck.

Fuit Italia. The Nation Slides . . .

Those who know something of Italy will perceive, with a full sense of terror, the rapid downfall of that great civilization when they realize a single fact: at the recent municipal elections, fifty-one percent of the vote in Siena went to the Communist Party. *In Siena!* No other Italian city—not Rome, not Florence—has Siena's authenticity and overwhelming perfection. And in that city, that ultimate jewel of Italianity, the Communist Party has attained an *absolute majority!*

Those recent municipal elections were, in truth, the post mortem of Italian democracy. Not a single Italian town of importance is left for the Christian Democrats to govern with an adequate majority—not a single one! In all relevant Italian towns the Christian Democrats must either accept Communist rule or Nenni's support or Neo-Fascist aid. The Communists in coalition with Nenni's Socialists have conquered an unprecedented forty percent of Italy's total vote. Add to that forty percent the six percent that the Neo-Fascists have gathered, and then add (at a most conservative estimate) the twenty percent of the "center" parties that, in their heart of hearts, favor either Communism, or anyhow, a coalition with Nenni—and you know why Italy is already gone. Two-thirds

European Survey

of the Italian electorate reject and resent the "middle-of-the-road" Italian Establishment. Anybody abroad who still counts Italy among the free nations is irresponsible. Italy, for all practical purposes, is now in the other camp.

On Well-Oiled Rollers . . .

And this fact was demonstrated again to the unbelieving world only a few days after the post-mortem elections. Enrico Mattei (that unknown Italian of whom readers of this column have been hearing since July, 1958) has just returned from Moscow with a tremendous deal that puts the whole Italian economy at the disposal and the mercy of the Soviets. Mattei, who controls the Italian fuel industry and, indirectly, more than half of Italy's total industrial potential, has finally tied his state monopoly to the empire of his great personal friend, Mikoyan. Under this new deal, Mattei is going to get Soviet oil for Italy and sell it abroad for fifty percent of the world price. In exchange, Italy's combined industries are going to build the pipe-lines the Soviets are about to run across all of Europe.

[The current estimate is that Russian oil will be sold in Europe for not more than \$1.00 per barrel, as against \$2.75 for oil from the United States, and an irreducible minimum of \$1.85 for oil from the Middle East.—Editor]

In short (as this column predicted about two years ago), Enrico Mattei has been chosen by Mikoyan to act as the European representative of the Soviet trade monopoly. He is now in a position to underbid all international oil companies all over Europe. And the combination of Soviet oil and Italian

pipelines will prove incomparably more effective than the absurd political farce performed on parliamentary benches by Italy's "government of the center."

Into The Abyss . . .

The Italian Communists have reached their all-time record strength at the peak of prosperity the like of which Italy has never known. In fact, they have gathered their tallest percentages in Italy's *richest* towns—not in starving Sicily. It is entirely possible that Italy, the cradle of Western civilization, will become the first nation in the world to *vote* itself into Communism. If the Communists can gather forty percent of the Italian electorate at the peak of an unparalleled prosperity, the slightest recession may throw the final ten percent their way. For Italy has neither faith nor stamina left. A nation of tired cynics sits amid the monuments of Western man's greatest glory. Like the primitive children of the Congo, this nation believes in nothing but in being on the winning side. And Italians are persuaded that the West is losing. And they are about to be persuaded by Enrico Mattei that Italy may effortlessly play an imperial rôle—if only she walks with the Soviets.

No American businessman who has heavily invested in Italy's economy needs to tremble—not, that is, for the moment. In fact, some Americans, if they only are prepared to do business with Mattei & Mikoyan, may still make fortunes. There is right now a lot of Soviet money at large in Italy. And while Khrushchev makes big noises around Berlin, Mikoyan is quietly conquering Italy—just as, twenty-five years ago, able Dr. Schacht was conquering half of Europe with fat economic deals,

European Survey

long before the first German shot was fired. Mikoyan is Khrushchev's Schacht. He has just annexed Italy.

In France The Impossible . . .

If the French Leftists were the praying kind, they would be praying today for Charles de Gaulle's good health and long life. For, by a downright obscene paradox of history, General de Gaulle has become the insurance policy of the French Left. True, he may yet get another vote of confidence in the referendum he is planning on Algeria. But to the extent that the General is ruling at all (and there are knowing observers in Europe who claim that de Gaulle's authority depends on his decision not to use it), he is ruling by courtesy of the French Left. The decimated French Right has turned against de Gaulle.

Now, of course, France can go on for another few months in the special quiet *malaise* Charles de Gaulle has created—the desperate numbness of a nation that knows it has already played its last trump and has no other ace in its hand. Until 1958, France still had de Gaulle—and now that reserve has been spent, too. What is there left for France but numbness.

Takes A Little Longer . . .

But it is by no means certain that France will remain de Gaulle's obedient consort throughout his lifetime. When he returned to power, he was carried by three forces—his own *mystique*, the French army, and a rally of young French political forces best represented by Jacques Soustelle. De Gaulle's *mystique*—well, in a way it is still alive. A Frenchman, any Frenchman, feels about de Gaulle the way an American,

any American, feels about Lincoln. You just try to say something unkind about de Gaulle in France or about Lincoln in America! It's just not done. And it has, *au fond*, nothing to do with politics. Respect for de Gaulle unites all France in about the same fashion as Galbraith and Goldwater are united in respect for Lincoln. Not the slightest political commitment, no political sequence follows. Yes, the de Gaulle *mystique* is still alive, but it is no longer a political factor. And the two *political* factors, the Army and the Rally, are no longer behind de Gaulle.

But Now They Have Tied . . .

The French Army has spoken through Marshal Juin—clearly and unmistakably. It will resist, to the last, de Gaulle's announced policy of an "Algerian Algeria." The fronts are drawn irrevocably and irreparably. On the one side, the General has acknowledged Algeria's "right to secede"—and that means that an army of archangels could not now hold Algeria. On the other side, there stands the French Army (with very few archangels in its ranks, God knows) plainly committed to suppressing Algerian independence by force. No *mystique* on earth can resolve that kind of dilemma. One of the two will have to give—the Army or the General. Neither can retreat from the chosen position.

No less final is the breach between Charles de Gaulle and Jacques Soustelle. True, talented as he is, Soustelle himself could never dream of challenging de Gaulle's authority. But this is not a personal drama of disappointment. Soustelle, without a doubt, stands for the entire younger generation of French politicians who, two years ago,

carried de Gaulle to power—and are today faced with the heartbreaking discovery that they actually saved the French Left. De Gaulle's bureaucratic administration may for a while suppress the growing revolt of the de-Gaullist body politic. It won't work forever. And the moment the Army decides to join forces with the de-Gaullist opposition (and this may happen any day) Prime Minister Debré is a dead duck. But Charles de Gaulle—what would happen to him? What would he do?

A Gordian Knot . . .

No one in France knows. This puzzle is de Gaulle's last bit of *effective* power. He rules—to the extent that he

rules at all—with the threat of dying. If he dies, the Left will indubitably take over. In which case the French Army, in order to keep Algeria French, will first have to fight and to win a civil war in France. But if de Gaulle survives, the French Army will have to rebel against de Gaulle. Such are France's prospects—one terrifying dilemma wrapped in another. And all this at a time when the Soviets get ready for the great push into Central Europe. And when the United States, under Kennedy, begins a truly "agonizing revaluation" of its position in Europe.

What a sad but ironic tragedy that the great Charles de Gaulle is losing his eyesight! For what is there left to see?

We Pause To Remark

For two years the Japanese have been referring to the United States Information Service as "The temple of self-praise." If the self-praise were honest, and factual, and applied to America's best characteristics, this would not be so bad—and the chances are that the Japanese would not have waxed publicly sarcastic about it. But when the self-praise is deliberately and skillfully designed to be obnoxious—and to make America both ridiculous and hated—then the American people should pay some attention to the actual results being intentionally produced by these huge nests of left-wingers, in Japan and everywhere else.

* * *

We recently received a card mailed us, on November 24, 1960, by a friend of ours, from Canberra, Australia. It read as follows:

"This is as far from John Kennedy as you can get. But it's still not far enough."

This fellow seems to have so little liking for "the new frontier" that he is determined to create one of his own.

* * *

We have just been reading the demands of the American Communist Party (then calling itself the *Workers' Party*) in 1928. One demand was that our soldiers and sailors be allowed to *elect* their officers.

Well, we have recently allowed them to *help* elect their Commander In Chief. This is a lot further than the Communists have ever gone in the same direction.

* * *

It was around the end of March, 1960, that the then Senator John F. Kennedy solemnly announced that seventeen million Americans went to bed hungry every night. It would be astounding that the American people elected to the presidency a man who could make so dishonest and demagogic a statement—astounding until you consider this. On March 2, 1960, in Los Angeles, Loyd Wright, former President of the American Bar Association and an ardent Nixon supporter, stated unequivocally: "Mr. Nixon has not come out for the repeal of the Connally Reservation." But an issue of *Life* magazine, which appeared on the stands at just about that time, announced that Mr. Nixon's statements had been clear in support of repeal. And both Mr. Wright and *Life* could support what they had said. Just who *were* our poor sailors and soldiers going to vote for, as their choice for Commander In Chief?

A FABLE FROM THE (HARDLY) PAST

EDITORIAL FOREWORD

In the eighth century B.C., or possibly a little earlier, the Greeks of Ægina invented one of the most useful things in the world—money. The introduction of fixed units of silver, coins of a standard weight and purity certified by the state, made possible commerce as we know it—both cash sales and contracts for future payment, i.e. credit. But, as men were eventually to discover, it also made it possible for the state to tamper with economics. Confronted by an acute economic crisis in Athens, with a large number of debtors, both rich and poor, who had optimistically used their credit beyond their capacity to pay, Solon hit upon the idea of reducing the silver content of the drachma by 27%, just as Roosevelt reduced the gold content of our dollar. In fairness to Solon, however, we must add that he meant well, and that the idea was a new one in 593 B.C.

Some seventy years later, Polycrates, the Orientalized tyrant of Samos, had another fruitful new idea in economics: why not balance the budget by governmental counterfeiting? His mint began to turn out coins of base metal plated with electrum. That put the bite on his subjects, but foreigners soon learned to bite coins from Samos, and Polycrates, having double-crossed all his allies, ended his days on a cross. He was universally unregretted.

So long as metal coins were the basic currency, governments could neither engineer a sudden inflation safely nor long conceal a gradual one. The Roman Emperors, from Augustus to Honorius, tried to perform economic magic by relatively cautious adulteration or devaluation, but no exertion of governmental power—not even the drastic expedient of universal price-fixing—could prevent people from seeing that the debasement of money simply made it worth less.

That is why fiduciary money was such a boon to the state. The great Jesuit scholar, Juan de Mariana, in his treatise *De monetæ mutatione*, published in 1609, may have been the first to point out that fiduciary currency was a temptation to dishonesty which governments might be unable to resist. That observation was one of the reasons why Juan spent a good part of his old age in a dungeon, for the King of Spain's economic experts, morally outraged by the suggestion that they might be capable of doing what they were doing, seem to have tipped off the Inquisition that it was time to do something about Juan.

In our more enlightened age, of course, the experts find it simpler to complicate the monetary system to such a degree that most men will believe that only an expert can understand it. They have also learned the art of dividing the suckers into classes with supposedly antagonistic interests. That is why it has become so hard to explain to the average American the difference between inflation and the weather: he has got into the habit of complaining about both and doing nothing about either.

We think you will agree that no one has made the point more clearly than Chet Berrlow in the first of his series of *Fables From the (Hardly) Past*, which was originally written for some American industrial companies, and distributed by them to stockholders, employees, and customers.

This sprightly tale of how the tax-collector is keeping up with the Joneses certainly isn't fiction until you come to the last chapter, and it need not be fiction even then. For this is one story in which the happy ending depends entirely on you.

A Fable From The (Hardly) Past

by

CHET BERRLOW

ONCE UPON A TIME, a long, long while ago—in fact it was in 1939—there was an American family with the unusual name of Jones. In that family there were three grown sons: Tom Jones, Dick Jones, and Harry Jones

Harry, the youngest, was twenty-two. He had grabbed a job the very summer after finishing high school. He liked working the gears of a truck better than working algebra, and thought drawing a pay check would be more fun than studying economics in college. So in 1939 Harry Jones was happily navigating a truck nightly over the New York-Boston route. He was making a dollar an hour. And he was the most popular driver—with the waitresses, and with the other truck drivers—of the small army of regulars who stopped at the all-night diners on the old Post Road.

Dick Jones, now twenty-eight, had gone to college for two years, fully intending to become a lawyer. But something happened to Dick, during the spring of his sophomore year, that has almost never happened to anybody else. He fell in love. In fact, he fell so far so fast that he quit school at the end of that semester, in order to get married. Then, in order to support Mrs. Dick Jones, to say nothing of Mr. Dick Jones, he became a salesman. He was a hard-working salesman, and a pretty good one. So, by 1939, Dick was selling Dodgeford Trucks, on a salary and commission that paid him a hundred dollars per week. He was a successful,

up-and-coming, young man.

In 1939 Mr. Thomas Jones was thirty-five years old. (There had been several sisters interspersed between these boys, but that is another fable.) He had gone to college, graduated well up in his class, and—since *he* was *not* allergic to algebra—had mentally toyed with the idea of doing graduate work and becoming a professor. About the time he got his diploma, however, somebody told him the old gag that money wasn't everything but was a long way ahead of whatever was in second place. And somebody else offered him a job. Tom told temptation and ambition to get behind him. They did—and pushed.

In 1939, therefore, Mr. Thomas Jones was not just up-and-coming. He had already arrived. As Regional Salesmanager of Dodgeford Trucks he was making twenty thousand dollars per year. He had a home, a family, a position, a bald head, a bank account, a mortgage, insurance policies, club memberships, charge accounts, ulcers, and all of the trappings and perquisites that belonged to the successful upper middle class citizens of the era. Of the outstanding Joneses, Tom was the oldest, the hardest working, and the outstandingest.

II

NOW THIS BEING A FABLE, of which we are the copyright owners, we can bring the curtain down on any scene at any time we wish, and raise it again whenever the procedure suits our convenience.

A Fable From The (Hardly) Past

So consider that said curtain was lowered for eighteen seconds to represent eighteen years, has been raised again, and that it is now 1957. Let's look over the landscape.

And what do you know? There is Harry Jones, still piloting a truck nightly between New York and Boston. It is a lot larger truck now, and Harry is making much higher wages. In fact, he gets \$2.50 per hour, or approximately five thousand dollars per year; against the one dollar per hour, or approximately two thousand dollars per year, he earned in 1939. And Harry, although he married one of those waitresses and is now the head of a family, still lives very modestly. Instead of flirting with the other waitresses these days, while waiting for his ham and eggs—a full order, please, with home-fried potatoes — he proudly shows all of them the pictures of his two children. Harry Jones has no bad habits and no extravagancies. You would think that Harry would be getting along all right.

Actually, he is having a tough time taking home enough bacon, and buying enough shoes for the babies. For when it comes to that five thousand dollars per year now, against two thousand dollars in 1939, things “just ain't what they seem.” In 1939 Harry paid \$25 per year in federal income taxes, leaving himself \$1,975 to spend. Now, even with the deductions for three dependents he didn't have in 1939, he pays \$520 per year. Which leaves him \$4,480, and that slice is bad enough. But what hurts is that the same dollars don't buy the same bacon and shoes any more. In fact, they aren't even the same dollars. Something called *Inflation* has been nibbling at them until it has eaten up more than half of their buying power. So that the

\$4,480 which Harry Jones has left will now buy only as much as \$2,195 would have in 1939.

In other words, *in terms of 1939 dollars*, Harry as a single man had \$1,975 actually to spend in 1939, and, with a wife and two children, only \$2,195 in 1957. After eighteen years of hard work and supposedly rising wages, he is now making only about five percent more—with which to support a family—than he was at the beginning.

It doesn't sound fair. It must be that the people with higher incomes have been getting the benefit of whatever this *Inflation* business does. Let's take a look.

Well, whatya know, again? Over there is Dick Jones, still selling Dodgeford Trucks. Those trucks sell for a lot more money now, and Dick is selling more of them. In fact, his salary and commission have climbed to where he also is earning 2½ times what he was in 1939. His pay is now \$12,500 per year. He and that girl he quit college to marry ought to be sitting pretty.

But they aren't. In fact they are having a heck of a time trying to keep up with their monthly bills. For instead of \$130 federal income taxes which Dick Jones paid in 1939, he now pays \$2,538. That still leaves him \$9,962 however, so what is he squawking about? Well, chiefly about what's the use of getting to be a better salesman, and winning the confidence of your customers, and working harder every year. For that strange something called *Inflation* has eaten up the purchasing power of Dick's 9,962 dollars to the extent that they are now equal to only 4,861 dollars of the kind he was getting in 1939.

In plain language Dick Jones, after working his heart out for eighteen years

A Fable From The (Hardly) Past

to get ahead, is now earning, in money he himself can spend and in what it will buy, \$9 less per year than he was eighteen years ago. What goes on here, anyway?

Well, maybe we can find out by seeing what happened to Mr. Thomas Jones, the older brother. He was already more or less of a big shot back in 1939, so maybe he has known how to make this *Inflation* rat race pay off in his favor.

We find that Tom has been smart all right, and ambitious, and successful. He is now Divisional Salesmanager of Dodgeford Trucks, which is really a big job. He draws a straight salary of fifty thousand dollars per year — $2\frac{1}{2}$ times what he made in 1939. And he has had to pass a lot of hard-working competitors in his own organization to get there. But the winner deserves the gravy, so who will begrudge him his greatly increased wealth?

Well, nobody will, if they "dig" the truth. For in 1939 Tom Jones paid, out of his twenty thousand dollars per year, federal income taxes of \$1689, leaving him \$18,311 for himself. But in 1957 Tom is paying \$18,884 (!) in federal income taxes. And that mysterious something called *Inflation* has made the remaining \$31,116 worth the equivalent of just \$15,247 in 1939 money. So far as what Mr. Thomas Jones can actually buy with the money he has left for himself and his family, he now earns \$15,247 per year against \$18,311 in 1939.

And if you have any doubt about that situation and those figures being real, just ask Tom. That's why, with a fair-sized house to keep up and one son in college, he resigned from the country club last year and put those golf clubs away. After eighteen years of earned

promotions and vastly increased responsibilities, Tom is about five-sixths as well off as he was when that eighteen-year stretch began. Yet our business world, in order to provide the huge flow of goods that comes from it for everybody, badly needs ambitious men like Tom Jones, with all of his ability and drive. It doesn't make sense for any of us to have Tom Jones steadily demoted while he is doing well. If all of the Tom Joneses say "What's the use?" our industry will quickly stop growing. Soon there will not be nearly enough goods, or even jobs, for us all. Who's the villain in this plot, and where do we find him? Who's getting all of that difference, which Tom and Dick and Harry ought to be earning?

III

WELL, THE VILLAIN is easy to find, but hard to stop. For he now runs the show. His name is *Big Government*. When he takes that \$520 in annual taxes from Harry Jones, \$2,538 from Dick Jones, and \$18,884 from Tom Jones, you see him do it. *They even feel him* doing it. But BG is not satisfied with reaching into your pockets so brazenly and greedily. He has a cute way of stealing from you far more than he takes by open force. *Big Government* disguises this method by calling it *Inflation*, but the more accurate word would be *Embezzlement*.

For, you see, what BG has been doing all of those eighteen years was to dilute the value of your money. Thus he could keep taking a lot of it himself while you always appeared to have as much as before. Suppose you had a gallon of good wine in a large cask, and BG poured a gallon of water in the cask, stirred it up, and then siphoned off a gallon of the

A Fable From The (Hardly) Past

mixture. You would still have a gallon left—as much as you had before — of something that still looked and smelled like wine. But you would have been cheated mightily, nevertheless.

Well, exactly that same thing has been happening to your money, and to the money of Tom, Dick, and Harry Jones, and everybody else. In the total American money cask in 1939 there were so many pieces of money and of paper which represented money. The mixture had already been diluted and weakened by *Big Government* in two ways: by substituting paper money, which could not be exchanged for gold, in place of the original paper money which could be, and by “watering” the result with BG’s own bonds. But in 1939 the strength of the mixture in the whole cask was still pretty good. And whenever you were paid, what you got was drained out of that cask!

However—BG kept on adding *more* bonds and still *more* bonds to the mixture, always taking back for his own spendthrift purposes as much of the new mixture as it had been increased by the bonds. And these bonds were not money at all. When added to the money supply they were just the same as water added to wine. So the mixture from which your pay was drained became ever *more* diluted, thinner, and of less value. And when you wanted to trade your cup of the mixture for goods, you couldn’t get as much bacon or as many shoes as before for the same size cup. This was true even though increasing productivity by the business world had made more bacon and more shoes available. *For BG had been using all of his huge “take” to buy bacon and shoes also.*

The ancient kings stole regularly from their people in this way by clipping

gold or silver from the coins. They were always hoping that their subjects wouldn’t notice the *difference*, and that the coins would buy just as much as before. But the coins *couldn’t buy as much as before*. Because the kings were using the clippings, melted down into new coins, to buy too many things themselves. They thus *ran the price up higher and higher on whatever goods were left*. In our time BG is far worse than any king. For you have to look three times, and read several big books, before you see and understand the clever sleight of hand by which BG clips you instead of the coins.

IV

BUT WE WERE IN 1957 when the curtain went down on that scene. What happened? Was there any change?

There sure Mike was. During the next few years *Big Government* got even bigger, more bloated, and greedier than ever. He began dumping new bonds into the money cask so rapidly and in such huge amounts that the mixture would not even absorb them properly. The dilution of that mixture, the weakening of the strength and of the buying power of our money, went on fast and furiously. In another few years, some folks began to see, you were hardly going to be able to tell the remaining mixture from plain water. Then everybody would be given more of the mixture in his cup, and be able to buy less with it, than ever before.

“The trouble,” Harry Jones explained to the helper on his truck, “is that those rich guys like my brother, Tom, benefit from this *Inflation* business. Look at all the huge salaries it enables them to make.”

“The trouble,” Tom Jones said in a

A Fable From The (Hardly) Past

speech to the Salesmanager's Club, "is that the labor union bosses demand and get too many raises and too large a share of the total national income for their members. It's the productive workers, always wanting more, who create this *Inflation* and then benefit from it by getting still higher wages."

"The trouble," the middle brother, Dick Jones, mumbled to his wife one night, "is that this whole *Inflation* monkey business works to the advantage of the rich guys at the top, like Tom, and of the poor guys at the bottom, like Harry. They love it, and encourage it. But *Inflation* just squeezes the life out of those in the middle, like you and me."

Then one week end all three of the brothers happened to get together at a Jones family reunion. Each heard the other's story. That put'em to thinking and to talking. They decided to do some studying of what was really going on, and meet again. When the day came, they all shouted, "We've just been suckers," almost in one breath. "Let's get all of the other honest, hard-working dopes like ourselves, rich, middle class, and poor, and do something about it." So they did. About sixty or seventy million of them began to tell that overgrown bully, *Big Government*, where he got off, and how he had better behave.

"Keep your phoney bonds out of our

money supply," Tom Jones told the surprised villain.

"Reduce that huge income of yours that you get from our taxes," Dick Jones told him, "and then live on that reduced income like the rest of us."

"You go on a diet," Harry Jones thundered at the overfed BG, "before you literally eat this whole nation out of house and home. And stop pretending to be feeding us. All you have to feed us is the food you take away from us, much of which you waste before we get any of the crumbs back."

"And another thing," they all shouted together. "Get over this idea that we are working for you. Get it through your head that you are working for us, and start acting that way. Or we'll simply fire you and get a skinnier guy, with less appetite and more brains."

They made it stick, too. Tom, Dick, and Harry, and about seventy-five million like them, had a lot more of their own money to spend. Tom rejoined his golf club. Dick paid up his bills and started a solid savings account. Henceforth Harry's babies had plenty of shoes. Even *Big Government* was healthier, and much more highly regarded, when he lost a lot of fat. And everybody lived happily—not forever afterwards, but just so long as they kept a careful watch on everything BG did.

We Pause To Remark

In the monthly *Looking Ahead* published by the State Street Bank and Trust Company of Boston we recently saw as No. 12, in a list of 28 scientific achievements, this cryptic line: "An eradicator for ball-point pens is being made."

We are puzzled but delighted. If science is about to start disinventing the telephone, eliminating television, denying that electric razors ever existed, and turning its attention to similar forms of progress—Well! Happy Days! We have a few suggestions for the Eradication Department which we think should be given priority over such minor nuisances as ball-point pens. We would suggest, for a starter: Dishwashing machines, saxophones, round toothpicks, Ed Sullivan, lawn mowers that you ride, mechanical voting machines, and mechanical voters.

On The Differences Between

A DEMOCRACY AND A REPUBLIC

Historically both words, *democracy* and *republic*, have been used with a wide variety of meanings and shades of meanings. Nor is there any denial that these shades overlap to some extent. But there is a tendency, permitted by even some of the best dictionaries, to regard *democracy* as the generic term, and a republic as merely one species of democracy. This is not supported by either etymology or history.

The word *democracy* comes from the Greek, and is concerned from the very beginning with the form of rule, or the source of governmental power and the method by which it is exercised. It meant rule by the people instead of rule by an autocracy or oligarchy. And so rapidly and completely did demagoguery cause this rule by the people to degenerate into mobocracy that by the time of Aristotle it was considered very unflattering to any government to speak of it as a democracy.

The word *republic* comes from the Latin, and designates only "the public affairs" or the "common weal," without regard to how those public affairs are conducted or the common well-being is achieved. None of the Greek city states, in which democracy originated, ever had a republic, or anything resembling one. But since then, and before the Communists deliberately prostituted so much of our language into deceptive reversals, the term has been applied, almost universally and with ready acceptance, to such widely different states as Rome in its earliest centuries, Venice, Poland in the 16th through the 18th centuries, the United Netherlands Confederation of the same period, the Swiss Republic, various French governments, and the United States of America. Some of these were monarchies (even at times absolute monarchies), some were oligarchies, and some were *representative democracies*, so far as the *form* of government is our concern. But what made these states *republics*, in the minds of statesmen and political scientists and historians and the informed public, was the fact that each of them (in theory, anyway) was ruled according to the well

A Democracy And A Republic

established laws—whether set forth by statutes, by precedents, or by written constitutions—and not simply by the whim of the monarch, or of the oligarchy, or of a temporary majority of the voters. “The rule of laws, not men,” is one of the soundest of all the copybook maxims. And it is the essence of the whole difference between a democracy and a republic. Democracy is the rule of men, not bound by laws—or tradition or precedent—whenever mob psychology can be built up by demagogues to support the demagogues’ disdain for the restrictions of law. A republic is rule subject to laws—and tradition and precedent—which laws cannot be changed except by due and deliberate process according to their own provisions.

Except when utilized by very small units, such as a tiny Greek city-state or an American township or village, democracy has never worked satisfactorily as a form of government. Especially when the size of the unit becomes such that “pure democracy” is no longer practicable, and it is necessary for the voters to select representatives to make the actual decisions and do the governing for them, does the deterioration into a mobocracy always become rapid and disastrous. The whole life cycle of a “representative democracy,” from early stability through mobocracy and murderous cruelty to counter-revolution and stability once again, was telescoped by the French Revolution into a period of a few short years. This was because of the excessive steam pressure of the forces at work. But the pattern was an exact one for the course of a “representative democracy,” as a form of government for large units, nevertheless.

Although our republic was established before the French Revolution had supplied this horrible example, our founding fathers were well aware of the faults and dangers of a democracy. They wanted no part of one for our national government. In fact, while our constitution goes so far as to guarantee a republican form of government to each of the several states, it does not even mention a democracy or a democratic form of government once. And one of the very few times the Federalist Papers (which tell us most of what we know about the thinking that went into our constitution) even mention a democracy, is in Federalist Paper No. 10, where Madison does so in order *to show us its disadvantages*.

A Democracy And A Republic

If Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Madison and all of the other great men of our constitutional convention had not believed that a constitutional republic was the best of all forms of government, they would have provided something else. For theirs was a clean slate on which to write. They did so believe, and both man's age-old experience with government and his most carefully reasoned theories support their choice.

But a republic, even if in the form of a monarchy or an oligarchy, does presuppose the ultimate responsibility of the governors to the governed. A king "by divine right" cannot head a republic, but only a king by—in theory, anyway—the consent of the governed. So that the governed do have the inherent right, and usually the opportunity, to make changes even in the basic laws through which the republic functions. And when the governmental form is the same as that of a "representative democracy," the danger of a breakdown of the legal guard rails of the republic is always present and usually becomes worse with time. So that the greatest fault of a republic is the likelihood of its deteriorating into a democracy. And of this, too, our forefathers were well aware. When Benjamin Franklin was asked, at the end of the Constitutional Convention, "What have you given us, Mr. Franklin?", his answer was: "A republic, Madam, if you can keep it!"

His fear was well founded. For today, because of the utterly unjustified and steadily increasing violation and disregard of our constitution itself, we have already gone far towards losing that protection of laws, against the schemes of demagogues and the whims of the electorate, which made us a republic instead of a democracy. The formerly slow erosion of our constitutional guarantee became a rapid rotting away under the Franklin Roosevelt Administration and those which have succeeded it. First, the Executive Department began to attack and circumvent the Constitution. Then the Legislative Department began supinely to surrender its rights and to fail in its duties under the Constitution. And then the Judicial Department began, in brazen and criminal violation of the oaths of office of individual justices, to change the Constitution by fiat of the Supreme Court, and of lesser courts. Until today the conversion of our republic into a democracy and the preparatory steps for making it a mobocracy are already far

A Democracy And A Republic

advanced. With the tyranny of a completely lawless dictatorship as the ultimate stage and goal.

Of course none of this just happened. The tremendous forces at work, deliberately to speed up this degeneration of our republic, can best be typified by the large foundations. They have for decades been working under the secret but visible directive: So to change the economic and political structure of the United States that it can be comfortably merged with Soviet Russia. They have set the pace for the whole demagogic tribe that—many of them unaware of where they were heading or who was pushing them—has sought not only to make us a *democracy* but to convince the American people that we are supposed to be a democracy. For acceptance of that change, from a republic, is an all-inclusive step of tremendous importance on the road to the rule of a Communist tyrant, with neither laws nor precedents nor traditions to restrict his cruel power. The glorification of "majority rule" as the unchecked and immediate arbiter of the fate of minorities and majorities alike is the great and dangerous criminal fraud, which our forefathers so much feared, and tried as well as they knew how to prevent.

In summary, democracy is government by majority vote, whether direct in a pure democracy or by one step removed in a representative democracy. It provides no protection of the rights of minorities nor even of the best interests of the majorities themselves, against the sudden whims of the electorate or the results of the voters' gullibility. And those who, through ignorance or greed or indifference, will allow their glorious republic to be converted into so despicable a pretense of civilized government, deserve the ultimate enslavement into which that transition is designed to lead them. But the framework of what was given us by our ancestors is not yet destroyed. The destruction now going on can be stopped and inner damages can—with enough determination—still be repaired. Ours is a republic, not a democracy. Let's keep it that way.

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A REVIEW OF THE NEWS

This is a magazine of opinion. But opinion should be based on facts. Here are the facts for

NOVEMBER, 1960

Tuesday, November 1

→ President Eisenhower warns that the United States will take "whatever steps would be appropriate" to defend the American naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

→ Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos implies that the United States lease on the Guantánamo naval base can be canceled at any time by the unilateral action of Cuba.

→ *Tass*, the Soviet news agency, reports that the Soviet Union has erased a \$190,000,000 debt and granted a credit of thirty-five million dollars to North Korea.

Wednesday, November 2

→ Rear Admiral Allen Smith, the United States chief naval officer in the Caribbean, reveals that American mine fields have been recently laid along the outskirts of the American naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

→ Emperor Haile Selassie, on the occasion of his thirtieth anniversary in power, criticizes the United States and the Soviet Union for failure to disarm.

Thursday, November 3

→ Rajeshwar Dayal, who is United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's personal representative in the Republic of the Congo, charges that the Congolese Army, under the command

of Colonel Joseph Mobutu, is "the principal fomenter of lawlessness" in the new nation.

→ Doctor Milton Eisenhower resigns his membership on the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization and the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs.

→ Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa predicts a United States invasion of Cuba by November 8. Roa says the action will be taken to assure the election to the presidency of Vice President Nixon.

→ The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* denounces French President de Gaulle for his cooperation with the "aggressive plans of German militarists."

→ Before a military tribunal in Paris, France, Pierre LaGaillarde and fifteen associates go on trial on charges of leading the revolt last January in Algiers against French President de Gaulle's policy of "self-determination for Algerians."

Friday, November 4

→ Rumors, originating in Vienna and sweeping fast around the world, have Soviet Premier Khrushchev overthrown and former Premier Georgi Malenkov restored to power. Within a few hours the rumors are dispelled.

Saturday, November 5

→ United States Senator Thomas J.

A Review Of The News

Dodd of Connecticut urges the immediate resumption of underground nuclear weapons testing, especially as a means for the United States to develop a death-ray neutron bomb before the Soviet Union.

→ President Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers Union *denies* that he expects to exert influence upon Senator Kennedy if the Massachusetts Democrat is elected to the American presidency.

→ Communist China's President Liu Shao-chi, in Moscow to celebrate the forty-third anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, says that Communist China and the Soviet Union "stand together and will stand together."

→ Liberia and Ethiopia ask the World Court to *order* the Union of South Africa to end racial segregation in Southwest Africa.

→ Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny challenges the "right" of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld to order Belgians out of the Republic of the Congo. Wigny points out that Belgian technicians were invited to work in the Congo by Congolese authorities.

Sunday, November 6

→ Madame Soong Ching-ling (the widow of Sun Yat-sen), a vice president of Communist China, says that the friendship between the Soviet Union and Communist China is "unbreakable and eternal."

Monday, November 7

→ In New York City about forty-six hundred members of the United Federation of Teachers strike for higher wages

and other benefits. It is the city's first teachers' strike.

→ Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, says that Pakistan's President Mohamed Ayub has stated that Pakistan supports the Arab case against Israel.

→ Vice Premier C. D. Kroon of The Netherlands offers the Dutch Antilles Island of Bonaire, off the Venezuelan coast, as a site for a United States naval base. The offer is made in the event that the United States evacuates its naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

→ Admiral Harry D. Felt, the United States commander in chief in the Pacific, says that he recognizes that Quemoy and Matsu Islands belong to Nationalist China and he accepts the word of the Chinese that the islands are defensible.

Tuesday, November 8

→ In today's national election, presidential electors, pledged to Democrat John F. Kennedy, gain a plurality of the popular vote over electors pledged to the Republican candidate Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

→ After one day, New York City's first teachers' strike collapses as the United Federation of Teachers decides to submit its grievances to the school board.

→ The United States Government unconditionally agrees to evacuate five military bases in the British West Indies. The bases in Antigua, Jamaica, Santa Lucia and Trinidad were leased to the United States for ninety-nine years in 1941 in return for fifty American naval destroyers given to Britain by an agreement between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

A Review Of The News

→ In the Republic of the Congo, a United Nations patrol of eleven Irishmen are ambushed in North Katanga Province. The assailants, savage Baluba tribesmen, kill at least four, and seven of the soldiers are missing.

→ The *China Trade and Economic Newsletter* of London reports that British trade with Communist China for the first nine months of 1960 equals that for the entire year of 1959.

Wednesday, November 9

→ Communist China announces the appointment of Sun Chin as its first Ambassador to Cuba. The Communist régime of Fidel Castro has previously named Oscar Santos as Cuba's Ambassador to Communist China.

→ Field Marshal Viscount Slim, former Governor-General of Australia, says that immigration to Australia should be restricted to white people lest the general standard of living be depressed and Australia lose its role as a bastion of western civilization in the southern hemisphere.

Thursday, November 10

→ Doctor Robert E. Wilson, an Atomic Energy Commissioner, expresses his suspicion that the Soviets are conducting underground nuclear weapons tests in violation of a test ban agreement made by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union on October 31, 1958.

→ *China Post*, a Formosan newspaper, reports that Nationalist China's Premier Chen Cheng and Foreign Minister Shen Chuang-huan are determined to defend the offshore Quemoy and Matsu Islands despite United States President-elect Kennedy's often ex-

pressed doubts about the wisdom of defending them.

Friday, November 11

→ In Nicaragua, leftist guerrilla rebels seize control of the cities of Jinotepe and Diriamba in Carazo Province.

→ The Castro régime in Cuba organizes "vigilance committees" to seek out friends of the United States.

→ If the United Arab Republic is elected to the United Nations Security Council, the American Jewish Committee says that the election will "make a mockery out of the very existence of the United Nations."

→ Doctor Dean Smiley, executive director of the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates, says that 2,481 of 8,713 foreign-trained physicians, now working as staff members, residents or interns in American hospitals, failed to pass recent examinations which tested their qualifications by American standards. Of the number who passed, 2,456 must be re-examined and pass with higher grades at the end of two years if they wish to continue their practice in this country.

Saturday, November 12

→ Nicaraguan President Luis Somoza Deboyle decrees a state of seige as the National Guard routs leftist guerrillas who had seized control of the cities of Jinotepe and Diriamba in Carazo Province yesterday.

→ Eleanor Roosevelt receives the Mary McLeod Bethune Human Rights Award from the National Council of Negro Women. The late Mrs. Bethune had a long career of sponsorship of Communist causes and projects.

A Review Of The News

Sunday, November 13

→ General Cemal Gursel, leader of Turkey's revolutionary government since last May, ousts fourteen leaders of the National Unity Committee, the ruling authority of Turkey since last June. General Gursel says that the fourteen men will be given overseas diplomatic posts.

→ In Guatemala, a leftist rebellion breaks out against the government of President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes who places the nation under a state of siege.

→ In Costa Rica, government forces battle leftist guerrilla troops who wear beards and green fatigue uniforms similar to Castro's *barbudos* in Cuba.

Monday, November 14

→ Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny reveals that his government may withdraw from the United Nations if United Nations officials do not stop criticizing the Belgian government's policies and activities in the former Belgian colony, the Republic of the Congo.

→ Japanese Prime Minister Hayata Ikeda says that Japan is willing to negotiate a peace treaty with the Soviet Union if the Soviets recognize Japan's territorial claims to the Baomai, Shikotan and other small islands off the main island of Hokkaido. The Soviets have occupied these islands since the end of World War II.

→ In Belgrade, it is announced that Toma Granfil, director general of the Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade, will lead a trade delegation to the United States. The Yugoslavs are anxious to

obtain American machines, industrial equipment, metal products, leather and other raw materials.

Tuesday, November 15

→ The Norwegian Government reveals plans to build a completely new anti-invasion navy of ninety-three ships at a cost of \$117,600,000. *The United States will bear one-half of the total cost.*

→ Irish and Ethiopian troops of the United Nations in the Republic of the Congo retreat from North Katanga Province, where the Baluba tribesmen have proven to be a stubborn and aggressive force capable of annihilating the United Nations contingents.

→ The Moroccan Government admits that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply the Moroccan Air Force with Soviet jet aircraft. Morocco also receives military assistance from the United States.

Wednesday, November 16

→ David Greenglass, the atom bomb spy who testified against his sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg (both of whom were executed in 1953), is released from prison after nine and a half years.

→ In La Paz, Bolivia, the newspaper *Presencia* reports that the United States Ambassador to Bolivia, Carl W. Strom, was prevented from speaking at San Simon State University, last Sunday evening, by leftist anti-American demonstrators.

→ President Eisenhower ends all tariff discrimination against Communist Poland by re-applying the "most-favored-nation" clause of the Trade Agree-

A Review Of The News

ments Act of 1951 which had been withheld from Communist Poland since 1952.

→ President Eisenhower orders the Secretary of Defense to cut the number of military personnel dependents living abroad from the present number of 480,000 to 200,000 at the rate of 15,000 a month, beginning January 1, 1961.

Thursday, November 17

→ President Eisenhower orders navy warships and air units to help Guatemala and Nicaragua in their respective attempts to prevent Communist invasions of their territories.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev officially opens People's Friendship University in Moscow. Classes began last month and Soviet sources claim that students represent sixty Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Friday, November 18

→ King Mohammed V of Morocco says that only United Nations intervention can solve the rebellion in Algeria. The rebellion is now six years old and is led by Communist terrorists.

→ A World Court decision favors Honduras in a fifty-four-year-old boundary dispute with Nicaragua. The case was submitted to the Court in June, 1957.

Saturday, November 19

→ British taxpayers are urged not to pay taxes, in a campaign sponsored by the Committee Against Tax For Nuclear Arms, a branch of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War.

→ Secretary of the Treasury Robert B.

Anderson and Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon fly to Bonn, Germany, where the two men will attempt to convince the Adenauer government that it must spend more money on aid to underdeveloped countries. The American officials explain that such action by Germany will help to stop the drain on the United States gold reserves.

→ In Glasgow, Scotland more than five thousand demonstrators protest against a proposed United States Polaris submarine base on the River Clyde.

→ United States Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington recommends that the NATO powers establish an international institution of science and technology, somewhere in Western Europe, in order to "speed scientific progress in the Old World."

Sunday, November 20

→ Jamaican Premier Norman Manley says that a delegation from his country will visit Africa to study the possibilities of encouraging African Negroes to migrate to Jamaica.

→ Richard Hughes, a Far East correspondent for the *London Times*, predicts that Communist China will explode an atomic bomb late in 1961.

→ President Thomas C. Mendenhall of Smith College advocates a selective service for women. He suggests that those drafted might work in education, social work, hospitals and in programs of aid to underdeveloped countries.

Monday, November 21

→ General Lauris E. Norstad, *supreme* commander of NATO forces in Europe, recommends the establishment

A Review Of The News

of a NATO pool for nuclear weapons, with each member of the fifteen-nation organization having an equal voice in the control of the weapons' use.

→ In San Salvador, El Salvador massive anti-American demonstrations take place as a show of support for the Communist-controlled junta which overthrew the government of President Jose Maria Lemus last month.

Tuesday, November 22

→ India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru protests the NATO pool for nuclear weapons which was recommended yesterday by General Lauris E. Norstad, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe.

→ Ten Soviet railroad officials begin a four-week inspection tour of American railroad facilities.

Wednesday, November 23

→ The United Nations General Assembly recognizes Joseph Kasavubu as the legitimate president of the Republic of the Congo.

→ The Jordanian Government agrees to allow "volunteers" to join the Communist-led FLN terrorists who are waging the six-year-old war against the French Government in Algeria.

Thursday, November 24

→ It is reported that the national secretariat of the Communist Party in the United States has expelled Alexander Bittelman from the Party. Bittelman has been the Marxist-Leninist theoretician of the Party for many years but he has been charged and found guilty of the unpardonable crime of anti-party revisionism.

→ The Roman Catholic Archbishop of

Haiti, Francois Poirier, is expelled from Haiti by Defense Minister Aurele Joseph, who charges that the Archbishop gave seven thousand dollars to students who were involved in a Communist plot.

Friday, November 25

→ Morocco recalls its ambassador to Tunisia because Tunisia is supporting Mauritania in a territorial dispute. Mauritania is having with Morocco. Morocco claims all Mauritanian territory is historically Moroccan. Mauritania is due for independence from France next Monday.

→ United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and three past presidents of the General Assembly (Lester B. Pearson of Canada, Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, and Doctor Victor Belaunde of Peru) begin a three-day study of the organizational structure of the United Nations, especially in regard to the secretariat which has been criticized by Asian and African leaders as not being representative of their areas.

Saturday, November 26

→ The Political Committee of the United Nations agrees that no conditions shall be placed on the independence of the Republic of Mauritania, which will become independent from France on November 28. Morocco has pressed for a United Nations-sponsored plebiscite in Mauritania to determine if Mauritania wished to be a part of Morocco. No such plebiscite will be held.

Sunday, November 27

→ The United States agrees to pay slightly less than half of the sixty-

A Review Of The News

million dollar cost which will be required to maintain the United Nations force in the Republic of the Congo until December 31, 1960.

→ Italy and Communist Poland sign trade agreements which will result in a forty percent increase in trade between the two powers within the next year.

→ Owen Lattimore predicts the admittance of Communist China to the United Nations within the next two years. Lattimore also continues his inane critical attitude toward Nationalist China and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Monday, November 28

→ Ernesto Guevara, president of Cuba's National Bank, declares that Cuba is totally aligned with the Communist world.

→ Mauritania, under the premiership of Moktar Ould Daddah, becomes independent from France.

Tuesday, November 29

→ It is reported that the Soviet Union

is contracting for nine ships (three tankers and six cargo ships) made in Japanese shipyards. The ships will be valued at not less than forty-five million dollars.

Wednesday, November 30

→ Doctor Robert Soble, brother of convicted Soviet spy Jack Soble, is arrested by FBI agents and charged with espionage.

→ Communist China agrees to purchase one million tons of Cuban sugar in 1961.

→ Secretary of State Herter reveals that some waste has been discovered in American aid programs to Viet Nam.

→ Portugal's Prime Minister Salazar warns that his country will not accept United Nations interference in any Portuguese territory.

→ It is reported that the United Nations has been saved from virtual bankruptcy by an advance of twenty million dollars by the United States.

A Voice From The Past

Shortly before his death last spring, Alfred Kohlberg unearthed the following letter *written in 1920*, by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in answer to a letter from the Italian Ambassador, which had urged recognition of the Bolshevik regime. Colby replied:

"The existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith. The responsible leaders of the regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements . . .

"We cannot recognize, hold official relations with, or give friendly reception to the agents of a government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them."

Our deterioration in Secretaries of State since Mr. Colby's day seems to be alarming—and progressive!

BULLETS

The principal business of socialists is to fleece a national treasury. This is accomplished by means of various rackets disguised as welfare programs.

Dr. S. P. Copeland

Conduct is more convincing than language.

John Woolman

People who won't take a stand deserve to take a fall.

Tom Anderson

Oratory is the art of making a loud noise seem like a deep thought.

It's Easy, Too

Nothing makes people go into debt like trying to keep up with people who already are.

Wisconsin Journal of Education

Philosophy is a system for being unhappy intelligently.

Texas Outlook

One advantage of being married is that you can't make a fool out of yourself without knowing it.

A. A. Schilling

The other planets may not be able to support life, but it isn't so easy on this one either.

Banking

A fool, in spite of nature's bent
May shine for once—by accident

Tomaso de Yriarte

She married an x-ray specialist. He was the first man who could ever see anything in her.

Jack Knapp

Again our big-business friend reports

for another year. Sales were down in 1960, but committee meetings and conferences were up thirty-five percent.

Stolen From Somebody

Many a woman who can remember her husband's first kiss now has granddaughters who can't remember their first husbands.

Uncle Mat

To send Governor Stevenson to negotiate with Khrushchev is to send the cabbage patch to the goat.

James A. Farley

Sign seen on the back of an auto in October: "I'm going to vote for WHOM I DAMN PLEASE—You can do the same."

So You Did. Now What?

We don't live by bread alone, but a little dough helps.

Sullivan Bros.

She could dish it out but she couldn't cook it.

Nobody Claims It

Those who are now rooting up the tree of liberty will certainly be crushed by its fall.

Adapted

It is easier for a republican form of government to be applauded than realized.

Tacitus

Force is of brutes, but honor is of man.

Dryden

Awake, arise, or be forever fallen.

Milton

A REVIEW OF REVIEWS

by

REVILO P. OLIVER

THE FAMOUS Non-Aggression Pact between the Hittite Empire and Egypt was negotiated in 1269 B.C. We are, therefore, safe in saying that, although the custom may be much older, men have been trying for at least 3229 years to produce slabs of clay or sheets of paper that would somehow guarantee peace and thus deliver them from the burden of maintaining armies.

The lesson uniformly taught by history with monotonous regularity through all those years is the very simple one that peace can be maintained only by preparation for war—*si vis pacem, para bellum*. But men are slow to learn, although quick to imagine that they are living in a New Age in which the old rules no longer apply.

We Americans have, as a people, been peculiarly subject to such fancies. In the very first days of their independence, our forefathers, separated by an ocean from the strong nations of the world and accustomed to associate standing armies with centralized and despotic government, turned obdurately deaf ears to the repeated monitions of George Washington, and reduced their military force to a mere token. And we have done much the same thing after every war. It is true that our geographical position, our peculiar talent for improvisation, and a great deal of luck enabled us to win the wars for which we were unprepared, but what, precisely, did our pacific illusions cost us in blood and treasure?

This is the question which Lowell Limpus, an experienced newspaperman and author of *Twentieth Century Warfare*, set himself to answer by a careful review of American history and military statistics. He completed his manuscript in 1951. When he died in 1957, his obituary, which he had written himself and left in the files of his newspaper, contained the statement, "I wrote half a dozen pretty fair books—and one good one, exposing pacifism, for which I never found a publisher." This oblique reference attracted the attention of Col. Victor J. Fox, author of *The Pentagon Case* (one of the books which Americans *must* read, if they are to understand the full measure of their present peril). He undertook a search for the manuscript and arranged for its publication.

Lowell Limpus' *DISARM!* (Freedom Press, New York; 302 pages, \$3.95) is an attempt to determine to what extent the thirty-two wars that the United States has fought in its relatively brief history were either caused or made unnecessarily bloody and expensive by foolhardy neglect to maintain an adequate military establishment. The inquiry is predicated on the assumption, legitimate in the context of a strictly military question, that in every war the national interest was correctly identified by the administration that waged it. The reader must keep this premise and the author's purpose firmly in mind, so that he will not be dis-

A Review Of Reviews

tracted by *obiter dicta*, some of which are unfortunate, or by Limpus' failure to exploit the fact that our most bloody and expensive wars were forced on us by do-gooders who professed humanitarian and altruistic purposes. The author would have done well to state that such questions lay outside the scope of his book, and to eliminate some remarks, particularly about the Civil War, which are therefore irrelevant and misleading.

The book is so clear a demonstration of the utter folly of disarmament that no one will wonder why our "Liberal" press, with its vested interest in the inculcation of folly, is doing its best to suppress the news that the book has been published. The reader will do well to note especially the uniformly disgraceful record of untrained militia in all our wars, the many humiliations which we as a nation futilely suffered because we were unprepared and afraid of war, and the fact that we have several times been saved from the normal consequences of unpreparedness by mere luck.

Limpus has also given us a brief history of the endemic childishness called pacifism. The first "Peace Society" was founded around 1810; the least ephemeral, in 1828, by William Ladd, one of the less attractive pearls secreted in the academic oyster in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Noteworthy are the Peace Jubilee, which celebrated "the end of war on earth" in 1869; the National Peace Conference, which set out in 1907 to corrupt and pervert the textbooks used in American schools; the Women's Peace Union, which was screaming in 1936 for a constitutional amendment to "outlaw war" by abolishing our army and navy; and the most

notorious of the many Communist fronts, the League Against War and Fascism, which at one time claimed to have two million members.

The Communists' promotion of pacifism, of which they now have a working monopoly, requires no comment, but the early and non-Communist movements merit a special study. There can be no doubt but that most of those apostles of folly were "idealists," and their drunken antics prove that not even the famous whiskey from the Isle of Skye can rival in potency the intoxicant produced when ideals ferment in closed and superheated minds.

* * *

It is encouraging that Limpus' book does not stand alone. Two other significant works on approximately the same subject were published almost simultaneously.

Our sad record of unpreparedness followed by frantic extemporizing is also reviewed by George C. Reinhardt and William R. Kintner in *THE HAPHAZARD YEARS: HOW AMERICA HAS GONE TO WAR* (Doubleday, New York; 238 pages, \$4.50). The authors warn us that we can no longer afford willful blindness to soothe our prating prigs. Peace and war are merely two aspects of the one policy that a nation must adopt, if it hopes—or deserves—to survive.

The same point is enforced by James D. Atkinson in *THE EDGE OF WAR* (Regnery, Chicago; 331 pages, \$6.00). This brilliant work shows that our dreary tradition of infatuation with pacifistic illusions and our skittish fear of being called aggressors account, at least in part, for our present susceptibility to Communist hypnotism.

We are now engaged in a war to the death with the International Commu-

A Review Of Reviews

nist Conspiracy and therefore with its major military instrument, Russia. In this "battle of the spirit, of ideas, and of the *human will*," victory must go to the superior intelligence and the stronger will. In other words, we Americans must *continuously* risk open and total war while maneuvering to place and keep our enemies at such a disadvantage that *they* will not risk an open attack. Professor Atkinson outlines a strategy, which he calls "poly-reconism," which is essentially a co-ordinated series of localized *offensive* operations, psychological, subversive, and, on occasion, military. Its purpose is to take from our enemies the initiative they have so successfully used against us, and to dislodge them from one position after another, exploiting the internal weaknesses which would make it madness for them to resort to total war.

Although some parts of Professor Atkinson's analysis of our own society are at least debatable, he sees clearly that we cannot hope for victory unless we are willing to put ourselves in condition as an athlete trains himself for a contest. We must, in other words, recover the effective use of our muscles by working off the socialistic fat that impedes our productivity. And we must impose on ourselves a spiritual sobriety, so that our social reflexes may recover from the pish-posh by which do-gooders have reduced our nation to the status of a sodden and bleary alcoholic.

Essentially, then, our problem is *domestic*; it is simply the problem of recovering our will-to-live. For if we do not *now* begin to resist our enemies—if we remain in the drunken torpor induced by the Communist agents and the spiritual eunuchs who prate of

"peace" and "disarmament," we shall reach such a total befuddlement that, as Professor Atkinson foresees, the Soviet will be able to induce in 1968 the election of a "more broadly based government" that will simply surrender the United States to occupation by Communist armies.

Professor Atkinson thinks 1968 the likely date for the ultimate catastrophe, if the United States continues its present course. Anyone who inspects closely the current operations of the nest of traitors and implacable enemies that we maintain on American soil with American money under the name of "United Nations" will see that Professor Atkinson is indeed an optimist.

* * *

The befuddlement of the American mind and the demoralization of American character is, in large part, the *planned* result of a "reform" of our schools that has over the years been gradually and covertly contrived by our educational gangsters. The shocking results of that undertaking are examined by Sidney L. DeLove, the founder of Independence Hall in Chicago, in *THE QUIET BETRAYAL* (Normandie House, Chicago; 259 pages, \$3.50).

Mr. DeLove begins his book with a rather artless allegory of Uncle Sam, and concludes it with a section of miscellaneous information concerning the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the hall in which they met, and the Liberty Bell. The body of the book, however, is a cogent and solidly documented examination of our really crucial problem, the "nation-wide moral erosion of individual character," a phenomenon as unmistakable and as repugnant "as green mold on stale

A Review Of Reviews

bread."

Mr. DeLove traces our moral decay directly to its source: the calculated and avowed subversion of our schools carried out by a gang of sleazy shysters under the direction of such notorious figures as John Dewey, Harold Rugg, George S. Counts, and William Kilpatrick. Although these "educators" frequently disguise their purposes in snide circumlocutions or sheer gibberish (such as Kilpatrick's nonsense dictum, "the individual is an abstraction"), they have also avowed, in passages which Mr. DeLove quotes, their use of the schools to promote "a new age of collectivism." ("Teachers . . . should make clear by all means at their disposal that a collectivist social order . . . is necessary.") And they have similarly stated their aims to bring about "an order in which national sovereignty is subordinate to world authority." They have also confessed their determination "to silence . . . the die-hard right."

The success of this conspiracy may be measured most clearly and conveniently by the prevalence of the subversive myth that the United States is a "democracy" instead of a republic — the myth that the editor of this magazine discusses on the center-spread of this issue.

Mr. DeLove traces briefly the promotion of the hodge-podge called "social studies" since 1910 as the primary means of sneaking treason into the public schools. No American who examines the record will disagree with Professor James J. Lynch of the University of California: "If you, as members of the intelligent lay public, would set about to reform the curriculum, you could not do better than to begin by destroying the whole present

concept of social studies."

The conspirators' principal instrumentality is the National Education Association, which they have converted into a quasi-monopoly that extracts money from the cowed teachers in the public schools for the Associations' purposes. These purposes include political corruption, and the maintenance of gangs of character-assassins to carry out reprisals on school administrators, scholars, and citizens who dare to oppose them. Dissident members of the Association report that the controlling clique is so entrenched as to make reform of the Association as unlikely as was the reform of the late Al Capone.

In these circumstances, anyone who ponders the full implication of the passages quoted by Mr. DeLove will come to the conclusion that the N.E.A. and the U.S.A. cannot long continue to coexist.

(AMERICAN OPINION will soon devote an entire issue to articles and reports on American schools. We have tentatively scheduled this for publication as our March number.—Editor.)

* * *

A very interesting and, so far as this reviewer can judge, entirely accurate account of the procedures used by the largest sector of the Communist underground in Western countries is given by J. Bernard Hutton in DANGER FROM MOSCOW (Neville Spearman, Ltd., London, W.1; 252 pages, £1 1/-). The author, whose baptismal name is not stated, is a former Communist, apparently of Central European origin, who served on the editorial staffs of Communist newspapers in Prague and Moscow before 1939.

Mr. Hutton has obtained copies of general orders issued by the Comin-

A Review Of Reviews

form to its agents in Britain and West Germany. Two of these are reproduced photographically, and I note in passing that they appear to contain the internal coded identification marks which the Communists often use in place of registry numbers; the comrades who neglected instructions to memorize and burn these documents are going to have to explain their negligence to their superiors.

The operations described in this book are those of the underground apparatus that is secretly attached to the official Communist Party in each country. The orders iterate and reiterate the need for keeping the connection secret: "It is imperative that only such comrades be chosen who are not known to the public as Party members," and therefore "undercover activists, working in the trade unions, the Conservative Party, Church organizations, or any other bourgeois setups, must under no circumstances be in direct touch with known Party members." To facilitate the work of "our undercover cadres," who must "convince their bourgeois colleagues that our secret workers have no connection whatsoever with the Party," the orders provide that "Party members who are known as such to their neighbors, workmates, or others are to accuse our undercover activists of being bourgeois and anti-social elements, and to attack these comrades in the presence of as many outsiders as possible." The workers in this cause are also repeatedly warned that "acts of extreme violence are permissible, but it is imperative that no one should be able to trace these back to the Party or its sympathizers." There are some detailed hints on the proper methods of murder.

The operations covered in this book are, for the most part, routine, and are based on the old Communist recognition that frequent drops of water wear away stones. They include such matters as fomenting labor disputes and strikes; creating a "feeling of insecurity" by many acts of petty sabotage to disrupt the operation of railways and other public services; agitating for new trials or reprieves for convicted murderers and rapists, to enlist the sympathies of "respectable personalities such as clergymen, Members of Parliament and other public figures"; inciting "Teddy boys" to violence in England; and penetrating the illegal National Socialist party in West Germany. There are also some details concerning the system of "resident instructors" in the various nations of the West, to train at home Communist agents who, for one reason or another, cannot be sent to Russia or its satellites on a pretext of "cultural exchange" or "travel."

Two of the most picturesque operations were carried out in West Germany. Skillfully forged orders were sent to officers in the army releasing them from active duty, and to members of the reserve calling them up for duty on very short notice. And passionate love letters, written on expensive tinted and perfumed paper, were addressed to officers at their homes and scheduled to arrive at times when these officers would be away on active duty—in the confident expectation that many of the wives (who were, of course, mentioned by name in the letters) would be actuated by the most notorious defect of female character. On a quite different level is the forging of official documents and the counterfeiting of Western currencies with such technical skill that

A Review Of Reviews

even experts find it difficult to detect the counterfeits. (It is, I believe, generally known to American consular officers that the vast amount of counterfeit American currency now in circulation in Europe and frequently brought back to the United States is of Russian manufacture. The counterfeits cannot be detected by ordinary observation, and to denounce them would be to make genuine American currency virtually non-negotiable in Europe.)

Some readers of this book, if they have not made a study of Communist techniques, will be disappointed or even made incredulous by the sheer pettiness of many (*not* all) of the operations described. It so happens that within a few hours of my reading of the book I also learned the details of a conference between Communist agents accidentally overheard in a small European town near an American military base. The major items on the agenda were (a) provoking fist-fights between Americans and natives, and (b) arranging automobile accidents involving American vehicles. The persons attending the conference were natives, although they had received their instructions from superiors who were members of the United States Air Force, which has been deeply penetrated by the conspiracy. Now obviously you cannot go around suspecting intervention from the Kremlin every time a letter miscarries or some fool swerves his car ahead of you to force you into the wrong lane. But it is true that the Communists know all about "little drops of water, little grains of sand," and apparently have in many places large numbers of comrades for whom they can at present find no rôle more dignified than that of gremlins.

Unfortunately, the purview of this book is confined to the Communist underground that operates in conjunction with the official Communist Party, although the connection is most carefully concealed. Like many other former Communists, the author seems to have no knowledge of other phases of the total Communist operation. He barely alludes to the underground apparatus that is directed in each Western country by Soviet Military Intelligence and which really has *no* contact with the local Communist Party. And he seems not even to suspect that there is also an underground on a much higher political and social level whose members are protected by open opposition and denunciation from members of the underground with which he is familiar—just as these "Liberals" are in turn protected by the feigned hostility of known members of the Communist Party.

If you do not keep this limitation firmly in mind, the book may be misleading in its references to the higher levels of Communist strategy. Mr. Hutton apparently did not know or even suspect that in Iraq, for example, General Karim el-Kassem became a trusted agent of the Communist Conspiracy before his revolt (cf. *AMERICAN OPINION*, Sept. 1960, §51); and that the "Communist pressures" upon him were merely part of a little farce enacted for the benefit of gullible and traitorous Westerners who wished to believe or pretend to believe that Kassem was "not really pro-Communist."

Mr. Hutton also fails to see all the ramifications of the Soviet's polyphase propaganda. For example, he quotes the speech that Mr. Nixon made on arrival in Moscow: "If there is another

A Review Of Reviews

war there will be no victors, only losers . . . We must either [*sic!*] learn to live together or we will die together." While this remark may have given pause to some Russians in the audience, it does not show that "Khrushchev had met his match," but rather that Mr. Nixon was tricked into echoing to the United States Soviet propaganda for "peaceful coexistence."

BRIEF MENTION

Countdown for Decision, by J. B. Medaris. Putnam. \$5.00.

General Medaris discusses frankly, and at times passionately, the muddle of bureaucratic incompetence and cynical opportunism that frustrates so much of our national effort to develop and produce missiles. He incidentally discloses the significant fact that the United States would have launched an artificial satellite a full year before the first Russian 'Sputnik,' had he not been specifically *ordered* to *prevent* a test missile from going into orbit. The General tactfully refrains from discussing the reasons for the order. The alert reader, however, will note one more evidence of what is *really* wrong in the defense Department that Eisenhower prevented Senator McCarthy from investigating.

* * *

Communist Penetration of Radio Facilities, Part I. Hearings, Committee on Un-American Activities.

There are no laws that can be used to dislodge even the known Communists who, as amateur radio operators or as employees of commercial telegraph and broadcasting stations, are now awaiting an emergency in which they can betray the United States by transmitting information to the enemy

and broadcasting lies to excite panic and confusion. The proposed legislation to correct this situation, however, will not affect the news commentators, script writers, and program directors who are *now* broadcasting lies to induce the paralysis of the American mind that is infinitely more pernicious than anything technicians could do in a future emergency.

* * *

People!, by William Vogt. Sloane. \$4.50.

A typical case of the cerebral congestion produced when a "Liberal" discovers that the world's population is increasing geometrically. The appalling rate at which the people of India are now breeding particularly alarms Mr. Vogt and, as we should expect, proves to his satisfaction that we have simply *got* to rush thirteen *billion* bucks to Nehru at once. This minimal hand-out will enable the Indians to breed so much more rapidly that they won't. And if you think there's something wrong with that logic, you just ain't been educated right.

* * *

Modern China: A Brief History, by David Nelson Rowe. Van Nostrand. \$1.25.

Professor Rowe grew up in China speaking colloquial Chinese, and, what is even more important, reads and writes the literary language. Perhaps no other Occidental is better equipped to understand the mind and soul of China. He concludes his admirably concise and lucid historical survey with the confident prediction that the Communists, into whose hands China was betrayed by a gang of "Americans" operating through Franklin D. Roosevelt and General Marshall, will never be able to overcome, by either terrorism

A Review Of Reviews

or brainwashing, the fundamental spiritual resistance of the Chinese people. On this basis Professor Rowe formulates the strategy that will undoubtedly be adopted when the American people regain control of the American government—if they regain it in time.

* * *

International Conflict in the Twentieth Century: A Christian View, by Herbert Butterfield. Harper. \$3.00.

Pseudo-erudite double-talk to promote "peaceful co-existence." The

author, who has some little reputation as an historian, says that he approves of Christianity. And since his book indicates that his scholarship is of the kind that cannot discern a basic difference between Christianity and Communism, he may mean what he says. There is, however, some little danger that even persons who know what a religion is may be temporarily confused by Professor Butterfield's ponderous apparatus of creaking cerebration.

LITTLE LESSONS IN LIBERAL LOGIC

With the following specimen of Liberal thinking, which we owe to the suggestion of our good friend, Mr. Rodney Gilbert, we begin a series of notes that we shall publish from time to time with the charitable purpose of helping our readers jump Through the Looking Glass into the wonderful world of the "Liberal intellectuals," where everyone has to run as hard as he can to catch himself before he meets himself coming back.

Syllogism

1. It is now clear that if the gang in the Kremlin can win control of the world by peaceful means (such as demoralization, subversion, and economic strangulation), they will not inflict a nuclear war on mankind.

2. It is possible, however, that if peaceful means are employed against them so effectively that they see the collapse of their empire impending, they may in desperation gamble on a surprise nuclear attack.

3. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all peace-loving peoples to oppose vigorously any policy which might threaten the Red Empire with defeat in the Cold War.

Corollary

1. Any open-minded man will admit that the foregoing syllogism is as impeccably logical as any in the textbooks; in fact, its validity is self-evident.

2. Its reasoning could be openly accepted as the guiding principle of American foreign policy, if we did not have a scattered body of obdurate reactionaries who go about declaring that they would rather be atomized than Communized, and that they would prefer the peace of the grave to the peace of the slave-labor camp.

3. Therefore, we need legislation to enforce Mental Health.

*"You are old, Father Liberal," the young man said,
"And your hair has become very white;
And yet you incessantly stand on your head—
Do you think, at your age, it is right?"*

Verse and Worse

THE LITTLE RED HENS

by
Marjorie Niles Kime

The little red hens
of the P T A
Are hanging their wash
on the Line today.

Instead of washing
their underwear
They're washing our brains
from the Chairman's chair!

Their suds contain lye
that is spelled *L I E*,
And their bluing's as red
as a scrubwoman's knee!

Instead of the usual
soap flake or chip
They're washing with courses
in "Leadership".

When the washed brains are hung
on the Party's own Line
They'll know that UNESCO
is wholly *divine*!

One World Under Moscow
is the permanent yen
And the inner compulsion
of each little hen.

But I prefer two worlds
For two worlds there be
The Slave World for red hens
And the Free World for me.

So — let's feed the red hens
to Soviet foxes
And put in their places
some good Plymouth Rocks!

RIBALD IMPRESSIONS

As Bert Leston Taylor once pointed out (and to the childer among the ancients let us mention that BLT was America's first great columnist), modernistic art never paints the pigeon, but only the "coo"; never the horse and cart, but only the *creak* and *strain*. So why can't we be as "modern" in painting with words as BLT's Mister Dove was with the brush. We do not describe the man, but only the impression he creates with us. As for instance—

Ernest Hemingway: An effeminate gorilla.

Harry Truman: A little accident of history.

Richard Nixon: A worried bantam.

Allen Dulles: The Rt. Hon. Mortimer Snerd, K. C. B.

Lester B. Pearson: Eleanor Roosevelt in pants.

Elizabeth Taylor: A dream of homely women.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.: Felix Frankfurter with the ability to read and write.

Hubert Humphrey: Andy Gump with a Ph. D.

Chester Bowles: How Madison Avenue got its reputation.

Robert Maynard Hutchins: The child prodigy in long trousers.

Dag Hammarskjöld: Narcissus without an Echo.

Charles P. Taft: The maroon sheep of the family.

John Kenneth Galbraith: The affluent egghead.

All of the Van Dorens: What's wrong with America.

Henry Cabot Lodge: The lamest duck in the quackery.

James Roosevelt: The saddest living proof that heredity is inescapable.

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CONFETTI

"My father said that if I gave up all of my bad habits he would give me ten thousand dollars."

"And you didn't do it?"

"Of course not. With no bad habits what would I do with ten thousand dollars?"

* * *

Dignified business man: "My name is Ware."

Sweet young thing: "Oh, Mr. Ware, I have some furniture stored in one of your houses."

* * *

Dentist to patient: "Do you want gas?"

Absent-minded professor: "Yes, and you'd better check the oil, too."

* * *

A young lawyer bored the jury with a lengthy harangue. He was followed by his opponent, a veteran of the courts, who bowed graciously to the judge and said: "Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just spoken, and submit the case without argument."

* * *

What a difference one letter makes, or the Ho Hum Department. Of course the word meant was "law," but the newspaper caption under the picture came out as follows: "Shown leaving the court is Judge Jenderson and one of his low associates."

* * *

Sailor: "I'd like two hardboiled eggs to take out."

Waitress: "Okay, but you'll have to wait. Mabel and me don't get through work until ten o'clock."

* * *

The burglar's wife was badgering him for money. "Okay, okay," he finally said. "I'll get you some as soon as the bank closes."

And then there was the Bowery bum, broke and thirsty, who wanted to die. It was the only way he could get another bier.

* * *

The husband was fondly inspecting the new set of golf clubs he had received for Christmas, and taking trial swings with the irons. His wife couldn't stand it any longer.

"You're always thinking about golf," she cried. "Golf, golf, golf. You can remember your scores from twenty years ago but you can't remember on what day we were married."

"Oh yes I can," he replied, hurt. "It was the day I sank the forty-foot putt for a seventy-nine."

* * *

After which she bought some new bath towels, marked "Hers" and "Its."

* * *

We know a woman who married four times. Her first husband was a millionaire, the second an actor, the third a preacher, and the fourth an undertaker. "One for the money," you see. "Two for the show. Three to get ready. And four to go."

* * *

The constable of a New England village found it necessary to lock up three tramps who had strayed into his jurisdiction. Shortly after the arrest he was observed rushing down the main street of the village. The mayor stopped him.

"What's all of the hurry, constable?" the mayor asked. "Where are you going?"

"Oh," explained the constable, "the three tramps I just locked up want to play bridge. I'm out hunting for a fourth."

Khrushchev said —

"There was *one* American President we got along with very well."
—This book tells what it cost the free world "to get along" with Soviet Russia.

ROOSEVELT'S ROAD TO RUSSIA

by George N. Crocker

"Very likely this book, revealing how we got in the terrible mess we now are in, was the most important one published in 1959. Surely no more controversial one came off the presses.

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George E. Minot — *The Boston Herald*

"General Marshall and the men he served most closely—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins—have passed beyond reach of human censure . . . But the rest of us, and our generations to follow, are richer for every scintilla of enlightenment which can be thrown upon the grim predicament in which our country writhes . . . Roosevelt, with accomplices and sycophants, brought about major events that were not unforeseeable . . . In speech after speech, deed after deed, conference after conference, FDR fell in step with Stalin and aided in bringing about the mid-century catastrophe."

Holmes Alexander — In his widely syndicated column.

• • • • •

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