

AMERICAN OPINION

In this number

IF YOU WANT IT STRAIGHT . . .

EUROPEAN SURVEY

William S. Schlamm

A REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Revilo P. Oliver

A REVIEW OF THE NEWS

AN INFORMAL REVIEW

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AMERICAN OPINION

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September 18, 1961

Dear Reader:

This is truly a "jet" age, and not just in airplanes. As new planes become "obsolete" while still on the drawing board, so do discussions of international developments, between page proofs and actual printing.

But we cannot any longer hold up this issue, of even so informal a magazine as *American Opinion*, while waiting for the world to calm down and stand still so we can snap the picture. In the foreseeable future, it (the world) is visibly going to reel and jump in ever greater frenzy, with each passing week.

Since our paragraphs on Page 8, about the Congo, were written Dag Hammarskjöld has been killed in a plane crash. This may or may not change the future with regard to Katanga Province (though we doubt that it will). But neither the glowing eulogies of Hammarskjöld in the world's press, nor our own willingness to observe the courtesy of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, changes one iota the truth of what we had written nor the tragedy of what he had done.

Since Willi Schamm's *European Survey* (Page 13) was written, some of the things he prophesied have happened. The tremendous showing of the Mende-Ehrhart party, in the September 17 elections, may or may not affect Willi's score as a prophet, concerning events to take place after the elections. The resurgence of such solidly conservative sentiment in West Germany is one of the most encouraging developments in a long time. But the very best that can be hoped for it will not change by the tail of one comma the incisive brilliance of any of Mr. Schamm's analyses.

So we are putting this number of *American Opinion* to bed! And even if the whole world comes to an end while it is being printed, we are not going to tell you about it until our next issue.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

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IF YOU WANT IT STRAIGHT . . .

Ladies and Gentlemen, please be seated. It would be unwise for you to take this while standing up.

A New Look At De Gaulle

Let's start with France. Which means de Gaulle. For when Louis XIV said, "I am the state," he was a modest upholder of "democratic processes" compared to *le grand Charles*. But since the tyrannical dictatorship of de Gaulle is now being used almost entirely to destroy the remaining anti-Communist strength, in France itself as well as in Algeria, there is a revealing lack of any hue and cry from our Liberal press about the crimes of this dictator. And in connection with this whole debacle there is no question but that we owe our readers an apology.

In 1944-1946 France as a whole lived through the worst reign of terror it had ever known, *not* excepting the period of the French Revolution, when the fury of the murdering left-wing savages was spent largely on Paris. As the Germans withdrew at the end of World War II, taking the aged Marshal Pétain with them as a prisoner, and the Vichy government ceased to exist, General Charles de Gaulle arrived on the scene, as the leader of the Resistance Movement. Without the slightest legal authority of any kind, and eschewing the opportunities which were available to have some coloration of legality conferred on his rule by the remnants of previous régimes, he proceeded to make himself temporarily the dictator of France. He did so by obtaining the support of as vile a bunch of sadistic scoundrels as ever disgraced any nation; by making the necessary deals and concessions to obtain the support of Stalin; and by allowing the Communist "liberators" a free hand in the imprisonment, torture, and murder of patriotic Frenchmen who were — or might be expected to become — their enemies.

As Sisley Huddleston pointed out (*France—The Tragic*

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Years, Devin-Adair Company, \$5.00) with careful restraint and with full documentation from his own personal observations and knowledge, in those years "if one did not admit a special brand of patriotism, consisting of allegiance to de Gaulle and at least tolerance of Communism, then one was dubbed an 'anti-patriot' and handed over, as it were, to the hangmen." These executioners called themselves the "épurateurs," the "purifiers." Among them, to quote Huddleston again — and there is plenty of corroboration from other eyewitnesses — "were former members of the International Brigades (mostly Communist) which had fought in Spain. They were Hungarians, Italians, Bulgarians, and even Germans, and they were more unscrupulous — and therefore greater 'patriots' — than the French. Many of those whom they called for questioning did not survive the ordeal Some were cut with razors or burned with cigarettes — the breasts of women were thus disfigured There were fiendishly ingenious applications of electrical apparatus, both external and internal. Some of the torturers delighted in scorching the soles of their victims' feet There was, of course, no inquiry Any attacks on the régime were held to be 'anti-patriotic,' 'anti-Resistant,' 'anti-Republican,' inspired by Vichyism, Fascism, pro-Germanism; they were the criticisms of 'traitors' who had been overlooked and were now daring to raise their heads again. The "Resistance," long after the Germans had gone, had to be kept in existence, though there was now nothing to resist; it had become a vested interest, a passport to success"

According to members of the *Resistance* — and those who climbed aboard the *Resistance* when it had become only a political juggernaut — everybody in France had been a "collaborator" with the Germans, and was subject to purging by themselves. *Le Figaro*, which did not oppose the "épuration" — no newspaper could, because they were all dependent on the régime for licenses and paper — admitted that more than one million Frenchmen had been incarcerated. And it is conservatively estimated that, in just the first eight months of the

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"liberation," a minimum of one hundred thousand were executed, with varying degrees of pseudo-legality, or merely murdered by the "purifiers" without even mock trials or specific charges.

How powerful a part the Communists played in all of this horror can be most easily shown by what happened to the press, which had been completely and illegally taken over from its rightful owners by the de Gaulle régime. Before the War the Communists had had four daily papers; after the "liberation" they had fifty-two! And *all* opposition papers were suppressed. As for other resistance to the "Resistance," its hopelessness during the first and worst two years can be indicated by the fact that when Father Panici, during a 1945 Lenten service at Notre Dame, raised his voice against the régime, he disappeared into a monastery immediately thereafter and was replaced by a more "orthodox" pastor.

Throughout these more than two years of nation-wide terror Charles de Gaulle, maintaining personal aloofness from the elimination by the Communists of their past and potential enemies among the best citizens of France, kept himself in power nevertheless by the support of the very people who were perpetrating this nation-wide orgy of crime. Sitting beside him, as Vice President of the Council, and as an accepted hero, was that Communist traitor to France, Maurice Thorez, who had fled to Russia after deserting from the French army, but who had been brought back, forgiven, and honored by de Gaulle as a part of one of his deals with Stalin. And the whole picture of those years, before a revulsion began to set in and de Gaulle was retired to the sidelines for a decade, show that perennial usurper of both power and glory in a far worse light than we have been able to present here.

With Much Regret

Which is why the apology to our readers, mentioned above, is so visibly in order. For your editor knew this part of de

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Gaulle's past history fairly well. So well, in fact, that in 1946 he expressed some very harsh opinions of de Gaulle, and had those opinions thrown back in his face a couple of years ago. And whatever de Gaulle's purposes or motivation may be now, we should have been more on guard about accepting at face value the actions of any man in 1958 who had been so little to be trusted a dozen years before.

For a long time we have tried to look at events and personalities on the world stage with complete objectivity. We were among the very first in each case to point out that Tito, Sukarno, Nasser, Nehru, Kwame Nkrumah, Karim el-Kassem, Romulo Betancourt, José Figueres and Fidel Castro were Communist agents of the Kremlin, despite varying degrees of pretense otherwise. This was simply because a cold-blooded appraisal of the actions and history of each man would permit no other reasonable conclusion. In most of these instances history has already proved our analyses to be correct, and we are sure it will do so in time in connection with the cases about which there is still any dispute. But contrary to the claims of our critics, we lean over as far backward as we can to maintain a hopeful view about any such ruler or leader as long as it is possible to do so.

For this reason, and because of the optimistic opinion of the returning de Gaulle held by some of our best-informed correspondents in 1958, we stayed in step in the pages of this magazine with the presentation of him as an earnest anti-Communist and dedicated French nationalist. About two years ago, we even took out of our page proofs, at the last minute, a long editorial note which we had inserted in one of the articles, where it was alleged that the editor of this magazine thought too highly of de Gaulle to welcome criticism of him. In that note we pointed out that exactly the opposite was true; and that we were simply "going along" with the views held by our correspondents themselves. For it seemed better not to muddy the editorial waters with our personal suspicions. Especially when, at the time, de Gaulle was still putting on a reasonably

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convincing show of being what we — and his then most powerful supporters in France, such as Jacques Soustelle — all hoped he had become.

As a consequence we feel that the one important place where we have let our readers down, or in your editor's books which began appearing four years earlier, was not in calling somebody a Communist or pro-Communist who wasn't, but in making just the opposite mistake; in letting de Gaulle be presented as unquestionably and militantly anti-Communist, when his background did not justify so favorable an opinion.

We do not claim to know what de Gaulle is today, or what he is actually and ultimately trying to accomplish. His total record is still nowhere near as conclusive in its implications, for instance, as is that of Nasser or Nehru, or Betancourt or Figueres. But his contemporary record is steadily growing darker, and his earlier record was anything but good. We think his every action should be viewed with a certain amount of deep-rooted suspicion. And we apologize to our readers for not having done our small part to plant that suspicion, in the attitudes with which they looked at de Gaulle's actions, long before he began his present purge and demoralization of the most patriotic elements of the French army. His actions with regard to General Challe, for instance, for living up to Challe's word of honor to the Moslems and the colons in Algeria, which Challe had originally been compelled to give these members of the French nation in Algeria *on direct orders from the de Gaulle government*, reached a height of cruel hypocrisy worthy of a Castro or a Gomulka.

A Word About Berlin

Many of our readers have been asking us: "What is the whole story on Berlin?" As much as it pains us, will surprise them, and will horrify the *Exalted Brotherhood Of Omniscient Editors*, we confess: "We don't know." The stage management and play-acting are so well done that the main plot of the drive and its probable outcome remain entirely unrevealed. But we

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can give you two pointers. And they should be fully noted and carefully kept in mind by anybody planning to go into the lucrative and now long-established profession of prophesying about Berlin.

(1) The August 5 issue of *The Illustrated London News* shows actual pictures of the mountains of coal and of the tremendous cold-storage bins of meat, as illustrations of the "warehouses, stores, depots and silos," all over the city, which are "stocked with all kinds of basic commodities." This is the most disturbing indication we have seen that the Communist influences now so powerful in our government may actually be counting on, and planning for, the surrender of Berlin. To their allies in the hard-pressed Communist government of East Germany, these colossal stockpiles would be a windfall of inestimable value.

(2) But these daily necessities in a capitalistic society, which are so frequently luxuries in a Communist one, and of which "it has been officially stated that they are adequate for over twelve months," may have been accumulated in Berlin primarily to serve another need. For the one and only sure result, so far, of all the shaking of fists and sticking out of tongues over Berlin, has been to build up the political prestige of a left-wing socialist, named Willy Brandt. Now Herr Brandt poses as an anti-Communist, and maybe he is. Who are we to claim that so good a friend of Eleanor Roosevelt and Adlai Stevenson could possibly be soft on Communism? But if, in some plan for the reunification of Germany, the Communists could get Willy Brandt accepted "by both sides" as the "compromise" choice and central figure of a new all-German government, they would be very happy. And the surest way of doing this might be to let the wily Willy, well heeled with capitalist commodities (as every socialist likes to be), play the heroic role in having Berlin withstand some kind of Communist blockade. This is only a wild guess as to a wooley possibility, of course. But the Communists make their greatest gains, in promoting Communist purposes, through steps designed to "oppose" Communism.

And About Brazil

Here the confusion is even more confounded. We can tell you that former President Janio Quadros is a Comsymp, because otherwise he would never have received several hundred million dollars from our government, or through its good offices, during just the first few months of his regime. We can tell you that his former Vice President, Joao Goulart, is a Comsymp, without the fear of Alsop-ian or even Childs-ish contradiction. But just why the wicked flee when no man pursueth, as Mr. Quadros appears to have done, we do not profess to know.

It could be that Quadros was primarily a stalking horse for the far smarter Joao Goulart. The fact that this is exactly contrary to the comparative appraisal of the two men, by the *New York Herald Tribune* on its editorial page, greatly increases our confidence in our own view. And Goulart has adequately proved himself, by his own words, deeds, and total record, to be sufficiently cunning, ambitious, ruthless, demagogic, brazen in his falsehoods, dishonest in his dealings, and Marxist in his professed views, to meet every requirement of Moscow for one of its regional puppets. He goes through exactly the prescribed motions of announcing that he is against the Communists, in words and manner that nobody above the level of intelligence of Harry Truman is even expected to believe, while depending on Communist support for election to office, and while stating that a major purpose of his recent visit to Mao Tse-tung and other officials in Peiping was to promote "an intimate brotherly relationship."

Senhor Goulart certainly sounds like an extremely well qualified and appropriate new member of the Kremlin Latin-American Club, of which Messrs. Castro, Betancourt, Figueres, Estenssoro, and Cárdenas are already outstanding members. It may be that he is now what the Junior League might call a probationary member. But in any event it appears that the only thing between Brazil and the disaster of complete Communist rule which has already befallen Bolivia, is—as in many other countries today—the ability of a largely patriotic military body

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to maintain itself as a guardian of the nation's independence, or at least relative and official independence, of Moscow.

Or The Congo

We do have some very strong feelings about what is happening to Moise Tshombe and his Katanga province, even though these developments *are* understandable, and were entirely predictable. Tshombe had proved himself both the ablest and the most anti-Communist of all the native African leaders brought into the spotlight of history by the Communist drive to take over his continent. In the midst of chaos, incredibly cruel atrocities, and governmental absurdities prevalent throughout the rest of the Congo, he had preserved in Katanga a considerable remnant of the stability and civilization which the Belgians had gradually been bringing to the whole of the Congo. Given any opportunity at all he might presently have established in Katanga an island of prosperity and personal freedom in the midst of a sea of suffering and slavery, such as Formosa has become, in southeast Asia, under Chiang Kai-shek. And for the Communists in Washington and Moscow and the United Nations to allow that to happen was an utterly unreasonable expectation. If Dag Hammarskjöld could not contrive the destruction of such anti-Communist trouble-makers as Povl Bang-Jensen or Moise Tshombe, to earn the continued support of the American and Soviet governments, he would soon find himself being replaced by some such expert along those lines as Christian A. Herter or Paul Henri-Spaak. (Although M'sieu Henri-Spaak at the moment, because of such strong feelings in his native Belgium over developments in the Congo, is having to go through some visibly awkward and uncomfortable patriotic motions.)

But while the breaking down of Tshombe's regime and resistance are understandable in every particular; and while the fact that he himself will have to travel the same bitter road as Drazha Mihailovich, and Nuri es-Said, and Syngman Rhee, and

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so many other great friends of our cause who were so cruelly betrayed by our government, is probably inevitable; nevertheless the tragedy for Tshombe himself, for his people, *and for us*, remains just as great and just as poignant as if the part played by our government in bringing about that tragedy had not been so obvious. There never was a chance that Tshombe could ultimately withstand all the pressures and conniving against him of our State Department; of the agents and allies of Walter Reuther, his man Irving Brown, and our CIA; of the Soviet Government; and of that most contemptible and frightening instrumentality of them all, the administrative hierarchy of the United Nations.

There Is No Encouragement Abroad

In fact, everywhere we look on the international scene, the Communist subjugation of the planet goes inexorably on. The rifles being shipped into Mexico, for the followers of Cárdenas, bode no good for Mexico—or for the United States. The extent to which the patriotic military officers of Argentina distrust President Arturo Frondizi seems to be well justified. While across the South Atlantic the Communist-managed trouble in Angola merely emphasizes the increasing spread of Communist darkness over the “dark continent.”

In Europe the shameless effrontery, confidence, and incredible hypocrisy of the Kremlin is highlighted by the meeting in Belgrade of its leading stooges — Tito, Nasser, Nehru, and the new “Premier” of the new “Algerian Nationalist Provisional Government,” Benyoussef Ben Khedda, among others — in a “conference of neutral nations”! The blatant fraud is not only accepted by most of the world’s press at its announced value, but the United States Government goes through all of the expected motions of pretending to allure towards the West, and away from Moscow, a group of stealing, lying, murderous Communist blackguards — not one of whom would dare blow his own nose if the Kremlin told him to let it run.

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And in Asia, as in other parts of the world, the official lowering of the Iron Curtain around nations already lost to civilization is delayed only for strategic reasons, in line with the Kremlin's policy of patient gradualism. We have commented at some length elsewhere on the fact that in some cases, such as that of Bolivia in South America and South Vietnam in Asia, the Kremlin hesitates to make its ownership of each country official, because the flow of American millions into Communist hands in those countries might thereby be materially lessened. And in this connection it is worth our while to note a statement made by that brave and wise American, General Claire Chennault, a short time before he died. In testimony before the House Committee On Un-American Activities, on April 23, 1958, General Chennault said: ". . . and I believe the Communists will not take over a lot of Asia where they could. They want us to continue pouring aid into those areas, break us, build up a national debt, spend everything that we earn from day to day, month to month, and year to year until our currency is no longer of value. Then they will be ready to take the United States in turn."

And Only A Little At Home

Nor can anybody deny that the Administration program of wild spending on every conceivable project, whatever its multitudinous real or announced intentions, is helping that part of the Soviet strategy. The "Freedom Riders" are helping another part, the numerous "peace" fronts another, the stream of increasingly socialistic legislation another. On a dozen other major fronts the Communists are making steady and visible progress, or are building up pressures for progress to come. And not the least of their accomplishments, or the least frightening, has been in getting the American people to accept, without sufficiently violent protest, many of the incredible appointments and actions of this Administration. The Comsymps and their dupes and allies had induced in the American people

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such a feeling of shock, numbness, and futile despair, that even the Castro-aiding Cuban "invasion" could be planned and carried out to its disastrous end, without either the American people or their Congress even demanding an investigation of the CIA. It really seemed that we had been conditioned to take anything and everything "lying down."

But there has been another current at work, in the form of a resurgence of both conservatism and patriotism, carried forward by a slowly increasing understanding of what has really been happening. That current may have been stronger than the Comsymps realized. They may, therefore, have pushed the Administration into moving too fast and too far in the direction they desired. And one of the steps the Comsymps have brought about — so vitally necessary to their ultimate plans, but possibly premature in attempted execution — may have been just the spark needed to set off so massive a revulsion that it can be neither ignored nor subdued.

We are referring, of course, to the Fulbright program of intimidation and removal of the ablest and most patriotic officers of high rank in our armed forces. Senator Strom Thurmond has described the program as "a clandestine assault on the fundamental foundations of our republic," and has demanded and undertaken a full-scale investigation. Fulbright and the Administration forces behind him will use every conceivable kind of pressure, cajolery, distortion, and smear to smother the investigation and pull off the investigators. But there are signs that here is an issue which enough of the American people can understand, and about which they feel strongly enough, for the attempted demoralization of our officer personnel to be turned back on the Comsymps themselves. The developments so far constitute the most encouraging and hopeful sign that has appeared on the horizon since the destruction of Senator McCarthy.

BULLETS

The best kept secret these days is where Congress expects to get all of the money it appropriates to pay for the things it says the people themselves could not afford to pay for.

J. Kesner Kahn

Fidel Castro should be compelled to wear a label reading **MADE IN AMERICA.**

*Adapted From A Line By
William J. Mahoney, Jr.*

We must hate. Hatred is the basis of Communism.

Nicolai Lenin

Roosevelt proved that a man could be president forever. Truman proved that any man could be president. Eisenhower proved that we don't need a president. Kennedy proves that it is dangerous to have one!

Probably Some Darn Reactionary

I want no part of outer space,
You keep your moon and star;
Give me one bit of inner space,
Where I can park my car.

*Stephen Schlitzer In
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL*

Efficiency expert? That's a man who walks in his sleep so that he can get his rest and his exercise at the same time.

The Office Economist

Last week a careless rabbit hunter climbed through the fence with his gun cocked. He is survived by his wife, three children, and one rabbit.

Louisiana Conservationist

A lean horse for a long race.

An Old Proverb

We should bear in mind that, in general, it is the object of our newspapers rather to create a sensation — to make a point — than to further the cause of truth.

Written In 1842, By Edgar Allen Poe

All law pertains to persons, to property, or to procedure.

Gaius (About 160 A.D.)

Do not be afraid of friends — at worst they can only betray you. Do not be afraid of enemies—at worst they can only kill you. But be afraid of the indifferent—they neither kill nor betray, but it is only with their silent consent that treason and murder exist on earth.

*Mrs. George Murphy
(Arlington, Massachusetts)*

The marvel of all history is the patience with which men and women submit to burdens unnecessarily laid upon them by their government.

William E. Borah

The other Soviet bases are in Wilkes Land coastal area on the side of Antarctica nearest to Australia. This is 1,300 miles directly south of the South Pole.

Detroit Free Press

Support "mental health" or I'll kill you.

Suggested Slogan For HEW

The North wind made the Vikings.

An Old Saying

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

*Tennyson (Referring To A
Famous Line by Dante)*

EUROPEAN SURVEY

by

WILLIAM S. SCHLAMM

Mailed from Rome, June 27, 1961

We think that the first part of the following article is brilliantly logical. But editorial honesty requires us to say that your editor does not agree with the premises on which that logical analysis is based. We think that Mr. Schlamm's appraisal of the ultimate capacity of the present administration for decisive firmness in the face of the Soviet advance (in Berlin or anywhere else) is entirely too optimistic. Mr. Schlamm admits that Khrushchev doesn't believe it. And we just want to go on record that — neither do we.

But, however improbable it may seem, we could be wrong. And there is nobody to whose opinion we had rather defer than that of Willi Schlamm. Also, even the first part of this article, regardless of any conclusions or predictions, is both penetrating and informative. While the last two-thirds of the article seem to us to be unchallengeable as to either premises or conclusions. So, as always in the case of anything from the pen of William Schlamm, we publish this European Survey with pride, and with confidence that our readers will find it of great interest. And if and when the present administration does ever actually and realistically stand up to the Soviets, we'll buy Mr. Schlamm a dinner, by way of apology to him and of celebration for our country.

THE BASIC FALLACY of Western attitudes is their underlying tendency to overrate the opponent's sanity. And, if this sounds like a "psychologizing" abstraction, let me hurry to specify my contention.

It was the proclaimed purpose of Kennedy's Vienna meeting with Khrushchev to advise the man against perilous miscalculations — meaning, in particular, that the Red boss was to be told, "in unmistakable terms," when, at which point, and over which issues, America would fight. Personally, I am by no means sure that he *was* told. But let us assume that he was. There still remains the basic fallacy: that we expect

him to notice in us, or anyway to anticipate, a determination which we ourselves clearly and unequivocally do not possess. And even more: We expect Khrushchev to make his *conduct* depend upon an evaluation of our *intent*s which an American must not even dare suggest.

Leading From Weakness . . .

Will we yield in Berlin? Will there be war over Berlin? The World Crisis of 1961 has been cut down to these two idiotically simple questions. And it was the professed purpose of the ghastly Vienna meeting to impress Khrushchev with these two answers: (a) no, we

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shall not yield in Berlin; (b) yes, there would be war over Berlin if K. pushed too hard.

Yet this declaration of intent was preceded by the scandalous American collapse in Cuba and accompanied by the even more scandalous American performance at the Geneva Conference on Laos. In both cases the scandalous policy of surrender was justified, at home and abroad, with America's overbearing desire to avoid war. And yet, at the very moment we were demonstrating that desire in two places where a military conflict would cost the United States *the least*, we wanted on the other hand to convince the Soviet Union that we mean to *accept* war where fighting would cost the United States the most.

I shall not get involved at this point in a debate as to whether or not our policy in Cuba and Laos was correct. What I am trying to do here is just one thing — to call to your attention the logical and psychological *impossibility* of impressing Khrushchev with our determination in Berlin precisely while we were cutting our losses in Cuba and Laos.

It may be true that, in spite of and contrary to every law of logic, we still may fight over Berlin though we have surrendered in Cuba and Laos. But to base our speculations on the likelihood that Khrushchev will *expect* us to do the unlikely, the paradoxical, the counter-indicated, is sheer insanity. We are behaving like the lunatic who, in the dim recesses of his subconscious, trustingly assumes that the doctor is sane. We stake our survival on an irresponsible hunch that Khrushchev may, somehow, not believe we are doing what we are doing. We expect

to evade the nuclear war over Berlin in 1961 because Khrushchev, against all measurable and rational evidence, may — out of a practically divine inspiration — believe we *are* ready for such a war. The famously brilliant intellectuals of the Kennedy Administration have fallen back upon intellectual and spiritual concepts of irrationality which the most primitive Bantu tribe would reject as utterly unfeasible, pre-scientific, and irresponsible.

Who knows, Khrushchev may indeed be a superman of caution, diagnostic sagesse, and outright divination. But the point is that we have neither a reason nor a right to rely on such a miracle. For Khrushchev, to believe that we would fight over Berlin, would have to be utterly irrational. Unless Khrushchev, too, plays it by the pre-scientific and irresponsible hunches of an inspired primitive, he must at this point assume that we shall yield.

Brings The Danger Of War . . .

And I say all this because, for the first time in fifteen years, I see a definite possibility of war — and I mean global, all-out, nuclear war. Until recently, until the Harvard *putsch* in the United States, Soviet strategy was pretty steady: go, at any given moment as far as you can go without provoking a war. The Soviet military art consisted in guessing correctly how far they *could* go. But in the equation of Soviet strategy were two constant factors. One, the Kremlin mathematicians assumed, of course, that the United States would always find the loss of a further slice of the global salami somehow tolerable. But secondly they assumed that there *were* points at which the Eisenhower Admin-

istration would rather fight than yield. And this holy Soviet fear of war preserved what is generally known as peace.

With the advent of Kennedy, Bundy, Schlesinger, Stevenson and Galbraith this, I am afraid, has changed. The factor "possible military American reaction" is no longer constant in the Soviet equation. A military move commandeered by Schlesinger, Stevenson, Galbraith and Salinger has simply receded beyond Khrushchev's powers of imagination. He no longer assumes that there is *any* point at which, advised by such lieutenants, Kennedy would ever say the word "go." And so, for the first time since 1946, there is the acute danger of war by miscalculation.

For, I honestly think, it *would* be a miscalculation. Unlike some of my friends, I consider Kennedy's instincts basically sound and, above all, I believe in the ultimate weight which the opinion of the Pentagon's commanding officers would have in the White House in a moment of final decision. Thus, it seems quite obvious to me that a Soviet thrust at Berlin, the very hub of America's precariously balanced circle of military power, will release military force. It would bring about, quite simply, global war. I believe this. But Khrushchev does not. And so—as I said: for the first time in fifteen years—there is a serious, immediate possibility of atomic conflict.

Which Only A Show Of Strength . . .

There follows that immediate steps, other than conferences, ought to be taken to persuade Khrushchev of his error. The time left, putting it generously, is the eight weeks from July 15 to September 15: Khrushchev's time-

table seems to stipulate the decisive moves in Germany right after the German elections—a highly condensed campaign from October 1 to the end of the year. Consequently, if we want to influence his decisions before they are being executed (and, thus, are irrevocable), we must act persuasively before September 15.

The absolute and bare minimum would have to be, one, the dispatch of four crack United States divisions to Germany. There are, at the moment, slightly below four United States divisions in the *Bundesrepublik*. If we increased our standing force there to eight divisions, atomically armed, we would have in close co-operation with the nine German divisions-in-existence a combined German-American force of seventeen battle-ready divisions in the irritated area. If we were able to make England and France increase their ante to about six battle-ready divisions of their own, the poised allied force in Germany would have been considerably more than doubled within eight weeks—plenty enough to restore Khrushchev to cautious sanity. But even if Macmillan and de Gaulle were to hedge, a combined American-German force of seventeen crack divisions posted near Berlin would suffice to prove the one thing that, at this moment of extreme war danger (by miscalculation), may save peace: namely that we *are* determined to fight over Berlin.

Can Remove . . .

And this is particularly so if at least one of the additional four United States divisions were dispatched to Berlin proper. Our right to increase our military contingents in that city as we

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please (currently there are fewer than 5,000 American soldiers in Berlin) is perfectly indisputable. If we increased the present contingent to about 20,000 most potently armed men, no one in Moscow could any longer doubt that we mean business.

To persuade Khrushchev by long distance was still possible last April. But when we failed in Cuba (and failed in the grotesque fashion in which little boys lose marbles) the last chance for long-distance persuasion was gone. The following farce of surrender in Laos must have turned Khrushchev's head completely. And now that he is itching to take European candies from Harvard kids, now he must get very strong deterrent signals, and he must get them in time. There is, at this point, nothing left but strict, immediate unequivocal military language. All Kennedy can say, if he wants to save peace, are these words: "four crack divisions to Germany, one of them to Berlin." Everything else is for the birds — and I mean vultures.

* * *

The torpor the Kennedy Administration seems to exude, that unspeakable paralysis of senile vegetables, has so completely upset Europe because the Continent had been so completely sold on the promise of Kennedy's shining youth. Not in my lifetime have the chickens come so speedily to roost. At this moment, Europeans speak of the Eisenhower Administration, not just as the good old days, but as if Eisenhower had been the holder of all youthful Olympic titles. At this moment, I do not know of a single European party, a single European newspaper, in fact not of a single European, who has firm, unshaken, and calm

confidence in the future conduct of the United States Government.

While American Prestige . . .

And yet, this is the Administration that keeps its decisions (whatever there is in the way of decisions) geared to just one consideration: What will the people abroad think of us? This, we are told, is the only determining factor in the President's brooding over the renewal of atomic tests; over the intricacies of "integration" at home; over everything. But, as far as the people's reaction abroad is concerned, the vote is already in! And the results are unequivocal: Never in the history of modern America was what Kennedy, before the election, called "our prestige," as painfully and shamefully low as it is today.

During the last two weeks I have visited Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy. The week before I had been in France and Belgium. I have known these countries all my life. Now the last trace of old-fashioned "Anti-Americanism" has disappeared from these parts of Europe. Now one is treating America, and Americans, with the condescending pity, the sentimental sympathy, reserved for cripples and the feeble-minded, Europe's "sick man," that before World War I was Turkey, and after World War II France, is today the United States of America. To collect "Bundles for America" in the starvation quarters of Sicily or the miserable mining towns of France would today be a cinch. Not that the people there really think Americans are hungry. But they are thoroughly persuaded that, under Kennedy, an unknown blight has befallen a once chipper nation and that the time has come to be

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kind to the disabled Americans.

Simply Vanishes . . .

Yes, I exaggerate—but only a little. The indisputably decisive single factor in Europe's image of Kennedy's America is an impression of "catatonia," a state of immobile rigidity, that no one can comprehend. Having elected the youngest President in its history (obviously because the country desired vigorous activity), America has now, in the face of unprecedented perils, assumed the posture of psychotic immobility. That the young President is tumbling from one attack of minor ills into the next seems to Europe profoundly symptomatic. Nor are Europeans inclined to see in Kennedy an Irish Hamlet. In the short time of six months he has lost completely his reputation of last year — that he is an intellectual given to deep thought and incessant brooding. All this is last year's snow. This year, 1961, is for Europeans a year of somber recognition. And the Kennedy they think they recognize now is a bewildered young man, advised by even more bewildered young men, who does not dare to move. With this image of America's President before them, Europeans expect a year of ultimate defeat.

* * *

In Geneva—the town which develops into the world's center for American defeats — a new office has been opened which, in a couple of years or so, will be exposed in America's metropolitan press. It is the headquarters of the "Producers' Association of Geneva." Its members are the governments (or barely disguised governmental agencies) of the Soviet Union, Iran, Venezuela, several other South American

republics, and the oil-producing Arab nations. As I said, in a couple of years America's metropolitan press will refer to this "Producers' Association" as the general staff of the Soviets' drive to conquer the oil markets of Western Europe.

The Soviet Advance . . .

Since I last reported about that drive, several substantial developments have taken place. To begin with, the Soviets have been buying oil tankers all over the world, and the notorious Greek shipping kings have been gladly selling them. There is a veritable Soviet rush on tonnage, and if a millionaire is ready to sell his society down the Moskva River—now is the time to make a real killing. The Soviets are buying, even right off the drawing boards in the capitalistic shipyards, the boats to be delivered in 1962 and 1963. They do so for a very good reason: Not only are tankers the Soviets can purchase abroad far better and cheaper than any they could build at home, but by buying them in the West they can employ all Soviet shipyards for the construction of submarines and other men-of-war.

Secondly, the Soviet-Italian oil deal has made decisive progress. The pipelines into West Germany, Switzerland, Austria and France are now secured, and substantial oil deliveries have already been contracted for 1964. The Soviet oil monopoly, the "Soiuseftexport," does not appear as signatory on such contracts, the proxy being of course Signor Enrico Mattei of the Italian fuel monopoly. The Soviets expect, rather conservatively, to own enough tankers and Krupp-built pipelines to take care of most of Western Europe's oil demands by 1964.

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Thirdly, the "Soiusneftexport" has finally set its price at sixty to fifty percent of the current world-market prices—and I am not sure that this could be called "dumping." For, unlike the "Seven Sisters," the world's big oil companies, the Soviets do not have to include in their prices those "royalties" to Arabic and South American Governments which amount to almost fifty percent of the current world-market price of oil.

Fourthly, however, they have by no means been trying to cut corners and save a buck. On the contrary, they have chalked up a crushing political success in recent months with large-scale bribery: they got Iran and Venezuela (still called "Allies of the West") into the "Producers' Association of Geneva." The managers of these countries' oil economies were "persuaded" that the Soviets are holding the jokers in Europe's forthcoming oil game. Venezuela's Minister of Economics has become a frequent house guest of Mikoyan, and an economic delegation from Iran makes at this moment the rounds in Moscow.

Is So Well Oiled . . .

Thus, even assuming that the Kennedy Administration, by some major miracle, can hold the Western position throughout the Berlin Crisis of 1961 without all-out war, all tracks have been laid for a victorious "peaceful" Soviet invasion of Western Europe in 1962 and 1963—an invasion by tankers and pipelines. NATO experts in Paris make no bones whenever the subject is broached: Western Europe, they insist, will become indefensible once Western Germany and France depend on Soviet oil.

What, in the face of these facts, is being proposed in Washington? True, the Senate has recently passed a resolution that denounces Soviet oil exports as "dumping operations" meant to destroy the free markets of the world. And now what? Does the Senate intend to say B, once it has solemnly spelled A, and to break off all economic intercourse with the dumping Soviets? Does the Administration have, above all, the courage and the consistency to interfere with Signor Mattei's pipeline offensive? Italy's Prime Minister Fanfani was recently President Kennedy's guest in Washington. Did the President tell him in unmistakable words that the United States will not allow its Italian ally to function as the Soviet proxy in the oil war over Europe's markets?

It May Take Europe By A Pipeline . . .

These questions, *alas*, are their own answers: Naturally, no such thing has been considered by the United States Government. The oil-producing Arab and South American countries have therefore no further doubt that the Soviets are winning this strategic game just as they are winning every other. Which is why the "Producer's Association of Geneva" can hardly keep up with the business that is pouring in from across the seas. The "Association" is growing by the hour. Soon it will represent, in volume of production, the majority of the world's oil fields.

And so, while the Geneva road-companies on Laos and Disarmament supply the belly laughs, another Geneva show is being rehearsed that, by 1962, may supply the tragic curtain lines for Western Europe.

LOADED DICE: SCIENCE

by

RODERICK PENDLETON

NOT LONG AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, a secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science stared at a letter from the newly organized Centre de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris — and rubbed his eyes. The letter asked the secretary to consult the most prominent Classical scholars in his Association concerning a question relative to the editing of Greek texts. The letter was written in good faith and read with amazement merely because *la science* does not mean in French what *science* has come normally to mean in English.

The incident was mildly amusing. It arose, however, from an ambiguity that is tragic in its consequences, for it is one source of the desperate confusion of the modern mind. The words *science* and *scientific* are written and read in all good faith by a great many Americans who do not stop to determine in their own minds in what sense the words are used. And skillful manipulation of these words to conceal fallacies is one of the standard tricks by which the "Liberal intellectuals" bamboozle the yokels.

In past centuries, when the greatest part of every schoolboy's education was devoted to the study of language, every schoolboy learned by experience (sometimes conveyed through his breeches) that almost all words, except mathematical symbols and the specially devised technical terms of a strictly policed discipline, are *necessarily* im-

precise in themselves; and that they acquire multiple meanings, largely because a language can no more live without metaphor than a man can live without breathing—as you see from the use that we have just made of the verb *live*.

The schoolboy of past generations grew up wary of verbal tricks; he knew how easily dice are loaded in speech and writing. Now that our "educators" have established the principle that no one need know what he is saying, provided that he says it loudly enough and does not offend "Liberals," we must do for ourselves what the schools once helped us to do. (*As a wonderfully smart old colored woman on our farm used to say so goodnaturedly, "If you ain't got no education, then you got to use your brains."* Editor) And it is vitally important for every conservative to pay particular attention to the words that "Liberals" most commonly use to cheat their audiences. The tricks, once seen, are simple enough, but few operators are quite so crude as Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., who not long ago undertook to prove that Adlai Stevenson was the True Conservative of our time because he wanted to conserve the "New Deal."

II

THEREFORE, let us take a moment to ask ourselves just what *science* is.

Historically and etymologically, it is simply knowledge of any kind. The

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Latin *scientia*, to be sure, implies a knowledge that is relatively thorough and systematic, such as can be gained by study and experience, but in Latin it is perfectly correct to say that a man has *linguae Graecae scientia*, meaning that he has a thorough knowledge of Greek. It is also permissible to use the word hyperbolically for 'perception,' as does the Vulgate when it tells us that Adam and Eve obtained from the fruit of the forbidden tree *scientia boni et mali*, a perception, or awareness, of good and evil.

Modern languages simply took over the Latin word with its Latin meanings. In the universities, for a long time a science was any subject of systematic study, such as rhetoric or the history of Greek philosophy. The word could cover any skill acquired by observation and reasoned practice, and the phrase 'pugilistic science' was not originally intended to evoke a smile. In the Eighteenth Century, however, the word came more and more to be restricted to a body of related facts not only ascertained by systematic observation, but also colligated by being brought under general laws in keeping with methods which led to the discovery of *new* truths.

In France one may still speak of a *science morale*, and refer to such subjects as theology or grammar as *sciences*. The *Revue des Sciences Humaines*, for example, is a periodical that deals with literary criticism. This wide meaning was fairly common in English during the Nineteenth Century, and, as a matter of fact, the American Association for the Advancement of Science *does* have in its scheme of organization a niche for philologists, although that fact would doubtless

astonish most of its members — and most philologists. But in English usage, especially in the United States, *science* has come to mean an *exact* (experimental) science. The word has been restricted to physics, chemistry, and similar disciplines, in which precise determinations are made by experiment in a laboratory, and an hypothesis is essentially a suggestion for a series of experiments to be made as soon as the necessary apparatus becomes available. There are sciences, such as astronomy and geology, which deal with phenomena that cannot be reproduced in a laboratory, but if you cannot make an O-class star or tilt the earth on its axis, you *can* produce in a laboratory the lines in the spectrum of the star, and you *can* measure the direction of the magnetic field that prevailed when rocks were formed. In this sense, biology is a science, not because it classifies forms of life, but because it ascertains laws of genetics, for example, by actual experiment.

For science in this sense Americans feel a great respect, and it is to their honor that they do so. The great glory of our modern civilization—the only domain of human activity in which we have not been equalled or surpassed by our predecessors — lies precisely in the use of scientific method for ascertaining the nature of the physical world and, incidentally, acquiring an ever increasing power to control some parts of that world.

There is no reason to doubt the validity and efficacy of physical science. The current "crisis in scientific thought," which, for some strange reason, seems to dismay a number of people and to elate others, is largely moonshine. Heisenberg's principle of

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indetermination is merely a mathematical hypothesis; a satisfactory alternative was suggested by Prince de Broglie in his recent book on *Non-Linear Wave Mechanics*; and human ingenuity or chance discovery may yet give us some means of experimental investigation. But if indetermination really is inherent in sub-atomic phenomena, the laws of causality that govern the world in which we live are not in the least impaired: you may be quite sure that ice will never make up its mind to sink in water, that the Carnot cycle will not reverse itself, and that gases will always observe Boyle's law.

It is true that, to a far greater extent than the public that reads only soggy journalism about "scientific miracles" supposes, even the most rigorous application of scientific method has thus far failed to determine truth. The nature of a great many phenomena has *not* been scientifically determined. The shift in the spectrum of distant stars (Doppler effect), for example, leaves us suspended between three hypotheses that seem equally probable. We know that oysters possess a sense that man evidently does not have (*possibly* an ability to perceive extremely slight daily fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field), but cannot explain it. Every area of investigation shows great gaps in our knowledge, covered only by a tenuous web of theory. But when all is said and done, physical science *has* made a very large number of determinations about the material world that are, for all practical purposes, certainties, and these we must accept gratefully. It is idle to complain with the youthful poet that Science has "torn the Naiad from her flood . . . and from me the summer dream."

To reject scientific fact and the scientific method is simply to repudiate Western civilization. Reality cannot be changed by passionate denials. From the Fifth to the Seventeenth Centuries learned and sincere men firmly believed that God Himself had explicitly said that the earth was immobile, and that the sun, planets, and stars therefore revolved around it. They further believed (and, as the event proved, correctly) that relegation of the earth to planetary status would shake faith, and therefore undermine morality, of many men. *Eppur si muove!* Neither ardent faith nor legislative ingenuity in the least abated the motion of the earth in its annual revolution about the Sun.

But the exact sciences deal *only* with truths about the physical world that can be demonstrated, directly or indirectly, by experiment and measurement. They therefore exclude by their very nature the *scientia boni et mali*. Scientifically, 'right' and 'wrong' mean 'true' and 'false,' *not* 'good' and 'evil.' You cannot see good and evil with a microscope, detect them with a scintillometer, measure them with a thermocouple, or infer them from the deflection of an alpha particle. They simply do *not exist* in the physical world. They are words which, like 'beauty,' 'justice,' 'honor,' and all the other words that express values (i.e. human preferences), are *scientifically* meaningless.

III

Now "LIBERALS," given their ambitions or their obsessions, frequently lie about the results of scientific observation, and they enthusiastically cultivate a whole series of pseudo-sciences for their own purposes; but their most

effective trick is to use sound scientific principle as a pair of loaded dice that are thrown and then swept from the table before the victim has a chance to examine them.

The "Liberals" usually begin by labelling as 'prejudice' any proposition or belief that has not been scientifically demonstrated. This sly injection of a pejorative word is, of course, a linguistic trick in itself, but let us accept it. It follows, therefore (although the "Liberals" try to distract you before you notice it), that *all* human values are prejudices and that all the primary decisions that men make, either as individuals or as societies, *must* be based on prejudice. *Means may often be determined scientifically; ends never can be.*

Every decision that you consciously make is primarily or secondarily dependent on some subjective value — self-respect, perception of beauty, love for your wife, loyalty to your country, belief in God—that is beyond the scope of scientific demonstration, and therefore is a prejudice. And even the simplest decision implies a second prejudice—some standard (whatever it may be) of good and evil. Think not to escape this limitation by the most shameless egotism: the proposition that you are worth while is not susceptible of scientific proof either.

One consequence of the complete objectivity of scientific method is that the use of the knowledge thereby acquired must be non-scientific. For if you have lobar pneumonia and go to your physician, you must rely on his prejudices. He has scientific knowledge of the means of killing the pneumococci in your lungs—but there is absolutely no *scientific* proof that human life is superior to, or more valuable

than, the life of pneumococci. Men are merely more complex organisms than bacteria—that is all. There is no *scientific* evidence that the universe has or does not have a purpose; if it has, that purpose may be the multiplication of bacteria, not the comfort of men. You may, however, rely on your physician to discriminate drastically against the creatures in your lungs; if he did not have a most unscientific prejudice in favor of humanity, he would not be a physician.

When thus sharply drawn, the limitations of the austere and essentially inhuman discipline of pure science are obvious to everyone. The "Liberal," however, must always have things both ways. As soon as science has served him to demolish as 'prejudices' whatever human values are at the moment inconvenient to him, he tries to overwhelm you with pseudo-moralistic exhortation and sheer sentimentality about 'social justice,' the 'underprivileged,' and other stock expressions that are *scientifically* meaningless. If you hold him to strictly scientific criteria, you are likely to witness a scene unequalled since Rumpelstiltskin put his foot through the floor. That can be good fun, if you are in the mood for it.

One thing that we must do, however, if we are to keep our heads while in a Walpurgis Night of unreason, is to make certain that we know precisely what is meant by 'science.' The exact sciences, justly esteemed for their great contributions to our knowledge of, and power over, the material world, have nothing to do with human values. Almost any systematic study may be called a science in the older English and current French sense of the word, but it is entitled to participate in the

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prestige of the exact sciences *only* to the extent that it follows their strict scientific method, including complete divorce from human values. A declamatory assurance that "Science has conclusively proved . . ." should have no persuasive force until we have answers to three questions: What science? What are its methods of proof? And what degree of probability do those methods attain?

Except in so far as the physical world limits what is possible, the major decisions of men and nations depend on the religious, philosophic, and esthetic values they recognize, and on whatever practical wisdom they have been willing to learn from the accumulated experience of mankind. These are all matters that obviously cannot be investigated by the methods of exact science or subjected to experimental

verification. When the term 'scientific' is used in connection with them, as in the statement that Thucydides was a 'scientific historian,' it usually denotes a high degree of objectivity and *philosophic* perception. In such phrases as 'scientific socialism,' it is sheer nonsense.

If we keep these distinctions clearly in mind, we can save ourselves hours of fruitless debate. And, incidentally, we shall see that the exact sciences do not suffer from the disrepute that is now being brought upon them by the groups of professional scientists who, although they would never dream of dancing in the streets to make rain, are out whooping it up for the "United Nations" or some other Communist-designed hoax. They just weren't watching when the "Liberals" pulled a fast one.

He Paused To Remark

"Let us consider for a moment what is likely to be the probable result of the program that is to be created for Latin America. When that program is stated in its simplest language, it comes to this: The United States is going to say to the people of Latin America, "We do not like your tax systems. We do not like your habitations. We do not like your ways. We will give you financial aid if you will change your tax systems and construct your habitations and alter your ways in manners of which we approve." That is the program in essence.

"Mr. President, I do not claim to be an expert in international affairs. But if I were to undertake to do so, I do not believe I could devise a program less likely to make friends and influence people in other nations."

U.S. Senator SAM J. ERVIN, Jr. (D., S. C.)

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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A REVIEW OF REVIEWS

by

REVILO P. OLIVER

THE MISSING WORD

BY THIS TIME, it should be obvious to everyone — except infants, "intellectuals," and congenital idiots—that the International Communist Conspiracy has been waging war on the United States for more than forty years with ever increasing success, and that that war can be terminated only by the annihilation of either the Conspiracy or the American people.

Although we have thus far lost steadily, we undoubtedly still have the power to win. But we can win only if we (a) unmask and neutralize the Conspiracy's army of secret agents within our own borders, and (b) maintain absolute military superiority over the Conspiracy abroad.

Everyone knows that we had absolute military superiority over the whole world in 1945, and that our relative position has constantly declined since that time. What is it now?

One of our nation's best-known military experts, Major Alexander P. de Seversky, who has an impressive record of having been right in the past, has undertaken to answer that question in *AMERICA—TOO YOUNG TO DIE!* (McGraw-Hill, New York; 230 pages, \$4.95). The book was written to shock the average American into an awareness of danger, and we most earnestly hope that it will do just that. A critical and informed reader, however, may

find the work's cogency impaired because the author has occasionally resorted to oversimplification or overstatement.

Major de Seversky seems to take Soviet claims at their face value. He assures us that "the Russians imbedded an 858-pound spherical container on the face of the moon." Unless he has sources of information unknown to the qualified observers whom I have consulted, all that he knows is that the world's most inveterate liars *said* that they sent a rocket of the indicated weight to the moon. What is even less plausible, he assumes that the Russians shot down our famous U-2 reconnaissance plane. But the available evidence, from the very timing of the event and the Soviet attempt to cover up with faked photographs, to the recent announcement that the pilot has been released and has elected to become a citizen of Khrushchev's Glorious Democracy, indicates that the pilot, by an arrangement made either through his superiors in the C.I.A. or on his own, simply landed his plane in Russia and collected his cheque. The author, therefore, probably overestimates Soviet achievements, but his general conclusions are not thereby invalidated.

Major de Seversky warns us that we are faced by inevitable total war, and that, unless we are insane, "we are not

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going to fight any more limited wars." He is right, but, given the ambiguity of the term as it is used in current propaganda from Washington, he fails to make his meaning clear.

Suppose, for example, that the government of the United States were suddenly to begin acting in the interests of the United States. It would, of course, proceed at once to smash the Communist base in Cuba. Now it would be utterly silly to try to drive the Communists from Cuba by relying on landing parties equipped with bows and arrows or rifles. We obviously should use the weapons that will accomplish our purpose at the minimum cost of *American* lives. The means that our total range of armaments would be available for that purpose, and our choice among them would be governed only by strategic considerations. Our first step, obviously, would be to obliterate as promptly and efficiently as possible all military centers and installations on the island. The second would depend in part on the question whether an effective force could now be formed from the part of the Cuban anti-Communist underground that escaped liquidation when our C. I. A. staged its "invasion," but in any case the whole operation would be relatively simple. Since our strategists would not be arbitrarily limited to the use of certain weapons as though they were engaged in a sporting contest, the action would not be "limited war" in that sense of the term, although it would be "limited" in the sense that only a portion of our armed forces would be used.

The action in Cuba would also be limited geographically, because it is highly improbable that the International Communist Conspiracy would

dare to attack us from the other territories now in its possession. But fighting strictly limited to Cuba would still be a part of total war in the sense that, *whatever we* do or do not do in Cuba or elsewhere, the Communists will attack us with all weapons at their disposal *whenever they* think that such an attack would advance their purposes.

The Conspiracy's plans for the conquest of the United States do not contemplate military action, except possibly in the final stages. Of this Major de Seversky is well aware. In a passage which must not be overlooked — for without it, the entire book would be out of focus—he says: "The rulers in the Kremlin currently hope that they can achieve their ends through *infiltration, subversion, and the economic collapse of America*. If and when they are convinced that these tactics have failed; if and when they are convinced they can smash the United States of America, they will try to do it with any and all the instruments at their command, including nuclear weapons." (My emphasis.)

In other words, we must always be prepared to fight the Soviet, and our survival depends, as Major de Seversky says, on the maintenance of *absolute and manifest* military superiority. But he would have done well to point out two aspects of this fact. If the Soviet should attain, by use of the deception, hoaxes, and propaganda in which it is so proficient, the appearance of superiority, that illusion would serve as a pretext for accelerated surrender by the forces in the United States that have made us retreat for more than two decades. If, on the other hand, we become really inferior to the Soviet, *either* because our weapons are inferior *or* be-

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cause our armed forces have been so infiltrated and demoralized that they would not use their weapons to achieve victory, the Conspiracy might launch an armed attack. This would be so that the people of the United States could be prepared, through a few military defeats, to acquiesce in military surrender of the United States in conformity with plans which, according to persistent rumors, have already been drawn in the Pentagon and are now in its files ready for use. These are the real dangers, and you should keep them in mind while reading a book in which Major de Seversky, after making the proviso that we quoted above, limits himself to the question of the quality and quantity of our weapons.

The International Communist Conspiracy now possesses a very formidable industrial and military power that is almost entirely concentrated in Russia and adjacent European provinces. Major de Seversky traces briefly the rise of this power, which was virtually nil until Franklin Roosevelt began his assiduous efforts to make the Soviet a world power by exporting American equipment and technology to Russia. Like many other American manufacturers, the Seversky Aircraft Corporation, reluctantly and only on orders direct from the White House, supplied Russia with our best military aircraft, and trained Russian technicians.

During the Second World War, of course, American lives and resources were lavishly expended to prepare for Soviet dominion over Europe and Asia after the war, and our whole strategy was rigorously subordinated to the primary purpose of making formidable the enemies of mankind. Of the almost innumerable measures carried out for

this purpose, Major de Seversky regards two as the most effective of all: the delivery to the Soviet of German scientists, including those who were working in 1944 to perfect a *hydrogen* bomb; and, above all, the delivery of the thirty million highly skilled industrial workers and technicians in East Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. Given this industrial power and the effective co-operation of the United States in everything but words since 1945, the Soviet has finally become a major power, a world power surpassed only by the United States.

In the author's opinion, our industrial capacity (despite all the crippling impediments devised by bureaucrats eager "to emulate totalitarian and socialistic practices") and our scientific and technical skills (despite the bureaucracy's demoralizing efforts to destroy individual excellence in favor of "team work" by mediocrities) vastly exceed anything that Russia now possesses or can soon develop. But our military capacity is quite another thing. Our development and production of air power and missiles has been consistently frustrated, with the result that "today, with Russia forging ahead of us in modern weapons of mass destruction, our strength is at the lowest ebb in our history."

Major de Seversky is, as we have said, a recognized expert in this field. As a matter of fact, he was offered the post of Assistant Secretary of the Air Force under the Republican administration, but declined it when he found that the principal qualification for service on "Ike's team" was a willingness to squirt lies in the faces of the American boobs to keep them quiet. He probably has as comprehensive and detailed a knowledge of our powers of offense and de-

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fense as anyone now free to speak. The greater part of his book is devoted to examination and discussion of our various aircraft, missiles, and systems of defense. And it is his reasoned conclusion that, at the present rate of American frustration, the *Soviet will surpass us in 1962* and become able to inflict on us far more damage than we could inflict on her.

Now it may be that, as we suggested above, Major de Seversky overestimates the present capacities of the Soviet, and that the correct date at which the United States will become a second-rate power should be 1963, or 1965, or even 1968. But he is undoubtedly right that the present policies of the United States in the development and production of weapons can have no other conceivable result than that of placing the United States in a position of *decisive* inferiority within a few years.

This general conclusion is not merely Major de Seversky's: it is the virtually *unanimous* opinion of military experts who feel free to speak without fear of reprisals from the Pentagon. Though written from diverse points of view, independent reports on our military preparations almost invariably echo, in one way or another, the blunt statements of General Matthew P. Ridgway, who, *as soon as he had retired*, published a report to the American people that in his capacity as Chief of Staff he had been "called upon to destroy, rather than to build, a fighting force . . . Day by day, by order of my civilian superiors, I was called upon to take actions and to advocate policies which, if continued, in my judgment would eventually so weaken the United States Army that it could no longer serve as an effective instrument of national policy."

These conclusions may be confirmed from many published sources, such as the recent book by General Medaris (see *AMERICAN OPINION*, January, 1961, p. 39), and sources yet unpublished, such as the speech in Washington last April in which General Bonner Fellers analyzed the status of our Air Force. The General pointed out that our squadrons of B-52's are rapidly wearing out and *are not being replaced*, while the production of superior aircraft has been repeatedly frustrated on the pretext that "economy is necessary" so that the funds may be diverted to "foreign aid" (which is, of course, mostly subsidy for the International Communist Conspiracy). The General's statements were confirmed by two officers of the Air Force. And a distinguished military expert, when queried concerning the reasons for such a policy, replied in carefully chosen words, "This policy is intelligible *only* on the assumption that by 1965 the United States will cease to be an independent nation, and will become a province occupied by a so-called 'World Government'."

Major de Seversky places the principal responsibility for the catastrophic deterioration of our military power on the Executive branch of our government, which has imposed secrecy to conceal the facts from Congress and the American people, and on the "interservice rivalry" which has produced "complete anarchy in our defense establishment." He accordingly proposes in some detail a plan for the complete unification of all our armed services.

There *is* rivalry between our Army, Navy, and Air Force, but everyone who has been in close contact with officers in these branches well knows that the effects of such rivalry, so far as our na-

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tional defense is concerned, is minimal in comparison with the consequences of the systematic demoralization of our armed forces that has been going on for more than twenty years.

During the Second World War, one could see in both Army and Navy the woeful consequences of the promotion to highest rank, over the heads of many superiors, of officers such as Marshall and Eisenhower, who were (in military circles) notorious for their incompetence. Even more baneful was the unspeakably vile attempt to conceal the responsibility for Pearl Harbor by assassinating the professional honor—far dearer than life itself—of Admiral Kimmel and General Short. And from that time to the present, one can trace a process of *systematic* demoralization of our military men in hundreds of incidents, among which one should particularly notice the reprisals carried out against Admiral Hillenkoetter in 1949 and most recently against General Walker—reprisals tantamount to notification that our officers hold positions of command at the pleasure of the International Communist Conspiracy.

It may be that Major de Seversky hopes that his readers will read between the lines of his book. The closest that he comes to a question that he studiously ignores is a comment that "If I didn't know the individuals involved, . . . I would suspect the whole hodgepodge of being a conspiracy to destroy the United States." The individuals to whom he refers here are individuals in positions in which, as the Major points out elsewhere, they are often obliged as "members of a team" to carry out, as did General Ridgeway, policies which they personally regard as disastrous.

Many a reader, I am sure, will sus-

pect that Major de Seversky has carefully written around some aspects of his subject to avoid the use of a most impolite word. The word is *treason*.

* * *

One of the two industrial areas that, as Major de Seversky pointed out, made possible the great expansion of Soviet power, is the subject of Professor Kurt Glaser's judicious and thoroughly documented *CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY* (Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; 284 pages + 12 plates, \$5.50).

This is the first objective and comprehensive history in English of the artificial state that was part of the incalculable harm inflicted on Europe by Woodrow Wilson. That voluble "intellectual" had only the haziest notions of geography, history, ethnology, and economics, and felt no need to inform himself, since his small mind, inflated with gaseous ideals, floated like a toy balloon over the barriers of mundane reality. He accordingly saw no reason why he should not recognize a pair of politically adroit fugitives as a "co-belligerent government," and it seemed to him perfectly "democratic" to hand over to them the diverse populations of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia, most of whom wanted above all to remain in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The predictable consequences inevitably followed. The history of Czechoslovakia, which we cannot review here, is a most instructive illustration of the political realities of Central Europe; it will also astonish the many Americans whose views may have been colored by continual and well-paid propaganda about a "model democracy." It will here suffice to note that a state composed of seven minorities, and so organized as

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to accentuate and progressively exacerbate their conflicts of temperament and interest, could not have lasted indefinitely. The notorious agreement made at Munich, although deplorable because it served the purposes of both Adolf Hitler, who badly needed the great accession of prestige thus acquired, and Franklin Roosevelt, who was eager to get a war started in Europe, promoted justice in the sense that it released the second largest minority in the country from a repression that had become well-nigh intolerable.

The post-war history of Czecho-Slovakia was predictable in 1943, although the Communist take-over in 1948 came as a considerable surprise to Americans who had taken at face-value the reports of Professor Owen Lattimore, James Reston, and other purveyors of misinformation in the *New York Times* and similar sheets. The course of events was determined primarily by the elements in the American government which were determined to deliver Central Europe to the rabid monsters in the Kremlin. It was secondarily determined by the Czech "government-in-exile," which was dominated by Eduard Beneš and his principal adviser, a Dr. Ripka, who, if not himself a Communist agent, was the confederate of Gottwald, the acknowledged head of the Czech Communists. Beneš appears to have been a typical "Liberal," determined to keep himself in power at any cost (to others), and so stupid as to suppose that he was clever enough to do business with the Communist Conspiracy. (This fatuity was exhibited as early as 1920, when the first important Soviet foreign espionage office, directed by the subsequently notorious degenerate, Beria, was opened in Prague with the connivance

of Beneš, who was able to keep the facts from his own government for quite a while.)

Beneš knew that after the war he would need the support of both domestic Communists and Russia to carry out the measures necessary to re-establish his power in Czecho-Slovakia, viz. (1) crush the conservative Czechs who had before the war restrained his zeal for total socialism, (2) beat into submission the Slovaks, whom only overwhelming force could compel to surrender their recently won independence, and (3) liquidate the 3,391,000 Germans who formed one of the oldest, most cultivated, and most enterprising parts of the population. By 1943, therefore, he had agreed that the Communists would openly participate in his "National Front" government, and had secretly leased to the Soviet the rich uranium deposits in Sudetenland.

When the war ended, everything went according to plan. Beneš' program was carried out by the Communists with the inhuman ferocity and sadism that seem always to make the tender hearts of our "Liberals" glow with satisfaction—provided, of course, that the International Communist Conspiracy also approves. Then, at the scheduled time, the Communists simply disposed of the boob who had thought that he could coexist with them.

Soon after the take-over some strange specimens crawled out of Czecho-Slovakia, headed by the notorious Dr. Ripka, whose "escape" had been so awkwardly managed as to show the co-operation of the Communist police. Ripka said that he was not really a Communist; he just believed that the private ownership of property was "immoral, antisocial, unjust, inefficient, and

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disadvantageous." Naturally, therefore, representatives of the United States greeted him with open arms and money-bags, financed a conspiratorial organization for him, and eventually set up according to his plans the incredible fraud called Radio Free Europe, which uses American money to preach Marxism to the people of countries now occupied by the Soviet!

For our present purposes, two points in Professor Glaser's amply documented narrative are particularly significant. First, in 1945, despite the emphatic protests and pleas of Churchill, the American Army, which had advanced very close to Prague (the exact point is uncertain since the records are still classified as "top secret" and the only man who would have spoken, General Patton, was soon thereafter killed in what was said to have been an accident), was ordered to retreat so that the Russians could occupy Czecho-Slovakia. Second, we deliberately left to the Russians the German-inhabited town of Joachims-thal, just south of the German border, the site of the great uranium mines which are now "the major source of atomic materials for the Soviet nuclear weapons," and are worked by the thirty thousand slaves who form the largest of the two hundred and fifty slave-labor camps now operated by the "people's democracy" in Czecho-Slovakia. In 1945, we also withdrew our troops from a part of Saxony to deliver to the Soviet the smaller, but important, uranium mines in that region.

Professor Glaser contents himself with the dry comment, "It is hard to believe that American intelligence did not know that these mines existed." The uranium mines, however, are but one of the many things that must have been

known to the persons who made in 1945 the decisions so uniformly disastrous to the United States and the civilized world. The decisions about Czecho-Slovakia show an unmistakable pattern.

It was not the function of an historian of Czecho-Slovakia to explore the motives of decisions made in the name of the United States. It is sufficient for him to establish clearly what happened. The judicious reader will identify the pattern, and when he sees the identical pattern repeated over and over in the decisions that were made elsewhere in Europe and in Asia, he will not hesitate to give a name to it. The word is *treason*.

* * *

"Few Americans," says Major de Seversky, "realize how great a victory for Communism the Korean War was." Americans still uninformed about our greatest national disgrace and humiliation may now turn to O. H. P. King's *TAIL OF THE PAPER TIGER* (Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; 568 pages, \$6.00).

The author is a foreign correspondent who reported much of the Korean War for the Associated Press, and a large part of his book is devoted to his own experiences and observations, supplemented with autobiographical reminiscences. He had included, however, a fairly comprehensive survey of the entire episode.

"The Paper Tiger" is the derisive epithet used by Oriental Communists to describe the United States, even before the Korean War was arranged to give the world conclusive proof that we fully deserved such contempt. For Americans, however, the war provides proof of the suppleness with which the

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International Communist Conspiracy adapts itself to opportunities as they arise.

It seems fairly certain that the plans originally formulated in Washington called for the surrender of South Korea to the Communists in such a way that the American boobs would scarcely notice what happened—not, at least, until it was all over. Dean Acheson and his fellow tribesmen delivered statements and speeches which practically invited the Soviet to come and get it. Our Congress' appropriation of \$10,400,000 for military supplies to the Republic of Korea was secretly cut to \$210. (Mr. King fails to note that the officer who confessed to this audacious defiance of the Congress of the United States was the General Lemnitzer who is now Chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff; the General was presumably acting under orders, but, so far as I know, no effort was made to identify the traitor who issued or inspired those orders.) And American intelligence services—for reasons which probably will not be known until we resume the unfinished work of the late Senator McCarthy and ascertain who promoted the man who promoted the man who promoted Peress—consistently deceived our Army concerning the Communists' preparations for invasion from North Korea. Furthermore, we loosed upon the hapless government of Syngman Rhee "a swarm of experts from the State Department," many of whom, as Mr. King delicately phrases it, "should actually have been under the pay and patronage of Moscow."

It is not yet clear why the plans for a quiet betrayal were changed. One suggestion is that the decision to send American troops to defend South Korea

was forced by pressure from loyal Americans determined to stop progressive surrender of the world to the Communist Conspiracy; if that is correct, the results attest the folly of attempting to change policy while leaving in positions of responsibility and authority the architects of disaster. By prompt and adroit use of the "United Nations," the instrumentality designed by Alger Hiss and V. M. Skryabin (alias Molotov) to paralyze the United States and assure its eventual subjugation, the Conspiracy contrived the shameful defeat of the United States in Korea.

Everyone knows the main outlines of the Korean War. In the first phase, the troops whom we belatedly rushed to the front, fantastically outnumbered and equipped with weapons which Washington knew to be inferior to the Soviets', were routed. In the second, General MacArthur, circumventing the regulations devised in Washington to assure his defeat, won victories that must have created panic in our State Department. (Mr. King unfortunately can shed no light on the one really obscure point, the extent to which the General was deceived by our intelligence agencies during the advance to the Yalu; but he notes the obvious fact that "the removal of General MacArthur . . . gave the Communists a more portentous victory than any won on the battlefield.") The third phase, a stalemate protracted to assure maximum loss of American lives without the slightest risk of even a local victory, ended in the ignominious "armistice" arranged by Eisenhower, who, with a strange amnesia, forgot as soon as he was elected all the sensible things said by the writers of the speeches that he

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read during his campaign.

Even close students of that *débâcle* may find in Mr. King's report some details that they have missed, such as the ruses employed by our "economic experts" to destroy the solvency of the Republic of Korea, the intrigues of Nehru's pro-Communists, and the alarming inadequacy of many of our troops. This last point is really alarming.

It is true that our men were dispirited by the fact that they had been officially sent to fight, not for their country, but under the obscene banner of an international hoax, and that they were further demoralized when they discovered that they were being compelled to fight with one hand tied behind their backs. It is also true that every generation produces a considerable number of biologically inferior beings. Nevertheless, when we find that out of twenty American soldiers in a hospital, one was wounded by the enemy, while the remaining nineteen simply collapsed because they were physically or morally unfit for war, we must recognize the effects of an *induced* national weakness that was also manifested in the conduct of men taken prisoner by the enemy. (Cf. the book by Mr. Hunter which we noticed last month, p. 71.) Much of that weakness must be the work of the lice whom we complacently permit to crawl through our schools and to suck from our children all pride in their cultural, racial, and national heritage, all faith in God, and all rational respect for man, leaving only the soullessly animated bodies needed to stock the Animal Farm of socialist dreams.

Mr. King knew Syngman Rhee well and was for a time closely associated with him. It is significant, therefore,

that he fully corroborates the account given in *AMERICAN OPINION*, June, 1960, pp. 6-14, and the sketch of the great Korean's character that was drawn in the first issue of this magazine's precursor, *ONE MAN'S OPINION*, in February, 1956. Mr. King also supplies some interesting observations on the smear campaign against Syngman Rhee launched in the American press as preparation for his final overthrow. He reports that when so ostensibly conservative a newspaper as the *Los Angeles Times* published a dispatch, purportedly from Seoul, in which gross misstatements of fact were used to support vicious insinuations, "I supplied the *Times* with the facts repeatedly without result. Scores of letters on other subjects were printed, but not mine or others pointing out the untruths of the Seoul dispatch." This typical abuse of American readers occurred, of course, before the sinister forces that poison our press finally exposed themselves by their concerted and futile attacks on the John Birch Society.

Syngman Rhee was overthrown last year by the rioting of college-bred hoodlums. Although it is often difficult to distinguish between operations directed from Washington and operations directed from Moscow, there can in this case be no doubt, since our State Department, with its increasingly open contempt for Americans, has admitted that it incited and subsidized the riots. Although the situation in Korea is at this moment one of precarious equilibrium, the overthrow of Syngman Rhee must have been planned, as predicted by *AMERICAN OPINION* in May, 1959, as "a forerunner to the eventual 'unification' of North Korea and South Korea under a Communist dictator-

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ship." When this finally happens, our self-styled "internationalists" will be able to gloat over the graves of the Americans who died in Korea to make Asia safe for the International Communist Conspiracy.

There can be no doubt but that, from beginning to end, our defeat was planned. As Mr. King says, "The miserable, yes, miserable showing made by a first-class power against the Eighteenth-Century stooges of the Kremlin was the fault . . . of insidious plotters within our government . . . motivated either by fear or love of Moscow." What Mr. King means is clear: the word is *treason*.

* * *

One of the major instruments for the destruction of the United States was created by artful appeals to the hysterical proclivities of women who like to imagine that peace can be won by gabble. For years many Americans, fearful of hysteria among the feminine and effeminate parts of our population, hesitated to call attention to the obviously subversive potentialities of the so-called "United Nations," but recent events have made it impossible for any but the willfully blind to mistake the essential function of that shabby sham. Although the delivery of the multitudinous savages and vast natural resources of most of Africa to the Communist Conspiracy provided the final and conclusive proof, the turning point in public opinion came, we believe, with the ill-concealed assassination of Paul Bang-Jensen, of which the first clear account was given to Americans by Julius Epstein in *AMERICAN OPINION* for May, 1960.

Although they have overlooked some of the evidence collected by Mr. Epstein, DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck

present much additional and highly significant information in *BETRAYAL AT THE UN: THE STORY OF PAUL BANG-JENSEN* (Devin-Adair, New York; 338 pages, \$4.75). With the assistance of Alice Widener, the editor of *U.S.A.*, who first published the memorandum that Bang-Jensen wrote in 1957 when he realized that a "suicide" might be arranged for him, and who was the first American journalist to challenge publicly the official story when the "suicide" was finally arranged in November, 1959, the authors have assembled data that will leave little doubt on any important point in the mind of a candid reader.

The death of Bang-Jensen was a tragedy in the strict sense of that word. He was the highest type of Liberal: a highly intelligent and honorable man, but fatally bemused by the romantic delusions about human nature that were created and disseminated by rhetoricians in the Eighteenth Century. He really believed that the "United Nations" could work, and he held an important post in that bureaucratic warren for years without suspecting its true nature. There are indications that he may have come upon evidence that Dag Hammarskjöld was a Communist agent — and have refused to believe it. Throughout his long persecution in the "United Nations," he appears actually to have had confidence in the integrity of the sinister Ralph Bunche, although he cannot have been entirely ignorant of that person's Communist associations, which are partly listed in Mr. Epstein's article. Not until he was taught by personal experience did Bang-Jensen, as reported by his closest friend, "become convinced that the U.N. was set up and operated for a definite pro-

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Soviet purpose."

The evidence concerning Bang-Jensen's last days, discovered by the authors of this book, makes it seem more than likely that he was lured into a trap, forced to write a suicide note (into which, however, he managed to insert two indications that it was not what it purported to be), and then shot in the head with a pistol which had been stolen from his house or which he had been induced to bring with him for his own protection. As the authors point out, the manner of his death exactly suited the Communist purpose: it could pass officially and with the general public as a suicide, but there was just enough doubt so that it served also as a salutary warning to the anti-Communists who know enough about Communist methods to recognize them.

The authors do not touch upon one interesting aspect of the case. One of the editors of *National Review*, who had the means of being well informed, reported in the issue for 30 January, 1960, that in the summer of 1958 Bang-Jensen had been put under the surveillance of secret agents of the Central Intelligence Agency — that weird organization which is American at least in the sense that the American people are forced to pay for its operations, although neither they nor the Congress of the United States are permitted to know how much they pay or what those operations are. There was no suggestion that this surveillance had been discontinued. If it had not, then agents of our Central Intelligence Agency must have followed Bang-Jensen when he left his home for the last time; and, if that is true, they must have witnessed his death—must have been at least the passive spectators of murder.

An even more drastic hypothesis may suggest itself to Americans who remember that Bang-Jensen claimed to have proof that Soviet agents were (as Khrushchev later boasted) operating within the C.I.A. The hypothesis is particularly apt to occur to those who review a long series of significant indications. These range from the initial fact that the C.I.A. began as a continuation of the unsavory O.S.S. (which was known during the Second World War to be in part a draft-proof haven for degenerates and traitors, and which included such figures as Ralph Bunche and Maurice Halperin), to the recent fake "invasion" of Cuba, which was admittedly staged by the C.I.A. and which must have been designed to strengthen Communist rule in Cuba.

But inferences about the C.I.A. as a whole must be partly conjectural, for that agency has successfully cloaked itself in mystery. About its structure we know only that it maintains a staff of from twelve to seventeen thousand faceless agents, many of whom are recent recruits from central or eastern Europe of extremely dubious antecedents, some of whom have Communist records, and none of whom is subject to a security check by the F.B.I., the Army, or any other independent agency. It is indeed curious that the C.I.A. uses for operations in the United States agents who have not even learned to speak coherent English. It is even more curious that every one of the few operations of the C.I.A. that have come to light was an operation whose results promoted the International Communist Conspiracy. But it is possible that the agency may have done something for the United States in a secrecy that is yet unbroken. All that we can infer from

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the data now available is that the agency *may* be our greatest internal danger, and that searching investigation is most urgently needed.

About the "United Nations," however, there is no mystery. Its basic plan, as described by its most fervid apologists, is about as reasonable as a proposal to brighten the earth by squirting a trillion tons of green cheese into the sky to form a second moon. But we need not argue about the feasibility of such a project, for we have before us the open and undisputed record of what the "United Nations" has *done*. And what it has done, consistently and without a single exception for sixteen years, is to frustrate, degrade, and undermine the United States and all Occidental civilization by giving (with American funds) aid, comfort, and even military support to the enemies of the American people and of all civilized mankind.

If Povl Bang-Jensen, by the causes and circumstances of his death, impelled Americans to look at the open record, he did not die in vain. For no one who looks at that record—if he be not a parrot whose tongue forms sounds that he does not understand—can mistake its import. And when he has grasped that, he will know that there is only *one* epithet that can properly be applied to those who knowingly and deliberately contribute to the maintenance in the United States of a rats' nest that could be cleared out in thirty minutes by one company of United States Marines.

* * *

It is a real misfortune that so few Americans ever see serious books and periodicals published on the continent of Europe. The result is that we as a

nation are almost uniquely misinformed about the rest of the world and sometimes deceived about ourselves. We are, on the one hand, easily duped by the propaganda that is artfully manufactured by our noisy "internationalists" and retailed by the many unfortunates who have been taught in our schools that it is smart to hate and denigrate their country. On the other hand, we miss a valuable opportunity to see ourselves as others see us.

True Americans — as distinct from the college-bred men without a country who reside in the United States to exploit the institutions they so vociferously despise — are both patriots, who love their native land, and rational men, who understand that their own future is indissolubly linked to the destiny of their nation. Everyone knows how strenuous an intellectual effort is required to attain, if only for a moment, an objective view of ourselves or of matters that engage our affections and our interests. When we make such an effort, it is obvious that we should consult, if we can, intelligent and informed men whose affections and interests do not coincide with our own.

The civilized European obviously does not *love* the United States. He is aware, of course, that, despite our efforts to destroy ourselves, we are still the dominant world power, but his affection for us is necessarily limited to what may be excited by the consideration that we are part of the West and participants in Occidental civilization. (Of the affection that might be excited by gratitude we need not speak, for it would be difficult to find in Europe a nation of any size on which we have not inflicted, by military action, intrigue, or example, far more harm than

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good.) The European's patriotism is—properly and necessarily—felt for his own country in the first place, and secondly for Europe; for recent events have produced a perception of European unity that at least equals, and possibly exceeds, the sense of the unity of Christian Europe that was excited by the Moslem invasions centuries ago.

Incidentally, the rapidly growing sentiment of *European* patriotism is one of the most significant developments of recent years, and the reader may pardon us, if we digress a moment to mention an indication of it that was (naturally) concealed by our press. When Kennedy and Khrushchev met this June in Vienna to drink tea and vodka, numerous placards and pamphlets appeared in the streets which proclaimed, in French, German, and Russian, "Roosevelt sold out Eastern Europe to Stalin; Kennedy is going to sell out Western Europe to Khrushchev." The really significant point here is that the young Austrian patriots who distributed these notices were not thinking in terms of Austria, as they might have done ten years ago, but of the whole of civilized Europe which, from Austria to England and Spain, is *equally* menaced by the fetid savages in the Kremlin and by the pro-Communist policy that the United States has so long pursued in Europe.

Whatever President Kennedy's personal inclinations may be, our disgraceful record of collaboration with the Soviet for so many decades has convinced many of the best minds in Europe that talk of anti-Communist policies on the part of the United States is mere camouflage for the Moscow-Washington Axis. A week before the meeting in Vienna, for example, *Nation belgeque* (Brussels) published, *inter alia*, a car-

toon showing a butcher, Khrushchev, about to cut the throat of a bull, Europe, which has just been led into the abattoir by a zoot-suited young tough named Kennedy, who is saying, "Of course, pal you're to pick out the best cuts for yourself, same as last time." In the background one sees the dressed carcasses of slaughtered animals labelled Asia, Africa, and Cuba. Such is our reputation in Europe today, a *fact* with which we must reckon in planning an American policy; but the point to which we call attention here is the perception of European unity, which is made even clearer by articles in this and other issues of the same Belgian periodical exposing the current Communist attempt to excite hostility against West Germany.

Many significant books and articles have been published in Europe during the past few months, but we can here mention only one, which seems particularly valuable for its survey of American events from the long perspective of Europe. Charles Bonnamaux, in *L'Amérique trahie: Mac Carthy avait raison* (Société d'Éditions de la Croix Celtique, Paris; 191 pages, 10 francs), examines American policy from the election of Franklin Roosevelt to the political assassination of Senator McCarthy. His sources, naturally, are American documents and books, and his facts are all taken from the great accumulation of data long familiar to every serious student of Communism in the United States. It is unlikely, therefore, that moderately well-informed Americans will find in this book anything that they do not already know; at the most, it may serve to remind them of some circumstance or connection that they had overlooked or forgotten,

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just as the spelling of the Senator's name in the title may remind them that *mac* means 'son (of)' in Gaelic, and the French therefore logically print it as a separate word.

The facts are the same, but the author examines them from a fundamentally different point of view. He seeks an answer to the historical question, "How was it possible for a great nation of one hundred and forty million people, when their national wealth, power, and culture had reached a peak never before attained, to be seized, as by an iron hand, and to be thrust with bound hands and feet into an adventure that was diametrically opposed to all that they had done before, to their own vital interests, and to their own will and wishes?"

M. Bonnamaux finds the key to the enigma in the character of Roosevelt, a ruthless egomaniac with unlimited ambitions and narrowly limited abilities. He was merely an actor. As everyone knows, he could never have composed the speeches that he recited so effectively, and it is likely that even his apparent capacity for intrigue was, like his oratory, taken from a script that had been prepared for him. To get good lines and plots he surrounded himself with Communist agents and sympathizers, and thereafter "he was entirely in their hands, because that was where he had put himself."

The gang under whose direction Roosevelt played his roles has effectively controlled the stage ever since. One has only to examine the policies of the United States to find "at the source of all the blunders, of all the inept maneuvers, of all the disasters, a single group of men—always and everywhere the *same men* — who, entrenched in all

the vital positions and grasping all the levers of power, deaf to every warning, deliberately blind to all the catastrophic consequences of their acts, and in open defiance of all probability, carried on over the years, with an incredible perseverance, tenacity, and success, their work as termites."

M. Bonnamaux reviews the record from the standpoint of a Frenchman who is primarily concerned for the survival of France, and he emphasizes a few details more strongly than do most American writers and places less emphasis on others; but, after all, there is only one conclusion that a rational being, whether an American, a Frenchman, or an inhabitant of another planet, *can* draw from the uncontroverted evidence. As Professor Émile Bocquillon says in his introduction to the present book, with italicized emphasis that I reproduce in my translation, the evidence "discloses as an *absolute certainty* the fantastic *treason* of which the American people were the victims."

Enfin! The French have a word for it, and the French writer, having no need to conciliate the "Liberal" reviewers of our controlled press, does not hesitate to use it.

* * *

The books that we have here reviewed, though widely diverse in subject, focus our attention on one cardinal fact. Some Americans, when they glimpse one or another aspect of that fact, shy away from it as from something too monstrous to be true, and they succeed in forgetting it before another glimpse forces them again to skitter away. But once we have coolly confronted the hideous reality, we cannot help but recognize its shape when we

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see it almost daily. That shape is clearly discernible in almost every phase of our national life, but since we began with Major de Seversky's book, we may appropriately conclude with mention of just one detail concerning our national defense.

When the United States suspended the testing of nuclear weapons in August, 1958, it was perfectly obvious that the *only* conceivable purpose was to give the Soviet an opportunity either (a) to overtake the United States in the development of such weapons, or (b) eventually to pretend, by one of their usual hoaxes, that they had developed, during the suspension of American tests, some vastly superior weapon that would make war "unthinkable." Now,

(a) If you go to Washington, you will hear it said, as a matter of common knowledge in well-informed circles, that since August, 1958, the Soviets have gone right ahead testing their own nuclear weapons, and that evidence of that has been known all along to our intelligence services and government.

(b) Other sources in Washington are now carefully "leaking" a report that the Soviets are known to have been

working desperately for the past five years on a neutron bomb, tests of which could not have been detected outside Russia, and there are hints that the international criminals have now perfected this perfect weapon, which will destroy life without damaging property.

A "Liberal," if cornered by facts that he can no longer brazenly deny, will squeak out that the authors of our ruin are mere dunderheads who mean well and are therefore above criticism. That story, repeated a thousand times in the past thirty years, has become insufferably stale.

We all heard in the nursery tales of the wise men of Gotham, who tried to rake the moon out of a pond, and even as infants we knew that there are limits beyond which mere folly cannot go. Unless we have become far more gullible than we were when we laughed at those tales, we shall not hesitate to draw from the uniform and consistent evidence that has accumulated before us for many years the one inescapable deduction. And that deduction must be stated clearly, for we can no longer afford to pamper mollicoddles with euphemisms. The word is *treason*.

BRIEF MENTION

Communist Appeal to Youth Aided by New Organizations. U. S. Government Printing Office. 15¢.

Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on two new fronts designed to enlist the nitwits in our colleges: "Advance," headed by Mike Stein and Marvin Markman, and "Progressive Youth Organizing Committee," headed by Alva Buxenbaum and Marvin Markman. The busy Markman, summoned before the Subcommittee, promptly crawled under the Fifth Amendment and stuck

out his tongue.

* * *

M-26, Biography of a Revolution, by Robert Taber. Lyle Stuart. \$4.95.

Mr. Taber first came to the attention of the police as a juvenile delinquent in Detroit and Brooklyn, served his first sentence in New Jersey, and soon graduated to automobile theft, armed robbery, and kidnapping in Ohio, where he was sentenced to a minimum of ten and maximum of thirty years. When released by an addle-pated parole

A Review of Reviews

board, he was, obviously, ideally qualified to concoct news programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System and to head the malodorous front called "Fair Play for Cuba." Faced with prosecution for perjury, he high-tailed it for Havana, scooping up, it is said, an unwatched fifteen thousand dollars on the way. Latest photographs show him posing proudly among the filthiest of Castro's murderers, but, through the co-operation of an American publisher, he can still throw his mud-balls in the faces of the American people. His distinguished career has naturally won him the sympathy and admiration of our "intellectuals," and you will soon hear college professors quoting the gutter-rat as authority that Castro is just a sweet, misunderstood idealist.

* * *

Guerrilla Warfare, by [Ernesto] Che Guevara. Monthly Review Press. \$3.50.

The Argentine degenerate, who is certainly an authority on the subject, has written a "do-it-yourself" handbook for ambitious young murderers and sadists in the United States. It will be read avidly by the budding intellectuals who lead demonstrations against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, yell for disarmament, and praise Guevara's pal, Castro. They will lick their feverish lips as they read, but you should not be *too* concerned. The young punks wouldn't try to cut a man's throat unless they were absolutely certain that he had been securely tied up.

90 Miles from Home, by Warren Miller. Fawcett. 50¢.

Mr. Miller, who claims to have toured Cuba and to have been almost everywhere mistaken for a Russian or a Czech, reports that practically everybody loves dear Fidel, and that everything's hunkey-dory in that wonderful "people's democracy." His book, published only a few months ago by Little-Brown, is now being piled on the newsstands in the hope that his spasmodic prose may snag a few suckers.

* * *

The Un-Americans, by Frank J. Donner. Ballantine. 60¢.

These three hundred and thirteen pages of filth were discharged at the American public by publishers so shameless that they label it "the first full documented account of the notorious House Committee," but so sly that they carefully conceal from the reader the fact that the author has been repeatedly identified in sworn testimony as a known member of the Communist Conspiracy. This hoax was properly characterized by the Honorable Francis E. Walter as a "venomous item, which strikes frantically like a cornered viper." It and the many similar bits of slime now smeared on newsstands throughout the country will enable Americans to estimate both the numbers of our swarming vermin and their evident panic as the long somnolent people now slowly but surely awaken. The vipers' frenzy is one of the most encouraging signs of our times.

A REVIEW OF THE NEWS

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

AUGUST, 1961

Tuesday, August 1

→ The United States Air Force alerts twenty-eight thousand men in seventy-one Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units for possible recall to active duty in President Kennedy's new mobilization program.

→ Nationalist China's Premier, Chen Cheng, says that his nation will use its veto power in the United Nations Security Council to prevent membership in the United Nations for Communist Outer Mongolia.

→ The West African Republic of Dahomey seizes the small Portuguese enclave of Ajudá and expels the Portuguese Governor. Ajudá has been ruled by the Portuguese for 280 years.

→ Admiral George W. Anderson succeeds Admiral Arleigh A. Burke as the chief of United States Navy operations.

→ The Department of State announces that American and Soviet negotiators will meet this fall to discuss a "cultural exchange" agreement for the years 1962-1963. The Department is especially anxious to sponsor a visit to the Soviet Union by the Jerome Robbins Ballet Company and the Benny Goodman orchestra.

Wednesday, August 2

→ President Kennedy assures Nationalist China's Premier, Chen Cheng, that the United States remains opposed to the admission of Communist China to membership in the United Nations.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, the

Parliament elects Cyrille Adoula to serve as Premier, succeeding the late Patrice Lumumba.

→ It is announced that Ernesto (Ché) Guevara will head Communist Cuba's delegation to the Inter-American Economic and Social Conference which opens on August 5 at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

→ Yoshimitsu Ando, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's American Bureau, says that Japan will not allow United States atomic-powered submarines to use Japanese ports.

→ The United States Court of Appeals in New York City rules that Negroes, attending a school which is ninety-four percent Negro, must be allowed to transfer to other schools which have a lesser percentage of Negroes. This ruling comes in a case involving the Lincoln Elementary School in New Rochelle, New York.

Thursday, August 3

→ A Continental Airlines Boeing 707 jetliner, en route from Los Angeles to Houston, is hijacked by four heavily armed Cubans. At El Paso, Texas, where the jetliner stops for fuel, law enforcement officers recover the plane and capture the four Cubans.

→ The Government of Pakistan announces that it now recognizes the rebel Algerian government-in-exile, headed by Ferhat Abbas.

→ Representatives of the Warsaw Pact nations (the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria,

A Review Of The News

Albania, Hungary, and Romania) begin a three-day meeting in Moscow at the Kremlin.

Friday, August 4

→ The Tunisian Government says that the Soviet Union, in answer to a request, has loaned twenty-eight million dollars to Tunisia to finance three dams, a waterworks, and a training institute for technicians.

→ Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, describes Nationalist China as a "puppet state" which must not be allowed to dictate United States policies in the Far East.

→ Doctor Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, suggests that Israel's foreign policy should be re-oriented *away from* the Western powers.

Saturday, August 5

→ Tunisia's President, Habib Bourguiba, appeals to Soviet Premier Khrushchev for support against France in the Franco-Tunisian dispute over Bizerte. Khrushchev assures Bourguiba that the Soviet Union is prepared to help Tunisia oust the French from Bizerte.

→ At Punta del Este, Uruguay, an Inter-American Economic and Social Conference opens. The conference was called by the Organization of American States to implement President Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" plan to aid Latin America.

→ After a three-day meeting in Moscow at the Kremlin, representatives of the Warsaw Pact nations announce their support of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's plan to sign a separate treaty with East Germany before the end of 1961. The meeting was attended by representatives

from the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Romania, and Poland.

→ The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, says "there is a possibility Nationalist China will lose its seat in the United Nations."

→ Princeton University's President, Robert F. Goheen, says that the University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs has received thirty-five million dollars from a group of *anonymous* donors.

Sunday, August 6

→ The Soviet Government claims that a cosmonaut, Major Gherman S. Titov, is aboard a space vehicle which is orbiting the earth.

→ Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, describes Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara as "one of the most remarkable men I have ever known" and as "one of the great cabinet members of history." Mr. McNamara has been a cabinet member for less than seven months.

→ In an exclusive interview with reporter Mary McGrory, Attorney General Robert Kennedy says, "Obviously, it would have been better if it hadn't happened, but it would have been disastrous if he (President Kennedy) had not learned the lessons of Cuba." The Attorney General was referring to the disastrous Cuban invasion attempt of April, 1960.

Monday, August 7

→ Doctor Frank Buchman, founder of Moral Re-Armament, dies in Germany at the age of eighty-three.

A Review Of The News

→ The Ceylonese Government announces that Communist China will make a gift of a cotton spinning and weaving mill to Ceylon.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, Antoine Gizenga, the pro-Communist political successor to the late Premier Patrice Lumumba, declares his régime to be dissolved in favor of the new central government of Premier Cyrille Adoula.

→ The State Department reports that a basic agreement has been reached to establish an air route between the United States and the Soviet Union for commercial air flights.

Tuesday, August 8

→ The White House announces that Brazil's President, Janio Quadros, has accepted an invitation from President Kennedy to visit the United States next December.

→ The United States Navy launches the *Ethan Allen*, the sixth American ballistic-missile submarine.

Wednesday, August 9

→ Angier Biddle Duke, protocol chief of the Department of State, reveals that he has resigned from the private Metropolitan Club of Washington because Negroes have not been admitted to the club's membership. Mr. Biddle had been a club member for *twenty* years.

→ Edward Kennedy, younger brother of President Kennedy, begins a tour of Latin America, during which he explains he will gather "first-hand knowledge of the area's social and economic reality" to facilitate United States aid to Latin America.

→ Venezuela's former President, Pérez Jiménez, describes the present Betancourt

régime in Venezuela as Communistic, and he warns "if the situation in Venezuela does not change, the United States will have a greater problem there than in Cuba."

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev claims that the Soviets can produce a nuclear warhead twenty times more powerful than any already built by the United States.

Thursday, August 10

→ General Walter Bedell Smith dies at the age of sixty-five. General Smith served as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Undersecretary of State, and director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

→ The Soviet Army's one hundred-man chorus begins a Canadian concert tour at Vancouver, British Columbia.

→ The Defense Minister of Thailand General Tanom Kittikachorn, says that his nation might ask the United States for a supply of ground-to-air missiles.

Friday, August 11

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev says that the *prestige* of the Soviet Union requires that he conclude a separate peace treaty with East Germany despite protests from Western powers.

→ The Department of State discloses that President Kennedy has cancelled his plan to establish diplomatic relations with Communist Outer Mongolia.

→ President Kennedy signs a bill which allows American tourists to bring duty free into the United States no more than one hundred dollars worth of goods, on which tariffs are levied. Since 1948 the duty-free allowance has been five hundred dollars.

A Review Of The News

→ California's former Governor, Goodwin J. Knight, suggests that President Kennedy appoint former President Eisenhower as the head of NATO, and General Douglas MacArthur as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Saturday, August 12

→ Ghana and Communist Romania agree to open diplomatic missions on an ambassadorial level and to increase economic relations between the two nations.

→ Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Jaja A. Wachuku, predicts that "every square inch of African territory will be free and independent" of foreign domination by 1970.

Sunday, August 13

→ In Communist China, Brazil's Vice

President, Joao Goulart receives a friendly welcome at Peiping where Goulart is expected to negotiate for increased trade between Brazil and Communist China.

→ Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, petitions Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to stop prosecutions of Communist Party officials under the membership section of the Smith Act, the validity of which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on June 5.

→ East Germany's Communist régime bans all travel by Germans between East and West Berlin.

Monday, August 14

→ Louis Untermeyer is appointed as poetry consultant to the Library of Con-

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A Review Of The News

gress. Mr. Untermeyer has had a long career of sponsorship for pro-Communist causes and projects.

→ An Arcas rocket, made in the United States, is launched by Swedish scientists over the Lapland test range at Vidsel, on the Arctic Circle. Sweden becomes the ninth nation to send a rocket into space; the other nations are Britain, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, United Arab Republic, United States, and the Soviet Union.

Tuesday, August 15

→ The former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, advocates "a sort of free world high command" which could counteract Communist threats by moving "with big bold strokes."

→ Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Senator Everett Dirksen claim "there does exist enough information to indicate the Soviets have been testing" nuclear weapons recently.

Wednesday, August 16

→ Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania suggests that former President Eisenhower head a fifteen-member advisory committee that would be established to aid a United States disarmament agency.

→ In the Dominican Republic, Lieutenant General Rafael Trujillo, Jr. says that, unless American nations reestablish diplomatic relations with his nation, he expects a revolution to break out before the scheduled presidential election of May 16, 1962. The Dominican Republic was isolated in diplomacy at the instigation of Venezuela's Communist President, Romulo Betancourt, in August, 1960.

→ At Punta del Este, Uruguay, the

United States and nineteen Latin American nations approve a proclamation which launches President Kennedy's twenty-billion-dollar "Alliance for Progress" program, which has been described as a Marshall Plan for Latin America. The proclamation is made at the Inter-American Economic and Social Conference which was convened by the Organization of American States on August 5. Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, representing Communist Cuba at the Conference, votes against the proclamation.

→ The Government of Ghana announces that 149 Ghanaians are going to the Soviet Union to train as pilots and aircraft engineers.

→ Turkey's Constituent Assembly extends martial law in the cities of Ankara and Istanbul for three months, beginning on September 1. The two cities have been under martial law since April, 1960, when the government of Premier Adnan Menderes was overthrown by General Cemal Gursel's junta.

→ On the first anniversary of Cypriot independence from Britain, the Communist Party is the largest organized party on Cyprus.

Thursday, August 17

→ Captain Jorge Navarro and ten crewmen of the Cuban freighter, *Bahia de Nipe*, seek political asylum in the United States. The *Bahia de Nipe* was en route from Cuba to the Soviet Union when Captain Navarro anchored off Norfolk, Virginia.

→ India's Parliament votes to absorb two small land-locked Portuguese enclaves (Dadra and Nagar Aveli) into India without the consent of Portugal.

→ In Peiping, Brazil's pro-Communist

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One of the most unusual books coming to our attention. *News-Herald, Bargar, Texas.*

A very good book. *J. P. Hamilus, Professor of Economics and Administrative-Director, Université De Sciences Comparées, Luxembourg.*

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Vice-President, Joao Goulart, says that Communist China and Brazil "are far away from each other, but only geographically."

Friday, August 18

→ President Kennedy directs Vice President Johnson to fly to Berlin as evidence of United States support of West Berlin against Soviet threats of aggression. Mr. Kennedy also directs that fifteen hundred troops be sent to implement the garrison of five thousand American troops in Berlin.

→ The United States Senate, by a vote of forty-five to forty-three rejects a measure by which American foreign aid would be refused to any nation exporting arms or munitions to the Soviet Union, Communist China, North Korea, Cuba, or any other nation which is controlled by the Soviet Union. The measure was introduced by Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Saturday, August 19

→ A vaudeville troupe, sponsored by the Department of State, begins a 120-day tour of Asia and Africa to bring American "culture" to such places as Kabul, Afghanistan; Katmandu, Nepal; Vientiane, Laos; Tunis; Tripoli; and Singapore.

→ Brazil's pro-Communist President, Janio Quadros, awards Brazil's highest decoration (Grand Cross of the National Order of Cruzeiro do Sul) to the Cuban Communist, Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, in recognition of Guevara's efforts "in tightening commercial as well as cultural relations" between Brazil and Communist Cuba. Earlier in the day, President Quadros asked Soviet Premier Khrushchev for economic aid because "other sources" (the United States) are not giving

enough aid to Brazil.

→ Owen Lattimore, after a forty-day visit to Outer Mongolia, tells the Soviet news agency, *Tass*, that he plans to write a book about Outer Mongolia. The United States Department of State has announced that its officials will confer with Mr. Lattimore when he returns to this country.

Sunday, August 20

→ Premier Moktar Ould Daddah is elected as Mauritania's first president. There were no other candidates for the office.

→ Representative Chet Holifield of California, Chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, says that President Kennedy believes that the Soviet Union is secretly testing nuclear weapons.

Monday, August 21

→ In Nairobi, Kenya, after seven years of imprisonment and one year of restricted movement, Jomo Kenyatta, the leader of the Mau Mau savages, is granted his full freedom.

→ General Lucius D. Clay denies the validity of reports that he may go to Berlin to serve as the United States commandant of the American garrison there.

→ Cheddi Jagan, a Communist, is elected as the first premier of British Guiana.

→ The *New China* news agency of Peiping reports that a trade and payments agreement is completed between the People's Bank of Communist China and the national bank of Brazil.

→ The State Department announces the

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A Review Of The News

suspension of negotiations with the Soviet Union for establishing a commercial airline route between New York and Moscow. The reason: "in view of the international situation, for which the United States is not responsible."

Tuesday, August 22

→ Jeanette Jagan, wife of British Guiana's Communist Premier, says her husband intends to ask Britain to grant independence immediately to British Guiana.

Wednesday, August 23

→ Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy complains that the business community of the United States is not cooperating with the Justice Department in its anti-trust investigations.

→ India's Prime Minister Nehru tells his Parliament that the Soviet Union has a legal right to block access to West Berlin for Britain, France, and the United States.

→ The United States Atomic Energy Commission rules that "specific" licenses must be obtained in the future by anyone wishing to export radio-isotopes and other atomic material to Cuba.

→ Two of President Kennedy's sisters (Mrs. Eunice Shriver and Mrs. Jean Smith) arrive in Communist Yugoslavia for a week's holiday visit.

Thursday, August 24

→ The Soviet Government charges that the United States, Britain and France are using the air corridors to Berlin to carry West German spies, agitators, and saboteurs into Berlin.

Friday, August 25

→ British Guiana's newly elected Communist Premier, Cheddi Jagan, says he

plans to visit the United States this Fall to seek economic aid under President Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" program for Latin America.

→ Brazil's pro-Communist President, Janio Quadros, resigns after seven months in office, blaming "reactionaries" for his action. During Quadros' tenure, Brazil established diplomatic relations with Communist Rumania, Communist Bulgaria, Communist Albania, Communist Hungary, and Quadros ordered resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union after a fourteen-year severance. In Rio de Janeiro, anti-American demonstrations take place before the United States Embassy.

Saturday, August 26

→ *Tass*, the Soviet news agency in Moscow, charges that Brazil's pro-Communist President, Janio Quadros, was forced to resign because of economic pressures from the United States in retaliation for Quadros' "independent foreign policy."

→ The Director of President Kennedy's "Peace Corps," R. Sargent Shriver, insists that members of the "Peace Corps" will stay "strictly out of" espionage or intelligence work.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, the United Nations makes plans to disarm the police and military force of Katanga Province's anti-Communist President, Moise Tshombe.

→ The Secretary of Commerce, Luther H. Hodges, says his Department has retarded the licensing of exports to the Soviet bloc. During the first seven months of 1961, there has been a weekly average of more than one million dollars worth of goods, licensed for export to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

A Review Of The News

Sunday, August 27

→ Robert Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, says it is absurd to think that the United States helped force the resignation on Friday of Brazil's pro-Communist President, Janio Quadros.

→ Benyoucef Ben Khedda succeeds Ferhat Abbas as Premier of the Algerian rebel government-in-exile. The new premier has been active in Communist circles for at least twenty years.

Monday, August 28

→ Ghana's Supreme Court rules that the Preventive Detention Act is neither unconstitutional nor in conflict with the declaration of fundamental human rights made by President Kwame Nkrumah when he assumed office. The Act, in question, provides that people may be detained for up to *five years* without trial.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, about three thousand United Nations soldiers attack Elisabethville in Katanga Province which is governed by the anti-Communist President, Moise Tshombe. The United Nations force is attempting to bar all foreign troops and advisers from Katanga Province.

Tuesday, August 29

→ General Mohammed Fawzi of the United Arab Republic is appointed as commander-in-chief of a new joint African high command. General Fawzi will direct troops representing Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic, and the Algerian rebel government-in-exile.

→ Cuba's Communist Prime Minister Castro, in a broadcast on *Radio Havana*, urges Brazilians to support Brazil's pro-Communist Vice President, Joao Goulart,

in his attempt to succeed former President Quadros who resigned on August 25. Another of Brazil's former presidents, Juscelino Kubitschek, assures Goulart of his full support.

→ A former United States Ambassador to Mexico, Robert C. Hill, describes Brazil's Vice President Goulart as "a known Communist sympathizer" and "no better than Quadros," who resigned the presidency on August 25. Mr. Hill says that the past week's developments in Brazil impart a lesson that should be learned by United States diplomats: "They'll learn that you do not offer two billion dollars in credit to the president of a country who has shown pro-Communist sympathies as well as open hostility and contempt for the United States."

Wednesday, August 30

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev says that the Soviet Union is going to "resume" nuclear testing.

→ President Kennedy announces that General Lucius D. Clay will serve as the President's personal representative with ambassadorial rank in West Berlin.

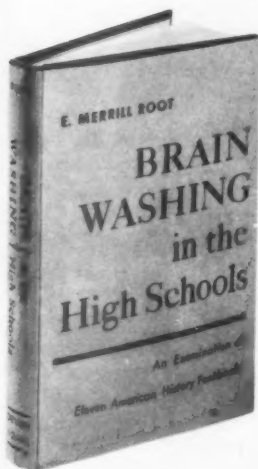
Thursday, August 31

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev recognizes the régime of Premier Cyrille Adoula, successor to the late Patrice Lumumba, as the legitimate government in the Republic of the Congo. And from the Congolese Province of Katanga, it is reported that Katanga's anti-Communist President, Moise Tshombe, has suffered a "heart attack."

→ President Kennedy says that the United States has enough adequate nuclear weapons to defend the United States and the free world.

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