

AMERICAN OPINION

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AMERICAN OPINION

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August 7, 1961

Dear Reader:

The British National Assistance Board (as already widely reported elsewhere) recently told about one of their clients who had not worked for eight years. As an unemployed father of six children he drew so many "benefits" that he simply could not afford to take a job.

We now see a parallel to that idiocy at work on the international scene. The Kremlin's chief agents in Bolivia, Paz Estenssoro and Juan Lechin, have annually been supplied so many millions of dollars by our government, to enable them to take over that country for the Communists, that they cannot afford to publicize their complete success. It would slow down the stream of money into Communist coffers.

If the Kremlin should either replace or formally adopt the unbelievably corrupt Ngo Dinh Diem family in South Vietnam, making that country an official Communist satellite, the millions being spent there by the United States for "improvements" would have to be curtailed. For while the brazen Foreign-Aid-For-Communists program has now been carried so far that huge sums of American money are openly given not only to Tito but to Gomulka, the stream usually gets choked a bit when a formerly "non-Communist" country is converted officially into a Communist satellite.

That consideration, which might be called "Operation Hold Back," helps to explain why some entirely sound estimates on our Scoreboard for 1961 appear so very high, for countries which, theoretically, are still a part of the "free world." The scores are correct, but the Communists would have to take too much of a financial loss in claiming their victories.

Ours is, in simple truth, a world gone crazy!

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

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THE AMERICAN OPINION SCOREBOARD

The Communist Party is now universally recognized as a secret criminal conspiracy composed of a small band of revolutionaries, controlled and directed by a foreign dictatorship, employing deceit, espionage, sabotage, and terrorism. HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER.

AMERICAN OPINION has published in each July-August issue since it was founded its annual *Scoreboard*, a composite of careful estimates made independently on four continents by the most highly qualified experts on Communism. The scores show for each country the degree of control over political and economic life exercised, secretly or openly, by the International Communist Conspiracy.

The *Scoreboard* for 1961 is the grimmest we have ever published. It is frightening. It must not be dismaying.

Last year one of the world's most highly regarded intelligence agencies discontinued its own annual index of Communist progress. Its officers believed that the raw truth would be too disheartening even to the few carefully screened individuals who are permitted to see their reports.

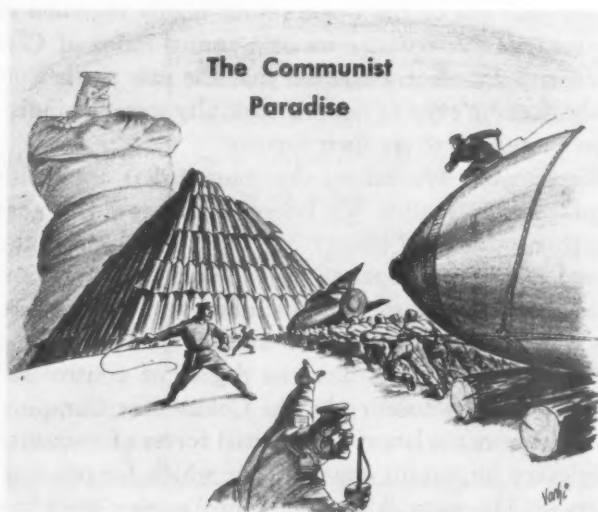
We disagree. We believe that our readers are entitled to the truth, however grim. We believe they know that many of the decisive victories of history have been won by men fighting for freedom against desperate odds. Those victories were won by brave and rational men who studied without flinching the enemy's terrible strength—and found his weakness.

The *Scoreboard* measures the degree of control *actually* exercised over each country by the Communist Conspiracy. It does *not* measure the latent or potential forces of resistance that exist in every important country, but which for one reason or another—in Hungary, Soviet guns; in America, mass hypnosis—have not yet acted to reduce Communist control.

Consider one hundred men in a ship. So long as the steersman heads that ship toward a reef and the other ninety-nine men—because they are drunk or asleep or just not paying attention or afraid of a revolver in the steersman's hand—do nothing about it, the steersman has control. Observers can only measure the ship's progress toward certain disaster. That does not mean that the ninety-nine men, if they perceive their danger and if they have enough courage to be fit to live, cannot remove the steersman and change the course.

Our readers are not weaklings who will resign themselves to death with the coward's talk of inevitability. When the Romans had been driven back to the very gates of their city by the ever-victorious Hannibal, they raised fresh legions and *studied the causes of their past defeats*. They conquered the world.

The policy announced in our first July-August issue remains unchanged: We intend to publish a revised *Scoreboard* once a year until the conspiracy is entirely successful or has been entirely destroyed.



It is already a reality for a billion human beings

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

As A Percentage of Total Control

(A plus or minus sign indicates increase or decrease from score for 1960; an asterisk after the name of a country indicates that comment will be found on pages below.)

1. Aden	20 to 40%	33. Denmark	20 - 40
2. Afghanistan	80 - 100	34. Dominican Republic*	20 - 40+
3. Albania	100	35. Ecuador*	40 - 60+
4. Argentina*	40 - 60	36. Egypt	80 - 100
5. Australia*	20 - 40+	37. El Salvador	30 - 50+
6. Austria	30 - 50	38. Estonia	100
7. Belgium	50 - 70	39. Ethiopia	60 - 80
8. Bolivia	80 - 100	40. Finland	60 - 80
9. Brazil*	50 - 70	41. France*	40 - 60+
10. Britain	50 - 70	42. Gabon	50 - 70
11. British Guiana	80 - 100	43. East Germany	100
12. British West Indies Federation*	40 - 60	44. West Germany	30 - 50
13. Bulgaria	100	45. Ghana	80 - 100
14. Burma	60 - 80	46. Greece	40 - 60
15. Cambodia	80 - 100	47. Guatemala	40 - 60
16. Cameroon	80 - 100	48. Guinea	80 - 100
17. Canada	50 - 70+	49. Haiti	30 - 50+
18. Central African Federation*	40 - 60+	50. Honduras	50 - 70
19. Central African Republic	60 - 80+	51. Hungary	100
20. Ceylon	60 - 80	52. Iceland	80 - 100
21. Chad	60 - 80+	53. India	60 - 80
22. Chile	30 - 50	54. Indonesia	80 - 100
23. Communist China	100	55. Iran	50 - 70+
24. Nationalist China	10 - 30	56. Iraq	80 - 100
25. Colombia	40 - 60+	57. Ireland	0 - 20
26. Congo*	70 - 90+	58. Israel	40 - 60
27. Congo Republic*	50 - 70	59. Italy*	60 - 80+
28. Costa Rica	30 - 50+	60. Ivory Coast	60 - 80
29. Cuba*	100+	61. Japan	40 - 60
30. Cyprus	40 - 60	62. Jordan	20 - 40
31. Czecho-Slovakia	100	63. Kenya	70 - 90
32. Dahomey	60 - 80	64. North Korea	100
		65. South Korea*	30 - 50-
		66. Laos*	80 - 100+
		67. Latvia	100

68. Lebanon	60 - 80	96. Senegal	60 - 80
69. Liberia	40 - 60+	97. Sierra Leone	40 - 60
70. Libya	60 - 80	98. Singapore	70 - 90
71. Lithuania	100	99. Somalia	70 - 90+
72. Luxembourg	20 - 40	100. South Africa*	20 - 40
73. Madagascar	20 - 40	101. Soviet Union	100
74. Malaya	40 - 60	102. Spain	0 - 20
75. Mauritania	60 - 80	103. Sudan	50 - 70
76. Mexico	50 - 70	104. Sudanese Republic	60 - 80
77. Morocco	70 - 90+	105. Sweden	20 - 40
78. Nepal	60 - 80	106. Switzerland	20 - 40
79. Netherlands	20 - 40	107. Syria	80 - 100
80. New Zealand*	0 - 20	108. Tanganyika	30 - 50
81. Nicaragua	10 - 30	109. Thailand	50 - 70
82. Niger	60 - 80	110. Tibet	100
83. Nigeria	50 - 70+	111. Togo	60 - 80
84. Norway	50 - 70	112. Tunisia	80 - 100
85. Outer Mongolia	100	113. Turkey	40 - 60
86. Pakistan	30 - 50	114. Uganda	40 - 60+
87. Panama	60 - 80	115. United States	50 - 70+
88. Paraguay	30 - 50	116. Uruguay	50 - 70
89. Peru*	30 - 50+	117. Venezuela	80 - 100
90. Philippines	40 - 60	118. North Vietnam	100
91. Poland	100	119. South Vietnam*	70 - 90
92. Portugal*	0 - 20	120. Voltaic Republic	60 - 80
93. Romania	100	121. Yemen	80 - 100
94. Ruanda-Urundi	40 - 60	122. Yugoslavia	100
95. Saudi Arabia	60 - 80	123. Zanzibar	20 - 40

The Communist Conspiracy is now three-quarters of the way to its final goal: enslavement of the whole world.

Basic Communist strategy for conquest of the world, as laid out thirty-five years ago and relentlessly followed ever since, consisted of three steps: (1) Take eastern Europe; (2) next take the masses of Asia; (3) then take the rest of the world, including the United States. The Soviet was saved from internal collapse in 1933 (by Franklin Roosevelt), raped the Baltic States in 1939 (with the help of Hitler), occupied eastern Europe in 1945-48 (by secret arrangement with Roosevelt), took China in 1949 (through the work of General Marshall),

made Ghana its African base in 1957 (by decision of Great Britain), and conquered Cuba in 1959 (with the help of the U. S. State Department).

The International Soviet has expanded ONLY by using the diplomatic, economic, and/or military power of professedly anti-Communist governments. ONLY in the same way can it continue to expand—or even survive. For example, in one nation for which the score above is 100% there is a strong underground that would revolt tomorrow if it had assurance that the United States would not intervene on the side of the Soviet (as it did in Hungary) to cut off supplies.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Our Scoreboard has recorded the terribly swift advance of the Communist Conspiracy in the United States: 1958, 20-40%; 1959, 30-50%; 1960, 40-60%; 1961, 50-70%.

If our estimate of the situation on the first of June seems to you impossibly dreadful, look around you. Does anyone in his senses really suppose that a government is "fighting Communism" when it proudly announces the opening in the Lenin Steel Works of the first production line of its kind in all Soviet territory, designed by American engineers, built in the United States, installed by American technicians, and paid for by American taxpayers? From such "foreign aid" to the phony invasion that consolidated Communist power in Cuba, there are a thousand unmistakable indications. But one is the most terrible of all.

The presence of a nest of traitors in the Pentagon was made obvious by the desperate exertions that halted the investigation begun by the late Senator McCarthy, but the American people could count on the loyalty of the uniformed men whose knowledge of warfare and whose devotion to their country are, in the last analysis, our *only* national defense. But the recent and dastardly humiliation of General Walker was fol-

lowed by orders admittedly designed to silence and intimidate, or force from the armed services, *every* man in uniform who publicly disapproves of the International Communist Conspiracy. The deadly parallel to the means used to demoralize and paralyze the armed forces of other countries before they were taken over by the Communists is only too obvious. When such means can be used, the Conspiracy's power to induce what it wants, and to prevent what it does not want, has certainly gone well beyond the half-way mark.

The United States is nearing the point of no return on the road to annihilation, but *the American people's chance of victory is greater than it has been for a long time*. Until the Conspiracy gains such control of the army and police that it can use them as instruments of coercion, its control depends on its power to keep the people so confused and divided by petty or factitious issues, and so complacent and deluded about their position in the world and in their own country, that they do not perceive what is being done to them. *This power is now being broken.*

If that statement seems to you impossibly optimistic, look about you. Conservative clubs are springing up on college campuses. In a few areas, the resurgence of conservatism has already become the *politically* dominant factor. There are now pending in Congress resolutions to outlaw the Communist Party (H. R. 2302) and to recognize officially that, as J. Edgar Hoover told the American people, "*We are at war with Communism*" (H. J. R. 447).

The Conspiracy is desperately afraid that it will not attain that last margin of control that it needs. Its concerted attack on the John Birch Society succeeded only in making obvious the infestation of press and radio. Instead of neutralizing patriots by stealthily fomenting dissension among them and smearing them one by one, the Conspiracy is now frantically vomiting filth on every active anti-Communist.

A half million really *dedicated* Americans organized for action can still save their nation—and their own lives.

NOTES ON THE SCOREBOARD

In A WORLD GONE CRAZY, the special issue that included the Scoreboard for 1960, we tried to explain as clearly, concisely, and comprehensively as possible the nature and extent of the Communist Conspiracy's influence and operations in each country of the world. We shall not be so immodest as to quote the emphatic praise that our compilation was accorded by some very distinguished and prominent Americans, and by some readers in high position elsewhere in the world. But we admit that their commendation, coupled with the failure of the most invidious eyes to discover a single error of fact, encourages us to believe that A WORLD GONE CRAZY gives the fullest and most accurate account of the Communist advance that you can find anywhere in a hundred pages—or perhaps several times that number. (It is still available at one dollar per copy.)

The Scoreboard for 1961 records a swift and ominous advance of Communism throughout the world, but the copious reports and analyses prepared by our consultants, though presenting an abundance of confirmatory facts that are both interesting and significant, indicate few changes in essentials. In most countries the operative forces and the direction of those forces remain as stated in A WORLD GONE CRAZY. The following notes, therefore, deal only with countries in which new factors have so altered the situation that the scores this year would not adequately be explained by simple projection from last year's findings. We have also reported the results of fresh analyses made for two countries (Australia and New Zealand) as promised last year.

These notes are arranged alphabetically, in the order in which the respective countries appear in the Scoreboard.

ARGENTINA

The decrease in Communist control noted in the first half of 1960 continued throughout that year, and there were solid grounds for hope that the able conservatives who controlled the government of President Frondizi would so consolidate their position that Argentina would become the leader in a resurgence of anti-Communist forces throughout Latin America. That may have been the reason why our State Department's darling, Roy R. Rubottom, who had just been exposed before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security as one of the principal architects

of Castro's conquest of Cuba, was rushed to Argentina as Ambassador of the United States. The appointment must have been a calculated affront—and warning—to the conservatives in Argentina. The ambassadorial bird of ill omen was followed by Harvard's shrillest screech-owl, Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., who, as reported by the press, proclaimed in Buenos Aires that "the United States looked with favor on any social revolution free of foreign domination." This was tantamount to an assurance that any Castro who might be able to start butchering

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and plundering in Argentina could count on support from Washington as well as Moscow, at least so long as he was tactful enough not to make his employment by the latter *too* conspicuous. Despite the forces thus arrayed against them, the anti-Communists of Argentina have not given up, but do you wonder that our score this year can record no improvement in the nation which is, in many ways, the keystone of South America?

AUSTRALIA

We warned our readers last year that the score which we provisionally set down for Australia pending a fresh analysis of the situation there might be too low. It was. The Communist Conspiracy in Australia has more than recovered from the reverses it suffered from the defection of the Soviet diplomat and spy, Petrov, in 1954 and the ludicrous self-exposure of Dr. H. V. Evatt, leader of the Australian Labor Party and former Chief Justice of the High Court, in 1955. (Incredible as it may seem, Evatt became Chief Justice of New South Wales last year!) Careful investigation and analysis shows that the degree of Communist influence and control falls within the bracket of 20-40% shown on this year's *Scoreboard*.

Space forbids us to enter into details. It will suffice to say that the Conspiracy's major methods of subversion in Australia correspond almost exactly to those used in the United States. There are the usual flocks of "intellectuals" who, like our birds of similar feather, claim not to be Communists and perpetually twitter that the way to fight Communism is to imitate its "social gains." The press and radio are to a

large degree dominated by self-styled "internationalists" or "New Leftists," who, on occasion, suppress or distort news unfavorable to the International Communist Conspiracy, launch covert or open smear-campaigns against its serious opponents, and daily administer a few grains of ideological poison in their editorials or commentaries. The churches—especially the Methodist and Presbyterian, although other denominations are also infected—have many ministers who were brainwashed in college with cheap sophistries of the kind for which Bishop Oxnham is notorious in the United States; as in this country, they are easily manipulated by the small, but adroit and vociferous, band of conspirators who have sneaked into the church and spewed their venom from the pulpit. (Some of our readers may remember the Reverend Alan Walker of Sydney, who lectured in the United States under Methodist auspices earlier this year—and returned to Australia to report that the American people, terrified by the horrendous John Birch Society, had become "afraid of being analytical [*sic*] of capitalism." He is financed by Australian business men who evidently reach for their cheque-books without inquiring for what purposes their money will be used.) The universities are, as one would expect, deeply infiltrated, especially in the departments of "social science." The most deeply penetrated of all the universities is the National University in Canberra, which, significantly, is the one that is lavishly supported by the federal government. But all are said to be infected. At most of them, neurotic juveniles, inflated with professional hot air, have demonstrated on behalf of Lumumba and Castro, and have attacked police who

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were trying to maintain order. Public exposure of Communist operations in at least one department of Melbourne University this spring naturally had no result other than gabble about "academic freedom" and monumental inactivity on the part of the university's administrators. A considerable part of the universities' business, of course, consists of the production of bureaucrats for governmental positions, and one may be sure that these professional parasites are imbued with the mentality characteristic of their species in the United States. Their influence is to be discerned in the fact that many of the leaders of the comparatively conservative Australian government seem to have no comprehension of the nature of the Communist Conspiracy, and devote their energies to many ill-advised schemes to grab power for the federal government at the expense of the states. The Communists have naturally devoted great attention to labor unions, manipulate many, and openly control some of the most important. The Conspiracy is now in a position to paralyze the greater part of Australian industry, since it controls the unions that control the employees of the government monopoly that supplies almost all of the electric power of the state of Victoria. In short, the general pattern of Communist operations in Australia is the one familiar to Americans.

Subversion in Australia is facilitated by the fact that Communist agents can use various kinds of camouflage provided by local conditions and recent history, and they tend to be less brazen in their operations than their confederates have recently become in the United States. Their task, on the other hand, is made more difficult by the

fact that Australia, with approximately the area of the conterminous United States but only one-eighteenth of the population and a tiny fraction of the industrial capacity, is quite obviously not the strongest nation in the world. Australians, therefore, do not have the stupifying consciousness of strength that makes it so easy for Sampson to lay his sleepy head in the lap of a Delilah who croons about "world peace" and "helping underdeveloped nations" while wielding her shears. Furthermore, despite the elements of discord that came in with the recent influx of insufficiently screened immigrants, they are a relatively homogeneous people, acutely conscious of both the great distances that isolate them from other civilized nations and the vast, teeming masses of Asiatic barbarism that threaten them from the north. Sukarno, the Kremlin's viceroy in Indonesia, financed by American taxpayers, is openly working with both native agitators and military preparations to take over New Guinea, the large island, inhabited chiefly by grotesque survivors of the Stone Age, that Australia shares with the Dutch, and that constitutes Australia's first—and, indeed, last—line of defence against the invasion of Australia itself which Sukarno is obviously planning. Australians are also periodically reminded by such purveyors of double-think for double-domes as the London *Economist* that ten million white men cannot hold a continent coveted by the Kremlin's hundreds of millions of Asiatic slaves, who multiply like rabbits and must therefore inherit the earth. It is indeed remarkable that Communist subversion should have made any progress at all in a nation whose very existence is so obviously threatened.

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Australia is rapidly moving toward a crisis. Many well-informed Australians privately admit, and some publicly hint, their fear that Australia may soon have to follow South Africa out of a Commonwealth in which the Queen's Prime Minister is becoming the house-boy of Nkrumah and Nehru. It is possible, however, that the issue, may be decisively joined in a different way. There are indications that the Communist Conspiracy may soon launch an all-out drive to abrogate the restrictions on immigration designed to assure a "white Australia." They will be able to mobilize for this purpose numbers of maudlin masochists and degenerates inflamed with a diseased hatred of their own race, but the campaign would almost certainly arouse and consolidate the vast majority of Australians now divided by comparatively minor political and economic differences. It seems, therefore, that such a campaign by the Communists would be a serious tactical error at this time, although, of course, if they should win, their victory would be decisive.

In the meantime, the Australian government, subjected to pressures from London, New York, and Washington, distracted by partisan politics and the usual consequences of economic inflation, and perhaps intimidated by the Leftist clique in its own newspapers, is showing some signs of weakness in its foreign policy, especially with reference to its strategically vital possessions in New Guinea. Within the nation, the Communists are nibbling away at the arteries of public will, and have attained one noteworthy success by a kind of bribery. The large exports of wheat to Communist China to feed Mao Tse-tung's butcher boys have so

raised the price of wheat in Australian markets that it was possible for the Gallup Poll to report that a majority of Australians now favor diplomatic recognition of Communist China.

BRAZIL

Although the score remains unchanged, internal tension is increasing. The nation is virtually bankrupt, racked by wild inflation, and has large masses of rabble controlled by the very strong, though theoretically illegal, Communist Party. It is generally believed that the President insults the United States to placate the "Left," and that his diplomatic and commercial cuddling with Soviet satellites is part of a desperate attempt to restore a semblance of solvency.

The head of the so-called Socialist Party, Francisco Julião, is reported to have reached an agreement last January with the present Vice President of Brazil, João Goulart, for co-ordination of their political efforts and eventual merger of their parties. Julião is touring the northeastern part of Brazil with great banners that are enormous portraits of "the great Fidel Castro." He rhapsodically praises "the wonderful work that has been done in Cuba," and proclaims that it is the function of truly democratic government to hand out free rifles, so that every peasant can have fun with a gun. Julião is building up a militia of ambitious young murderers, whom he sends to Cuba for training in the techniques of "agrarian reform."

Some observers believe that prompt action by President Quadros frustrated a Communist plan for a general revolt in Brazil. The Communists have long used the technique of "student demon-

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strations" with considerable success, especially in Recife; but there was no precedent for the scale of the rioting there by "students" demanding the dismissal of the Dean of Law, who had forbidden a lecture on "social justice" by the mother of Dr. Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the notorious Argentine degenerate who is now satisfying his appetite for blood in Cuba. President Quadros acted without a trace of the irresolution which the Communists are thought to have anticipated. Before the bayonets of airborne troops, with naval cruisers standing by off-shore, the "students" retreated and dispersed. But in Brazil, as in the United States, the basic problem posed by such "demonstrations" will remain unsolved until responsible citizens ask themselves why the facilities of universities, which are supposedly institutions of higher learning, should be opened at all—let alone provided at public expense—for young hoodlums.

The United States has shown its interest in Brazil by rushing to the scene Adolf Berle, Jr., and Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., both long-time experts in the art of extinguishing fires with gasoline. People who believe that gasoline will have the same effects now that it had in the past are, of course, hide-bound reactionaries.

The result is still uncertain, except that the efforts of Messrs. Berle and Schlesinger will be reflected in your tax-bill next year. If we ship in enough "aid" and it has the effects it has normally had elsewhere, there may be kindled in Brazil a blaze whose glow will warm every "Liberal" heart. You would then have the pleasure of reading in your newspapers tear-jerking articles about the need for "agrarian re-

form" in Brazil and about the lovely soul of Francisco Julião.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. FEDERATION

Conditions vary greatly from island to island, although preponderance in the federation is necessarily exercised by Jamaica, which has more than half the population. It is extremely difficult to make an over-all estimate for such scattered and diverse territory, but the figure we have given is conservative. Two members of our panel believe that it is too low.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

Our estimate is for the first of June, and therefore does not take into account the subsequent referendum in which the voters of Southern Rhodesia, by approving changes in their new constitution, made concessions which will ultimately be fatal. Although the vote was strongly influenced by an intensive barrage of expert propaganda, it was made possible by the real strength of the Southern Rhodesians' position: a show of force so successfully maintained order that it engendered an illusory sense of security. The results of the election show weaknesses — of the kind produced by an unexpectedly large residue of Victorian idealism uncorrected by observation of modern realities, and by a myopia which cannot see beyond today to next year. They will be interpreted, however, as an admission of physical weakness, i.e. in the only terms that are now understood in Africa, and the constitutional changes, which we do not have space to detail, open the way for immediate subversion and eventual anarchy. Although the voters

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did not know it, the real victor in the referendum on 25 July was the vicious Kenneth Kaunda, one of the two dozen professional agitators who attended the secret conference in Winneba (see SOUTH AFRICA, *infra*), where the establishment of a Mau-Mau organization in the Central African Federation was one of the most important items on the agenda. The score for the Federation, therefore, will be 50-70% before autumn.

CONGO

The score for the former Belgian Congo stood at 70-90% on the first of June. It would have gone higher but for the fact that the inhabitants of the Katanga, under the leadership of a native of vision and courage, Tshombe, were still holding out against the Communist-controlled savages who riot throughout the rest of the country. The Katanga is the last outpost of civilization in the Congo, and Tshombe is one of the few men of political capacity and integrity that native Africa has produced, but the result is a foregone conclusion. Dag Hammarskjöld succeeded in introducing into the Katanga several thousand Indian troops supplied to the "United Nations" by Nehru. These well-trained troops are now in Elizabethville, and they will, of course, stab Tshombe in the back and cow or murder the anti-Communists of the Katanga as soon as they get the word from Leopoldville, where Lumumba has been succeeded by an equally noisome creature, Gizenga, as the Kremlin's agent-in-charge.

In the Congo, as throughout all of Black Africa, the superficial details of the scene change kaleidoscopically, usually through struggles for power

between "emergent" native "leaders," who are eager to enjoy to the utmost the Rolls Royce automobiles and other luxuries provided for them by their most humble slaves, the taxpayers of the United States. It would be easy to devote a hundred pages to a chronicle of the events of the past year, most of them either sickening or more ludicrous than anything ever imagined by Amos an' Andy. But the essential fact is clear and simple: throughout Black Africa the race war that swarms of official, semi-official, and unofficial agitators from the United States and Europe worked so hard to kindle is now ablaze, the continent is reverting to primeval savagery, and the emissaries of Russia and China are quietly taking over the vast mineral resources that are so important. That, of course, is the way it was planned from the beginning.

The only difference between the "new nations" is in the rate at which the Communist Conspiracy extends its effective control. Our scores for the various "nations" show the extent of that control in each on the first of June, as estimated by the most highly qualified experts on the basis of all information then available. They emphatically point out, however, that in these agglomerations of human tinder, any chance spark, to say nothing of a match struck by a Russian, Chinese, or American agent of the Communist Conspiracy, could start a conflagration that would destroy overnight the structures (which differ from region to region) that now stand in the way of complete control. In other words, although the current situation differs considerably from region to region in Black Africa, as shown by our figures, you should not be astonished if the degree of Com-

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munist control in any of the regions for which we show comparatively low percentage jumps to 80-100% at any time.

CONGO REPUBLIC

This "nation," formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, has its capital in Brazzaville, and is currently run by the "Abbé" Fulbert Youlou, who visited the United States in June to present two elephant tusks to President Kennedy and to collect one hundred and sixty million dollars from the American boobs. President Youlou, who wears a priest's habit to impress his compatriots, is a man of some shrewdness, as was shown by his precaution in bringing with him almost all the members of his "cabinet," whom he dared not trust out of his sight, although that meant that there was no room on the plane for his women, some of whom in spite helped administer the poison that delayed his visit to the United States Treasury. (He survived the poison by promptly buying an antidote from the sorcerers who had prepared it, paying lavishly, but carefully observing the proprieties, so that the transaction took the form of consultation with friendly sorcerers concerning means of taking off the hex. His health, however, has probably been permanently impaired.) It may be noteworthy, therefore, that the State Department, which supplied the distinguished guests with at least one white woman, and which arranged for their entertainment on a large private estate complete with private lake, so that the Africans could see how "middle-class Americans" live, took extraordinarily thorough precautions to prevent Youlou from coming into contact with American

"fascists" (i.e., nasty people who disapprove of the Communist Conspiracy) or seeing anything of the United States on his own. Youlou, by the way, amused himself by having his house-boy, whom he and the other members of his party kicked around when not brawling among themselves on the trip, introduced as his "Maréchal du Palais"—and watching the American boobs kowtow. He is clearly one of the most adroit, and respectable "presidents" in Black Africa. It is impossible to predict how many days, weeks, or months he will last. *Après lui, le déluge.*

CUBA

The "invasion" staged by the Central Intelligence Agency in collaboration with Cuban Communists was so successful that the Castro gang has been able to dispense with even the *pro forma* pretense that it had theretofore maintained. A considerable part—we are not yet certain what proportion—of the anti-Communist underground in Cuba was betrayed to the Communists; the part that was too prudent to enter into contact with the C I A's "Democratic Revolutionary Front" survives, but will think long and hard before it trusts *any* American, and, except for bands of insurgents operating in the mountains, appears to have gone into hiding. The score for this country, therefore, becomes a flat 100%.

We need not point out to our readers that *one* function of the current furor over Berlin is to distract the attention of Americans from Soviet Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The aftermath of the assassination of General Trujillo naturally provided some opportunities for the International

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Communist Conspiracy to extend its influence, as shown by the disorders provoked through the usual manipulation of empty-headed "students." But the probably decisive weight on the side of Communism was thrown into the scales by the United States. The sending of an "investigating committee" by the "Organization of American States" was obviously intended to embarrass and humiliate the established government of the Dominican Republic in the eyes of its own people. This was nothing, however, in comparison with the scarcely concealed fury with which our State Department, on the fifteenth of June, rebuked the investigatory commission for not having found a pretext for intervention to overthrow the Dominican government. This naturally convinced many people in the Dominican Republic, as well as observers throughout Latin America, that the government of the United States will not rest until the island of Hispaniola has, like Cuba, been converted into a Soviet bastion for the destruction of the United States.

ECUADOR

The Communist Conspiracy, which had been relatively quiescent in Ecuador for some time, resumed operations on an intensive scale in the later part of 1960 to take advantage of the multiple opportunities created by the results of the presidential election and by the renewed difficulties over the long-disputed border between Ecuador and Peru. One indication of Communist strength may be seen in the fact that the Minister of Interior in the new government, Manuel Arauyo Hidalgo, who is generally regarded as a shrewd and unprincipled opportunist, led the anti-

American riots in Quito last December. He was forced to resign from the government, and is now yelling the praises of Fidel Castro and the glories of Communism, openly challenging the authority of the President, José Velasco Ibarra.

Despite perennial friction and occasional wars (the last in 1941-42), Ecuador and Peru have much in common, and each will necessarily be strongly influenced by events in the other. Both contain strong conservative groups that are resolutely anti-Communist, but both also have large masses than can be manipulated by Communist propaganda adapted to the local situation. And the governments of both countries are reported to have been both amazed and "furious" with indignation early this year when the United States sent them Ambassadors who had records of "widespread Communist-front affiliations."

FRANCE

Mr. Schlamm's "European Surveys" have kept our readers informed of the dismaying internal disintegration of France during the past year. We tentatively plan to publish in an early issue of AMERICAN OPINION a study of the *débâcle*, which provides an extremely significant lesson in contemporary politics—one whose application is by no means limited to France or even Europe. The essential fact, however, may be stated quite simply: General Charles de Gaulle, having betrayed the conservative patriots who made him President, proceeded to use the great personal powers, bestowed upon him by the new constitution, to destroy those patriots. The result is that the only strong, well-organized, and dedicated

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force in France is the Communist Party and its scabrous allies, who are rapidly gaining strength and operating with ever increasing brazenness and audacity. And the Communist gains are not checked by a government that is devoting *its* energies to the demoralization and crippling of the Army, and to the persecution of leading anti-Communists, many of whom have been driven into hiding.

It is true that the General, while preparing to surrender Algeria to International Communism, appears to be pursuing a resolutely anti-Communist policy in Europe, supporting Germany in the matter of Berlin. But the catastrophic internal deterioration of France must sooner or later be made manifest in drastic events. It is not likely that the French Right will submit without making one more effort, despite the great odds now against them. On the other hand, the Communists are making preparations for insurrection, and even indulged in a partial rehearsal on April 22. We shall mention only one of the many significant details unknown to most Americans: the Communist Party owns and operates one of the largest fleets of radio-dispatched taxicabs, Cotax. These cabs can be mobilized on a moment's notice to transport five thousand disciplined and well-trained criminals to any given point, while all other forms of transportation, with the exception of vehicles actually operated by the now shattered and demoralized Army, can be completely paralyzed by strikes called by the Communist-controlled unions.

Our estimate for the first of June is conservative and quite possibly too low. Indeed, despite de Gaulle's apparent stand on European policy, one of our

most highly qualified experts, after a careful review of all factors, including the recent evidence of deep Communist penetration in the ranks of the Army and Air Force and demonstrated solidarity between the Communist Party and the "Socialists" led by Mendès-France, concludes that Communist control in France is actually between seventy and ninety percent, and that, whatever the wishes of General de Gaulle may be, France—barring the possible success of a last desperate effort by the Right—is now lost. Our other consultants, however, saw grounds for a somewhat more optimistic estimate of the *present* situation, and we have accordingly, though not entirely without misgivings, put down the score which they regard as a minimum.

ITALY

Bustling prosperity conceals from tourists and superficial observers the steady rise of Communist power in Italy, to which Mr. Schlamm has repeatedly called attention in his "European Surveys." The nation's most distinguished elder statesman now privately predicts that within five years Italy will have become a totally Communist state through the overt and "legal" election of a Communist government.

SOUTH KOREA

This is the only country in the world for which we can record this year a *decrease* in Communist influence, and, given the tense and somewhat confused situation there, our estimate may be unduly optimistic. From any point of view—including, we should suppose, that of our "Liberals," although one can never be sure what form their whims will

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take—the military dictatorship now in power is a government far less desirable than that of Syngman Rhee, whom the United States stabbed in the back last year. It is also less stable, for although it has abrogated the constitution under which Syngman Rhee ruled legitimately and mildly, and has shown that it will not hesitate to use force to prevent further disorders, neither Major General Pak Chung Hi, who is the dominant figure, nor anyone else now on the scene commands, or could conceivably come to command, a fraction of the veneration that the great majority of Koreans felt for the man who was really the father of their country. (No one will ever know how many of the “students” whom the United States admittedly incited to riot were merely earning a fast buck conveyed to them through secret channels from agencies of our government.)

The dictatorship, whatever its other shortcomings, has acted vigorously to repress subversion, which was increasing so rapidly that a fair estimate of the degree of Communist control around the first of this year would have been somewhere between ten and twenty percent *above* the 40-60% recorded in the *Scoreboard* for June, 1960. Available information indicates that Communist influence has been reduced—at least temporarily—to the 30-50% which we record this year.

There is one factor of uncertainty that has escaped the attention of most Americans. As soon as Syngman Rhee had been forced out of office, swarms of Communist agents came over the border from North Korea, flew in from Japan, and were landed on the South Korean coast in small boats from Communist China. Numerous Communist

cells were soon functioning in Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, and almost every town of any size in South Korea. The dictatorship is trying to cope with this influx, but its powers are limited because it has not been able to re-establish or replace the highly efficient intelligence organization that enabled the government of Syngman Rhee to keep such infiltration at an absolute minimum. The Korean intelligence service, directed by a core of experienced officers and bound together by absolute confidence in both the integrity and wisdom of Syngman Rhee, was one of the most expert anti-Communist forces in the world. It was shattered—evidently beyond repair—by the overthrow of the established and legitimate government of Korea. That, indeed, may have been a major purpose of the nameless persons who used the authority and power of the United States to contrive the downfall and exile of America's staunchest friend on the mainland of Asia.

LAOS

For all practical purposes, this country has now gone down the drain into the Soviet cesspool. Our State Department, which, as we pointed out last year, knowingly and deliberately struck down the Laotians who had formed an anti-Communist government, has thus attained another triumph. Whether this little country is united under a “neutralist” government (i.e., one which will not tell the newspapers that it is dominated by Communists), or we make the ludicrous gesture of arranging a temporary partition, as in Vietnam, is a matter of no significance. Even the dullest inhabitant of Southeast Asia could not possibly misunderstand. Choice between the two “solutions”

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will probably be determined by the consideration which will best lend itself as a pretext for further squandering of American resources to accelerate bankruptcy of the United States.

NEW ZEALAND

Unlike Australia, New Zealand, despite its long involvement in a Welfare State and the economic difficulties caused by contraction of the market for its agricultural products, appears to have a social vitality that resists Communist infection. Reports coming to us indicate that the Communist organization in New Zealand is small, and that some recent attempts at crypto-Communist agitation were ineffectual. We believe, therefore, that our estimate of 0-20% last year was correct, and that there has been no significant increase since that time.

PERU

Cf. ECUADOR, *supra*. The critical factors in Peru were summarized in our issue for May, pp. 31-33.

PORTUGAL

The slight increase in Communist control during the past year was not sufficient to change our score, but there has been a great increase in clandestine conspiratorial activity in Portugal, which is currently the object of a Communist offensive. Large sums of money are being sent into Portugal to finance subversion, and the Conspiracy has succeeded in enlisting the support of a number of prominent persons by either bribery or covert appeal to their ambitions. It is believed, however, that most of these persons are known and that their influence has been largely neutralized, so that the principal inter-

nal weakness of Portugal arises from the advanced age of Premier Salazar. It is of course, possible that the Conspiracy, operating with a secrecy that eluded the notice of our consultants and their sources of information, has been able to suborn treason in high quarters, so that the situation is more serious than our figures indicate. Since we do not enjoy the omniscience with which "Liberal intellectuals" are equipped at the factory, we must base our estimates on the reports of the best-informed observers whom we know.

Portugal is being subjected to intense external pressures by all the instrumentalities of the International Communist Conspiracy, which is now trying to capture Angola, partly for the intrinsic value of that territory, but primarily because loss of Angola would so gravely impair the Portuguese economy that an economic crisis of great magnitude would result. This would provide a perfect background for a Communist-incited revolt after Salazar, if still living when these plans come to fruition, and four or five of his principal officers had been assassinated. The Communist Conspiracy's activities in both metropolitan Portugal and Angola may be governed by this simple consideration.

The signal for the outbreak of violence in Angola was given, curiously enough, when a group of seamen, including their captain, mutinied on the Portuguese liner *Santa Maria*, shot their way to control of the ship, and, kidnapping the passengers, headed for Angola. The incident itself attracted at the time more attention in the press than its intrinsic importance deserved, but few observed the ominous collapse of international morality shown by the

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sequel, when the pirates, instead of being hanged as required by international law, were granted asylum on the pretext that piracy become legitimate political activity when under the direction of the Communist Conspiracy. And it was indeed odd that our "Liberals," who seldom miss an opportunity to bark at a country that actually refused American "foreign aid" and violated the principles of Keynesian "economics" by not spending itself into bankruptcy, should have overlooked the fact that responsibility for the sufferings of the passengers really *did* fall on the government of Premier Salazar. The captain of the ship, Henrique Galvão, without whom the mutiny could not have succeeded, was a known subversive, once a member of the National Assembly and later an official of high rank in the colonial administration, who had been convicted in 1951 and again in 1958 of subversion and malfeasance in office, and who had escaped from Portugal to Argentina in 1959 while under sentence to sixteen years in prison. That the government of Portugal should have been so lenient, gullible, or corrupt as to accept assurances of repentance and reform from a person of such character, and should have permitted a steamship company to entrust him with command of a passenger ship, was indeed cause for scandal. But although the facts were available in the files of any large newspaper they excited no curiosity. This may be taken as proof of the idealism of journalists dedicated to printing all the news that fits the Party Line.

Portugal was not entirely unprepared for the attack on Angola, and she had had some previous experience with "anti-colonialism." It will be recalled

that in 1954-55 Khrushchev and Nehru loudly demanded "self-determination" for Goa, the Portuguese colony in India, and vigorously rattled the whole paucity of their weapons, from "world opinion" to atomic bombs. The lacepantie brigade in our State Department screamed that there was a world crisis, and almost expired with megrims. Premier Salazar, however, quietly said that Portugal would fight for her territory, and proved it. When Nehru sent a mob of three thousand to rush the border, the Portuguese police shot the first thirteen and watched the remaining 2,987 return home at speeds never before attained in India. The Lion of the Kremlin and his pet jackal tucked their tails between their legs and discovered that they had pressing engagements to foment trouble in other parts of the world. So the incident was closed, except that it left in the minds of many Americans a wistful hope that their own nation could perhaps someday attain the integrity and self-respect of Portugal in the conduct of its foreign affairs.

The Portuguese are now confronted with a situation quite different from that which they faced in the compact territory of Goa. Angola is about the size of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona combined. The comparatively small province of Cabinda is separated from the rest of the territory by the estuary of the Congo, which belongs politically to the Belgian Congo. The coastal regions are barren, but the salubrious uplands produce coffee, sisal, rice, sugar, and rubber. Diamonds are mined; there are extensive deposits of copper, tungsten, titanium, and manganese; and the Benguela railway is strategically important as an outlet for the

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minerals of the Katanga, should the "United Nations" somehow fail to deliver that province to the Soviet. The population of Angola consists of about 150,000 Europeans, mostly Portuguese with a small minority of Dutch, 30,000 mulattoes, and about 4,300,000 blacks, predominantly of mixed Bantu-Negro stocks, although there are Bushmen and various minor groups.

Conditions within Angola should ensure the tranquillity that the territory has long enjoyed. Neither government nor colonists have attempted the intensive economic development that elsewhere in Africa produced foci of possible infection through the inevitable dislocation of parts of the population. The Portuguese, who were themselves the result of complex racial mixture and have included since the Sixteenth Century considerable numbers of mulattoes, are unique among Europeans in that they, in fact as well as theory, recognize no distinction of color, and have long been scornful of nations that do recognize such distinctions either legally or socially. In the colonies, aborigines who are willing to meet certain minimum educational standards are classed as *assimilados*, and freely enjoy all the privileges of Europeans, including the cordiality and rights of intermarriage that can be bestowed only by good will, and can never be extorted with bayonets. If, therefore, what is called "integration" can produce harmony and racial amity, it must have done so in Angola, where it has been practiced for centuries as a matter of course, without question, agitation, or opposition.

When the Congo reverted to savagery, the Portuguese were faced with the impossibility of closing or adequately

patrolling a border of more than eighteen hundred miles (including Cabinda), much of it running through very difficult territory and among tribes wont to wander back and forth across it at will. The Portuguese thus face a very difficult military problem, particularly since the savages sent in by the Communist Conspiracy, though totalling many thousands, operate in small bands, usually of sixty to seventy and rarely exceeding one hundred. They strike principally at agricultural regions with sudden raids and ambushes.

When the Conspiracy gave the order, such bands of frenzied beasts, led by witch-doctors and/or British-trained soldiers from the army of Ghana, made enthusiastic with drugs (chiefly derivatives of hemp similar to hashish), and equipped with rifles and grenades from Czecho-Slovakia, began to pour across the frontier. They have already killed almost two thousand persons with the sadistic ferocity that brings joy to the hearts of our professed humanitarians. Although, when nothing better offers, they will shoot a man from ambush and then cut up his body, they particularly delight in capturing whites alive, gouging out eyes, and slicing off one by one fingers, toes, genital organs, hands, feet, and so on until the victim spoils the fun by dying. Occasionally, particularly when gasoline is available, piecemeal burning is substituted for progressive slicing. Spoil-sports who frustrate legitimate ambitions by dying early in the process are doubtless guilty of some crime in the eyes of the "United Nations," but thus far that august body has found no means of correcting such perversity. It is noteworthy that the racial hatred of the

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savages appears to be directed against mulattoes with the same fury as against whites. Blacks are, of course, killed with pleasure when they resist, but every effort is made to induce them to flee "for safety" across the border into the Congo, there they are collected in camps and trained in the joys of "anti-colonialism." Reports indicate that this technique is being used with great success.

Portugal, being a self-respecting nation, has sent troops to protect her citizens, and despite the obvious difficulty of protecting outlying or isolated white settlements and native tribes remote from civilization, the Portuguese authorities would certainly be able to bring matters under control in a short time, if they did not have to contend with the resources of almost the entire world, mobilized against them by the International Communist Conspiracy. The factories of Czecho-Slovakia provide unlimited quantities of weapons for the unlimited hordes of savages in the Congo. But more important than that, Portugal must suffer hostility and sabotage from her ostensible allies, whose civilization she is fighting to defend. According to the press, the American Consul in Angola did his bit by delivering an harangue in which he told the Portuguese, "Get out! This land doesn't belong to you. It belongs to the blacks!" Now although the nations of the world have come to expect arrogance, vulgarity, and insult from the sleazy figures that the State Department sends out to represent (officially) the United States, that incitation of race hatred and massacre was an unusually open manifestation of enmity. But Portugal, mindful of the opinion created by a tainted press in the United States,

apparently hesitated to declare the agitator a *persona non grata*.

In New York City, there has been the usual scurrying and squeaking in what General Mark Clark so accurately described as "a rat's nest for the promotion of World Communism and slavery." The General Assembly and the Communist delegations have vociferated loudly and often in the vocabulary of Khrushchev and Nehru. It would be a waste of time to stir this verbal slime in search of meaning, but it may be worth while to note that in it the word 'genocide' must designate the crime of not exterminating white men.

The Communist Conspiracy means business in Angola — and so do the Portuguese, although they cannot but be discouraged, in spite of themselves, by their moral isolation and the denunciations of their fatuous friends. The reactions of the aborigines in Angola are yet uncertain, but it is by now clear that the Communists can excite latent forces whose very existence was unknown to most people a few years ago. It should be noted that if the Communists succeed in paralyzing the economy of Angola, they will have won, for the economy of the colony is so integrated with that of the mother country that the latter could not maintain solvency in the face of extraordinary expenditures if the interchange of products were long interrupted. The future of Portugal—possibly of southwestern Europe—is at stake in Angola, and it cannot be denied that the situation is grave.

We live in a darkling world, but we can blame only our own blindness and folly—our obstinate refusal to notice the existence and manifest operations of

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conspirators whose diseased souls are exalted with dreams of a millennium, when the light that Western civilization held aloft for *all* mankind will be extinguished in blood, and the spawn of Night and Chaos will inherit the earth.

SOUTH AFRICA

On 31 May, the Republic of South Africa formally withdrew from the decaying Commonwealth that was once British. The inevitable economic repercussions were greatly augmented by concerted, vicious, and partly covert attempts to ruin the nation's economy, made by the various instrumentalities of the International Communist Conspiracy; but the net results were less severe than many citizens had anticipated. The effects, however, were distinctly felt, and, coupled with the romantic nostalgia which many persons of British origin feel for the England of their forefathers, provided an opportunity for subversives to create dissatisfaction and dissension, especially through smear-campaigns in the press, a considerable part of which is as tainted and infected as the greater part of the American press. In the opinion of most observers, however, these efforts have been more than offset by clarification of the issues in the war now being waged for the possession of all Africa.

Recent events in Angola (see PORTUGAL), with which South Africa's western territory has a common border, and the desperate plight of Southern Rhodesia, which borders South Africa on the north, have made South Africans more than ever aware of the realities of their situation. The Communist Conspiracy's primary responsibility for

the wave of indescribable horror that has swept over so much of Africa has long been obvious to any thoughtful observer. But it was made even clearer by failure of the precautions taken to keep secret the conference of "African leaders" from Angola, Rhodesia, Basutoland, and South Africa itself, who, on the invitation of Nkrumah, assembled in Winneba (a small town on the coast of Ghana) to discuss methods of terrorizing and butchering white men and the blacks who are unwilling to revert to savagery. After the enthusiastic delegates had gone home to apply the lessons they had learned, Nkrumah flew to Moscow and Peking to report to his masters and arrange for more and better "anti-colonialism."

Swarms of agitators from the United States, including the notorious Irving Brown, the official envoy of the great satraps of American Labor, have long been hopping over Africa, and it is well known that their efforts were far more effective than the work of Russian and Chinese agents in inciting race war. Few, however, have matched in public proclamations the candor of the United States Assistant Secretary of State, G. Mennen Williams, who visited thirteen African countries in an incendiary tour, declaring (as at Nairobi on 21 February) that "President Kennedy is categorically in favor of 'Africa for the Africans,' and this applies equally to Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa." Hearing that howl, South Africans could no longer doubt where they—and Washington—stood.

Events of the next year or two will probably enable observers to judge the success or failure of a noble experiment that is crucial for South Africa. The nation's principal problem is the presence

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of some nine and one-half million Bantus, African aborigines who migrated into South Africa long after white civilization was established there. Years ago the government undertook an ambitious and very expensive program to raise these peoples from the Stone Age to modern life in one or two generations. Vast sums have been expended to provide them with housing, sanitation, employment, education, and training in self-government. This program and the really remarkable and encouraging results that have already been attained are concisely set forth in a series of pamphlets entitled *The Progress of the Bantu Peoples towards Nationhood*, which may be obtained from the South African Embassy in Washington. The facts are well known—though not, perhaps, to the general public in the United States, since our “Liberal intellectuals,” secure in their bigotry, naturally have no interest in facts. (We recommend that persons who are informed about South Africa exercise caution when communicating with an “intellectual.” If, for example, you disclose to him the fact that many Bantu students are enrolled in the four universities—Cape Town, Natal, Witwatersrand, South Africa — and in four government-financed colleges — Fort Hare, State Teacher Training, North, Zululand — the “Liberal” may spit in your face and call you a Fascist.)

The Bantus have made great progress in South Africa, but some observers have misgivings because recent events elsewhere, by demolishing many of the old assumptions that were once generally and complacently entertained, have disclosed forces that are not yet fully understood. It is possible that so sudden a transition to modern life can-

not be made successfully by a group of millions of people who, like all human beings, differ greatly among themselves in capacities and inclinations. Certainly the old notion that formal education automatically produced civilization was incredibly naive. The records of Dr. Nkrumah, Dr. Banda, Dr. Moumié (recently deceased after partaking of a poison that he had prepared for one of his colleagues), and hundreds of others speak for themselves, and one must not forget that the leader of the Mau Mau, Jomo Kenyatta, who may have the distinction of being the foulest beast on earth, was educated in London. In these cases, at least, education appears merely to have exasperated innate savagery. It is also true that the Communists have developed amazingly effective techniques. Their success with the Bantu of Rhodesia has been astonishing; in the space of a single year the sober optimism of C. E. Lucas Phillips' *The Vision Splendid* (London, Heinemann, 1960) has vanished into the limbo of lost dreams.

South Africa's problem is further complicated by the fact that the three separate parts of British South Africa, governed by the Colonial Office in London, form deep enclaves in its own territory, and could become centers of subversive infection over which it would have no control. All reports indicate that Bechuanaland and Swaziland are thus far little affected, but two of our experts report increasing Communist activity in Basutoland, which lies entirely within South Africa.

Against such forebodings must be set the fact that thus far the leaders of the settled Bantu communities and the better part of their people have shown only contempt for the turbulent riff-raff

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that the Communists were able to use in recent years for the riots of which such mendacious accounts were (naturally) given in the American press. They are also aware of the danger. Recently, for example, the self-governing Transkeian Territorial Authority (composed entirely of Bantus—but don't tell our "Liberals") took vigorous measures against Communist propaganda and infiltration. Such Bantu communities police themselves and are largely protected from the outside by the South African government, which has shown an exemplary firmness in maintaining order. Decent Bantus thus enjoy a large measure of protection against the terrorism and murder that have elsewhere in Africa been the Communists' principal means of destroying the influence and will of the more intelligent and responsible natives. There are grounds for hope, therefore, that the kindness and generosity of the South African government over the years may have created an understanding that cannot suddenly be destroyed by agitators.

The greatest danger to South Africans probably comes from subversives among themselves. Crypto-Communists, aided by many "intellectuals" who, like their American counterparts, are most comfortable when their eyes are closed and their mouths open, are screaming about "Verwoerdism," but they are probably less dangerous than the sly sophists who, while professing complete agreement with the purposes and policies of the present government, argue that those policies could be carried out more effectively by "new men" not yet defamed by the character-assassins of the international press. In the circumstances, therefore, it is probably

fortunate that during his tour Mennen Williams did not resort to soft soap. He made it impossible for rational South Africans to overlook the fact that the only choice before them is the choice between united resistance to the Communist Conspiracy and total extermination.

SOUTH VIETNAM

The essentials of the situation remain as they were stated in *A WORLD GONE CRAZY*, but it may be worth while to add that South Vietnam is now following Laos down the drain, and that *everybody knows it*, except, perhaps, the "experts" who display their ignorance or malice in befuddled pontifications in the press. The Communist Viet Cong, having reduced the country to anarchy by guerrilla raids, are constantly growing in numbers and openly taking over more and more territory. One of our reports was written while they were fighting a pitched battle with the South Vietnamese army one hundred and thirty miles from Saigon—an action more significant than the hit-and-run raids which have brought their guerrillas to the very outskirts of the capital. The army (whose *total* expenses, from bombing planes to boot laces, *you* pay) is perfunctorily fighting what is admittedly a delaying action, the only question being how long the Communists should be held back to avoid clogging the pipelines that are drenching the country with the money of American taxpayers.

Everyone knows that South Vietnam is being flushed down the drain, and that the billions wrung from American taxpayers since 1955, for the ostensible purpose of undoing the work that our State Department did before 1955, have

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bought us only contempt and shame. It is significant that the American boobs are now vouchsafed an occasional hint of the truth, as in the conference between Messrs. Macmillan and Kennedy, which admitted a "worsening situation," — one that was to be bettered, of course, by dumping more American treasure into the quicksand, but with the explicit comment that even this would be "only a temporary solution."

The State Department knows that South Vietnam has passed the point of no return, and that its population of twelve million will soon join the living dead in the Communist Empire. It knows, in fact, that the great campaign which began even before the Korean War is now drawing to a conclusion, and that the United States is finished in Southeast Asia. That is obvious from the speed with which it is deploying its forces elsewhere. "Foremost experts on Southeast Asia" are being hastily dipped in the official vat and in most cases emerge as "foremost experts on Africa." It is rumored that some of the redecorated experts are in haste to dissociate themselves from Southeast-Asian affairs lest they be caught on the spot when the final collapse occurs and the American people demand an accounting from the architects of ruin.

Here are a few recent metamorphoses that may interest you:

J. Graham Parsons, Eisenhower's oracular "Southeast Asia specialist" and principal planner of our suicidal policy in that region, is now our Ambassador in Sweden, which is about as far as he can get from Laos and Vietnam without travel in outer space. His principal assistant in designing that suicide, George McGhee, is now the boss of the United States Policy Planning Council,

which is presumably charged with the job of planning beatitude for the cosmos.

Leland Barrows, who ran the pumps that flooded South Vietnam with your money, is now our Ambassador to the Cameroon. Most of his assistant pumpers have disappeared into U.N.E.S.C.O. and similar holes.

Our new chief of "Foreign Aid" is Henri Labuisse, husband of Eve Curie (who says that she has lost interest in nuclear physics, but does not say whether she has lost the interest in Communism that occasioned comment some years ago). He says that his "great interest" is in Africa.

A. Biddle Duke, who for years lent his name to a propaganda front called "American Friends of Vietnam" (which some observers unkindly suggested was an euphemism for "Accomplices of Ngo dinh Diem") and flooded the country with such guff as "it is the duty of every patriotic American to see that American aid to South Vietnam is maintained at the highest possible level," has suddenly become a fervent pro-African, obsequious in his attentions to Adam Clayton Powell. He has also vaulted into the post of Chief of Protocol in the State Department.

Michigan State University, which has maintained a cageful of skillful professors to concoct propaganda for Ngo dinh Diem and train his secret police, probably senses that the game is about played out. It has installed an African Language Center, and will soon have young erudites able to impress the citizens of Lansing with the oddest clicks and grunts.

We should not overlook W. G. Gibson, who was in charge of the South-Asia desk in the American Embassy in

Notes On The Scoreboard

Paris while the United States was clearing the way for the Communist conquest of Southeast Asia by stabbing France in the back. He is now the American Consul in Angola, where, according to press reports (see PORTUGAL, *supra*) he is helping to stab Portugal in the back.

Nor should one overlook the incredible figure of Edward Lansdale, who has received great publicity as the original of the character called Colonel Hillingsdale in *The Ugly American*, a book which many Americans, including some conservatives, have uncritically relished because the real contents of the stew were concealed by a spice of comment on some merely asinine activities of our State Department. A colonel in our Air Force in the Philippines, Lansdale disgraced his uniform and country with antics that might have been pardoned in a vaudeville hooper, and meddled in the internal affairs of the Philippines in ways that were both offensive and painfully embarrassing to our friends. Transported to Indo-China, he began to knife our supposed allies, the French. It is firmly believed in Paris that the American Embassy was, as charged at the time, the headquarters of an "anti-French commando unit" and the source of tracts inciting the natives to massacre the French (see AMERICAN OPINION, May,

1959, p. 23), then engaged in a desperate struggle with Communist invaders. Cambodians believe, rightly or wrongly, that Colonel Lansdale was the mastermind who planned the invasion of Cambodia by rebels financed and equipped by the United States. This lost us Cambodia, for our support of Communist-inspired attempts to overthrow Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who had been our friend, convinced that monarch that his only safety lay in a firm alliance with the Russians, who appear to have demonstrated their good faith and friendship by revealing to him the plans of the American agents who were promoting the invasions. For all this good work, Colonel Lansdale was made Assistant Secretary of Defense, installed in the Pentagon, promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and—who knows?—may soon be the commanding officer of some important division of our Air Force in the event of a military effort against Communism somewhere in the world.

The list could be extended indefinitely, but the reader may have had sufficient glimpse of the mighty intellects and undaunted souls to whom we have entrusted the protection of our nation. It is said that God helps those who help themselves. Let us try, however belatedly, to make ourselves a little worthy of His Mercy and His Help.

A peasant in a Russian village went to the polls on election day and was handed a sealed envelope to drop in the ballot box. He began to tear the envelope open when a Soviet official shouted "What do you think you're doing?" The peasant said he wanted to see for whom he was voting. "Are you crazy?" exclaimed the official. "This is a secret ballot!"

Pacific Telephone Magazine

BULLETS

Some people leave footprints on the
sands of time. Others leave only the
marks of a heel.

Our Own Observation

* * *

Better dead than yellow or red.

Harry Riecke, Jr.

* * *

If you don't have any education
you've got to use your head.

An Old Mammy In The South

* * *

The indoctrinated liberal is always
trying to move the middle of the road
over to the left.

*Ed Fitzhugh,
In The Phoenix Gazette*

* * *

Wisdom is not a science.

Garet Garrett

* * *

We can survive the fall-out. What
about the sell-out?

Ashland F. Burchwell

* * *

Ideas are funny things. They won't
work unless you do.

Uncle Mat

* * *

And to think that the reason we
started this country in the first place
was to escape taxation.

Again, Uncle Mat

* * *

Better a horse and buggy, with a set
of reins — than a New Frontier speed-
ster with no brakes and a steering
wheel than can only turn left.

Col. Laurence E. Bunker

* * *

Equality may exist only among
slaves.

Aristotle

Better ask your father's advice, dear.
He made a much better marriage than
I did.

A Mother, Reported by Bob Barnes

* * *

The place was so dull that one day
the tide went out and never came back.

Fred Allen

* * *

A woman drove me to drink, and
I'll be a son-of-a-gun, but I never even
wrote to thank her.

W. C. Fields

* * *

I always drive with the emergency
brake on. . . . then when an emergency
happens I'm ready for it.

Lady, Quoted By Fred Neher

* * *

'Cause down in ole Virginia, boys,
it's root hog or die.

An Old Saying In The South

* * *

(In the danger which we face today)
. . . . if the men won't be MEN the
women will *have* to be.

Mrs. F. F. Horné

* * *

One hopeful note on hidden taxes is
that there can't be many more places
to hide them.

Pilot-News

* * *

It has been suggested that the trouble
with each generation is that it hasn't
read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Crusader

* * *

There can be no greater error than to
expect, or calculate upon, real favors
from nation to nation.

George Washington

HOW COMMUNISTIC ARE WE?

EDITORIAL FOREWORD

The word 'communism' properly designates the condition of a tribe or other group of human beings that have no private property. Naturally, this is the most primitive form of society, found in practice only among savages, dim-witted creatures who have nothing that is worth owning anyway.

Among civilized men, a return to communism has often been advocated by weak or weary wights eager to rid themselves of the burden of taking thought for the morrow. On the other hand, some of the world's best minds have proposed communism for certain select groups in special situations. Plato, for example, in his theoretical construction of an ideal state, entrusted government to a small ruling aristocracy which he thought of as a kind of monastic order composed of perfectly disinterested men and women selected for pure intellect. He concluded—correctly, no doubt—that if such an order was to endure, its members would have to practice communism among themselves. Of course, Plato, who was a rational man, never suggested, even hypothetically, that communism could be applied to the whole or any numerically large part of a civilized society.

Since most children discover that the world would be a much better place if it provided an unlimited supply of free ice-cream cones, and since many children never grow up, innumerable schemes have been devised to combine the savage's personal irresponsibility with the comforts of civilization. One such scheme of industrialized communism, however, has virtually eclipsed all others. It was concocted by a degenerate named Karl Marx, who found in it a means whereby he could live as a parasite on gullible people and at the same time take his revenge on the civilization that he hated because it made him conscious of his own inferiority.

Today, the word 'communism' is most frequently used to designate the plan excogitated by Marx. In this limited sense, the word should properly be written with a capital letter, just as we distinguish between pragmatism in any of its common meanings and Pragmatism, the specific doctrine elaborated by William James and hopelessly muddled by John Dewey. But in the present case, we must reserve the majuscule for a yet more specific meaning: Communism, written with a capital, is a conveniently compendious name for the great gang of vicious and un-human criminals who form the International Communist Conspiracy.

As Marx well knew when he devised it as a weapon against civilization and mankind, his scheme of communism is a highly effective means of paralyzing a society so that it can be captured and enslaved by the monsters of Communism. Of course, if there were no Communist Conspiracy to take advantage of it, Marx's scheme of communism, if we were foolish enough to adopt it, would produce a different result—not, to be sure, the millennium that Marx promises

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the suckers, but the results that, in the natural course of human events, are produced whenever a central government becomes omnipotent. If we could have communism without Communism, our great-grandchildren might find themselves in the comparatively comfortable status of fellabin toiling to erect a pyramid for Pharaoh Kennedy IV.

The following article by Dr. Hans F. Sennholz, Professor of Economics in Grove City College, whose earlier contributions to this magazine will be remembered with pleasure by our readers, supplies a commentary on the estimate for the United States shown on the "Scoreboard" published in this issue. You should note, however, that Dr. Sennholz discusses the extent of our progress toward communism, the economic and social system preconized by Marx. Our "Scoreboard," on the other hand, estimates the total effective influence of the International Communist Conspiracy, which, of course, promotes and uses economic communism as a major weapon, but not its only weapon, against the American people and Western civilization.

HOW COMMUNISTIC ARE WE?

by

HANS F. SENNHOLZ

IN THE SHORT PERIOD of sixty years we have traveled a long way. At the beginning of this century, our government had almost nothing to do with the economy. Today, almost all trade and production either labor under the dead hand of the state or at least are vitally affected by governmental policies. Whether we are now halfway along the road to state omnipotence, or even further, cannot be determined precisely. But we may estimate our advance by comparing the present extent of government power with the known goals of communism.

In 1848 the "father" of socialism and communism, Karl Marx, wrote the "Communist Manifesto." In addition to a statement of general aims, it sets forth ten specific measures for the reali-

zation of communism through government action. By comparing the United States in 1961 to the Manifesto's program for total communization, we can estimate with some accuracy just how communistic we are. Indeed, we may apply this yardstick not only to our country as a whole, but to our individual positions in the ideological struggle. By comparing our political and economic beliefs with the communist program we may measure our own communistic inclinations.

According to the Communist Manifesto, the workers are to rise to the position of the ruling class and then use their political supremacy "to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie and centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state." This

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centralization of all production in the hands of the government is to be achieved by the following ten measures.

First, "abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes."

It is true that the United States Government has not yet completely realized this first point of the Communist Manifesto. But it undoubtedly has gone a long way towards its full realization. The national government now owns about one-fourth of the land acreage of continental United States and is expanding its holdings at a rapid rate. It now owns 69% of the land in Arizona, 71% of Utah, 85% of Nevada, and over 90% of Alaska. During the last thirty years it expanded its holdings by some forty-five million acres, mainly east of the Mississippi River. And through the Department of Agriculture most of the rest of the land is onerously regimented.

As the second item in the communist program, the Manifesto demands "a heavy progressive or graduated income tax."

In this regard we are probably more communistic than the Russians and Chinese. Our taxes on business are the highest in the world. The owner of a small corporation pays some forty different taxes that absorb from fifty to sixty percent of his business income. On top of his business taxes he is forced to pay individual income taxes up to ninety-one percent. But this is not all. In addition to these tax rates imposed by "New Deal," "Fair Deal," "New Republican," and "New Frontier" administrations, the Department of Internal Revenue has imposed a capital levy through arbitrary tax regulations.

It refuses to permit adequate allowance for depreciation and thus forces an overstatement of business earnings amounting to billions of dollars annually. This overstatement of earnings imposes, of course, a heavy additional tax which businessmen must pay from net income after other taxes or, lacking such income, out of their business capital.

True, the communist countries have no capital income, for all the means of production are owned by the government. But they tax individual income, especially executive salaries, at very modest rates.

The third article of the Communist Manifesto demands the "abolition of all rights of inheritance."

The United States Government has realized almost completely this communistic objective. The federal estate tax, which is highly progressive, amounts to seventy-seven percent of estates or more than ten million dollars. Credit up to a maximum of sixteen percent is allowed against the estate taxes paid to state governments, which has induced the states to impose a tax at least as great as the limit of federal tax credit. Most states, indeed, have levied estate taxes considerably in excess of sixteen percent, so that in many states more than eighty percent of an inheritance is confiscated by the state and federal governments.

Article Four of the Communist Manifesto calls for the "confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels."

Under the emotional stress of war and with popular support, the United States Government embarked upon this policy during World War II, when "enemy aliens" were deprived of their

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property for fear that they might possibly become rebels or their property be used for hostile purposes. The assets of German and Japanese companies, and in some cases even Swiss companies, were confiscated and later sold for the benefit of the United States Treasury.

At the present the full realization of this part of the Manifesto awaits Congressional adoption of Kennedy's proposals for "tax reform." In a special message to Congress, on April 20, 1961, the President urged Congress to apply our domestic taxes to all Americans permanently living in "advanced" foreign countries. He also recommended that the income of American subsidiaries in such countries should be fully taxed by the United States. It is obvious that this "New Frontier" taxation of American citizens residing abroad and American funds invested abroad, which is to be imposed *in addition to* the levies by the foreign governments, will amount to a complete confiscation of such income. Adoption of Kennedy's recommendations thus would be tantamount to a realization of Point Four of the Communist Manifesto.

The fifth article demands the "*centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.*"

For all practical purposes, this point has been completely realized. When Congress authorized the Federal Reserve System in 1913, it did not foresee that it was creating a Frankenstein monster which grew, at first gradually and then rapidly, into the omnipotent paragovernmental agency that now holds absolute powers over money and

credit. With its instruments of credit control, it expands or contracts credit, raises or lowers interest rates, and thus regulates our economy in accordance with the financial needs of the Treasury. It inflates and depreciates the people's money for reasons of political expediency and to promote party programs. As the monetary arm of the government, it facilitates government deficits and handouts. In short, the Federal Reserve System is an indispensable instrument of administrations that aim at the realization of socialism and communism.

In addition, the Federal Reserve System also serves as a motivating force of the socialist ideology. By constant inflation of the currency and depreciation of money, it effects a huge transfer of wealth and income from the pockets of creditors to those of debtors. It thus destroys thrift and self-reliance, and breeds political radicalism. Its economic booms and busts cause depressions, recessions, and periodic unemployment that provide additional impetus for communism.

Point Six of the Manifesto demands the "*centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.*"

Although we still enjoy a precarious margin of freedom in these industries, the Federal Communications Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission have gone a long way toward the realization of this objective. The first of these exerts great influence over the press, radio, and television, and its direct controls are supplemented by a variety of more subtle and insidious pressures from other governmental agencies. The Interstate Commerce

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Commission regulates and controls the railroads, truck lines, steamship lines, air lines, airports, and almost all other means of transportation. The railroads have been regulated so successfully that many have been forced to tear up part or all of their tracks, and many more are near bankruptcy, with abandonment or outright government ownership the only alternatives commonly mentioned. Virtually all other systems of transportation now depend directly on governmental subsidies and could not operate without them.

Article Seven of the program demands the "*extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of wasteland, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.*"

Before the "New Deal," only the postal industry had been nationalized. During the last thirty years the United States Government acquired some three thousand business and commercial facilities with almost two thousand operating units. In the electric power industry, it has grown from an insignificant producer to a giant competitor that provides almost twenty percent of all electricity now generated. Whenever technological progress gave birth to a new industry, such as atomic energy and the exploration of space, the federal government is, for all practical purposes, the monopolistic proprietor.

In addition to this outright government ownership of means of production, we must mention the ever growing degree of government control over all other industries. Through a large variety and multiplicity of regulations and controls, and especially through

confiscatory taxation, the federal government has become the controlling partner in every enterprise.

"Cultivation of wasteland" has provided an ideal pretext. The federal government is spending billions of dollars to make deserts arable and to improve soil, although it is simultaneously creating huge surpluses by other policies, which, of course, it also finances by taxing its subjects. Even if we ignore the calculated folly of expensive plans that defeat one another's ostensible ends, it is obvious that the federal government is wasting the people's money on projects that, in the judgment of the people acting through the market, warrant no investment, and are therefore economic absurdities which can serve only to expand the powers and size of government.

We have indeed gone very far toward realization of the seventh communist objective, and that by procedures which are self-accelerating, since these kinds of governmental interference and dictation automatically create the occasion for further controls.

The eighth article of the communist program demands an "*equal liability of all to labor. And establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.*"

The first part of this program has not yet been realized, although we must anticipate its realization during the next state of "emergency." Considering the sway of statist mentality especially in national "emergencies," we must anticipate a general conscription of *all* able men and women. Men able to bear arms will be conscripted into the armed services. All other men and all women must expect to be forced

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to labor according to a central plan.

Furthermore, "industrial armies, especially for agriculture," are being established at this very moment. The stated objective of Kennedy's "Peace Corps" is the employment of Americans in productive work in "newly developing areas" of the world. The Corps is to assist foreign governments "towards successful national development." Its members are to work in government agricultural projects, government community programs, government construction of schools, houses, roads, and other government projects. They are especially to work on large-scale construction projects, such as dams, new cities, and factories, all, of course, built by government. In short, the Peace Corps is to be employed in precisely the same manner as the Soviet government would employ its own youth organization, if it were so foolish as to export its own human resources to help destroy its own economy.

Once the Peace Corps is firmly established, it undoubtedly will grow to "Peace Armies" at the disposal of the government for domestic as well as foreign labor. It is noteworthy that conscription of such slave labor was suggested when the "Corps" was first proposed, although political considerations made it necessary to defer for a while this part of the scheme.

Article Nine of the Communist Manifesto provides for "*Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries: gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country, by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.*"

The combination of agriculture with

industry, which Marx had in mind, has to a considerable extent been achieved through their common regulation and control by the federal government. The "parity" income and price program for agriculture is part and parcel of an overall plan. And the decentralization of industry with a "more equable distribution of the population" is on the agenda of our central planners. "Area planning" and aid to "depressed areas" are early indications of more comprehensive population planning to come. This will necessarily involve shipment of large numbers of people from one part of the country to another, as is now done in the Soviet Union.

The last article of the Manifesto provides for "*free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc.*"

By this provision, as in the other parts of his program, Marx aimed at government ownership and central control. In education, this means a federal monopoly with governmental control of the minds and bodies of our children. In the United States, the federal government has been steadily moving into this area by way of "aid" to education. In the years following World War II and the Korean War, it was providing through scholarships for veterans, research contracts, direct federal grants, and other handouts, as much as fifty cents of every dollar the colleges took in. Today Federal "aid" to, and hence control of, all education has become a current political issue, and the last barrier to total dictatorship in education may have been broken by the time this article appears in print.

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The abolition of "children's factory labor" demanded by the Manifesto takes for granted that the central government actually can improve working conditions. This popular notion finds expression not only in our child-labor legislation, but also in a large variety of other labor legislation, from acts regulating the employment of women to the fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours. In reality, neither government regulation nor union strikes and agitation succeeded in improving working conditions. It was the rising productivity due to growing capital investments that permitted steel-workers to send their children to college rather than to the coal mines. The child-labor legislation had nothing to do with this.

Many Americans seem to believe that our gradual realization of the Communist Manifesto actually improves our system of individual enterprise! Misguided by the Fabian socialists and "Liberals" in our midst, they are convinced that the government intervention provided by the Manifesto has corrected the alleged evils of "unbridled" capitalism. Of course, in accordance with the Fabian strategy of never launching a frontal attack against capitalism, the various provisions of the Manifesto were realized under misleading names and labels. Thus government control over agriculture was made palatable to the people under the guise of a plan to raise agricultural prices and income. The confiscatory estate taxes were levied in order to create "more equal opportunities" for all members of society. The government control over money and credit was aimed at "stabilizing" the economy.

And the proposed confiscatory taxation of American property invested abroad aims at stemming the flight of gold and capital from the United States. But the income tax provides the clearest example of the way in which the people have been cozened into communism. They were first induced to put their necks into the noose with promises that all other taxes would be decreased, if the minority of the very rich were forced to contribute three or four percent of their income to the federal government. For two decades the noose was only gradually and almost imperceptibly tightened, but the so-called "depression" offered a pretext for inserting the tax gatherer's hand into even the poorest pockets on the supposition that this would somehow promote "prosperity," and the war that was promoted a few years later provided an "emergency" that justified confiscatory taxation for the "war effort," which, of course, is still going on.

The most artful and successful propaganda used to disguise the progressive refashioning of the United States in conformity with the Communist Manifesto makes a calculated appeal to unthinking chauvinism. We are told that the gradual abolition of all the principles on which American society was founded and by which it prospered beyond all other nations is somehow "American." Government intervention, as provided by the Manifesto, is somehow both justified and desirable because "we" adopted it. Governmental dictatorship over the people's money and credit, agriculture, education, and industry is described as an "American" institution, the "new American way of life." Therefore we should not only

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desire our servitude, but be proud of it.

We need not here examine the many fallacies and absurdities of this propaganda. It may suffice to bear in mind that the author of the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx, did not mean to promote or safeguard a system of individual enterprise and personal liberty—he meant to destroy it utterly and replace it with communism. The American writers and politicians who have promoted the imposition on us of so large a part of the communist program and who are now agitating for imposition of the rest of it claim that they want to “save the market economy” and “free society.” They are either disingenuous or blinded by Marxian slogans and sophistries. Gullibly or cunningly, they are betraying and destroying the values and principles of our civilization.

However, the communism thus far realized in the United States still differs fundamentally from the communism practiced behind the Iron Curtain. In the first place, we still enjoy the slim margin of freedom left by that portion of the Manifesto not yet adopted. The most important economic difference, however, is the existence of markets in the United States. Hampered and mutilated, our market economy has so far survived the fearful blows of govern-

ment regulation and taxation. Although deliberately prevented from realizing more than a small part of its potential productivity, it still produces by far more amenities for the people than any other economy.

In the United States the memories of individual freedom and republican government are still alive. Unless a new series of “emergencies” is created, it will take several decades or even generations for collectivism to brush aside the numerous safeguards of individual freedom that capitalism erected in the past. It takes time to remove the Constitution and Bill of Rights through amendments or judicial reinterpretations. The “due process” clause still protects the individual from many forms of government arbitrariness. And last but not least, the republican form of government that grew and thrived in the soil of capitalism has not yet been subverted and abolished by socialist encroachments disguised as “democracy.”

With this small margin of freedom, a remnant of dedicated men and women are now laboring diligently to halt and reverse the ominous advance of communism in the United States. This is probably the most important difference that still separates us from the wretches imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain.

Capital punishment is when the government taxes you to get capital in order to go into business in competition with you, and then taxes the profits on your business in order to pay its losses.

Jasper, Tennessee, Journal

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

An Address by

*The Honorable JOHN R. PILLION of New York
before the United States House of Representatives*

June 12, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER, my colleagues, my fellow Americans:

I address this House today with a supreme faith in the righteousness and in the immortality of human liberty.

The Free World has been shocked and staggered by recent tactical victories of the Communist forces in the world struggle. Since the year 1919, country after country has fallen before the Communist advance. Since 1939, total power has been seized in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, North Korea, Red China, North Vietnam, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Cuba. These nations are tombstones of defeat, marking the failure of our policies—our failure to comprehend the enemy, the scope and the weapons of this total war.

We are now confronted with impending crises in West Berlin, Laos, South Vietnam, Iran, the Congo, British Guiana, and Guatemala.

President Kennedy has emphatically stated and restated the graveness of our position. It is obvious that this Nation stands in its hour of greatest peril. The danger is clear. It is now, today. It increases every hour, every day. Recent events are beginning to unfold to all of the world, at long last, the magnitude of the forces seeking to destroy us.

The United States is the principal target in this war. The process of Com-

munist encirclement of the United States is approaching completion. Unless we immediately recognize our actual enemies and fully comprehend the forces that seek our destruction, we shall very soon reach a point of no return.

Mr. Speaker, if we wish to remain a nation of free people, we must recognize, we must admit, we must understand, once and for all time, that our actual enemy is the international Communist Conspiracy.

Since the year 1919, the enemy has waged a total war upon all peoples, nations and societies of the free world. It is a war of demoralization, disintegration, and total destruction. It is a relentless, incessant war. It is a war of indefinite duration—a war of orthodox and unorthodox methods, policies and strategies—a war of conventional and unconventional weapons. It is a war of total enmity to which our enemies are irrevocably committed.

Mr. Speaker, why is Communism winning? Why have our policies failed? The most appalling fact of this century is the failure of the Free World to recognize the enemy as the International Communist Conspiracy.

This alliance of Communist Parties has repeatedly and openly declared its total war against the free world. The Moscow Manifesto of December, 1960, calls for an intensification of this war.

International Communist Conspiracy

Yet, the free world has simply failed to believe, to accept the deadlines of this total war.

We have wholly failed to comprehend the dual nature of this war. The total global war has two parts.

The first part is the declared war being waged by the international Communist alliance.

The second part is the conflict being waged by the Soviet Government, and the Soviet bloc nations, and the allied Communist nations.

Both parts of this total war have one common immutable purpose—the domination and destruction of all non-Communist nations. Both have one and the same commander-in-chief.

The first part of the war is being conducted by the international Communist alliance. Its organization is now headed by Nikita Khrushchev in his capacity as First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in turn, dominates the ninety-seven other Communist Parties of the world alliance. These ninety-seven national Communist Parties acknowledge allegiance to, and solidarity with, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They receive policy directives and execute strategic and tactical phases of the war in accordance with plans coordinated by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This alliance of Communist Parties has thirty-six million member agents. They are tough-minded, disciplined, revolutionary activists. This alliance engages in infiltration, the breakdown of resistance, the seizure of power in the Communist advance. It conducts its campaigns in the framework of military concepts of penetrations, advances, re-

treats, encirclements, deployment of forces, and consolidations of victory. This entity, the international Communist alliance, has consummated the Communist capture of Cuba and North Vietnam, and is responsible for almost all other Communist gains.

The weapons system of the Communist Parties includes: Psychopolitical warfare, including propaganda and agitation, a worldwide communications system, political warfare, guerrilla warfare, international and national front and fellow travelers' organizations, and a system for the infiltration and subversion of civic and governmental organizations.

The second part of the total global war consists of the total military, economic, and political power of the governments of the Soviet bloc nations and the governments of the allied Communist nations. The second part of this war is the conflict being conducted by these governments, controlled by the Communist alliance. This alliance of governments is also now headed by Nikita Khrushchev.

The weapons system of this alliance of governments consists of:

First. The army, navy, air force, and other military power of the Soviet bloc nations, and the governments of the allied Communist nations. It is one of the most formidable military forces the world has ever known.

Second. Political warfare being waged in the United Nations, in negotiations with the United States, and in political offensive action throughout the world.

Third. Economic warfare which exploits the production of a billion people held in economic servitude. Its international economic infiltration and trade is aimed solely to attain geopolit-

International Communist Conspiracy

ical objectives.

Mr. Speaker, the forces of these two organizations, the international Communist alliance and the governments of the allied Communist nations, are coordinated by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Together, they command the largest land mass and the largest aggregate of people ever under a single control in history.

We must recognize, once and for all time, that Soviet Government policies are determined by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The execution of Soviet Government policies is supervised in detail by the Communist Party. Although Soviet Government policies may change, tactically, the unchangeable objective of the Communist Parties is the complete subjugation of the world.

The reason why the free world has suffered defeat after defeat is that we have been waging a unilateral peace, while the Communists have been waging a unilateral war. We have been indulging in the fatal delusion that the governmental power of the Soviet bloc constitutes the ultimate power that we are facing.

We have accepted the Communist pretense that the tensions in the world are caused by a conflict of national interests between legitimate governments. We have consequently attempted to resolve them by normal means of maintaining international relations, while the Communists continue their unremitting warfare against us.

The steady relative decline of the strength of the free world has resulted in our present position of extreme peril. The Soviet is now presenting to us a series of ultimatums of retreat under the cloak of "negotiations for peace and

peaceful coexistence."

The choices for the free world are steadily being narrowed down to the alternatives of either surrender or thermonuclear war.

Mr. Speaker, I am today submitting a joint resolution to avoid these desperate alternatives. The joint resolution calls for a declaration of war, not against any government, but against our actual enemy, the alliance of national Communist Parties of the world.

In my judgment, passage of this joint resolution is needed to focus world attention upon the forces which have declared war against all free men. It is a needed first step to the formulation of policies and programs to win this war and to establish a genuine peace. I am convinced that this action offers the last and the only hope to avoid both surrender and thermonuclear war.

This declaration does not create a new war. Neither passage of this resolution, nor failure to pass this resolution by Congress, will change the fact of the Communists' total war against us.

We must fully recognize that the Communist alliance will never be either persuaded or dissuaded from using their arsenal of thermonuclear weapons against us, if and when they believe they can do so with impunity.

The passage of this joint resolution will, however, signal the beginning—at long last—of our offensive against the Communists. It will be a war not of missiles and marching soldiers with bayonets. It will be largely a war of economic, political, diplomatic, and psychological weapons.

We will not, however, submit to the slavery of the Communist tyranny, whatever the cost may be.

I do not offer this resolution as a

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panacea. This action does furnish the starting point for the defeat of our enemy.

Our present policies are both self-deceptive and self-defeating. In the near future, I plan to address the House on the policies and programs which, I believe, will prove effective in assuring our continued existence.

We cannot win this war by ignoring its existence, or even by policies limited to defense. We must aggressively prosecute this war against the enemy, even as he is prosecuting it against us.

May I remind the Members of this House that the responsibility to provide for the common defense of these United States is entrusted solely to Congress?

I say, therefore, that we in this Congress must assume our responsibility to provide adequate policies and programs for the survival of this Republic.

The prosecution of this war will call for dedication to out-match the dedication of a fanatical enemy. It will call for sacrifice surpassing that which the Communists are ready to endure. But the price which we will have to pay for ultimate victory will be cheap, because it will repurchase the most priceless possession of man — his freedom under God.

Permit me to enumerate some of the

practical results of the passage by Congress of this resolution.

FIRST, by identifying the enemy, and then by recognizing the war which the Communists have been waging against us, we shall have a basis for shaping our policies to prosecute the war. How can we formulate effective programs to defeat an enemy if we neither specify who he is, nor acknowledge that we are at war with him?

SECOND, we shall raise a standard to which free men everywhere can rally. The enemy is not just our enemy, but of all who love freedom. We shall, by raising this standard, assert our rightful place as leaders of the yet free world. We shall give renewed hope to the millions whom the Communists hold in bondage.

THIRD, we shall have a guide for our domestic policies which must be consistent with the demands of the life and death struggle in which we are engaged.

FINALLY, we shall have a justifiable hope that by accepting the challenge which the enemy poses to civilization itself, we can someday usher in an era of genuine peace, and the fulfillment of the highest aspirations of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a war. Let us declare it. Let us win it.

(Mr. Pillion then read the text of the resolution proposed in this address, House Joint Resolution 447, copies of which may be obtained from his office, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

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

MARCH, 1961

Wednesday, March 1

→ The House of Representatives, by a vote of 412 to six, approves a \$331,000 budget for the Committee on Un-American Activities. Opposing the appropriation were Representatives James Roosevelt (California); Barratt O'Hara, (Illinois); William Fitts Ryan (New York); Edith Green (Oregon); Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wisconsin); and Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio).

→ President Kennedy urges Congress to restore former President Eisenhower to the rank of five-star general, which rank Mr. Eisenhower resigned nine years ago.

→ It is announced that the United States share of NATO's annual cost is reduced from 36.9 percent to 30.8 percent.

→ By executive order, President Kennedy establishes a "peace corps." Members of the voluntary group will serve as teachers and as helpers of American and foreign technicians in "underdeveloped" areas.

→ The pro-Communist People's United Party in British Honduras wins all eighteen elective seats in today's election.

→ Ferhat Abbas, head of the FLN terrorists of Algeria, confers in Morocco with Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba and Morocco's King Hassan II.

→ Indonesia's Communist President Achmed Sukarno abolishes six political organ-

izations because they are not oriented to his Marxist ideology.

Thursday, March 2

→ The Department of Commerce revokes the licenses for the export of \$1,500,000 worth of machine tools used in making parts for the guidance systems of missiles and spacecraft. The tools were to be sent to the Soviet Union.

→ It is reported that the Soviet Union, Communist Poland, and Communist Czechoslovakia have agreed to build cement plants in Indonesia.

→ The Republic of Niger becomes the ninety-seventh member-nation of the International Labor Organization.

Friday, March 3

→ President Kennedy and New Zealand's Prime Minister Keith J. Holyoake, in a joint communiqué, express their "deep concern" over Communist China's "hostile and aggressive attitude" in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Mr. Holyoake is on a state visit to Washington.

→ United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Llewellyn E. Thompson reports to Soviet Premier Khrushchev that President Kennedy is willing to meet Mr. Khrushchev anywhere, any time.

→ The State Department says that applicants for visas at United States consulates will no longer be required to fill out form FS-257AF, which includes questions on morals and politics.

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Saturday, March 4

→ Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium resigns as Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

→ President Kennedy appoints his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, to be director of the newly formed "peace corps." According to White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, Mr. Shriver's status will approximate the rank of an Assistant Secretary of State.

→ In Rutherford, New Jersey, Fairleigh Dickinson University's President, Peter Sammartino, announces that students who serve in President Kennedy's "peace corps" will receive credits toward their undergraduate and graduate degrees.

→ President Kennedy invites Tunisia's President, Habib Bourguiba, to pay a state visit to Washington on May 2, 1961. Mr. Bourguiba is one of the strongest supporters of the Communist-led Algerian FLN terrorists.

→ Soviet technical assistance and a loan for oil exploration will be extended to Pakistan, in accordance with an agreement signed by Pakistan and the Soviet Union today.

Sunday, March 5

→ Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon says that he has no plans for seeking the California governorship.

Monday, March 6

→ King Mahendra of Nepal decrees that all government officials, retired officials, and landlords must inform against anyone engaged in "anti-government activities."

→ President Kennedy says that his aides are studying the possibility of using "peace corps" members in slums and de-

pressed areas in the United States.

→ After eight years of litigation, the Department of Justice drops an anti-trust complaint against four soap manufacturers (Proctor & Gamble Company, Colgate Palmolive Company, Lever Brothers Company, and the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers) who had been accused of forming a monopoly.

→ Edward Kennedy, younger brother of President Kennedy, calls for an organized embargo on arms shipments to Africa. The embargo would be organized by the United States in conjunction with Africa under Mr. Kennedy's plan, but he does not mention how Soviet arms will be stopped from going to Africa.

→ In Mexico City, Mexico, a three-day Communist meeting begins with an address by Mexico's former President Lazaro Cardenas. Delegates are present from North, Central, and South America, as well as from the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Guinea.

Tuesday, March 7

→ In Warsaw, Poland, United States Ambassador Jacob D. Beam and Communist China's Ambassador Wang Pingnan hold a diplomatic meeting. President Kennedy wishes to find out what areas of *agreement* exist between the two nations.

→ The fifteenth session of the United Nations Security Council reconvenes.

→ President Kennedy, in a letter to congressional leaders, seeks authority to increase economic aid to Communist governments in Eastern Europe.

Wednesday, March 8

→ The United States Navy's nuclear

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submarine, *Patrick Henry*, docks at Holy Loch, Scotland, ending a record operational cruise of sixty days and twenty-two hours, totally submerged.

→ President Kennedy and Ghana's pro-Communist President, Kwame Nkrumah, confer for ninety minutes at the White House, seeking agreement between United States policy in Africa and Nkrumah's Pan-Africanism. Mr. Kennedy describes the meeting as "most fruitful."

→ *El Alam*, the official newspaper of the Moroccan government, demands an end to all United States air bases in Morocco.

Thursday, March 9

→ United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Llewellyn E. Thompson, in a four-hour meeting with Soviet Premier Khrushchev, delivers a message from President Kennedy who urges Khrushchev to show a willingness to reach peaceful agreements on world problems.

Friday, March 10

→ West German Chancellor Adenauer fears that the trial of Adolf Eichmann in Israel next month will produce a strong anti-German sentiment throughout the world.

→ Indonesia severs all *indirect* diplomatic relations with The Netherlands. Since August, 1960, when formal diplomatic relations were severed, Indonesia has been represented by the United Arab Republic in The Hague, and The Netherlands has been represented by Great Britain in Jakarta.

→ The Washington Post Company purchases *Newsweek Magazine*. Philip L. Graham, president of the *Washington Post and Times-Herald*, will also head

the operations of *Newsweek*.

→ The Department of Commerce revokes licenses which had been granted for the export of \$6,110,000 worth of auto-making machinery to the Soviet Union. The Department of Defense had protested the export of the machinery, described as having strategic value.

→ The United Nations Security Council decides to debate alleged violations of human rights in Angola, Portugal's West African territory.

Saturday, March 11

→ There are "reports" that the Departments of State and Defense are giving favorable consideration to an invitation for the Soviet Air Force's Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Konstantin Vershinin, to visit the United States.

Sunday, March 12

→ Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges says that trade with Communist nations *should be increased* as long as there is no damage done to the national security of the United States.

Monday, March 13

→ Pierre Salinger, White House Press Secretary, gives credit to a group of twenty-five American citizens for initiating the release by Soviet authorities of Captains Freeman B. Olmstead and John R. McKone, American airmen who were held captive in the Soviet Union from July 1, 1960 to January 24, 1961. Mr. Salinger says that the citizens group, which was in Moscow last November, included Doctor Jerome B. Weisner (currently a special assistant to President Kennedy on science and technology) and Doctor Walt W. Rostow (a deputy assistant to President Kennedy on national security).

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→ Eleanor Roosevelt says she does not believe that Communist China wants membership in the United Nations.

→ Cyprus becomes the thirteenth member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

→ Elizabeth Gurley Flynn succeeds the late Eugene Dennis as National Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Tuesday, March 14

→ Cuban Premier Castro threatens to establish revolutionary governments-in-exile, if the United States sanctions a Cuban government-in-exile.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev says that he is convinced that soon "the first space ship with man aboard will dash into the outer space."

→ President Kennedy asks Congress to appropriate six hundred million dollars as a "first step" in economic aid to Latin America so that "desperate peoples" will not turn "to Communism or other forms of tyranny."

→ Ceylon, Liberia, and the United Arab Republic ask the United Nations Security Council to investigate the anti-Portuguese rebellion in Angola.

Wednesday, March 15

→ The Union of South Africa leaves the British Commonwealth of Nations. Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd takes the action after Commonwealth leaders spent fifteen hours in debate over South Africa's apartheid policy.

→ The House of Representatives completes favorable action to restore former President Eisenhower's rank as a five-star general. The only dissenting vote is

cast by Representative Dale Alford of Arkansas. The Senate approved the measure unanimously on March 7.

→ The United States and the Soviet Union, in the United Nations Security Council, vote to investigate the anti-Portuguese rebellion in Angola, but the resolution, which was sponsored by Ceylon, Liberia, and the United Arab Republic, is defeated.

Thursday, March 16

→ King Saud of Saudi Arabia announces that the United States will have to give up its facilities and use of Dhahran Airfield on the Persian Gulf coast. The airfield, built and maintained with American money, is a major base for military air transport and air-sea rescue operations.

→ The United States Senate, by a vote of seventy-two to eighteen, approves a treaty by which the United States becomes a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a scheme to develop closer economic coordination among North Atlantic nations.

Friday, March 17

→ A report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee charges that Doctor Linus Pauling, a notorious opponent of nuclear-arms testing, has "a consistent pro-Soviet bias."

→ President Kennedy orders the Post Office Department to stop its interception of unsealed Communist propaganda coming into the United States. The President ends the thirteen-year ban on such mail after consulting with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Postmaster General J. Edward Day, and Secretary of

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the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon.

→ Communist China's Foreign Minister Chen Yi says that Communist China will not agree to join the United Nations unless the United States withdraws from Formosa.

Saturday, March 18

→ Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, ridicules the claims of Communist Polish leaders that the Church is not being persecuted.

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Yugoslavia's Foreign Secretary, Koca Popovic, spend forty-five *minutes* discussing disarmament, the Republic of the Congo, and several other international questions. The State Department describes it as "a profitable discussion."

→ The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requests its member units in forty-five States to protest the "outpouring of pro-South propaganda during Civil War centennial celebrations."

→ United Nations spokesmen in the Republic of the Congo report that hundreds of pagan fanatics are waging a terrorist campaign against white people in Kivu Province.

→ Portuguese troops are sent to the northern part of Angola to quell tribal violence directed against white settlers.

Sunday, March 19

→ Edward Kennedy, the younger brother of President Kennedy, criticizes the Belgian government for allowing its nationals to return to the Republic of the Congo.

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro is organizing one hundred thousand teen-

agers into an "Army of Education." After a period of indoctrination and training, the teen-agers will be assigned to the homes of peasants and workers, who are illiterate, in order to teach them how to read and write, thereby eliminating all illiteracy in Cuba *within one year*.

Monday, March 20

→ Republican National Chairman Thrus-ton B. Morton says he will retire as of June 1. William E. Miller, United States Representative from New York, is to be Senator Morton's successor.

Tuesday, March 21

→ Communist Bulgaria and Brazil agree to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

→ In a nation-wide radio broadcast to the Soviet Union, Premier Khrushchev says: "We are happy when we build Communism (here) but that is not enough. We shall be happy when the people of all countries stand under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Communist banner will fly over the whole planet."

Wednesday, March 22

→ Communist Hungary and Brazil agree to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

→ In London, England, three men and two women are found guilty of stealing Royal Navy secrets for the Soviet Union. The spies receive prison sentences ranging from fifteen to twenty-five years.

→ In Angola, Portuguese settlers carry on anti-American demonstrations to protest United States criticism of Portugal's colonial administration.

→ There is a report today in Washington

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that Secretary of State Rusk has ordered his Department's officials not to reveal, to congressional investigators, information with regard to foreign aid "scandals."

→ President Kennedy signs a bill whereby former President Eisenhower is restored to his five-star general's rank which he resigned in 1952.

Thursday, March 23

→ The Soviet Ambassador to Cuba, Sergei Kudriavtsev, arrives in Mexico City "to inspect ancient ruins."

→ The Soviet Foreign Office press secretary, Mikhail Kharlamov, announces that the Soviet Government has withdrawn censorship of outgoing news dispatches. Yes—there is a joker; foreign correspondents are cautioned that *incorrect* news dispatches will be unwelcome, and offensive correspondents will be expelled from the Soviet Union.

→ The Portuguese delegation to the United Nations walks out of the General Assembly when that body decides to put the Angola question on the agenda. On March 15 the Security Council, by a vote of five to nothing, decided not to investigate the anti-Portuguese rebellion in Angola.

Friday, March 24

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy agree to dismiss charges against Soviet spy Igor Y. Melekh, a United Nations employee. Mr. Rusk says he hopes the action will contribute to "improving our position as regards the protection of U. S. citizens in the Soviet Union."

→ President Kennedy submits a budget for 1961, providing for a deficit of \$2,-

200,000,000. He expects a larger deficit for 1962.

Saturday, March 25

→ It is learned today that Owen Lattimore, lecturer in history at Johns Hopkins University, has received a visa to enable him to visit Outer Mongolia this summer. Lattimore's trip to the Communist state will be financed by the Wenner-Green Foundation for Anthropological Research and sponsored by the American Philosophical Society.

Sunday, March 26

→ British Prime Minister Macmillan and President Kennedy meet at Key West, Florida, where it is expected the two men will discuss Far Eastern problems.

Monday, March 27

→ It is revealed that the United States, Ireland, The Netherlands, and Australia are the only nations which have paid any portion of their assessment for the United Nations Congolese operations.

→ Ghana and the United Arab Republic demand that all member nations of the United Nations sever diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa unless South Africa changes its apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

Tuesday, March 28

→ The United States Budget Bureau estimates the 1962 budget will have a deficit of \$2,800,000,000.

→ Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace predicts that in his lifetime there will be a United States-Soviet Union alliance against Communist China.

Wednesday, March 29

→ Kansas becomes the thirty-eighth State to approve the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution of the

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United States. By the Kansan vote the amendment becomes effective, giving citizens in the District of Columbia thirteen members in the Electoral College.

→ Indonesia's Communist President Achmed Sukarno accepts an invitation to make a state visit to Communist China.

→ Britain's Colonial Secretary, Ian Macleod, says that the British will grant full independence to Tanganyika on December 28, 1961.

Thursday, March 30

→ A United States X-15 rocket plane flies 31.25 miles above the earth and sets a new world altitude record for aircraft.

→ The United States pledges \$47,500,000 of the one hundred million dollars which the United Nations forces in the Congo will cost during the first ten months of 1961. This action by the

United States saves the United Nations from a serious threat of bankruptcy.

→ General Ne Win, chief of the Burmese general staff, arrives in Moscow for a visit with Soviet military leaders.

Friday, March 31

→ It is reported that Bulgaria and the Communist-led FLN terrorists of Algeria have signed an agreement for "economic" cooperation.

→ Delegates to the National Conference on Youth Service Abroad, sponsored by the National Students' Association, endorse President Kennedy's "peace corps" but oppose loyalty oaths or FBI investigations of prospective members.

→ The Soviet Union grants a 1960 Lenin "peace prize" to Cuba's Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

APRIL, 1961

Saturday, April 1

→ Guatemala's President Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes says that he has successfully blocked a planned rebellion against his government. Fuentes says the plotters were financed by Cuba's Communist Prime Minister, Fidel Castro.

→ Mexico's former President Lazaro Cardenas says that Mexican farmhands would fight to protect Cuba if that nation was invaded.

→ The Soviet Ambassador to Cuba, Serge Kudriavtzev, says that Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and Soviet Premier Khrushchev will meet later this year "to discuss means of disposing of Cuba's sugar crop."

→ India's Prime Minister Nehru de-

scribes American foreign policies during the Kennedy Administration as moving closer to India's policies.

Sunday, April 2

→ West Berlin officials report that more than two thousand refugees from East Berlin fled into West Berlin on this Easter weekend.

Monday, April 3

→ Ross Clinchy, an official of the Civil Service Commission, begins a six-week tour of twenty-four Negro colleges in order to recruit Negroes for high echelon positions in the federal service. Mr. Clinchy will later visit seventy other colleges where there is a high percentage of Negro enrollments.

→ Sargent Shriver, Director of the

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"Peace Corps," promises that every effort will be made to prevent infiltration of the corps by "subversive foreign groups of any kind."

→ *Tass*, the Soviet news agency, reports that Nigeria and the Soviet Union agree to exchange diplomatic missions.

→ Thirty Soviet technicians arrive in Morocco to assemble fifteen MIG jet fighters and fighter-bombers which have been given to Morocco by the Soviet Union.

Tuesday, April 4

→ The Soviet Embassy in Baghdad reports that four hundred Soviet experts are working in Iraq, fulfilling an Iraqi-Soviet economic and technical assistance agreement. Most of the work is concerned with oil and strategic minerals.

→ Communist China and Ceylon sign a trade agreement whereby the Chinese will exchange 200,000 long tons of rice for 31,000 metric tons of Ceylonese rubber in 1961.

Wednesday, April 5

→ Doctor Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology says he is willing to support any group, even Communists, which seeks a controlled and inspected disarmament system.

Thursday, April 6

→ Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and President Kennedy begin three days of talks to appraise world problems faced by their two respective nations.

→ Judge Bodhan Winianski of Communist Poland begins a three-year term as president of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Friday, April 7

→ Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, in an address at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, implies strongly that he favors a political union of the United States and the United Kingdom.

→ *Tass*, the Soviet news agency, announces that seven hundred foreign students will be enrolled in 1961 at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow.

→ Former President Harry S. Truman says that Negro "sit-in" demonstrations "are wrong."

Saturday, April 8

→ The Department of Justice announces that Igor Y. Melekh, a Soviet employee of the United Nations, against whom a spying charge was dropped by Attorney General Kennedy, will leave the United States on April 14.

→ Former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and former Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton are elected co-chairmen of a citizens commission, organized to achieve greater economic and political unity among the NATO nations. The commission was created by Congress in 1960.

→ President Kennedy and Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, after three days of talk, announce that they have reached "a very high level of agreement" on mutual problems their nations face on the world scene.

Sunday, April 9

→ President Tito of Communist Yugoslavia arrives in Tunis for a six-day visit with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

→ In a statement authorized by Chief

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of Naval Operations Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, the Navy admits that cost factors make it inevitable that a nuclear-powered fleet is not feasible in the near future.

Monday, April 10

→ In Paris, after twenty-two years of exile, Albania's first and only monarch, King Zog I, dies at the age of sixty-five.

→ Britain's former Prime Minister Clement Attlee says that General Eisenhower was "not a great soldier, not in any sense a major strategist. He hadn't a very good strategical background or conception." Lord Attlee's views appear in *A Prime Minister Remembers*, a book published today.

Tuesday, April 11

→ France's President de Gaulle, in a news conference, is extremely critical of the United Nations.

→ The *London Daily Worker* (Communist newspaper) describes a manned space flight which is alleged to have taken place on April 7. A picture of the unidentified "space man" is reproduced on the *Worker's* front page, and he is described as being alive, but suffering from the effects of his flight.

Wednesday, April 12

→ President Kennedy tells his news conference: "There will not under any conditions be an intervention in Cuba by the United States armed forces. This Government will do everything it possibly can, and I think it can meet its responsibilities, to make sure that there are no Americans involved in any actions inside Cuba."

→ Soviet officials claim that Major Yuri Gagarin, traveling in a five-ton space capsule, circled the earth in eighty-one

minutes. President Kennedy loses no time in hailing the Soviets for their alleged achievement.

Thursday, April 13

→ The United Nations General Assembly, by a vote of ninety-five to one, condemns South Africa's policy of apartheid (racial segregation).

→ The Justice Department drops a tax-fraud case against Representative Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat of New York). Department officials explain this action as caused by an "inability to produce certain witnesses from abroad."

Friday, April 14

→ Brazil's President Janio Quadros calls for "comprehension and tolerance" toward the Communist regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba.

Saturday, April 15

→ Yuri Gagarin, whom the Soviets allege orbited the earth in a space ship, holds a news conference in Moscow. Gagarin skillfully avoids giving any specific information with regard to his alleged flight.

→ President Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers says he wants hourly wage systems scrapped in favor of a salary system for factory workers.

→ United States Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson tells the General Assembly that the United States "will do everything it possibly can to make sure that no Americans participate in any actions against Cuba."

Sunday, April 16

→ In Buenos Aires, Argentina, pro-Castro and anti-American demonstrators smash the windows of the United States Information Service Office.

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Monday, April 17

→ The United States Central Intelligence Agency directs an anti-Castro invasion force, of approximately fifteen hundred men, into a catastrophic defeat at Playa Largo, a small beach on the southern coast of Cuba, one hundred and ten miles east of Havana.

Tuesday, April 18

→ President Kennedy warns the Soviet Union that the United States will not tolerate outside military intervention in Cuba. Earlier in the day Mr. Kennedy had received a message from Soviet Premier Khrushchev who hinted strongly that the Soviets were ready to go to the aid of Cuba's Communist régime.

→ President Kennedy asks Congress to create a new Cabinet position for a Secretary of Urban Affairs and Housing who would coordinate all federal programs in these areas.

Wednesday, April 19

→ The United Arab Republic's President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, and Yugoslavia's President, Tito, in a joint communiqué, say that they are determined to take all available measures to help Cuba maintain its independence.

→ Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah assumes personal control of the armed forces, the police, and budget bureau.

Thursday, April 20

→ At Yasslada, Turkey former Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes and former Turkish President Celal Byar are sentenced to death for "violating the Turkish Constitution." The trial of the two men began on October 14, 1960.

Friday, April 21

→ Dirk U. Stikker, former Foreign Min-

ister of The Netherlands, is elected Secretary-General of NATO, succeeding Belgian Paul-Henri Spaak.

→ Seymour Wolfbein, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor, says that improved machines and production methods will cause a loss of 1,800,000 jobs in the coming year in the United States. Mr. Wolfbein is the head of the Labor Department's new Office of Automation and Manpower.

Saturday, April 22

→ A military junta in Algiers seizes control away from troops loyal to French President de Gaulle. The junta is led by Generals Maurice Challe and Andre Zeller.

→ President Kennedy appoints General Maxwell D. Taylor to survey United States intelligence and guerilla warfare capabilities.

→ The United Nations General Assembly ends its fifteenth session but not before approving a one hundred million-dollar budget for operations in the Republic of the Congo.

Sunday, April 23

→ President Kennedy asks his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, to help in the investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency's role in the disastrous Cuban invasion of April 17.

→ President Kennedy informs President de Gaulle of France that the United States supports de Gaulle against the military junta which is in rebellion against de Gaulle in Algeria.

Monday, April 24

→ Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren scolds Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter for "degrading this court" by making

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extemporaneous remarks while delivering a dissenting opinion.

→ Indonesia's Communist President Achmed Sukarno receives a cordial welcome as he pays a visit to President Kennedy.

Tuesday, April 25

→ French scientists explode a low-powered nuclear device in the Sahara Desert. It is the fourth in a series of atomic tests by the French.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, Katanga Province's President Moise Tshombe charges that Congolese President Kasavubu has sold out Congolese interests to the United Nations.

Wednesday, April 26

→ In the Republic of the Congo, President Tshombe of Katanga Province is arrested by order of Congolese President Kasavubu. Tshombe's opposition to federation plans of other Congolese leaders is the reason for his arrest.

→ The army revolt in Algiers against French President de Gaulle collapses. General Maurice Challe, leader of the revolt, is flown to Paris to await trial but the nature of the charges is not yet announced.

→ United States Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson proposes

that the United Nations share in President Kennedy's "peace corps," especially through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN.

Thursday, April 27

→ Christian A. Herter, former Secretary of State, is appointed as adviser on international affairs to Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Herter succeeds Paul H. Nitze, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

→ Sierra Leone becomes an independent nation within the British Commonwealth.

Friday, April 28

→ Cuba's President Osvaldo Dorticos and Prime Minister Fidel Castro declare that the Cuban people "will defend themselves to the last drop of blood" against a military attack which they expect the United States to launch against Cuba at any moment.

Saturday, April 29

→ The presidents of Guinea, Ghana, and Mali sign a charter of union which forms the Union of African States.

Sunday, April 30

→ The State Department advises all United States citizens, who are still in Cuba, to leave Cuba as soon as possible. It is estimated that between three and four hundred Americans are there.

MAY, 1961

Monday, May 1

→ Cuba's Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro celebrates May Day by proclaiming that there will be no more elections in Cuba, which he describes as now being a "socialist state."

→ Former President Eisenhower says he

is opposed to a "witch hunt" investigation of those responsible for the disastrous attempted invasion of Cuba on April 17.

Tuesday, May 2

→ Canada and Communist China complete an agreement by which 233,400,000

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bushels of Canadian grain will be sold to the Communists.

→ Prime Minister Macmillan tells the British House of Commons that Britain has asked the United States to accept more immigrants from the West Indies than are presently admitted under the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Wednesday, May 3

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk tells the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States suffered a disaster in the abortive Cuban invasion attempt of April 17.

→ Australia's Defense Minister Athol Townley predicts that Communist China cannot develop nuclear weapons until five to ten years from now.

Thursday, May 4

→ A spokesman for the United States Information Agency says that "prestige" polls will no longer be taken in foreign nations by the agency. Such polls played a prominent part in last year's presidential campaign.

Friday, May 5

→ Communist Poland and Ghana sign a general trade agreement.

→ In Washington, President Kennedy and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, in a joint communiqué, after three days of talks, express their hope for a peaceful end to all colonialism, and their recognition of the right of other people to free choice in "their political attitudes."

→ Naval Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr. makes a fifteen-minute sub-orbital space flight, aboard a ten-foot capsule atop a Redstone rocket. The flight began at Cape Canaveral, Florida and ended in

the Atlantic Ocean, 302 miles southeast of Cape Canaveral.

Saturday, May 6

→ General Andre Zeller, a leader in the unsuccessful Algerian revolt against French President de Gaulle in April, surrenders to French police in Algiers and is immediately flown to Paris to await trial.

→ Brazil's Foreign Minister Alfonso Arinos de Melo Franco, says Brazil would have to sever relations with Cuba if Fidel Castro installed a Soviet-type government.

Sunday, May 7

→ In the Republic of the Congo, President Joseph Kasavubu declares that he will try Katanga Province's President Moise Tshombe for "high treason."

→ Tunisia's Ambassador to the United States, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., says that President Kennedy has unofficially accepted an invitation to visit Tunisia, but no definite date has been set for the trip.

Monday, May 8

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk says that he expects the Soviet Union to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany this summer.

→ The West German Ministry for Refugees announces that 66,170 East Germans fled to West Germany in the first three months of 1961, an increase of 15,837 for the same period in 1960.

Tuesday, May 9

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk assures NATO that five American-built Polaris nuclear-missile submarines will be given to NATO's naval forces.

Wednesday, May 10

→ President Kennedy is urged by seventy

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professors, including forty-one from Harvard, to halt "the present drift toward American military intervention" in Cuba.

Thursday, May 11

→ By a vote of forty-three to thirty-six, the Senate authorizes President Kennedy to grant non-military aid to Communist satellite nations in Eastern Europe, at his discretion. This measure is a modification of the 1951 Battle Act which provided against shipment of strategic materials to Communist nations.

Friday, May 12

→ Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai assures Cuba's Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro that "the Chinese people stand closely beside the Cuban people and will carry to the end the struggle against our common enemy (the United States)."

→ Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson "promises" that the United States will cooperate to eliminate social ills and improve living standards in South Vietnam. Mr. Johnson describes President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam as the "Churchill of today" for his anti-Communist efforts.

Saturday, May 13

→ The United States and Senegal sign an aid agreement, whereby the United States will loan \$3,500,000 to Senegal.

Sunday, May 14

→ Bolivia, according to a United States Government announcement today, will receive fifty million dollars for industrial and social programs from the United States, West Germany and various international organizations. The United States will provide ten million dollars of the amount.

Monday, May 15

→ In a joint communiqué, Nationalist China's President Chiang Kai-shek and United States Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson reaffirm their governments' refusal to recognize Communist China, and the United States confirms its support of the Nationalist Government.

→ So-called "Freedom Riders," sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality tour Alabama by bus as they attempt to force an end to segregation facilities at bus stations.

Tuesday, May 16

→ In South Korea, a military junta, led by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Chang Do-Young, seizes control of the government. President Yun Po-Sun is placed under house arrest, and martial law is proclaimed throughout the nation. The United States clings to its recognition of the fallen government.

→ In Washington it is learned that Attorney General Robert Kennedy has threatened to withdraw from the private Metropolitan Club unless the club ends its segregation policy and admits Negroes to membership.

Wednesday, May 17

→ Cuba's Communist Prime Minister Castro says that he is willing to exchange twelve hundred prisoners for five hundred tractors. The prisoners are the survivors of the abortive invasion of April.

Thursday, May 18

→ Doctor Charles Malik describes Communism as "a passing phase in history" which will fail because "it is invalid." Doctor Malik, former chief Lebanese delegate to the United Nations, is presently on the faculty of American University in Washington, D. C.

A Review Of The News

→ In South Korea, Premier John M. Chang and his entire Cabinet resign in favor of the military junta which seized control of the government on May 16, under the leadership of Lieutenant General Chang Do-Young.

Friday, May 19

→ Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salem names a fourteen-man cabinet to replace the government that resigned on May 16. Members of the Phalange Party refuse to participate in the new cabinet.

→ South Korea's President Yun Po-Sun resigns his office, leaving the new military regime of Lieutenant General Chang Do-Young without constitutional status.

→ Principal Wesley G. Thornson of the all-white Budlong Public School in Chicago cancels a minstrel show when Mr. Thompson's superiors advise him that the performance might be offensive to Negroes. Pupils of the kindergarten and first grade were scheduled to participate in the show.

→ A White House announcement reveals that President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev will meet in Vienna on June 3 and 4 for a general exchange of views.

→ Former Vice President Richard Nixon says he feels that talks between President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev could be useful.

→ Britain and the Soviet Union sign a five-year pact under which the two powers will collaborate in the field of "peaceful" uses of atomic energy.

Saturday, May 20

→ South Korea's President Yun Po-Sun withdraws the resignation he tendered yesterday.

→ Walter Reuther, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Milton Eisenhower inform Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro that they will assume responsibility for raising funds to provide five hundred tractors as ransom for Cuban freedom fighters held captive by Castro.

→ Attorney General Robert Kennedy sends United States Marshals to Montgomery, Alabama to restore order as so-called "Freedom Riders" instigate riots when they try to force an end to segregated facilities at bus stations.

Sunday, May 21

→ Alabama's Governor Patterson proclaims martial law when riots begin as Martin Luther King speaks on behalf of the so-called "Freedom Riders" who are attempting to force an end to segregated facilities at bus stations.

Monday, May 22

→ General Curtis E. LeMay is nominated by President Kennedy for a two-year term as Chief of Staff of the Air Force. LeMay will succeed General Thomas D. White who will retire on June 30.

→ William O. Boswell, security officer of the State Department, says that eleven foreign service officers and seven other employees resigned from the department in 1960 while under investigation as security risks. Sixteen were homosexuals; one was a "very serious psychiatric case."

→ In Moscow, delegations of American and Soviet citizens begin a series of talks on "peace and the improvement of Soviet-American relations." The American delegates are led by Norman Cousins, publisher of *Saturday Review* and Professor Philip Mosley of Columbia University.

→ The Commerce Department reports

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that United States exports to Communist bloc nations in Europe increased 116 percent in 1960 over 1959, to a thirteen-year high of \$193,400,000.

→ A Tractors For Freedom Committee is formed by Walter Reuther, Milton Eisenhower, and Eleanor Roosevelt. The Committee has assumed responsibility for raising funds to provide five hundred tractors as ransom for Cuban freedom fighters who are held captive by Castro.

→ The United States Supreme Court decides that the State of Louisiana cannot force the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose the names of its contributors and/or its members.

Tuesday, May 23

→ Pakistan's President Ayub Khan claims that arms given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan are being used against Pakistan.

→ In Ethiopia at a conference on African education, Philip Coombe, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, assures Africans that they can expect "appreciable" financial aid-to-education from the United States.

Wednesday, May 24

→ It is announced by a White House spokesman that President Kennedy initiated the Tractors For Freedom Committee, headed by Walter Reuther, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Milton Eisenhower. The committee is attempting to ransom more than twelve hundred Cuban "freedom fighters," held captive by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Thursday, May 25

→ In a manner of urgency, President Kennedy asks Congress to approve a pro-

gram to increase foreign aid, strengthen American defenses, advance space technology. The cost involved in this special message is \$1,800,000,000.

Friday, May 26

→ A Voice of America broadcast carries a message from Attorney General Robert Kennedy who says the United States could have a Negro as President in thirty or forty years.

Saturday, May 27

→ In Texas, Republican John G. Tower defeats Democrat William A. Blakley for the United States Senate. Mr. Tower, who receives 444,815 votes to Mr. Blakley's 436,815 votes, will serve for the unexpired term which Vice President Johnson relinquished in January. Mr. Tower is the first Republican Senator from Texas since Reconstruction days.

Sunday, May 28

→ Richard Marsh, a Laborite member of the British House of Commons, suggests that secret United States Naval documents, on loan to the British Admiralty, have been stolen by a Soviet spy.

→ Three microwave towers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Nevada and Utah are destroyed by mysterious explosions.

Monday, May 29

→ In the Republic of the Congo, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province arrives in Leopoldville, where he may be tried for treason. Tshombe has been held under arrest for five weeks by Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu because Tshombe walked out of a conference of Congolese leaders who planned to form a Congolese federation.

→ South Korea's ruling military junta, led by Lieutenant General Chang Do-

A Review Of The News

Young, suspends the constitution of the Republic as a "temporary" measure.

→ In Paris, French Generals Maurice Challe and André Zeller, face a military court on charges of treason, resulting from the unsuccessful military revolt in Algiers in April.

→ After nine days, Alabama's Governor Patterson ends martial law which he imposed when the so-called "Freedom Rioters" instigated riots in Montgomery.

Tuesday, May 30

→ Indonesia's Communist President, Achmed Sukarno, accepts an invitation from President Tito to visit Communist Yugoslavia.

→ Doctor Paul Dudley White, heart specialist, is elected to membership in the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. Doctor White gained international fame as attending physician to former President Eisenhower when he suffered a heart attack.

→ In The Dominican Republic, Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo is assassinated.

Wednesday, May 31

→ Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, admits that an American secret document has been missing from British Naval files for a month.

→ President Kennedy asks Congress to

appropriate forty million dollars to finance the "peace corps" for the next fiscal year. Mr. Kennedy hopes to have five hundred to a thousand volunteers abroad by the end of 1961.

→ French President de Gaulle and President Kennedy begin a three-day conference in Paris.

→ Mortimer M. Caplin, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, declines to give an opinion as to whether donations to the "Tractors For Freedom Committee" will be judged tax-exempt. President Kennedy has previously indicated his assumption that donations to the committee would be tax-exempt.

→ By an agreement signed today between the United States and Jamaica, the United States, through the International Cooperation Administration, will give \$294,000 to provide housing for low income groups in West Kingston, Jamaica.

→ In Paris, French Generals Maurice Challe and André Zeller are each sentenced to fifteen years in prison for leading the military revolt in Algiers in April.

→ The Union of South Africa becomes a Republic, ending all ties with the British Commonwealth.

JUNE, 1961

Thursday, June 1

→ FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says that "misguided do-gooders" are using fallacious religious arguments to abolish capital punishment.

→ Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński charges that the Communist régime is violating

his rights as Roman Catholic Primate of Poland. The Cardinal's remarks are received enthusiastically by an audience of 125,000.

Friday, June 2

→ Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Michael Comay says his country is

A Review Of The News

not convinced that Communist China should be kept out of the United Nations indefinitely.

→ The United States, Britain, Japan, France, West Germany, Canada, the World Bank and International Development Association pledge \$2,225,000,000 to help India launch its third Five-Year Plan. The United States share of the pledge is \$1,045,000,000.

Saturday, June 3

→ President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev confer in Vienna.

→ Communist Cuba and Communist Czechoslovakia sign a trade agreement by which Cuban agricultural products will be exchanged for industrial goods and equipment. About eight million dollars worth of trade is called for in the agreement for the second half of 1961.

→ The *New York Times* reports that the United States is ready to recognize the government of Communist Outer Mongolia.

→ Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah says that he will take office as interim chancellor of Ghana's only two colleges when they assume university status in September.

Sunday, June 4

→ United States Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson begins a seventeen-day tour of Latin America as President Kennedy's special envoy. Mr. Stevenson says he will discuss the Kennedy Administration's economic and social program for Latin America with the various chiefs of state he will meet.

→ President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev conclude their talks in Vienna.

Monday, June 5

→ By a vote of five to four, the United States Supreme Court decides that the Communist Party in the United States should register as an agency of the Soviet Union.

→ France agrees to sell ten million dollars' worth of barley to Communist China.

→ Canada and Communist Poland sign a three-year credit pact by which Poland will purchase 3,674,300 bushels of Canadian wheat, valued at \$6,500,000.

Tuesday, June 6

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in Moscow, attends a birthday party at the Indonesian Embassy in honor of Indonesia's Communist President Achmed Sukarno. The two leaders of state obviously enjoy each other's company as Khrushchev displays rare "joviality."

Wednesday, June 7

→ The United Nations Security Council approves a resolution calling on Portugal to stop "repressive measures" against Communist-led rebels in Angola. The United States joins in the unanimous vote, with Britain and France abstaining.

Thursday, June 8

→ Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, says the Party will not obey the United States Supreme Court decision of Monday, when the Court held that Congress could require the Communist Party to register as an agency of the Soviet Government.

Friday, June 9

→ *Tanyug*, the official Yugoslav press agency, discloses that a "summit" conference of "uncommitted" nations will

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be held in Yugoslavia, beginning on September 1.

Saturday, June 10

→ Former British Prime Minister Anthony Eden calls for the establishment of "a political general staff," composed of Western leaders, so as to combat "the monolithic mass which is the Communist world." Sir Anthony likens his proposed staff to the Allied Joint Chiefs of Staff in World War II.

Sunday, June 11

→ Doctor Luther Evans, former director of UNESCO and presently senior staff member of the Brookings Institute, says that the Soviet Union has replaced the United States as the "champion" of newly emerging nations.

Monday, June 12

→ In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, former Ambassador Robert C. Hill attributes Fidel Castro's rise to power in Cuba in great part to the *New York Times* and the State Department.

→ Representative John R. Pillion (Republican of New York) urges Congress to declare war on "the alliance of ninety-eight Communist parties through which the international conspiracy operates."

Tuesday, June 13

→ Irwin Chambers Scarbeck, Second Secretary in the United States Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, is arrested in Washington by agents of the FBI. Scarbeck is charged with spying for Communist Poland.

→ On behalf of the Tractors For Freedom Committee, four negotiators visit Cuba to discuss terms of the blackmail operation under which Prime Minister

Castro will exchange prisoners for tractors. The negotiators are John B. Liljedahl (Purdue University); C. H. Hansen (Michigan State University); Roy Bainer (University of California); and Duane Greathouse (United Auto Workers).

Wednesday, June 14

→ Iran's Agriculture Minister, Hassan Arsanjani, says Iran will accept any Soviet offer of technical assistance and financial aid if it is granted unconditionally "without any political strings attached."

→ Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon asks Congress for a five billion-dollar increase in the temporary national debt limit of \$293,000,000,000.

Thursday, June 15

→ Spain's head of state, General Francisco Franco says that Spain does not need NATO and has never tried to join the organization.

Friday, June 16

→ The United States Department of State charges that Miroslav Naclavac, counselor of the Czechoslovakian delegation to the United Nations, has been engaged in espionage in the United States for more than a year.

Saturday, June 17

→ After a week-long conference of lawyers from twenty-three American nations at San José, Costa Rica, the *Consensus of San José* is announced. The document includes recommendations for a supreme court for the Americas; a world court of human rights; compulsory acceptance by all countries of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and an international legal system.

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Sunday, June 18

→ It is reported that Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, urges the Congress to abolish the service academies (Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard) "if drastic steps are not taken immediately to improve them."

Monday, June 19

→ A two-man "American Republican Army" (Bernard Brous and Dale Jensen) is deported from Mexico and immediately arrested by agents of the FBI. The men are alleged to have blown up microwave radio towers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Nevada and Utah on May 28.

→ Communist Czechoslovakia rejects a United States demand that Miroslav Naclavac, counselor of the Czech delegation to the United Nations, be withdrawn from the United States on charges of espionage.

→ Sherman Adams, former presidential assistant, says that Dwight D. Eisenhower should be named as a "world peace mediator" by President Kennedy. Mr. Adams assures a United Press International reporter that the former president would welcome the appointment.

→ Britain recognizes the independence of its former protectorate, the Sheikdom of Kuwait.

Tuesday, June 20

→ Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda arrives in Washington to confer with President Kennedy. It is expected that the two men will discuss nuclear testing, China, and aid to "underdeveloped" nations.

→ It is announced that, as of October 1, former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and former Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton will direct an investigation of world economic and trade problems for the House-Senate Economic Committee.

→ The Japanese Finance Ministry says that the United States Export-Import Bank will lend sixty million dollars to Japan to purchase raw cotton in the United States.

→ American Embassy officials in New Delhi, India report that the United States Export-Import Bank will lend Air India Airlines \$8,100,000 to purchase two Boeing 707 jetliners.

Wednesday, June 21

→ The United States Government revokes the diplomatic status of Miroslav Naclavac, counselor to the Czechoslovakian delegation to the United Nations. Naclavac, according to the State Department, has been engaged in espionage against the United States for more than a year, and he is now subject to deportation.

→ The United States and Japan agree to establish a joint economic committee at Cabinet level, similar to the United States-Canada Trade Committee which meets annually to consider the most acute trade problems between the two countries.

→ Television producer David Susskind testifies, before the Federal Communications Commission, that all three major television networks (ABC, CBS, and NBC) rejected a proposed series of twenty-six one-hour programs by former President Harry S. Truman.

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Thursday, June 22

→ In the Republic of the Congo, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province is released from political arrest. Tshombe had been held captive by Congolese President Kasavubu since April 26, when Tshombe made known his opposition to a proposed Congolese federation.

→ United States Ambassador to India, John Kenneth Galbraith says that "the prospect is favorable" for the United States to help India build a state-owned steel mill.

Friday, June 23

→ The Tractors For Freedom Committee

decides to disband because Fidel Castro had changed his demands from five hundred tractors to twenty-eight million dollars in cash, credit, or its equivalent as ransom for 1,214 prisoners held captive since the abortive April invasion of Cuba.

→ Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter grants a stay of the Supreme Court's June 5 decision by which the Communist Party of the United States would have to register as an agency of the Soviet Union.

Saturday, June 24

→ The Secretary General of the Communist Party in France, Maurice Thorez,

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This is a real contribution in the battle for men's minds. My congratulations for an excellent work of research and enlightenment. *Adolphe Menjou.*

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pledges full support to the Communist Party of the United States. Thorez' action is taken because of the recent United States Supreme Court decision that the Communist Party can be required by Congress to register as an agency of the Soviet Government.

Sunday, June 25

→ Iraq's Premier Abdul Karim Kassim lays claim to the Sheikdom of Kuwait, the former British protectorate which became independent on June 19.

Monday, June 26

→ President Kennedy appoints General Maxwell D. Taylor as his military representative, a new title. General Taylor, former chief of staff of the United States Army, will begin his duties on July 1.

→ In Barcelona and La Guayra, Venezuela, an anti-Communist revolt is crushed by President Romulo Betancourt's troops.

→ Sheik Abdulah al-Salim al-Sabah of Kuwait says that his kingdom will protest itself against Iraqi claims of sovereignty which were made yesterday by Iraq's Premier Abdul Karim Kassim.

Tuesday, June 27

→ Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan announces to the House of Commons that Britain has suspended all shipments of arms to Portuguese overseas territories. The embargo does not include Portugal.

Wednesday, June 28

→ In the Republic of the Congo, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Prov-

ince vows to defend Katanga's independence "at all cost," as against co-operation in any Congolese unification movement.

→ The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reveals that 21,607,332 items of Communist propaganda are known to have been mailed to the United States in 1960, an increase of 137 percent over 1959.

→ A spokesman for the Tractors For Freedom Committee, which was attempting to ransom prisoners held by Castro, says that the negotiations have completely collapsed.

Thursday, June 29

→ United States Ambassador Fraser Wilkins and Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprian sign an agreement whereby American aid will be given to a new economic development program for Cyprus.

→ President Kennedy proposes the establishment of a permanent United States disarmament agency which would direct disarmament plans, negotiate international arms control agreements, and enforce such agreements.

Friday, June 30

→ India's Prime Minister Nehru suggests that the United Nations vote for economic sanctions against Portugal because of "the tremendous revulsion of feeling all over the world" to the situation in Angola.

JULY, 1961

Saturday, July 1

→ General of the Army Douglas MacArthur leaves by jet plane from New York to the Philippines where he will have a nine-day visit.

→ The California American Legion unanimously adopts a resolution charging that six major Hollywood motion picture studios and many independent studios are repeatedly issuing films "sur-

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reptitiously employing identified Communists." The studios cited are Columbia, 20th Century Fox, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor, Paramount, Allied Artists, and Universal-International.

→ The Department of Agriculture announces that \$33,600,000 worth of farm products will be supplied to Communist Yugoslavia under President Kennedy's Food For Peace Program.

Sunday, July 2

→ Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency, suggests that the United States should help new nations establish their own schools, rather than bring foreign students to the United States.

→ President Kennedy assures Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah that the United States will finance a hydro-electric dam and a power grid system in Ghana — the cost is estimated at \$37,000,000.

Monday, July 3

→ Indonesia's Air Marshal, Suryadarma, announces the arrival of two TU-16 twin-engined Soviet long-range jet bombers which inaugurate an Indonesian strategic air force. The Air Marshal also receives a helicopter as a personal gift from Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

→ Rumania's Communist Party Chief, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej announces, that 85.3 percent of Rumanian farm land is now collectivized.

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A Review Of The News

→ General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, who is on a nine-day journey to the Philippines, receives a frenzied and friendly welcome from two million Filipinos in Manila.

→ It is reported from Nairobi that the United States will spend \$140,000 to finance the construction and equipment of two secondary schools in Kenya, land of the Mau-Mau.

Tuesday, July 4

→ In South Korea, Major General Pak Chung-Hi seizes control of the government by ousting Lieutenant General Chang Do-Young. Pak succeeds Chang as head of the Supreme Military Council which has been ruling the nation since May 16.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, the Parliament of Katanga Province rejects Congolese President Kasavubu's plans for a Congolese federation.

Wednesday, July 5

→ Israeli authorities announce their first successful launching of a rocket fired into space to gather weather data.

Thursday, July 6

→ The Soviet Union and North Korea sign a ten-year military aid pact.

→ Vice Admiral John T. Hayward, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, says that units of a fifty-five-vessel Soviet oceanographic fleet are mapping details of New England waters.

→ The United States Department of State, through its press officer, Lincoln White, avows its support of Nationalist China and opposition to membership for Communist China in the United Nations.

→ It is reported by the *New York Times*

that the United Arab Republic has completed negotiations to purchase research rockets in the United States.

→ Britain, Bolivia, Burma, and India circulate a resolution, in the United Nations Trusteeship Council, proposing complete independence for Western Samoa, which is now a trust territory of New Zealand.

Friday, July 7

→ The United States nuclear-powered cruiser, *Long Beach*, completes a three-day sea trial which is described as "highly successful."

→ James R. Hoffa is re-elected for a five-year term as President of the Teamsters Union.

Saturday, July 8

→ United States Ambassador to South Viet Nam, Frederick Nolting, escapes injury when a grenade is thrown at his automobile in Saigon. The would-be assailant eludes arrest.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev, during a speech to graduates of the Soviet Military Academy, calls for another "summit" meeting with the United States, France, and Britain, joining him for the purpose of signing a peace treaty with Germany.

Sunday, July 9

→ South Korea's Lieutenant General Chang Do-Young, leader of the army revolt of May 16, is arrested with forty-three other persons and charged with plotting to assassinate new South Korean strong man, Major General Pak Chung-Hi.

→ James R. Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, promises that he will never call a nation-wide transportation strike.

The Personal Income Tax, which was devised by Karl Marx and was prescribed by him in the Communist Manifesto for the self-destruction of America, is the source of all evil. It can, and must be, repealed if America is to remain a nation of free people.

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Monday, July 10

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in a major address on foreign policy, stresses the Kennedy Administration's concern with strengthening NATO and the United Nations.

→ Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announces that President Kennedy has called for a study to determine if the United States should increase its military strength in Berlin.

Tuesday, July 11

→ Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan arrives in Washington for a state visit with President Kennedy.

→ Communist China and North Korea sign a military assistance treaty, calling for mutual and immediate military aid in the event either nation is subjected to an armed attack.

→ The family of Whittaker Chambers reveals that he died on July 9. Mr. Chambers, a former courier for the Communist Party, was the chief witness against Alger Hiss who was convicted and imprisoned for perjury in 1951.

Wednesday, July 12

→ United States Ambassador to Communist Poland Jacob D. Beam cuts the ceremonial ribbon opening the Lenin Steel Works at Nowa Huta, Poland. The factory, which has the only continuous steel galvanizing line in the entire Soviet bloc, was financed by a United States credit of \$2,500,000, and the equipment was made in the United States.

→ In Bizerte, Tunisia, one thousand Tunisian youths conduct a hostile demonstration at the gates of the French Naval Base.

→ Jean Marie Kone, Mali's Minister of

State, tells President Kennedy that if the United States will not finance a hydroelectric project in Mali, the Soviet Union will be offered the opportunity to help. President Kennedy indicates that the United States will supply the nine million dollars required for the project.

Thursday, July 13

→ Pakistan's President Ayub Khan says that if the United States grants military aid to India there will result "a tremendous strain" on Pakistan's relationship with the United States.

→ Doctor Robert Soblen is convicted of wartime espionage at the United States District Court in New York City. Dr. Soblen's brother, Jack Soble, was convicted of espionage in 1957 and is presently serving a seven-and-a-half-year prison term.

Friday, July 14

→ It is reported today from State Department sources that Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams will not visit the Republic of South Africa during his African tour in August. South African authorities believe that "a later date would be more convenient" for a visit.

→ The Japanese Government says that it will not issue visas to foreign Communists who have been invited to attend the Japanese Communist Party's convention which begins on July 25.

→ According to Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin, the American Civil Liberties Union maintains that it would be unconstitutional to force an enlistee in the armed forces to swear before God his allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

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A Review Of The News

Saturday, July 15

→ In today's issue of *Presbyterian Life*, Doctor John A. Mackay, former President of Princeton Theological Seminary, says that the Cuban revolution of 1959, led by Fidel Castro, was not inspired by Communism. Doctor Mackay is at present Adjunct Professor of Hispanic Thought in the School of International Service at American University.

→ Reed Harris is appointed executive assistant to Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency. Mr. Harris resigned from the State Department in 1953 as a result of accusations brought against him by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Sunday, July 16

→ Roman Catholic James Francis Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles says that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), through a document, adopted on December 4, 1960 and which is coming up for approval by the United States Senate, would compel the United States to socialize education under international control.

Monday, July 17

→ West Berlin officials announce that at least four thousand refugees fled from Communist East Germany into West Berlin over the weekend.

→ Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower agrees to serve as honorary chairman of the non-governmental Council for Economic Growth and Security.

Tuesday, July 18

→ A four-nation committee (Colombia, Panama, United States, and Uruguay) of the Organization of American States recommends that the Dominican Republic

should be continued under a diplomatic and economic quarantine by the OAS. The quarantine, imposed a year ago, was a result of charges brought by Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt who alleged that the late Rafael Trujillo inspired an assassination attempt upon him.

Wednesday, July 19

→ Tunisian troops fire upon a French military helicopter which is bringing supplies to France's naval base at Bizerte. Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba maintains a land blockade around Bizerte as he insists that France evacuate its Air-Naval Station.

→ The British begin to remove their emergency force from Kuwait. Marine commandos, paratroopers, and engineers were sent to Kuwait nineteen days ago when Iraq appeared ready to invade the Kuwait Sheikdom.

Thursday, July 20

→ The El Salvador Government claims that it has suppressed a Communist-led revolution which was planned to erupt on July 26, the anniversary of Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba.

→ At Bizerte, French paratroopers attack Tunisian forces which have besieged the French Air-Naval Base. Tunisian President Bourguiba says he will sever diplomatic relations with France. King Hassan II of Morocco pledges solidarity with Tunisia in its struggle against France.

→ Retired General James A. Van Fleet criticizes American officials for trying to prevent the South Korean military coup of May, 1961. General Van Fleet describes the coup as "the finest thing that has happened to Korea in 1,000 years."

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A Review Of The News

→ The Brazilian *Meridional News Agency* announces that Brazil's President, Janio Quadros, has accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, Katanga Province's Minister of the Interior, Godefroid Munongo, says that Katanga may seek Soviet aid in order to prevent Katanga from being forced to join in a federated Congo against its wishes.

Friday, July 21

→ Filipino President Carlos P. Garcia states that he will never entertain any proposal leading towards opening diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, as long as he is president.

→ American astronaut Virgil I. Grisom makes a sub-orbital flight into space.

→ Japanese doctors and dentists announce that they will resign from Japan's National Health Insurance program on August 1.

→ The State Department reveals that the United States Government will sponsor a free airlift for more than twenty thousand Cubans who wish to come to the United States.

Saturday, July 22

→ French and Tunisian leaders agree to a truce in the fighting at the Bizerte area. The Security Council of the United Nations had called upon both sides to cease the fighting which began on Wednesday, July 19.

→ President Tito of Yugoslavia calls for "energetic action by all peace-loving forces in the world" to bring the world back from "the most dangerous brink of war" since the eve of World War II.

Sunday, July 23

→ Piette N'jie, the chief minister of the

British West African colony of Gambia, says he will ask the British Government to grant independence to Gambia, effective in April, 1962.

→ Secretary of State Dean Rusk describes the United Nations as *the conscience of the world*.

→ Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says that it would be "rather wise" for the United States to extend diplomatic recognition to Communist Outer Mongolia."

Monday, July 24

→ Yuri Gagarin, who is alleged to be the Soviet's first cosmonaut, arrives in Cuba where he will be feted by the Communist régime of Fidel Castro.

→ President Kennedy invites *all* nations to participate in a communications satellite system "to promote the cause of world peace and closer brotherhood among peoples of the world."

Tuesday, July 25

→ President Kennedy, in a major address broadcast by nation-wide radio and television facilities, calls for a heavy increase of mobilization for the armed forces. Mr. Kennedy says that the United States will go on a diplomatic offensive to seek a peaceful solution in Berlin. Soviet Premier Khrushchev has said he will sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany before the end of 1961.

→ Brazil's President, Janio Quadros, says he has ordered the Brazilian foreign ministry to begin negotiations for reestablishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Brazil broke off relations in 1947.

Wednesday, July 26

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev and John

A Review Of The News

J. McCloy, President Kennedy's special disarmament adviser, meet in Pitsunde on the Black Sea where the two men discuss disarmament and "other questions of Soviet-American relations."

→ Cuba's Communist Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, announces that the Cuban revolution will be integrated into a single *socialist* organization.

Thursday, July 27

→ Thirty-six Asian-African nations and Communist Yugoslavia petition the United Nations Security Council to *demand* the withdrawal of all French troops from France's Air-Naval Base at Bizerte, Tunisia.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, the leftist-dominated Congolese National Parliament holds its first formal session in more than ten months.

Friday, July 28

→ The United States Senate unanimously resolves that it is opposed to United Nations membership for Communist China and United States diplomatic recognition of the Communist régime at Peiping.

→ President Kennedy announces that his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, will be his personal representative at the first anniversary celebration of independence for the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

→ The Department of Defense announces that the United States armed

forces will accept enlistments by Cuban refugees.

Saturday, July 29

→ In an agreement signed today, Communist Yugoslavia grants fifteen million dollars in credit to Indonesia.

→ The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a program which is to be adopted by the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party in October, 1961, says that "socialism (communism) inevitably will take over from capitalism everywhere. Such is the objective law of the development of society." The program also calls upon all Communists to support "the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence" with the West.

→ Former President Harry S. Truman says that the Soviets are too afraid of Communist China to risk war over Berlin or anything else.

Sunday, July 30

→ United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia George F. Kennan and Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles confer with Yugoslavia's President Tito, but no details of the discussion are revealed by the American emissaries.

Monday, July 31

→ Nationalist China's Prime Minister, Chen Cheng, receives President Kennedy's assurances that the United States will continue its opposition to United Nations membership for Communist China.

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