THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY BULLETIN
No. 263 February, 1981

MUST IGNORANCE REIGN SUPREME?

Part 5, by Gary Handy

The most pernicious hallmark of the foreign policy pursued by the government of the United States during the past fifty years has been the shamefully sinister undermining of this nation's most loyal allies. The destruction in 1979 of the determinedly anti-Communist governments of both Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Iran and President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua by Red financed and led anti-American terrorists could never have occurred without the full support and complete connivance of the Carter Administration. This treacherous subversion of two of America's best friends in an increasingly hostile world offers the most recent examples in an exhaustive litany of similar episodes of allies betrayed.

Beginning in 1917 with the provision of American aid to the bloody-handed butchers who had seized and were then consolidating their merciless control over the Russian people and continuing to the present day, the United States government has been the single most important entity in sustaining, nurturing, and building International Communism. Simultaneously, the government of this nation has been the primary force in the destruction of those anti-Communist governments that have presented the greatest obstacles in the Soviet drive for world domination.

The strongly worded indictments above are deeply rooted in the tragic events of the past five decades. They are not meant, however, to excoriate the vast majority of those public servants who work for us in the federal bureaucracy. What has been wrought to and against America and her allies has been accomplished by a small self-perpetuating coterie of highly influential politicians located at or near the top of the federal government. All of whom clearly are guilty of the crime of treason.

The actions of those politicians who have helped the spread of International Communism constitute treason not only against the United States, to whom these officials have sworn an oath of allegiance, but against all humanity as well. By promoting the sinister totalitarian gospel of Karl Marx, these highly placed public officials have helped to bring closer to a fearful reality the dark night of global barbarism. They would, if possible, usher in at once the era of "1984" planned by the *Insiders* of the Master Conspiracy when all mankind will have become their personal chattels subject only to their absolute will. The *Insiders* would ensure, when their power had become absolute, that all organizations, all other governments, and all religious bodies would have been destroyed and all human fealty then, by dictatorial edict, would be to these conspiring megalomaniacs as they ruled the globe as would-be gods.

Any act of support for International Communism, which already has cruelly enslaved over one-third of the earth's inhabitants, is an act of treason against the United States. It gives aid and comfort to our most awesome enemy and helps to render that enemy undefeatable. In an address delivered in 1862 to the Massachusetts legislature, John Andrews made the following perceptive observation, "A traitor to his country commits equal treason against mankind." This aphorism is doubly true when the country involved is the United States, which for all intents and purposes constitutes mankind's only viable hope for the preservation of liberty.

The foreign policy achievements of the Carter Administration have been particularly disastrous for America and her anti-Communist allies. The destruction of the pro-American governments in Iran and Nicaragua cited above are not the only notable victories won by Carter and company on behalf of the *Insiders* in their drive to gain absolute global control so that they might usher in their *new world order*. Indeed, Jimmy Carter's Press Secretary, Jody Powell, brazenly penned a glowing tribute to the Carter Administration's insidious accomplishments on the world stage. The Powell piece was carried in *The Boston Globe* for January 17 of this year. Powell proudly cited three of Mr. Carter's more "concrete achievements in foreign policy." They were: (1) The treaty giving sovereign United States territory containing our very strategic Panama Canal to the Marxist dictatorship of Omar Torrijos; (2) normalization of rela-

The John Birch Society Bulletin (USPS 073-910) is published monthly by The John Birch Society, Incorporated, 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178. **Editor:** Robert Welch; **Managing Editor:** Charles O. Mann. Twelve dollars of each member's annual dues (twelve dollars annually from Life Membership) is allocated to pay for a subscription. Subscription rates to non-members are twelve dollars per year in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in all other countries, by airmail, twenty-two dollars per year. Copyright © 1981 by The John Birch Society.

Individual copies are available at the following prices: Up to 9 copies, $1.25 each; 10 to 99 copies, $1.00 each; 100 to 999 copies, 85¢ each; 1,000 or more copies, 75¢ each. Postage and handling charges: under $10 — $1; $10 to $24.99 — $1.50; $25 to $49.99 — $2; $50 to $99.99 — $2.50. **Bulletins** may be purchased from all American Opinion Bookstores, or by mail from American Opinion, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178, or American Opinion, San Marino, California 91108. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts.

tions with the murderous gangster government on the Chinese mainland (in the process of this normalization, the Carter Administration gladly and callously abrogated our long time treaty with the pro-American government of the Republic of China); and (3) the delivery of the previously anti-Communist nation of Rhodesia into the hands of Red terrorists led by Moscow's man, Robert Mugabe. These perfidious achievements clearly demonstrate that the sovereignty and security of the United States and her allies were of no concern at all to the Carter Administration in the formulation and carrying out of its foreign policy. The accomplishments benefited only the conspiring would-be rulers of mankind.

The article that follows does not deal with the Carter Administration. But rather it is a continuation and completion of the section, begun in the last episode of this series, on the Eisenhower Administration. So much initial space has been devoted to the brief discussion above of the Carter Administration because of the strong similarities between how both Eisenhower and Carter were sold to the American people and the treacherous manner in which they conducted the foreign policy of the United States.

Both Ike and Jimmy were merchandized to the voters as strangers to Washington's power centers, as outsiders who would chart a strongly American course in dealing with the menace of big government at home and the threat of International Communism abroad. Eisenhower and Carter were promoted as deeply religious individuals, the sons of equally devout parents, whose personal piety would give them direction as they set a revitalized course for our foundering ship of state. The media hype given both men was not merely innocent ballyhoo, but rather the result of a carefully conceived stratagem to deceive the people of the nation. The truth is that Eisenhower and Carter were carefully prepared agents of the Conspiracy. Their phony trappings of deeply felt religious beliefs and homespun nationalism provided a smokescreen behind which they labored assiduously to destroy the sovereignty of the United States and her allies in favor of the totalitarian *new world order* of the Master Conspiracy. In the pages that follow, we shall examine in some depth how Dwight David Eisenhower, with pious double-talk and smiling face, achieved a truly remarkable record for consummate betrayal as he helped smash the hopes and aspirations of millions of men, women, and children who were willing to sacrifice all that they had, including their lives, to either gain or retain their freedom.

IX. . . TREASON WITH A SMILE (continued)

12. About Dwight Eisenhower. The consummate Eisenhower hypocrisy was never more evident than during his vigorous campaign to become America's thirty-fourth President. To a public soul-sickened by two decades of an American foreign policy of appeasement and surrender, Ike had offered his most solemn assurances that he not only truly cared but would actually do something about the millions of

people suffering under the brutally cruel yoke of Communism. These sentiments were expressed in a powerful address delivered to the American Legion Convention on August 25, 1952, wherein he championed the rights of the Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians, Poles, East Germans, East Austrians, Czechoslovakians, Albanians, Bulgars, and Romanians. Candidate Eisenhower's observations were morally sound and politically astute.

> *The American conscience can never know peace until these people are restored again to being masters of their own fate.*

Eisenhower's course once elected was in diametric opposition to his campaign rhetoric. Rather than lending the influence and weight of the Presidency to help gain freedom for the peoples enslaved by Communism, Eisenhower used the power and prestige of his office to help the Red slave masters consolidate and retain their absolute control. Less than six months into his first term, Ike was presented with his initial opportunity as President to demonstrate just how legitimate was the concern for the captive nations he had often expressed during the campaign.

On June 17, 1953, the Soviet serfs in East Germany decided that they had endured enough oppression and brutality from their Red masters. Throughout the nation, Germans rose against their Communist puppet government. Strike committees were formed. Factories and businesses were seized. Key buildings such as town and city halls, banks, prisons, and police stations were taken over. Political prisoners, which appelation in this case is completely accurate, were set free. So intense were the feelings of these courageous German patriots that they were able to gain and retain control of many of their own cities until they were brutally supplanted by Soviet soldiers in overwhelming numbers.

Among the many compelling reasons for this revolt were the following: (1) The German churches had been subjected to intense persecution by the Communist Government; (2) industry and agriculture had been or were being systematically Sovietized through government appropriation of factories and collectivization of private farms; (3) through typical Communist mismanagement there had been a persistent problem of food shortages; and (4) the government had increased the production quotas it was demanding from each of its non-voluntary laborers. These and other oppressive forms of government dictatorship had driven the people of East Germany to the point of absolute desperation.

The East German uprising of June 17, 1953, was no spontaneous eruption. It had been carefully conceived and thoroughly planned by astute patriots who realized that this might be their only opportunity, at least for decades, to throw off the shackles of Soviet tyranny. These courageous freedom fighters made apparently only one real miscalculation. But that error was to prove fatal to the success of their brave endeavor and was to result in the permanent elimination of thou-

sands of courageous anti-Communists in East Germany as they were slaughtered by Soviet troops.

The crucial mistake was that the East German patriots trusted the government of the United States. They actually believed that the concern for their plight expressed so vociferously by Dwight Eisenhower and members of his Administration was legitimate. What happened as a result of their misplaced trust has been detailed succinctly by Robert Welch in *The Politician.*

> *. . .That in anticipation of help from us, leaders of the revolt tipped off secret agents of our government in advance; that their agents promptly and hopefully forwarded the information to Washington; that as a result the Russians were informed by Washington of what was brewing twenty-four hours before the revolt started; and that this twenty-four hours advance notice was of extreme importance in enabling the Kremlin to crush the uprising, before it made sufficient headway to become a real civil war. And we stood by as passively, while the anti-Communists were slaughtered by the thousands, as we later did when the Russian tanks with mongolian crews rolled through the streets of Budapest.*

Because of the advance information concerning the East German uprising provided to the Soviets by traitors to humanity occupying positions at the highest echelons of the Eisenhower Administration, this affair did nothing to weaken the Red slave empire. Instead, it was of immense assistance to the Soviets in consolidating their absolute control of East Germany. Relying upon solemn American assurances of concern and support, the most courageous anti-Communists in East Germany let their masters know just who they were as they assumed their positions of leadership at the forefront of the struggle.

Although it necessitated the utilization of seventeen military divisions, the Soviets crushed the rebellion and in the process succeeded in liquidating their most determined and brave opponents in East Germany. The bloodbath inflicted on the heroic German freedom fighters was intended to send a message throughout the Soviet slave empire. It was that any attempt to throw off the yoke of Communist bondage would be met with terrible reprisals and that no assistance whatsoever could be expected from the government of the United States. If what happened in East Germany in 1953 didn't make the picture of their actual plight clear enough for the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, what took place in Hungary in 1956 should have left no room at all for doubt.

The oppressed people of Hungary began their valiant effort to rid their nation of its Soviet dictators on October 23, 1956. Students from Budapest University touched off the initial fireworks through a demonstration conducted in the gardens of the National museum. Their demands included a full restoration of national independence. Joined by equally adamant workers, these defiant students sought at

first to make a powerful symbolic statement to inform the world of their hatred of Communism. Soviet emblems throughout Budapest were pulled down and destroyed. What happened next has been described in detail by two survivors of the Hungarian revolt in an article that appeared on October 23, 1980 in *The Boston Globe.*

Ilona Kovacs was feeding her four-month-old son the evening of October 23, 1956 when her husband burst into their Budapest apartment.

"He told me, 'Put the baby down, put on your coat and come with me. You have never seen anything like it!' "

They hurried to Stalin square where a crowd of students and workers were using acetylene torches to cut down the huge bronze statue of deceased Soviet dictator Josef Stalin. It marked the beginning of the Hungarian Revolt.

"When the statue fell," Ilona says, "thousands and thousands of people were jumping and singing and kissing strangers. I will never forget it."

People rushed to get at the statue but others called for the shoving to stop. The statue would be defiled in an orderly manner. They formed lines to take turns spitting on the bronze Stalin.

The symbolic gestures of destroying Soviet emblems and defiling the bronze statue of the hated Stalin were successful in inflaming the passions and enlisting the assistance of most Hungarians. The Army joined the popular movement. Local police forces opened the Austrian border and provided further vital assistance by executing members of the dreaded secret police, the A.V.O. Fighting furiously with every weapon in hand, the truly courageous Hungarian people were able to regain control of their nation for a few short weeks.

These brave patriots knew, however, that without the help of the West they would never be able to hold on to their country. Like the East Germans three years earlier, they were convinced that the United States would not let them down. After all, Voice of America broadcasts had talked about the necessity of "rolling back the Iron Curtain" and "freeing the captive peoples." Once again, this implicit trust in the government of the United States was to prove fatal, indeed.

For the few short days before Khrushchev could send in brutal Mongolian troops to suppress their bid for freedom, these brave patriots broadcast message after message to the West pleading for recognition and support. In one broadcast, the freedom fighters issued the following agonizing appeal.

People of the world, listen to our call. Help us not with words, but with action, with soldiers and arms. Please do not forget that this wild attack of Bolshevism will not stop. You may be the next victim. Save us. . . . Our ship is sinking. The light vanishes. The shadows grow darker from hour to hour. Listen to our cry. Start moving. Extend to us

your brotherly hands. . . . God be with you and us.

The West did not come to the aid of these courageous, God-fearing freedom fighters. What the American government did was worse than moral cowardice or silence. Dwight Eisenhower, pursuing the same course he followed his entire adult life, provided aid and comfort to the Communist tyrants who had enslaved Eastern Europe. He had his State Department send a telegram on November 2, 1956, to Communist dictator Tito reaffirming the support of the United States Government for his brutal regime and underscoring our opposition to the creation of anti-Communist governments in Eastern Europe. This infamous message read, "The Government of the United States does not look with favor upon governments unfriendly to the Soviet Union on the borders of the Soviet Union." This callous rejection of the hopes and pleas of the Hungarian people by Dwight Eisenhower gave the Soviets the carte blanche they needed to retake Hungary and proceed with the merciless execution of the courageous patriots who had challenged their bloody rule.

To their everlasting credit, the Hungarian people did not succumb easily to Khrushchev's brutal Mongolian troops. They set an example for all the world of valor in the face of a numerically superior and much better armed enemy. They had tasted freedom again and were willing to do anything necessary to retain their liberty. The Hungarian freedom fighters fought with captured Soviet weapons, with farm implements, and with bare hands. Some very heroic patriots, with no other weapons in hand, even turned themselves into human torches as they fought the Red troops.

It required more than 200,000 Soviet troops armed with bazookas, flame throwers, rockets, planes, and more than 4,000 tanks to finally subdue the Hungarian people. These Soviet soldiers were armed with submachine guns and were under strict orders to shoot all resisters on the spot. Nonetheless, the people of Hungary fought furiously. Indeed, more than 40,000 Hungarians were killed or wounded and more than 8,000 of their homes were totally destroyed in their heroic struggle to remain free.

There can be no excuse for Dwight Eisenhower's incredibly blatant support of the Soviet oppressors of Hungary. Mr. Eisenhower knew exactly what was happening in Hungary and he knew full well what the effect of his actions would be. A great Americanist, Ezra Taft Benson, who served in the Eisenhower cabinet endeavored in every way possible to get the Administration to offer assistance to the freedom fighters. In a recent speech, which was reprinted in the February, 1980 issue of *American Opinon*, Mr. Benson describes his own feelings about what had transpired in Hungary.

> *I was saddened when the United States refused to help at the time of the Hungarian revolution — when Freedom Fighters with bare hands and stones resisted bullets, tanks, and artillery. I confess I was ashamed at the response of my country. Freedom did not die*

that day (October 23, 1956) for Hungary alone. Hope died for many in other captive nations and has only recently been somewhat revived by courageous men willing to speak out against oppression.

As the Cabinet member assigned to agriculture, there seemed to be little I could do. But I knew we must respond in some way. I urged the President to make a strong, vigorous denunciation of the brutality of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

Eisenhower's only response to Mr. Benson's plea in behalf of the Hungarian people, was to allow his Secretary of Agriculture to draft a statement expressing the United States' outrage at what had happened, which statement the Administration finally released on Human Rights Day. In dealing with the revolts in East Germany and in Hungary, Eisenhower continued, as he had throughout his entire military career, to lend ardent aid and comfort to his Red comrades. As a result, he was personally responsible for some of the most perfidious betrayals of humanity in all history.

Almost simultaneously with the Hungarian revolt there occurred another crucial event wherein Mr. Eisenhower's true colors were prominently displayed. On October 29, the armies of the nation of Israel invaded Egypt, by way of the Sinai peninsula, and advanced to the Suez Canal. In the process, the efficient Israeli military routed the Soviet-trained and assisted Army of Moscow's Egyptian puppet, Gamal Abdel Nasser. This Israeli invasion was the initial element in a carefully-devised plan, conceived and executed by the governments of Britain, France, and Israel, to recapture the Suez Canal for the free world and in the process to eliminate, if possible, Nasser's ability to promulgate Red revolution throughout the Middle East and Northern Africa.

When Egypt refused the British and French demand that it withdraw from either bank of the Suez Canal, Britain and France attacked the Egyptian air force on October 31. These Anglo-French allies of Israel then sent in troops on November 5 and seized control of Port Said. It is important to note at this point, however, that none of these military assaults on Egypt would have been desirable or necessary in the first place if it had not been for Eisenhower's machinations that were so helpful to the Soviets in the implementation of their plans for seizing control of the Middle East.

Through the instrumentality of Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, the Eisenhower Administration, within months of taking office, had begun to apply massive pressure against the government of Great Britain to have it evacuate their Suez Canal Zone base. Indeed, Dulles advised the British that if they refused to acquiesce to his demands and were subsequently attacked by the Egyptians, they should expect no assistance whatsoever from the United States. Finally, the British caved in under the intense pressure and withdrew from Egypt on June 13, 1956. Prior to doing so, however, they had requested and received solemn assurances

from Mr. Dulles that if Nasser were to seize the Canal the United States Government would do everything necessary to counteract any such theft. But the British were told there was almost no chance of such an occurrence transpiring. Immediate events were to demonstrate that the concerns of the British and French were clearly well-founded.

For one-quarter of all British imports and exports were shipped through the Suez Canal as well as a full one-half of the 75 percent of Europe's oil that came from the Middle East. In a booklet, *The Philosophy of Revolution*, published in 1954, Nasser had detailed his strategy for conducting war against the nations of Western Europe by stopping these shipments of essential supplies. Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal on July 26, 1956, clearly presented, therefore, an intolerable situation for both the British and the French. The nationalization of this essential waterway was an act of unmistakable aggression against the nations of Western Europe.

In addition to the sound reasons cited above, the French had other vital interests as well to protect that provided justification for their attack on Egypt. For Nasser, as a Communist stooge, had assisted in setting up in Egypt a training and staging arena for the guerrilla terrorists waging war against the French throughout North Africa, most especially in Algeria.

In fact, the campaign to Sovietize Algeria was launched in Cairo on November 1, 1954, under the direction of the Red criminal Ahmed Ben Bella and his so-called National Liberation Front and with the delighted blessing of Gamal Nasser. There is every possibility that this incipient revolutionary movement would have been stamped out by the French early on if the Eisenhower Administration had not stepped in with astounding alacrity to provide copious quantities of assistance to these Communist revolutionaries. Dwight Eisenhower personally pressured the French Government into making a series of incredible concessions to the terrorists. All of which helped immeasurably to strengthen their position while they conducted one of the most cruel and bloody insurgencies in history against the loyal French citizens of Algeria. The Eisenhower assistance was clearly instrumental in the fall of Algeria to the Communists.

The Israeli attack on Egypt was not a matter of expansionism or power politics. It was a question of national survival. First, because the Soviets had armed Nasser heavily to enable him to attack and destroy Israel, which had become a thorn in the Communist side in the Middle East. By the time of the Israeli invasion, Nasser already had moved tremendous quantities of heavy Russian armaments, including fifty bombers, to the edge of the Gaza Strip. He had united and prepared his Soviet trained Arab army for an attack on Israel and had inflamed his troops with continual descriptions about how they would destroy the Jewish state. Second, the Suez Canal was vital to the economic survival of Israel. Nasser, with complete control of the Canal, was in a position to block Israeli shipping not only through the Canal itself but through the adjacent Gulf of Aqaba as well.

For all of these reasons, the joint

Israeli and Anglo-French attack on Egypt was necessary and proper. They were responding to acts of war already waged against them. But such an attack, as discussed above, would not have been required at all if it had not been for the terrible pressures applied by the Eisenhower Administration on the English to withdraw from the Suez Canal Zone, and for the equally immense aid and support Eisenhower and company had given to Nasser and his revolutionary colleagues. If the government of the United States had lent any assistance to, or even refrained from opposing, the allies, once the attack had been consummated, it would have been successful and of great and lasting benefit to the security of the West. Nasser would have been humiliated or overthrown and effective international control of the Suez Canal would have been reestablished.

Tragically, such was not to be the case. The Eisenhower Administration knew full well just how Nasser would act, once the British had withdrawn. It had no intention of attempting to block his takeover of the Canal. Even after Nasser had stolen and nationalized Suez, John Foster Dulles continued to make solemn assurances of forthcoming United States assistance to the allies to prevent them from taking any immediate military action. He proposed the creation of a Canal Users Association, which in theory would run the Canal and collect all duties. Dulles even assisted in the creation of a most ineffectual version of such a Users Association. This body accomplished absolutely nothing because that is the way Dulles had planned it. The very suggestion of such an association was a sham intended to placate the British and French while Nasser strengthened his stranglehold over the Canal. Indeed, Dulles' own assistant at the Department of State, Robert Murphy, later was to admit that the Secretary's proposal was never legitimately offered or considered as a viable option.

Dulles promised our Anglo-French friends that the United States would institute economic sanctions against the Nasser government. This proposal, like all of the other Dulles recommendations for bringing Nasser to heel, was hollow. Indeed, Dulles withdrew the suggestion within a very short time of making it. He then advocated turning the administration of the Suez Canal over to the Communist-run United Nations. In fact, Dulles made so many proposals, involving so many differing scenarios, and changed his mind so frequently, it is manifestly apparent that he was trying to stall and confuse the allies while buying additional time for Nasser. This strategy worked until the allies became aware that the many suggestions being offered by the American Secretary of State were mere verbal shams intended temporarily to placate them.

Once the Israeli, Anglo-French military mission had succeeded in regaining control of the Suez Canal, however, the Eisenhower Administration discovered that it could act in the Middle East arena very effectively, indeed — against America's friends. The Eisenhower Administration began its operations against the allies by first petitioning the United Nations for sanctions against the three allied invad-

ers and for a rapid end to their presence in Egypt. This demonstration of respect for the world body, by itself, according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, helped immeasurably to revitalize a badly faltering United Nations. The government of the United States then joined with the bloody handed tyrants of the Soviet Union, who were furious at the allies for upsetting their plans for the seizure of the Suez Canal and the destruction of Israel, in demanding the immediate withdrawal of all British, French, and Israeli troops from Egypt.

These demands were issued even though the Pentagon was in full approval and even somewhat envious of the Israeli and Anglo-French military action. The patriotic military leaders, charged with defending America, were most cognizant of the strategic situation in the Middle East and would have been delighted to have Nasser eliminated from the scene.

Regardless of the advice that Dwight Eisenhower received from his own military leaders, he chose instead to apply actual economic sanctions against the British and French, even holding back shipments of badly needed petroleum until they agreed to withdraw from Egyptian territory. Eisenhower then threatened the government of Israel with similar sanctions unless it followed suit. It is most instructive to note that the sanctions Dulles had threatened to use against Nasser were merely illusory, whereas the sanctions applied against our allies were actual and stringent in nature.

Finally bowing to Soviet threats and American insistence, but only after they had been assured that the United Nations would take over when they departed, the Israelis and their Anglo-French allies withdrew from Egypt. The final military contingent to leave was that of Israel, which retreated from the Gaza Strip on March 7, 1957. The Ben-Gurion government had been assured by Eisenhower that a United Nations administration, not the Egyptians, would take over. One week later, however, Egypt resumed control of this vital territory.

The invasion of Egypt by Britain, France, and Israel should have been a great victory for the West against International Communism. Thanks, however, to the machinations of Dwight Eisenhower and his leftwing lieutenants, it was instead a disaster for America and her allies. Gamal Abdel Nasser and his Communist bosses had emerged in the driver's seat. With the complete protection of the government of the United States, they had stolen with impunity a major international waterway, which now they could utilize strategically in the conflict with the West. Israeli ships once again were denied passage through the Canal, and Britain and France had suffered a defeat which, according to the *New York Times*, rivaled that suffered at Munich on the eve of World War II.

Nasser became a hero to the revolutionary Arab world as the man who had brought the hated Western imperialists and their Jewish allies to their knees. Anti-Communists in Britain, France, and Israel learned what the East Germans and Hungarians already knew — that the government of the United States had become the most powerful booster of International Communism.

A few months following this Communist victory at Suez, the Eisenhower Administration rewarded Mr. Nasser with the sum of six hundred thousand dollars taken from the pockets of hardworking American taxpayers. At Suez, Dwight Eisenhower had again treasonously betrayed the best interests of the United States and her most loyal friends. International Communism had been handed yet another victory by the putative head of the free world.

From start to finish, the Eisenhower foreign policy was one disaster after another for the Free World. With the assistance and acquiescence of Dwight Eisenhower, the Communists succeeded in consolidating and expanding their influence and control on almost every geographical front. And Eisenhower capped his Presidential years by handing his Red comrades a crucially important base of operations in the Western hemisphere from which to export revolutionary terror throughout America, North and South.

There is no question but that Cuba is an important Soviet staging base today only because it was delivered knowingly into Communist hands by Dwight Eisenhower. The cover story concocted by Mr. Eisenhower to justify his avid support of Fidel Castro was that his Administration had been deceived. It just hadn't been aware of Castro's scarlet-hued background or it never would have given him any support. This neat little story just won't wash. We are talking about the President of the United States here, a man who is privy to more classified intelligence data, perhaps, than anyone else in the world. And the following fully documented data were well known to Mr. Eisenhower and his Department of State.

(a) Fidel Castro had been a Communist revolutionary since at least 1948 when he had led an attempted coup against the government of Colombia. Detectives in Bogota investigating Castro's participation in this bloody attempt found among his personal papers correspondence identifying him as a member of the Cuban Communist Party.

(b) The United States Ambassador to Cuba in 1953, Arthur Gardner, warned the State Department that Castro "talked and acted like a Communist, and should not be supported by the United States." Mr. Gardner further advised his superiors at State that Fidel's brother, Raul, was a known Communist.

(c) A letter penned personally by Fidel Castro fell into the hands of authorities in Chile in 1957. In this widely circulated missive, Castro told his supporters that he was working for socialism, ardently defended Soviet Russia and Communist China, and promised that if his revolution succeeded he would impose communism on Cuba.

(d) Castro's headquarters in Mexico was raided by the police in 1957. During this raid, proof was uncovered showing that Castro's movement definitely was under Communist direction.

(e) The United States Ambassador to Cuba in 1958, Earl E.T.

Smith, advised the Department of State that Castro's revolutionary movement was heavily infiltrated by Communists, that Castro was not trustworthy, and that the government of the United States should have absolutely nothing to do with him. After more extended observation, Mr. Smith's awareness became even more pronounced. He informed one of his superiors at a later date during 1958 that he was so convinced Castro was a Communist he was willing to wager $100,000 that he could convince any fair-minded jury of twelve men of that fact within twenty-four hours.

(f) The State Department's own Bureau of Research and Intelligence already had managed to ascertain that Castro's chief lieutenant, Che Guevara, was a Marxist.

(g) Radio Moscow, whose broadcasts are closely monitored by the State Department, already had waxed eloquent on frequent occasions as it urged total support for the Castro forces.

(h) The State Department was very aware of the fact that Castro and his cabal had been responsible for the kidnapping of a number of American citizens and for acts of sabotage against American businesses in Cuba.

In the face of these known facts and the virtual reams of corroborating evidence, Eisenhower knew that in Fidel Castro he was supporting a most important Soviet agent. In spite of this tremendously weighty evidence, Eisenhower chose to have his Administration take the following steps that provided vital assistance to the revolutionary forces of Fidel Castro.

(a) The Eisenhower Administration imposed a complete embargo on both the sale and shipment of arms to the Batista government. This prohibition stopped the shipment even of weapons that Batista already had bought and paid for. To add insult to this mortal injury, bills were sent to the Batista government for the cost of keeping his arms in warehouses because the Administration had stopped his suppliers from shipping them. All of this was done at a time when the Administration had received fully substantiated evidence that Castro's forces were being armed and supplied directly by the Soviets.

(b) When Ambassador Smith was assigned to Cuba, he was informed by his superiors in the State Department that the Eisenhower Administration had made a decision that Batista had to go.

(c) The State Department refused to lift the arms embargo even when Batista made concession after concession to the United States government, including the promise to hold free elections in short order. The Administration also refused to deal with or lend support to the legal opposition in Cuba, a powerful anti-Batista movement that was composed of substantial citizens who refused to engage in or condone acts of violence. This refusal of support was logical. Fidel Castro was the only candidate of the Soviets and Eisenhower for the dictatorship of Cuba.

The embargo ordered by Eisenhower served its intended purpose. It brought about the collapse of the Batista government and paved the way to power for Fidel Castro. Indeed, Eisenhower was so incredibly anxious to help Castro solidify his position that full diplomatic recognition was extended to the Cuban government on January 7, 1959, just six days after Batista had fled the country and long before Castro had given the world any of the usual assurances that his government would honor its international commitments.

With the fall of Cuba, another important and loyal ally had been betrayed by the nation that it most trusted. In this case, a government friendly to the United States was supplanted, with the help of the American President, by a violently hostile enemy. A free people had been enslaved. And Cuba became a staging area from which terror and subversion have been exported throughout the hemisphere, in total violation of the Monroe Doctrine. It was not Nikita Khrushchev that brought to pass this deadly state of affairs. Rather it was America's thirty-fourth President, Dwight David Eisenhower. (For full details of this shameful betrayal of Cuba, please see Mario Lazo's *Dagger In The Heart*. Available at the special price of $.95 per copy from our offices and all American Opinion Bookstores.)

During his eight years as President, Dwight Eisenhower continued and intensified the destructive programs introduced by his predecessors. As a self-proclaimed "militant liberal," he labored assiduously on the domestic scene to increase the size, reach, and cost of the federal government. Eisenhower sought the abrogation of American sovereignty in favor of the Communist created and directed United Nations. On the international scene, Dwight Eisenhower clearly was guilty of the treasonous betrayal of the best interests of the United States and her most loyal friends. In every way possible, he used the full weight and influence of the United States government to provide aid and comfort to the insidious forces of International Communism. (For the full story of Ike's perfidy against the United States, we recommend that you read *The Politician* by Robert Welch, available from our offices and bookstores at $6.00 hardbound, and $2.00 paperbound.)

The Eisenhower Administrations were tremendously harmful to America because so many good citizens failed to see Eisenhower for what he really was. As a result of the big lie, and due to Ike's phony conservative campaign rhetoric and posturing while in office, far too many Americans are not aware even now that the Eisenhower Administrations deliberately and effectively pushed the politics of insolvency, surrender, and slavery. And the dreadful effects of the pro-Communist policies of Dwight Eisenhower are still being felt in the lives of millions of people around the globe. Because the Eisenhower presidency offers an excellent example of how the American people can be deceived by the big lie, it is absolutely essential that we no longer let ignorance reign supreme about Dwight Eisenhower.

To Be Continued

Dominoes, anyone?



As the world begins to focus its attention on the increasingly rapid destabilization of Latin America, one might assume that a startling yet factual and revealing exposé documenting exactly how and why this destabilization is taking place would be of tremendous interest.

When such an exposé, written by one of this nation's closest friends and allies, President Anastasio Somoza, carefully documents the betrayal of Nicaragua by top United States officials, one might even imagine that the newspapers, radio and television stations would speak of nothing else until the assertions presented in the book were either proven or disqualified.

Therefore, we must ask ourselves why, even after Somoza's brutal assassination for his refusal to remain silent, the great bulk of American media still seems reluctant to examine the facts.

The answer is that not since *The Politician* have the *Insiders* done so much to prevent a book from receiving widespread attention. That book, of course, is *Nicaragua Betrayed.* And, despite their efforts, *Nicaragua Betrayed* is already in its second printing.

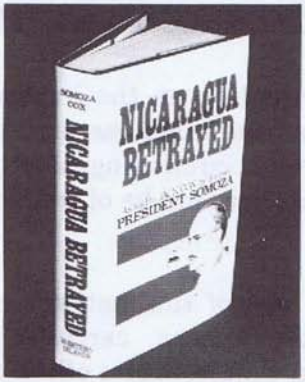
The reason for such an effort against our book is because *Nicaragua Betrayed* contains documentation of high treason which, if publicized, would certainly impede the plans of the One Worlders.

You should also know, however, that our important book has not been ignored by all the world's press. In fact, serialization of the book's highlights have appeared in many countries including Mexi-

co, Spain, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, and even Panama while reviews of the book have appeared in leading magazines and newspapers around the world.

ONLY IN AMERICA

For the past five months, Jack Cox, coauthor of *Nicaragua Betrayed*, has been traveling from coast to coast appearing at autograph parties, on radio and television to promote the book.



Now in its 2nd printing,* Nicaragua Betrayed *might become very important in any investigations of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America.

Hundreds of review copies and thousands of letters have been sent to newspapers, magazines, talk show hosts, columnists and book clubs in order to awaken America to the very real danger developing at her Southern border.

A nationwide advertising campaign in the largest newspapers across the country went a long way towards introducing *Nicaragua Betrayed* to hundreds of thousands of Americans who had never heard of the book.

After measuring the demand demonstrated by Spanish speaking people both in the United States and throughout Latin America, the Spanish edition (*Nicaragua Traicionada*) was printed. It is felt that *Nicaragua Traicionada* could be a bestseller in both Central and South America. It has already become required reading for the diplomatic corps of at least one Latin American nation.

Yet, with all this tremendous effort, there are still millions of Americans unaware of *Nicaragua Betrayed* and the truth about what is happening in Latin America.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

For the many of you who have already purchased copies of the book for yourselves and your friends as well as for Congressmen or others that you felt *needed* to read *Nicaragua Betrayed*, our heartfelt thanks. For those of you who are able to continue to buy books, and we urge you to do so, an order form for both the English and Spanish editions is on the reverse of this page.

Another very effective way to help is through the libraries. Go to your local library and ask for *Nicaragua Betrayed*. If they have the book, take it out and loan it to a friend or business associate to read. Most libraries have limited space and only the most popular titles are kept on display for the general public. So tell your friends about the book and let them know it is at the library. With increased activity the book will soon be on the most active shelf generating its own interest.

If you belong to a local chapter of The John Birch Society, consider making it the responsibility of all chapter members to

So important is* Nicaragua Betrayed *that its Spanish version has become required reading for the diplomatic corps of at least one Latin American nation.



borrow *Nicaragua Betrayed* from their local library and give it to their friends and associates to read. Aside from providing important information, it can also serve as a recruitment vehicle of great current interest.

With your continuing effort, it is not unrealistic to assume *Nicaragua Betrayed* becoming the most important book of the decade, and in doing so, dramatically influencing U.S. foreign policy in Latin America and throughout the world.

NICARAGUA BETRAYED

Now in its second printing!
Also available in Spanish!

☐ Please send me _____ copies of *Nicaragua Betrayed* @ $15.00* _____

☐ Please send _____ copies of *Nicaragua Traicionada* @ $7.95* _____
(Spanish edition, PB)

☐ Please send gift copies in my name (see below)

_____ gift copies of *Nicaragua Betrayed* @ $15.00* _____

_____ gift copies of *Nicaragua Traicionada* @ $7.95* _____
(Spanish edition, PB)

*Please add $1.00 per book postage & handling _____

Total _____

Card No. _____ Expires _____

Authorized credit card signature _____

last name first middle

number street apt.

city state zip

Please send copies to the following:

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. _____ ☐ English edition

_____ ☐ Spanish edition

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. _____ ☐ English edition

_____ ☐ Spanish edition

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. _____ ☐ English edition

_____ ☐ Spanish edition

OFFICE USE ONLY

C#: _____

Date: _____

Amt: _____

Send orders to:

Western Islands
395 Concord Ave., Belmont MA 02178

AGENDA FOR THE MONTH — Permanent Projects

All we must find and build and use, to win, is sufficient understanding. Let's create that understanding and build that resistance, with everything mortal man can put into the effort — while there still is time. — *The Blue Book*

We have repeatedly drawn attention to this summation of the Society's hopes and purposes, for it expresses so very well the vital role of the Society and each of its members in this on-going struggle.

Since those words above were written over twenty-two years ago, it has become increasingly obvious to tens of thousands of our fellow citizens that, in this battle for the souls and bodies of men, there is no substitute for education. Unless we take the time to inform decent Americans of the true nature and purpose of the beasts who are attempting to destroy us and what we as a civilization stand to lose, there is little chance of reversing a tide that has been so long set in motion.

Clearly every success that our crusade has thus far enjoyed has been due exclusively to the amount of truth our members have been able to provide to their fellow citizens. Through their unrelenting prodding, they have persuaded those same persons to learn for themselves what has been going on under their noses for far too long.

With our educational crusade firmly established, total reversal of our nation's plight depends on how determinedly and effectively we press on from here. — T.N.H.

I. RECRUITMENT

by Thomas N. Hill

Several years ago we received a letter from a serviceman stationed near the DMZ in Korea. Though we reproduced it in full within these pages at the time, there were parts of the letter that to our way of thinking, deserve further exposure. These appear below and are as appropriate today as when they were first written!

In this age of apathy, I am not one to just merely sit back and watch the tide of Communism take its toll. I wish to join your organization, and to do my share in bringing about the destruction of the Red Menace.

I realize that your organization is not one of violence, but one of education and truth. I have a young son, and I want him to understand the Red threat to his country at an early age. I want him to have a father who isn't an uninformed pawn, but one whom he can look up to with real pride*!*

Therefore, I ask to join your honorable organization, not as a hothead militant, but as an American who's "mad as hell" and tired of taking it from those who are too apathetic to care about freedom anymore. Please send me some of your literature, also. Eagerly awaiting your reply.

So how has the Society gained this reputation as an organization

"of education and truth"? In spite of a continuous effort by its detractors for over two decades to confuse and distort its purpose and goals, the Society has survived and has extended its influence due to the determination and drive of its members. They have clearly recognized the importance of the crusade to which they belong.

Their efforts, by and large, have not been of the spectacular or dramatic variety. Rather, our members have labored long and hard, at a cost to themselves of huge portions of time, energy and money, to bring the truth to their friends, relatives, associates and, for that matter, to all who might listen to what they had to say. These efforts often have been tedious and thankless, but the cumulative effect of all of them has obviously paid off in very encouraging returns on a number of fronts.

So how do we go about increasing the rate of similar returns, good friends? The answer to that question is simply to do more of what most of you have been doing for years. Yet now, more than ever before, those efforts should be undertaken with confidence and an even clearer realization that the Society is on the right track.

Let's reexamine, for the benefit of many new members particularly, some of the basic steps that over the years have been decidedly helpful towards increasing our membership and our circle of influence.

1. Open your home for presentations of films, filmstrips, and video tapes. Whether you invite two or twenty of your fellow citizens, make plans for doing so right now.

2. Take these audio-visual aids to the homes of your neighbors, friends, and associates. Open their eyes and minds in their own homes. (With regard to availability of equipment for undertaking numbers 1 and 2, check with your Coordinator or your local film library.)

3. Invite your best prospects to the Information and Action Meetings of your chapter. By attending these educational workshops, they will have the opportunity to learn and to participate in Society activities and projects.

4. Send your regular chapter mailing to your best prospects. This literature can have a profound effect when you follow up the mailings with personal contact.

5. Sell subscriptions to our magazines or buy gift subscriptions for others. It is difficult to remain uninformed when you have constant companions like *The Review Of The News* and *American Opinion.*

6. Sell tickets to speeches by lecturers of our American Opinion Speakers Bureau, and then take the ticket buyers to hear them.

7. Persuade your prospects to join or help to start TRIM Committees as well as other such worthwhile and necessary ad hoc movements as Support Your Local Police.

8. Write letters to more and more new prospects, and enclose introductory literature for them to study.

Again, these are very basic steps for the purpose of increasing the reach, membership, and influence of the Society and your chapter in the community where you reside. With these, plus a host of other worthwhile activities, please remember that perseverance is necessary in order to achieve success.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS
— *Get US out!*
by John F. McManus

We are, of course, delighted to join in welcoming home the fifty-two Americans who endured 444 days of captivity in Teheran. As the details of their ordeal have come to light, we also join in the new expressions of anger and revulsion that most Americans now direct toward the terrorists and fanatics who control Iran.

But the matter should not capture our attention for a short time and then be allowed to pass quietly as if everything were fine once again. The current calls for renouncing the agreement that freed the hostages are most welcome. The outpourings of national patriotism are very appealing. And the frequently heard cries of "Never again!" give testimony loud and clear to the fact that the American spirit still lives.

But all of this and more is not enough. If we are to ensure that such a travesty of justice will not recur, the world must be told with unmistakable clarity that the full might and power of the United States stands behind the safety and well-being of every law-abiding American. This means that diplomats and government employees, traveling businessmen and even tourists are not to be toyed with or abused in any way whatsoever. However, words alone will not suffice; there must be action to accompany them.

The agony that has just ended in Iran has roots that were planted and nourished several decades ago right here in America. Those roots have spawned many bitter fruits, such as the seizure on the high seas of the *USS Pueblo* and the subjection of its crew to eleven months of horrible indignities. Other fruits include the sacking of our embassy in Pakistan, the murder of our ambassador in Afghanistan, the slaying of uniformed soldiers in Korea and more. Each incident was met with little more than an angry note of protest, and all stem from the same basic problem. So, too, are those same roots ultimately to blame for tens of thousands dead, hundreds of thousands wounded, and scores of POWs abandoned in the no-win wars in Korea and Vietnam.

What are those roots? What must be done to tear them out so that they produce no more setbacks for America? Is there a way to assure the fifty-two returning Americans that their collective ordeal has taught this nation a lesson and that, in the future, no similar deprivations will be tolerated for a single day, let alone 444 days?

The roots of our national malaise stem from the self-imposed suppression of our nation's willingness to act as a sovereign independent nation. That suppression manifests itself in our refusal to retaliate to provocations, even to overt acts of war; in sending our men to fight, but not to win, in undeclared wars; and in making deals with kidnappers who sack our embassy and imprison our citizens.

Since 1945, the United States has been guided, not by what was right or even by what was best for our nation, but by the dictates of that undefined force called world opinion. Those whom we call our leaders have told us over and over again

that we must be prudent, that we must never act rashly, and that we can win respect and friendship if we are tolerant, enlightened, and patient. But the world's response to such absurdities has been devastatingly more realistic. The predictable result of our folly is that we are not respected; we are virtually friendless, and anyone who wants to do so can kick Uncle Sam around with impunity.

These problems stem from a single source — our nation's entry into the United Nations. From the day that we took that step until now America's greatness has dwindled to such an extent that a third-rate nation with a fifteenth century outlook has held us at bay for over fourteen months. If there is to be an end to such indignities, it must begin by reasserting the sovereignty that we effectively ceded when we tied ourselves to that nest of spies, parasites, and criminals in New York.

The U.S. Senate ratified our entry into the UN in 1945. The same body ought to withdraw that recognition at once. This single act will tell the Ayatollahs of the world, and all others as well, that the United States is no longer the world's whipping boy.

There are many other sound reasons why this nation ought to quit the world body. But the national paralysis that has prevailed since the hostages were taken on November 4, 1979, should make the need to do so excruciatingly obvious. As one way of telling the fifty-two who have finally been freed that we care, all good Americans should reinvigorate the campaign to *Get US out!*

IV. COMMITTEE ON PAN AMERICAN POLICY

by Richard McKinney

No one who has paid attention to any news beyond that of the November election and the Presidential transition believes that the Ninety-Seventh Congress and the Reagan Administration are going to have an easy time. Power struggles are already going on within both Houses of Congress, and many of President Reagan's appointments appear to knowledgeable conservatives to leave much to be desired. However and whatever the structure that finally emerges at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue, Latin America is bound to provide plenty of headaches demanding fast treatment.

The focus right now is on El Salvador, a small but strategically significant Central American country facing the Pacific Ocean and tucked in between Honduras and Guatemala on the landward side.

As in the case of betrayed Nicaragua, ex-President Carter can claim the credit, if there is any, for El Salvador's collapse and delivery into the Communist orbit. As we go to press, the chance for survival of any Salvadoran government reasonably free from Communist control is slim indeed. The new Administration in Washington, faced by a multiplicity of problems at home and abroad, should consider the status of our nearest neighbors in Central America a major foreign policy problem, and President Reagan is going to have to take a hard look at all the rest of Latin America as well. Castro has already expressed his distaste for President Reagan

and it is to be hoped that he will find no reason to soften his opinion.

Once again, we cannot express too strongly the urgent need to keep all Senators and Representatives informed on the Latin American situation. Fortunately, there is a book available that can be an important help in the vital task. *Nicaragua Betrayed* (Western Islands, $15.00), written just before his death, by the late President of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza, with Jack Cox, graphically and candidly portrays the plight of all anti-Communist Latin Americans and the shameful part played by our government in creating it.

Keep pressuring your Senators and Representatives until all have read this book, which suggests ways of preventing similar Communist takeovers. They will find many parallels between the now fully accomplished downfall of Nicaragua and the nearly complete overthrow of El Salvador. Continue to write letters to as many Congressmen as you can, especially those who just took office, urging them to keep constantly up to date on Latin American developments and the machinations of Fidel Castro in his drive to control the Caribbean.

V. BIRCH TAX REFORM MOVEMENT

by William E. Dunham

Ronald Reagan and the 97th Congress face some serious economic problems, problems that must be dealt with boldly, and soon. The number one problem is inflation, as many people have warned. Here, for example, are some remarks from a speech made a few weeks ago by a very prominent banker. In a discussion about constantly rising prices he said:

> *And there is one further price — or more accurately cost — that is the most onerous of all. The fastest rising cost in the American economy over the past 15 years is neither the cost of haircuts nor mortgages nor any of the other goods and services in the Consumer Price Index. It is the cost of government — federal, state and local — paid for through our systematic taxation. Between 1975 and 1979, the Federal tax bill for all Americans increased more than* eight *times as much as their fuel bill. To put it bluntly, the root of our inflationary crisis is clearly the soaring price of government.*

There is more that came from this banker's lips that you should read, so we continue, from another part of his well publicized speech:

> *We don't have to search far and wide for the instigator of the increase in the money supply. It rests in the huge rise in government spending. Over the past decade, Federal outlays for education, health, Social Security and other benefits increased by $270 billion. And they now account for more than 60% of the total budget. Moreover, these outlays have gained the name "entitlements" and many have become indexed to inflation — so costs rise automatically.*

Before we tell you who our mystery speaker is, consider one more portion of his speech, about controlling Federal spending:

> *We must recognize that no effective control over expenses is possible without action on the so-called entitlements. Standards for some of these programs could be tightened without creating hardship for genuinely needy recipients. Moreover, the practice and method of indexing many of these benefits to inflation should be scrutinized carefully.*

This warning that government millstones are grinding our economy to death is admitted, friends, by none other than David Rockefeller — even though his family, friends, foundations, and flunkies all contributed to the growth of government he now seemingly criticizes so strongly!

What does it mean? It may have been a case of merely telling those who attended the American Bankers Association convention — which is where the remarks were made — what they already knew so as to convey the impression he was simply another banker concerned about our ailing economy. Or it may have been Rockefeller's way of signaling those under his influence in the media, in finance, and in government the course to follow for now. Regardless of Rockefeller's purpose, *we* must continue to work for less government and lower taxes.

As we pointed out last month, one of the most emotionally charged issues the 97th Congress must deal with is the mess in Social Security. We are encouraged by your response to our suggestion last month that you distribute our TRIM brochure *Can Social Security Survive?*. There is an additional reprint on this subject you will find helpful. It is Dan Smoot's essay *Social Security Is Broke.* He doesn't merely decry the problem, he also offers a solution. It is available at the following prices: 1-99 copies 5/$1; 100-499 copies, 16¢ each; 500-999 copies, 14¢ each; 1,000 or more, 12¢ each. Add postage and handling, of course. The supply is limited so we offer it on a first come, first served basis.

It is vital that specific Federal programs be dealt with, and we shall discuss others in the months ahead (see, for example, my "Correction, Please!" column in *The Review Of The News* for January 28). It is equally important to have a solid understanding of the moral and economic principles basic to a conservative philosophy of government. Therefore, we urge you to buy — and read and reread — Howard Kershner's excellent book *Dividing The Wealth.* The late Ludwig Von Mises described it as a "brilliant" book, and economics professor Hans Sennholz has equally high praise for it.

And well they should, for, in line with the thrust of the essay at the beginning of this *Bulletin*, Dr. Kershner does a masterful job of exposing economic myths that have been foisted on the public, as well as outlining sound economic principles. The book costs only $4.95, which makes it a bargain at today's prices. Buy it from the nearest American Opinion Bookstore, or from Belmont or San Marino.

VII. AMERICAN OPINION

by Scott Stanley, Jr.

There it was in the *New York Times* of January 18, 1981, right next to the advertisements of Saks Fifth Avenue and Tiffany's. Outgoing national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, of the Trilateral Commission and the Council on Foreign Relations, announced: "History is much more the product of chaos than of conspiracy." Poor Zbig had done his best to overcome the chaos, he said, but he had now grown skeptical "about any grand schemes regarding a new international world order."

We certainly hope that puts at ease the minds of all of you conspiratorialists. Now you have it directly from Zbigniew Brzezinski that between chaos and bureaucratic foot-dragging the conspiracy to achieve a new international order just isn't what it used to be.

It is precisely this sort of sophisticated deception that requires us to make every effort to expand the circulation of *American Opinion*, our distinguished journal of political affairs. The February issue, for instance, thoroughly reviews the backgrounds of Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Treasury Donald Regan, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, Director of the Office of Management and Budget David Stockman, and Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker.

Is that important? It's important enough to raise the hair on the back of your neck.

Take Al Haig for example. Haig was confirmed by the Senate on a vote of 93 to 6, with no Conservative opposition whatever. Naïve Republican Conservatives allowed the Left to make the Hearings an alley-cat serenade about Watergate. What Conservative Republican could resist coming to the aid of *anyone* being grossly and phlegmatically insulted by simpering "Liberals" Paul Tsongas and Paul Sarbanes. Senators Tsongas and Sarbanes are so personally obnoxious that, had the two of them been called as witnesses for the prosecution at the trial of Son of Sam, it is likely the jury would have freed him, taken up a collection for a firearm, and given him their addresses.

As we described the Haig Hearings in our introduction to the February issue of *American Opinion*: What a show it was! There was Alexander Haig in a loudly striped suit and gaudy jewelry that said "Aw shucks" so plainly it would have embarrassed an Iowa scarecrow. At his side was his kindly family lawyer — former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano of the Council on Foreign Relations. And as the questioning proceeded, and Haig let slip that accepting the job of Secretary of State would over the next four years personally cost him eight to nine million dollars in compensation from a multinational conglomerate called United Technologies, no one asked: "What makes a retired general who has just had major heart surgery worth two million dollars a year?"

Nor did any Conservative Senator ask about Al Haig's membership in the Eastern "Liberal" Establish-

ment's Council on Foreign Relations, inquire why it was that 11 of 14 men to serve as Secretary of State since that secretive group's founding had been selected from its ranks, or ask if Haig would continue the Carter policy in which 20 of the top 37 posts at State were held by members of the Council on Foreign Relations. After all, mention of this might have provoked a review of Alexander Haig's political jump from colonel to four-star general while serving in political rather than military posts. It might have forced a discussion of the pattern of his rise on the personal staffs of Cyrus Vance (CFR), Robert McNamara (CFR), Andrew Goodpaster (CFR), and Henry Kissinger (CFR). Rather odd for a fellow who finished in the bottom third of his class at West Point.

Well, you do get the point. To keep up on who is whose and what is really happening in Washington you simply must subscribe to *American Opinion* ($18.00 the year). And we are depending upon you not to keep that a secret.

VIII. AMERICAN OPINION BOOKSTORES

by Sally Humphries

February seems the right month to talk about money because most of us feel the painful loss of it — either at the grocery store or in the paycheck after the social security increases. *Dividing The Wealth* by Dr. Howard Kershner explains why. It's easy-to-understand economics — the fourth edition of a classic with chapters on inflation, depression, unemployment, profit and capital, and the inevitable bankruptcy of the Socialist state. Paperbound, $4.95.

Another excellent title on money matters is *The Great Cookie Jar* by Dr. Edward E. Popp. "Taking The Mysteries Out Of The Money System" is the subtitle, and that's what Dr. Popp does. One of his most valuable contributions is the definitions given for many of the money terms economists use — terms that the rest of us generally don't understand. Buy *The Great Cookie Jar*, paperbound, $1.95; every home needs one. As G. Edward Griffin says in the Introduction: "When the cookie jar is the whole money system, we have a right to know who has his hand in it . . . ."

Of course, not everyone is being roughed up by taxes and inflation. The Fords, Rockefellers, and Carnegies, for example, have their money protected — although Bill McIlhany has blown their cover in his new book, *The Tax-Exempt Foundations*. The bad news is not that millionaires have found loopholes, but that these tax-free dollars have been dished out to those who want to change our republic into a socialistic system that can be comfortably merged with communism in "the new world order." If you need to prove that to yourself or anyone else, buy *The Tax-Exempt Foundations*, hardbound, $20.00

As Alan Stang said in the December *American Opinion*, "It's Time To Expose The Conspiracy." In fact, Alan said it so well the article has been reprinted with malice aforethought toward the CFR and Trilaterals — and the infamous leaders from Woodrow Wilson to David Rockefeller who have been part of it.

Other reprints now available are

Trade Gap by Gary Allen and *A Conservative In The White House* by Susan Huck. *Trade Gap* stresses that Soviet progress has been made with American technology and financed with loans that will ultimately be paid by American taxpayers. *A Conservative In The White House* tells what Ronald Reagan should do to stop all this nonsense and treason. Use it as a scorecard.

All three reprints are available at the following prices: one to 99 copies, 3/$1.00; 100-499 copies, 30¢ each; 500-999 copies, 25¢ each; 1,000 or more copies, 20¢ each.

P.S. We think you also should order copies of the reprint *Defense: Where We Are And What Must Be Done* by William Hoar. It's excellent for the debates on defense and the military, and is priced as follows: One to 99 copies, 4/$1.00; 100-499 copies, 20¢ each; 500-999 copies, 18¢ each; 1,000 or more, 15¢ each.

IX. AMERICAN OPINION SPEAKERS BUREAU

by Gary Benoit

We have recommended under this column in the previous two *Bulletins* that our members work to increase substantially the attendance at our speech programs. Obviously this recommendation cannot be accomplished automatically. Well-attended programs must be *built* through advance ticket sales, and the one-to-one advertising on the part of our hard working members when they contact personally their friends, neighbors, relatives, business associates, etc.

Most of the talks for our winter tours are scheduled in February or early March. We recommend strongly that every one of our members carry out a concentrated last-minute effort to sell tickets in advance, and to convince *prospects* to attend.

* * *

And your editor returns to remark . . . in larger type about . . .

OUR LOS ANGELES COUNCIL DINNER

The date is Saturday, March 14. The place is the Century Plaza Hotel. The reception will begin at 6:30 P.M. and the Dinner at 7:30. The tickets, at $30.00 each, may be purchased from our Coordinators in California, Arizona, and Nevada. Human beings who are unfortunate enough to be living anywhere else may still obtain the same tickets for the same price, by mail, from The John Birch Society, 2627 Mission Street, San Marino, California 91108.

Our main speaker will be the Hon. Lawrence Patton McDonald. Because we think of him as the most able, dynamic, and courageous leader of the Conservatives in either House of Congress today. And we think that our members will all be glad to hear from him at so early a point in this new chapter of American history. Also, we assure you that his title will be timely, his speech relevant, and his conclusions forceful. What more do you want for two fifteen-dollar bills?

There will also be just a very few other people, including this writer, who will say a few strictly limited words at some point in this program, to help to make everybody realize that it really is not just a meal or an audience, but a happy communion of good fellowship among a very sizable group of patriotic Americans. So be sure to join us on the fourteenth of March!

Although your editor remains, to answer a letter . . .

My dear niece:

Your call for help, dated January 8, first came to my attention on January 14, three days ago. For I had been in Texas, attending one of our BEST seminars.

To avoid being cryptic, let me explain that the word BEST, as used here, is a coined acronym for Birch Educational Service Team. And that I was at this seminar merely as a matter of courtesy, not as a regularly participating speaker. In fact it is only the younger and most charming female members of our widespread family who would ever dream of asking this octogenarian for his advice about anything any more.

But there are other reasons for all of this much explanation before I tackle the task you have assigned me. One is that the pressures on my time become worse and worse the older I get. And since long established circumstances require that I write about fifteen hundred words this very weekend for this space in our February *Bulletin*, I have decided to make this letter to you serve an obvious double purpose.

Also, I feel duty-bound to confess in advance how little I know about any current or contemporary aspects of your subject. Which is, I believe: *The Electoral College; should we abolish it, modify it, or leave it alone?* In 1876 (when I must still have been a fairly young man) there was a terrific storm in this country over whether Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, or Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee, had been elected President. This was caused chiefly by the fact that two different men, each claiming to be the duly elected Governor of Louisiana, had turned in entirely different sets of electoral returns. But after all of the excitement caused and steps taken in this situation, there has not been any serious trouble germinated by the anachronistic absurdity of the Electoral College that I can remember ever hearing anything about.

* * *

So now let's move backward in time, all the way to 1787. Where we find fifty-five very smart and well educated men engaged, at Philadelphia, in fabricating out of nebulous components the solid framework of a constitution for the federal republic of formerly independent states. And this they did so well as to make this Constitution the very foundation for what was to become in many ways the outstanding nation of all human history — *so long as it remained a republic*!

But to their tremendous surprise these same men eventually found the problem of how to elect the President of their embryonic republic as "the most difficult of all which we have had to decide." For two reasons. The first was that neither the Greeks, nor the Romans, nor any polity of the past had ever laid down any satisfactory solution to this dilemma which their descendants could adopt with confidence. Washington and his Federalist cohorts actually proceeded, therefore, by trial and error.

Fortunately this was not so with regard to the prerequisite point as to *who* should do the electing. It was decided that this should be done by an "Electoral College," consisting of a number of Electors for each state equal to the total for that state of its Representatives and Senators. And each state was to choose its own members of the Electoral College by any means or method it preferred. But the matter of how these Electors were to do their own voting was quite a different story!

Believe it or not, but the first provision of our Constitution in this connection was that all of the Electors from all the states should meet together at a designated time; each Elector should then name his own two preferences for the Presidency; and that the man thus named most often would become the President, while the man with the second largest number of votes would be the Vice-President in the forthcoming Administration!

By 1797, therefore, John Adams became the next President, through receiving seventy-one electoral votes; while his most bitter political enemy, Thomas Jefferson, became the Vice-President under him, through receiving sixty-eight votes for the Presidency. So something had to be done to correct this dangerous nonsense, and other items like it.

* * *

Most of these necessary changes were made after much thought and argument, by an Amendment to our Constitution known as Article XII. Which was adopted on September 25, 1804. But we mentioned earlier that there were two impasses in this Caesarean birth of a nation with regard to which the thorough classical knowledge of history possessed by most of our Founding Fathers could be of very little help. The second was the rise of political parties as effective semi-permanent organizations. This was something new in human history, and was basically the result of the ideological ferment of the last half of the Eighteenth Century — so strongly accentuating a bitterness between the *have's* and the *have-nots* — which had helped so much to bring on the French Revolution.

So perhaps this is as good a place as any to interpolate the fact that our Founding Fathers, led by Washington, John Adams, and Hamilton, would not have been able to give us a *republic* at all — without even mentioning once, anywhere in our Constitution, the word Democracy, which they regarded with so much contempt — but for a remarkable coincidence. Which was that Jefferson, so infatuated with the supposed ideals and destructive doctrines of the French insurrectionaries, spent the whole four years of 1785-1789 in France, helping his soulmates to bring on the French Revolution and all of the horror to which it led. And these were the very years when, without him, Washington and all of the other Federalists were able to hammer out our wonderful Constitution, get it adopted, and at least start the new nation on its very wise and solid course.

But Jefferson, like all populists of all times, was so positive he was right and everybody else was wrong, that as soon as he returned to America in 1789, he set out to undo much of what had been accomplished without him. And President Washington, the great conciliator, gave Jefferson a grand start on his long and remarkable new political career by making him Secretary of State in 1790. Holding this position until four years later enabled Jefferson to become a bitter political enemy of both Hamilton and Adams; and thus Vice-President *under Adams* in 1797! Which brings us to the main point of these two paragraphs.

For during Adams' first and only term as President, Jefferson's friends in Congress held a meeting and announced that they would all be for him for President as their candidate against Adams, in the next election. It was a very successful maneuver. Adams the Federalist, who had helped greatly to found this country, failed to be reelected in 1800; and Jefferson, the Democratic supporter of the French Revolution, became President and was reelected in 1804. For the method of announcing an official candidacy well in advance through a caucus of supporters had quickly become a standard procedure. And was soon superseded by the convention of a formally organized and continuing political party such as we still have today.

* * *

As we have already seen, most of the early absurdities in connection with the Electoral College part of this dispensation were either removed or straightened out in 1804 by the Twelfth Amendment. The problems caused by the prevalence of a basically two-party system were largely blown away by the storm over the Hayes-Tilden election, or more conclusively settled by the Electoral Count Act of 1887. The problem caused by the division of opinion over woman suf-

frage was peacefully settled by something so rare as a fully justified Amendment to our Constitution. And the crimes perpetrated thereafter should have been prevented or nullified by better law enforcement, or even new legislation if needed, but certainly did not require any Constitutional Amendment.

My own very firm vote, therefore, on what to do about the Electoral College, is: *Leave it alone*. For many reasons. But one is so fundamental and important as to justify this message to our members. Because, for us to abolish it today, or even modify it seriously, would have exactly the same purport as did the Seventeenth Amendment for the direct election of Senators. Namely, just one more push towards converting our republic into a huge and raucous mob of voting ignoramuses, otherwise known as a democracy. Which is a relatively new, but etymologically sound term, for a far-gone welfare state.

Despite Hegel's brilliant dictum that we learn nothing from history except that we learn nothing from history, each of the most cunning demagogues of the last few thousand years has been well aware that the surest way for him to acquire the regal power that he sought was — as Cicero worded it — for him to arrange to give his followers as much as possible of other peoples' money. And this form of extreme government welfarism, glorified as Democracy, has visibly been the total cause of the collapse and ruin of every historic polity which has first become prosperous, powerful, and great through the simple frugality, industriousness, and independence of its self-reliant individual citizens.

The first Babylonian empire, by about 1900 B.C., had undoubtedly become the most prosperous, happy, and powerful empire on earth, until its King, Hammurabi — the Franklin D. Roosevelt of his time — introduced such extremes of democracy (or welfarism) as wage and price controls into the economics of his nation (twelve hundred years before coinage had even been developed)! And thus it became a miserably dying state in only four or five generations. The same pattern is even easier to follow in what happened to the Roman republic from the arrival of the Gracchi on the scene until the assassination of Julius Caesar only a hundred years later.

England went through exactly the same process in the 120 years between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the end of World War II. And the international socialist Conspiracy is determined to put us through the same fate entirely within the Twentieth Century. But we cannot explain this reenactment of the same process any further here. We simply want to point out that The John Birch Society is doing its utmost to prevent, defeat, and replace Democracy on the scene — despite the more than one hundred million people this Conspiracy has already murdered to promote Democracy — with the same type of Government and with the same fervor that our Founding Fathers put into *giving* us our Republic, in the first place.

Which is all that we possibly have room to say. Except to wish you, my dear, great success with your essay in this current inter-scholastic contest. Also to thank our members as intensely as we can for all of their mighty labors for our epic purpose. And finally, to send both you, and every faithful member of our team, as always, my affectionate regards!

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

Get US out!

For those who want more information on the dangers of a democracy, we suggest the reprint *Republics And Democracies*, available from American Opinion Bookstores and our offices at 2/$1.00 plus postage and handling.