

DISARMAMENT

They're Promoting The Peace Of The Grave

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■ "AFTER a period of confrontation, we are entering an era of negotiation," President Nixon proclaimed in his Inaugural address. "The greatest honor history can bestow is the title peacemaker. . . . Where peace is unknown, let us make it welcome; where it is fragile, make it strong; where it is temporary, make it permanent," he continued. "The peace we seek," the new President emphasized, "is not victory"

Having introduced this new "era of negotiation," Mr. Nixon soon made it clear that he would give top priority to meeting with the Soviets in an effort to scrap supplies of strategic arms. When it was announced at last that the U.S.S.R. would respond to his "plea" for disarmament talks, the Establishment media in America wept electronic tears of joy. Soon we were being treated to glowing tales of how sweet reason would blow away the mushroom clouds of strontium-90 — making all women beautiful, all men virile, and improving the behavior of rowdy children. Although such

hosannas were qualified with warnings that wicked militarists in either country might torpedo meaningful agreements, our oracles of illuminated wisdom began announcing the approach of the millennium — which, it is said, will follow the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (S.A.L.T.) now under way in Vienna.

"The fate of humanity hangs in the balance" we have been told . . . and told, and told. The American public probably would have been more excited if it had not a thousand times before been asked to believe that "this is the last chance before nuclear vaporization." Americans have almost reached the point where they'd rather be vaporized than listen to one more vapid cliché from the peaceniks and disarmers — preferring, if they must go, to do it not with a whimper but a bang.

It is, nonetheless, considered "poor form" in the most fashionable circles to question the rise of the peace balloon. But the fact is that this whole disarmament game is the biggest con since Herman Pheester arrived in New York atop a wagonload of pumpkins and traded them for ownership of the Brooklyn Bridge and a half interest in the Staten Island Ferry.

"Era of negotiations," indeed! As Mr. Nixon well knows, we haven't had a confrontation with the Russians since the carefully staged "Cuban missile crisis" in the early Sixties. The intervening years have brought a constant flow and flush of meetings. In fact, since the end of World War II, we have sat down with the Soviets over five thousand times* to discuss

*Congressional Record, November 11, 1969, Page S14120.

limitations on armaments. We have been in an "era of negotiations" with these same Soviets since the Cairo Conference of 1943. To say our success has been exceeded by our naïveté is to understate the obvious. By comparison, Herman Pheester was a shrewd operator.

Anyone at all familiar with what the Communists call treaty warfare could have predicted the shabby results. As V.I. Lenin postulated long ago: "It is ridiculous not to know . . . that a treaty is the means of gaining strength."* In another dictum, Lenin phrased it even more colorfully: "Promises are like pie crusts, made to be broken."† Stalin was equally blunt:

A diplomat's words must have no relation to action — otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for the concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood.‡

The Soviets are ideologues — and they practice what Lenin and Stalin preached. As the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has reported:

The staff studied nearly a thousand treaties and agreements of the kinds described above, both bi-lateral and multi-lateral, which the Soviets have entered into not only with the United States, but with countries all over the world. The staff found that in the 38 short years since the Soviet Union came into existence, its Government had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise.§

In 1959, Congressman Craig Hosmer updated the above findings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to include Soviet agreements between 1955 and 1959. Mr. Hosmer discovered:

In its 40-year history the Soviet Union has executed over 2,000 agreements with non-Communist governments. It is safe to say that those remaining unviolated by the Kremlin are only those which it has not yet appeared expedient to break.¶

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee concluded that the breaking of treaties is an instrument of Soviet national policy. A treaty with the Communists is not worth the paper on which it is printed. Take the recent invasion of Czecho-Slovakia. Soviet troops invaded Prague only two weeks after Russia had signed the Declaration of Bratislava guaranteeing Czech independence. Moscow violated four other pacts at the same time. They were, notes the *Indianapolis News* of December 17, 1969, "the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Treaty outlawing the use of force in the settlement of disputes, the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Charter and the Warsaw Treaty of 1959."

In the superbly researched *Theory, Law And Policy Of Soviet Treaties*, Robert Slusser and Jan Triska analyzed over 2,500 treaties made by the U.S.S.R. in the past forty years. Their scholarly examination revealed that the more important the subject of a treaty, the more likely the Soviets are to break it. Slusser and Triska conclude that in the light of forty years of Communist duplicity in negotiations, the Soviets deceive only

*"Reply on Debate On War and Peace," 1918, *Selected Works*, International Publishers, New York, 1943, Volume VII, Page 309.

†*Peace And Freedom*, American Security Council, Washington, 1964, Page 109.

‡"Elections In Petersburg," *Sochineniya*, Gospolitizdat, Moscow, 1946, Volume II, Page 277.

§*Soviet Political Agreements And Results*, Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1955, Page viii.

¶*Soviet Political Agreements And Results*, Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, third revision, 1959, Volume II, Page 1.

those who wish to be deceived. If the Communists had not already broken the treaties previously signed, there would be no excuse for negotiating with them to acquire their signature to promises they have already made and broken! Even a Herman Pheester might see that, to negotiate under such circumstances with a Conspiracy whose stated purpose in signing treaties of any kind is to deceive an intended victim, is absolute madness.*

In the matter of a treaty calling for disarmament, it is double madness!

Every would-be aggressor from the dawn of time has tried to disarm his enemy. Disarmament agreements have been made and broken since Cain rocked his brother Abel into a deep sleep. None has ever been kept. Of course, the mere lesson of all recorded history does not daunt our "Liberals." They elect to ignore the fact that, just as with treaties in general, the Communists look upon disarmament as a means of conquering the "bourgeois" States. The Reds have been advocating "total disarmament" since 1916, when Lenin proclaimed:

Only after the proletariat has disarmed the bourgeoisie will it be able, without betraying its world historical mission, to throw all armaments on the scrap heap.†

On November 30, 1927, Maxim Litvinov introduced Soviet proposals before the League of Nations calling for "Immediate, Complete and General Disarmament." That exact phrase is today used in the propaganda of both the Communists and our own government. There is little new in this ancient con game.

For example, a policy statement adopted in 1928 at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International declared: "The aim of the Soviet proposals is... to propagate the fundamental Marxian postulates that disarmament and the abolition of war are pos-

sible only with the fall of capitalism." At the same meeting the Communists directed:

There is a glaring contradiction between the imperialists' policy of piling up armaments and their hypocritical talk about peace. There is no such contradiction, however, between the Soviet government's preparations for defense and for revolutionary war and a consistent peace policy....

The disarmament policy of the Soviet government must be utilized for purposes of agitation.... for recruiting sympathizers for the Soviet Union — the champion of peace and Socialism.‡

Thus the Communists' objective at successive disarmament conferences has been to disarm non-Communist nations while leaving the Soviet Union free to employ arms in the interest of world conquest. As former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev declared on January 16, 1963:

Disarmament, primarily means dismantling the gigantic war machines of the highly developed coun-

*On December 8, 1969, Congressman Lee Hamilton wrote Secretary of State William Rogers asking for a rundown on whether the Communists have broken past treaties with the United States. Rogers (praised by Senator Fulbright in April of 1970 because he "does not believe in any sort of a Communist conspiracy") asked an assistant to reply that the Soviets had kept only such treaties as those concerned with auto traffic, fisheries, meteorology, seals and whales. (*Congressional Record*, January 22, 1970.)

†"The Test Ban: An American Strategy of Gradual Self-Mutilation," Dr. Stefan T. Possony, *Congressional Record*, March 21, 1963, Pp. 4358-4370.

‡"Thesis Resolutions of the VIth World Congress of the Communist International," *International Press Correspondence*, Volume 8, Number 84, November 28, 1928, Pp. 1590, 1597.

tries General disarmament does not mean disarming the [Communist] peoples fighting for national liberation. On the contrary, it would deprive the imperialists of the means to halt progress and crush the struggle for independence. (Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, August 24, 1963.)

Three years earlier, in 1960, the Communists had begun to accelerate their phony "peace" propaganda. That year, at an international meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the world's eighty-one Communist Parties, the Comrades issued a "peace" directive to their cadre and fellow-travelers. Called the "Communist and Workers Parties' Manifesto," it provided:

In each country it is necessary to promote a broad mass movement for the use of the funds and resources to be released through disarmament for the needs of civilian production, housing, health, public education, social security, scientific research etc. Disarmament has now become a fighting slogan of the masses. By an active and resolute struggle, the imperialists must be made to meet this demand. . . . (Transcript from the Communist magazine *Political Affairs*, January 1961.)

One can hardly deny the fact that this is precisely the line which the "Liberal" media in America have been pushing for the past ten years. But note that in the very next paragraph the Reds made it clear that they intend to continue to arm as they arrange the disarmament of America. There is no effort to hide it! The "Manifesto" directs the Comrades to "vigorously strengthen the might and

defensive capacity of the entire socialist camp" You see it is not nuclear weapons which are dangerous, but nuclear weapons in the hands of the United States.

Yet many good Americans ignorant of Communist designs and the lessons of history have been drawn into this disarmament business. There is little excuse for such errant nonsense. Men of greatness have warned again and again of the danger to peace presented by disarmament. Dr. Luke quotes Jesus of Nazareth (Luke 11:21) as having admonished, "When a strong man armed guards his palace, his goods are in peace" George Washington advised: "If we desire to secure peace . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., phrased it this way: "Beware of those who preach that America should never be first at anything but disarmament and demobilization. The greatest guarantee that America will remain free is to be well prepared, as were the Minute Men of our infant nation." (Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, May 30, 1963.)

As the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has noted:

*. . . acceptance of any precipitate program of disarmament . . . would constitute for the West a strategic defeat of enormous magnitude, leaving an irresolute Western world only the recourse of seeking accommodation with an aggressive movement which is dedicated to achieving mastery of the globe.**

Of course, all of this runs counter to the official "Liberal" line. We are assured by "Liberals" that the Communists no longer seek to use treaties in general, and disarmament treaties in particular, to facilitate world conquest. We are told that we face a new generation of Communist leaders who are not

*Quoted by M. Stanton Evans, *The Politics Of Surrender*, Devin-Adair, New York, 1963, Page 193.

nearly as suspicious of Western motives as were their predecessors. These men have not only brought "new leadership" to Russia (so the Line goes), but they realize that both traditional capitalism and monolithic Communism have been so modified that we might soon be able to merge our two systems in a unifying democratic socialism. That is: We can now have détente, disarmament, and the millennium, because the Communists are "mellowing."

Before we bite into that bit of bait we should ask ourselves some hard questions. After all, didn't the current Soviet leaders rise through the ranks of the Communist apparatus during the era of Joseph Stalin? Are lovers of peace likely to climb to the top under the rule of a blood-thirsty dictatorship?

Who says the Communists are mellowing? Certainly not the Communists. Every one of their publications — from *Political Affairs* and *World Marxist Review* to *New World Review* — stresses again and again that the goal is a total Communist victory. As Communist Party boss Leonid Brezhnev put it on April 21, 1970: "The world revolutionary process is developing inexorably. The ultimate outcome of the struggle between the two world systems — victory of Communism on a worldwide scale — is becoming obvious . . ." The Communists consistently name the United States as The Enemy.

Why, then, do our Establishment media continue to report that the very

opposite is true? Experts estimate that the Communists have killed as many as 100 million human beings in their drive for world government; but our "Liberal" intellectuals tell us not to consider Communism a monumental threat. It is *nothing*, they say, compared to air pollution or the unrestricted birth rate of the middle-class American. One "Liberal" who appears to be at least moaning under the ether is columnist Joseph Alsop. Mr. Alsop writes:

Among the scientists, and in the academic community in general, these illusions [that the Reds are mellowing] are almost universally cherished . . .

Illusion number one is so childishly wishful that it is almost painful to attack. Ten years ago, there were indeed some hopeful signs of progressive liberalization [Self-justification Mr. Alsop?] in the Soviet Union. The belief that this liberalization process would continue, somehow or other, by some miracle or other, has survived for 10 years against all the ugly evidence to the contrary.

You would think the invasion of Czechoslovakia (where the prison camps are now opening again), would have been contrary evidence enough. You might suppose that the now-total suppression of every liberal and dissenting voice in the Soviet Union would have had a certain impact.

*Yet so far as one can judge, these tragic developments have had no impact whatever.**

One would think that *all* Americans recognize that the Communist "peace" campaign is pure semantics. In the Communist lexicon, "peace" means something quite different than it does to Americans. Dr. Stefan Possony points out that the Communists define "peace" as

**Los Angeles Times*, March 3, 1970. M. Stanton Evans, the thoughtful Editor of the *Indianapolis News*, observes: "He [the 'Liberal'] is suffering from something which might be described as 'reverse paranoia' — a congenital inability to grasp the notion of conspiracy, to observe the impact of human striving upon the course of events, to perceive that ideological maunderings are no match for purposeful effort. The Liberal tries to foist off on 'history' the residue of his own omissions and vacuities. He is hiding behind the History Theory of Conspiracy." (M. Stanton Evans, *The Politics Of Surrender*, Page 523.)

the absence of opposition to Communist domination of the world. To most Americans "peaceful co-existence" is a pleasant phrase which implies peacefully minding one's own business; to the Communists, it is a formal strategy designed to defeat the Free World. As former Premier Khrushchev declared on January 6, 1961:

[Peaceful co-existence] helps . . . the forces struggling for socialism, and in capitalist countries it facilitates the activities of Communist parties, . . . it helps the national liberation movement to gain successes.

[Peaceful co-existence] implies intensification of the struggle of the working class, of all the Communist parties, for the triumph of Socialist ideas. . . . [It is] a form of intense economic, political, and ideological struggle of the proletariat against the aggressive forces of imperialism in the international arena.

Peaceful co-existence of states does not imply renunciation of the class struggle . . . the co-existence of states with different social systems is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism.

The policy of peaceful co-existence is a policy of mobilizing the masses and launching vigorous action against the enemies of peace.

Mr. Khrushchev openly tied "peaceful co-existence" and disarmament to war against non-Communists, declaring:

The slogan of the struggle for peace does not contradict the slogan of the struggle for communism . . .

The struggle for disarmament . . . is an effective struggle against imperialism . . . for restricting its military potentialities.

The Soviet Premier made no bones about being locked in mortal combat with the United States. "A fight is in progress between these two systems," he explained, "a life and death combat. But we Communists want to win this struggle with the least losses . . ." That, in essence, is what the Communists mean by "peaceful co-existence." The idea, as Tom Anderson has put it, is "Let's you disarm." Our "Liberals," meanwhile, refuse to take the Communists at their word, persisting in the (possibly complicitous) delusion that the Reds are but clumsy and rambunctious bear cubs who will, with maturity, grow into pussy cats.

While our leaders dream of détente with the barbarians, the barbarians sneer at us. They know that World War III is already raging. They know that it is a political, economic, psychological, and military war — but that of all the aspects of this conflict, actual military combat is by far the least important. The Communists do not want to throw around nuclear warheads any more than we do. They are already winning by fighting guerrilla and proxy wars, employing subversion and staging coups d'état, using terrorism and espionage — all under the guise of anti-imperialism.

Meanwhile our leaders keep America's attention riveted on highly exaggerated prospects for imminent nuclear warfare. The idea is to reduce America's military options while persuading the American public to demand disarmament as a means of ending both the nuclear threat and the necessity of fighting interminable "no-win" wars.

It is extremely difficult for most Americans to believe that officials high in our government, who have complete access to the incontrovertible evidence that this disarmament business is a Communist trap, would not only fail to inform the public of the facts concerning this Kremlin strategy, but would actually promote the Communist Line on disarmament.

Yet that is precisely what has been happening.

On September 23, 1960, the Soviets presented to the United States a plan for "total and complete disarmament" calling for a systematic reduction in arms by the major powers of the world. The Soviet plan immediately became the beneficiary of extremely influential American support when a group of powerful proponents of disarmament within the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations (C.F.R.) lent the scheme immediate support.

Although the fourteen-hundred-member C.F.R. is one of the most important and influential organizations in the United States, it so shuns publicity that most Americans have never heard of it. Libraries are full of books published by the Council on Foreign Relations, but very little is permitted to appear in print about the C.F.R. This despite the fact that many of America's most prominent and wealthy men are members — including more than seventy key appointees of the Nixon Administration. On one of the rare occasions that it has been mentioned in the national Press, the *New York Times* of December 2, 1969, said of the Council on Foreign Relations:

The private, nonpartisan organization, which has offices in an ornate mansion at 58 East 68th Street, is composed of prominent bankers, industrialists, diplomats and academic figures. Most of the meetings are off the record [i.e., secret] . . .

The council . . . has been described as representing the American Establishment . . .

The council's reputation and influence on foreign policy is owing to the prominence of many of its members . . .

This Council was established after World War I by a group of international

financiers and operators, a number of whom had been instrumental in bankrolling the Communist Revolution in Russia. They had hoped to establish a world government under the League of Nations, which would allow them control of the world's natural resources and trade. But the American public would not buy world government, and the Senate refused to permit U.S. membership in the League. The C.F.R. continued to promote political internationalism, leading America toward the world government of the future.* The Council recognized early that the key to such a world government is disarmament of sovereign nations.

An official C.F.R. program entitled "Study No. 7" is presented in *Strategy For The Sixties*, edited by Jay Cerf and Walter Pozen. "Study No. 7," which was prepared for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, argues that the United States must strive to "build a new international order." It says:

Rather than seeking to maintain the status quo, [this world government] must be responsive to world aspirations for peace, for social and economic change, and for liberation from alien domination. To accomplish this the U.S. must: (1) search for an international order . . . in which many policies are jointly undertaken by free world states with differing political, economic and social systems, and including states labeling themselves as "socialist."†

In order to build such a "new international order," the C.F.R. says we must

*For details on the C.F.R., see my lengthy article in *American Opinion* for April 1969; Dan Smoot's *Invisible Government*, Western Islands, Boston, 1965; and, Phoebe Courtney's *The C.F.R.*, Free Men Speak, New Orleans, 1968.

†*Strategy For The Sixties*, Jay Cerf and Walter Pozen, Praeger, Inc., New York, 1961, Pp. 95, 97.

"maintain and gradually increase the authority of the UN," and "conduct serious negotiations to achieve international agreement on limitation, reduction and control of armaments." If necessary, it says, the U.S. Government should "negotiate on these problems directly with the USSR in secret." In other words, it should be recognized that affairs might be so arranged that the President could establish by Executive Order a treaty disarming the United States — and the Senate and the American people would be presented with a *fait accompli*.

Now, here's the clincher: This C.F.R. position paper preceded the Soviet proposal of September 23, 1960, by nearly a year. Yet the two schemes are almost identical!

The question is: Who is running whom? Founders of the C.F.R. helped promote and finance the Bolshevik Revolution. Members of the C.F.R. have since 1919 been leaders in promoting American "aid and trade" with the Soviet Union, and were instrumental in the construction and outfitting of much of the Soviet's heavy industry.* The C.F.R. has dominated State Department policy for thirty years, and has always promoted "co-existence" with, and support of, the Soviet Union. Whether the dog wags the tail or vice-versa makes little difference from the standpoint of the threat presented to America.

Especially disturbing is the fact that the father of the current S.A.L.T. disarmament talks is Walt Whitman Rostow,

*See Antony Sutton's *Western Technology And Soviet Economic Development*, Stanford University, 1969. Two more volumes are in preparation.

†Quoted in Duane Thorin's *The Pugwash Movement And U.S. Arms Policy*, Pp. 11,12. Eaton, who began his career as an employee of John D. Rockefeller Sr., became a partner in Nelson Rockefeller's International Basic Economics Corporation, to build factories behind the Iron Curtain. I.B.E.C. will also be the official representative of the Soviet Union for obtaining patents in the United States. See the *New York Times*, January 15, 1967.

a prominent member of the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1960, President-elect John F. Kennedy (C.F.R.) dispatched Rostow and Professor Jerome Wiesner (C.F.R.) to attend the Sixth Pugwash Conference on Disarmament and World Security in Moscow. The so-called Pugwash Conferences, a device to bring together American and Soviet scientists and political scholars, were a project assigned to Soviet apologist Cyrus Eaton. As a 1961 Staff Study by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee noted:

The financier of the First Pugwash Conference was American industrialist Cyrus S. Eaton, a self-proclaimed personal friend of Soviet dictator Nikita Khrushchev. Apparently Mr. Eaton also bore most of the cost for the first five conferences, after which a number of tax-exempt foundations began to foot the bills. The name "Pugwash" derives from the fact that the first of the conferences was held in Mr. Eaton's home in Pugwash, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Eaton's attacks on the FBI and the American courts for their handling of Communist spy cases have been, if anything, more vicious than those of Bertrand Russell. In addition, he has... denounced American military leaders as warmongers, and condemned the U.S. Government repeatedly for conducting nuclear tests, while giving unqualified approval to Soviet atomic policy. Soviet propaganda agencies have made extensive use of Mr. Eaton's anti-American speeches, including translations for broadcast both within and outside of the Iron Curtain.†

Walter Rostow was an odd choice for an American President to send on a mission of any sort, let alone one so fraught with peril for American security

as the Moscow Pugwash Conference. During the Eisenhower Administration, he had twice been refused security clearance. Subsequent to his return from Moscow, President Kennedy tried to appoint him to a key position in the State Department, but State Department Security Officer Otto F. Otepka refused to grant a clearance based on F.B.I., C.I.A., and Air Force Intelligence data indicating that Rostow was, in fact, a security risk. In his *The Ordeal Of Otto Otepka*, William J. Gill brings out some of the background:

... [Rostow] had a long history of close association with a number of individuals who were known to be members of the Communist Party. Several of these people had been identified as active Soviet espionage agents.

Two of the man's [Rostow's] aunts were definitely identified, by reliable informants and undercover agents, as members of the Communist Party in the late 1940's. So far as Otepka knew they were still members in 1955 [when Rostow's first security clearance was sought]. The aunts were by no means remote relatives. They had been intimately close to the man's family, and the family had never repudiated them.

The man's father, a native of Russia, had been an active Socialist revolutionary in his homeland just before the Socialists split into Bolshevik and Menshevik factions. He had continued, ostensibly, as a Socialist activist after migrating to the United States in 1905, the year of the abortive Leftist revolt in Russia.

CIA had deftly dropped this individual from a sensitive contract with a private organization and CIA was not, even then, known to have any great aversion for innocent Liberals.

*Air Force Intelligence, which had investigated him thoroughly in connection with another contract he was to have been involved in for the Air Force, flatly declared the man a security risk — a term not used lightly anywhere in the Intelligence community.**

Not wishing a direct confrontation with Otepka at that time, Kennedy bypassed him and appointed Rostow as Deputy Special Assistant to the President. Later Otepka was removed from his position for revealing the truth about Rostow to a Senate Committee and Walt Whitman Rostow was made Chief of the State Department Planning Division.

Thomas Ross of the *Chicago Sun-Times* reports that, while in Moscow at the Pugwash Disarmament Conference, Rostow met with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov, "to get a reading on the current Russian attitude on disarmament and defense and report back to Mr. Kennedy." In essence, Kuznetsov said the Soviets found U.S. planes and advanced missile bases worrisome because they had first-strike capability. He wanted them removed. Based on Rostow's recommendations, bombers and missiles were pulled out of bases ringing Russia, the B-70 program was cancelled, the Skybolt air-to-ground missile program was cancelled, and no more B-52s or B-58s were produced. This was to prove to the U.S.S.R. that we were serious about disarmament.

The late Congressman James B. Utt, commenting on Rostow's influence in promoting the disarmament of America, wrote in his *Congressional Report* of September 24, 1969:

In January 1962, there was the secret Rostow-Moscow Report, which called for implementation of

*William J. Gill, *The Ordeal Of Otto Otepka*, Arlington House, New Rochelle, 1970, Pp. 16-17.

the "no-win policy" through the following five points: 1. Abandon first strike weapons; 2. Refrain from encouraging revolts behind the Iron Curtain; 3. Refrain from criticizing satellite countries; 4. Deny foreign aid to countries which refuse "coalition governments" [as we did in Laos]; 5. Work toward general and complete disarmament.

The Kennedy Administration began gearing up to beat the drums for the Rostow-Moscow disarmament plans, of which the current S.A.L.T. talks are but the latest manifestation. On March 23, 1961, a "briefing session on disarmament" was held at the State Department attended by about seventy-five persons representing such radical propagandists as the United World Federalists, Americans For Democratic Action, Women's International League for Peace, American Association for the U.N., and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. The State Department's E.A. Gullion (C.F.R.) conducted the session and urged these groups to promote the establishment of a permanent Disarmament Agency under control of the State Department. Mr. Gullion noted that such an Agency in the Executive branch of our government, and hence free of Congressional controls, would have maximum latitude for doing what it felt necessary in the field of disarmament. Mr. Gullion added that it is "difficult to work under the Eighteenth Century Constitution."

On June 23, 1961, John J. McCloy, Special Advisor to the President on Disarmament, sent Mr. Kennedy a draft of a bill to create this new Agency. Mr.

McCloy was Chairman of the Board of the Council on Foreign Relations. In his letter of transmittal to the President, he revealed that the fundamental purpose of the Disarmament Agency is to bring about world government.*

In September 1961, Congress passed the Arms Control and Disarmament Act conferring on the director of the new Disarmament Agency broad authority (under the general supervision of the President and the Secretary of State) to do just about anything the director might believe to be in the interest of "peace." Congress was, however, concerned. It wrote the following safeguard into the Act, requiring:

... that no action shall be taken under this or any other law that will obligate the United States to disarm or to reduce or to limit the armed forces or armaments of the United States, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President under the Constitution or unless authorized by the Congress of the United States.

The provision is meaningless, however, because the Supreme Court had by then determined that the "treaty making power of the President" includes the power to enter into Executive Agreements with foreign nations without the advice and consent, or even knowledge, of the Senate.†

Many Congressmen supported creation of this Disarmament Agency because they were afraid of being accused of opposing peace. Not all, however, withered under "Liberal" pressure. Congressman John Ashbrook of Ohio referred to it as "The Surrender Agency," and declared: "The testimony is replete with evidence which indicates this Agency may well be the back door for the one-worlders to accomplish their goal" The late Congressman James Utt commented: "The law is almost a word for word duplication of a

*Documents On Disarmament, 1961, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Publication Number 5, August 1962, Pp. 151-161.

†The Constitution Of The United States Of America, Analysis And Interpretation, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, U.S. Senate, Document Number 170, 1953, Pp. 434-445.

disarmament proposal advanced by Khrushchev in 1959."

The man appointed to head the new Disarmament Agency was William C. Foster, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. His pay was set at \$52,500 per year — a salary larger than that of a U.S. Senator. Such a salary suited Mr. Foster's capacity for acting in a big way. Only forty-eight hours elapsed between the creation of the

**Blueprint For The Peace Race, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Publication Four, Page 33.*

†Walt Rostow, *United States In The World Arena*, Harper and Row, New York, 1960, Page 549. Rostow was a key man in the formulation of other policies which, like disarmament, President Nixon has continued. William Gill writes in *The Ordeal Of Otto Otepka*: "He [Rostow] remained at State . . . until another President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, summoned him back to the White House in April 1966. This time he was the top Presidential Advisor on all national security matters, playing a major role in charting the increasing troop buildups in the Vietnam War. By so doing he won the reputation in Administration and military circles as 'a real hard-liner.'"

"In 1967 he was described in an adulatory article in *Business Week* magazine as 'the principle conduit and point of contact between Johnson and the vast bureaucracies of State, Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other operating agencies as they become involved in foreign affairs' . . ."

"In addition he headed up the staff of the National Security Council [almost all of the members of which were retained by President Nixon], to which a decade earlier, he had been denied a security clearance in merely a consultant-advisory role."

"Lyndon Johnson summed up this man's position succinctly in 1967: 'He has,' said the President, 'the most important job in the White House, aside from the President.'" (Gill, Pp. 19-20.)

The fact that a successful public relations job could be done to build "security risk" Rostow into a "hawk" shows how phony the idea is that successive Administrations have been trying to defeat the Communists in Vietnam or anywhere else. Yet, so successful has the buildup been that elements of the New Left at M.I.T. would not permit Rostow to return to that school at the conclusion of the Johnson Administration.

Disarmament Agency and the presentation to the U.N. of a U.S. program for disarmament.

This formal disarmament proposal was later published in a nineteen-page pamphlet entitled *Freedom From War: The United States Program For General And Complete Disarmament In A Peaceful World — State Department Publication 7277*. It calls for transferring control of U.S. nuclear weapons to the United Nations, restricting the American military to the role of an internal police force, and establishing an all-powerful U.N. Army. The U.S. disarmament plan further provides: "The Parties to the Treaty would progressively strengthen the United Nations Peace Force . . . until it had sufficient armed forces and armaments so that no state could challenge it."*

The scheme bore the heavy imprint of Walt Whitman Rostow. As Professor Rostow has written:

It is a legitimate American national objective to see removed from all nations — including the United States — the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests. Since this residual right is the root of national sovereignty . . . it is, therefore, an American interest to see an end to nationhood as it has been historically defined.†

A world government has long been the goal of both the Communists and of the *Insiders* who created and operate the C.F.R. The pitch used by both groups is that it is either World Government or The Bomb! Take your choice. The Communists have been very explicit about their plans for world government. As Communist Party leader William Z. Foster wrote in *Toward A Soviet America*:

A Communist world will be a unified, organized world. The economic system will be one great

organization The American-Soviet government will be an important section in this world organization, and one of the revolutionary achievements of victorious world Communism will be the ending of war.

The official Communist publication *International Affairs* commented as follows in November of 1963:

The concept of a future in which capitalism and communism will "converge" on an "equal footing" is utopian through and through [merely bait for American "Liberals"]. The time will come, of course, when there will be a world government, but it will be the government of a world Socialist (Communist) community

If you are going to have a world government, you must have a World (Supreme) Court. One of the first recommendations made by "our" Disarmament Agency was that the U.S. repeal the Connolly Amendment which limits the jurisdiction that the World Court is permitted over U.S. affairs. It says that what is or is not a domestic affair of the United States will be determined by the United States alone, and not by other nations or by the World Court.

And if you are going to have a World Government you must have a World Army to back up its edicts. As the *New York Times* (owned by members of the C.F.R.) commented editorially on June 29, 1963:

The difficulty is that the essence of law is not only justice; it implies command. To be binding, world law needs a supranational body with power to enforce the international laws that are agreed upon. Otherwise, they are not "law"; they

are principles and practices that would be "obeyed" only by those nations which have accepted the laws.

We have had numerous hints about what powers the U.N. World Army would have, from both private groups and special "Think Tank" studies paid for by the Disarmament Agency. The World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government, for example, has recommended that the entire globe be carved up into regions "policed" by troops from other "nations." According to this plan, the United States would be policed by Irish, Belgians, Colombians, Venezuelans, Mongolians, and Russians.

The United World Federalists (U.W.F.), an organization often praised and supported by President Richard Nixon, has already made public its plans for the U.N. World Army. In their grand design, the United World Federalists recommend:

U.N. Police Force to have chemical and psycho-chemical weapons as well as nuclear and conventional. Choice of weapons applicable to the situation.

U.N. Police Force to be so strong that "cheating" would be foolhardy. Strength to be greatest during period of actual destruction of weapons.

What makes the U.W.F. scheme so important is that it is backed by such powerful organizations as the World Parliamentarians, the Bilderbergers, the Atlantic Unionists, the Euramericans, the Foreign Policy Association, and the Council on Foreign Relations. More important, commitment to such a plan of disarmament has already been incorporated as a part of the legal and official policies of our own government, and the laws permitting its institution are already on the books. For specifics, see the

Federal Register and the *U.S. Government Organization Manual*.*

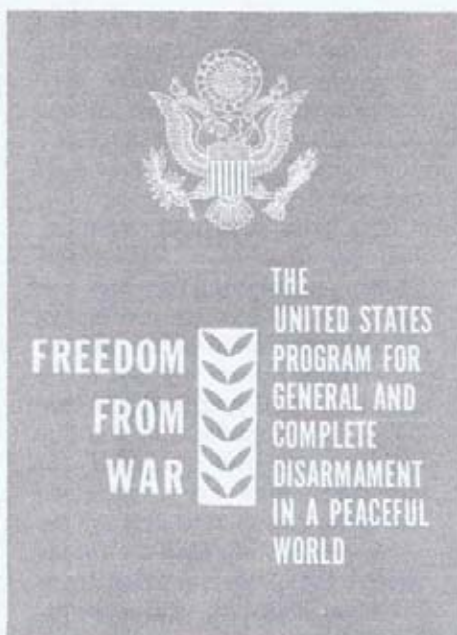
Of course, what we are talking about here is not disarmament but a *transfer* of armaments to a monopoly U.N. Army. Who would control such a U.N. force? Why, the United Nations. And even a cursory examination will reveal that the United Nations is controlled by the U.S.S.R. and her satellites, supported by the "Third World" Afro-Asian bloc. As Senator Strom Thurmond has warned:

Since the United States can no longer command a majority in the United Nations, there would be no way to prevent the very nuclear weapons we might surrender to the United Nations control being used against the United States of America to enforce submission to its rule.

Under the Charter of the U.N., this International Peace Force, with its (our) nuclear weapons, would be under the command of the Under Secretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs, who has control over all U.N. military affairs. Except for one two-year term, when it was occupied by a Yugoslav Communist, this post has by agreement always been held by a Soviet national.

*At the Second International Arms Control and Disarmament Symposium, held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in January 1964, it was revealed that a "joint Statement of Agreed Principles For Disarmament Negotiations by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America" was announced to the U.N. on March 30, 1961, several months before the creation of the Disarmament Agency. This agreement commits both the U.S. and the Russians to disarmament, and the turning over of arms to a U.N. Army.

†If you write the State Department to ask why the Communists control the military arm of the U.N., you will likely receive a reply explaining that this particular office is held by a Russian as a matter of "custom," just as Americans by "custom" always hold other offices. As long as they control the guns, the Russians are willing to let us have charge of the paper clips.



State Department Document 7277 still alive.

Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations from 1946 to 1953, writes in his autobiography *In The Cause Of Peace*:

Mr. Vyshinsky did not delay his approach. He was the first to inform me of an understanding which the Big Five had reached in London on the appointment of a Soviet national as Assistant Secretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs . . . Mr. Stettinius confirmed to me that he had agreed with the Soviet Delegation in the matter. (Pp. 45-46.)

Despite the fact that this agreement was to be binding for only five years, a Russian continues to occupy that key office today. And, of course, neither Mr. Nixon nor U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Charles Yost (a member of the C.F.R.) has been so rude as to suggest the position be given to someone other than a Communist.† As former Congressman Donald Jackson observed:

Quite clearly, it is ridiculous to assume that the Russians are going to disarm themselves unless they are positive of continued control over military policy [in the U.N.] — a control which they now hold and have held for many years.

The great danger at present is that the Russians — crafty, hard-bitten, tough negotiators, may one day soon find a balance in the disarmament scales which will insure them control of the entire program — policy decision and military implementation. On that day the Russians will sign, and our negotiators with happy smiles and trembling fingers may dash off the signature that will bind the United States of America and its people to hardship, indignity and eventual subjugation.

The conspirators' original plan for the disarmament of the United States and the transfer of our weaponry to the U.N. called for its completion by 1972, but American Conservatives gave the plan such exposure that the timetable had to be altered. Conservatives ordered and distributed to their alarmed friends so many copies of the *State Department Document 7277* that the Department was forced to let it go out of print. It was back to "patient gradualism." An article in the Communist *World Marxist Review* emphasized the need for patience, advising the Comrades: "Communists do not adhere to the 'all or nothing' principle. Anything that brings disarmament nearer is a step forward"

Americans were not sufficiently fed up with protracted no-win wars, nor were they sufficiently frightened by nuclear propaganda, to swallow disarmament. A Gallup Poll in 1961

determined that eighty-one percent of Americans would rather fight an all-out nuclear war than live under Communist rule. (*New York Herald Tribune*, November 3, 1961.) More time was needed for anti-military and defeatist propaganda. As Walt Rostow might well have supposed, the Vietnam War has provided the excuse for an enormous escalation of that propaganda. Creation of the mood for acceptance by America of the 7277 program has obviously been a high priority of the International Communist Conspiracy.

Meanwhile, disarmament talks have been going on with the Russians for nearly eight years. During that time we have negotiated with them the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (with no inspection, of course), the Outer Space Treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Seabeds Treaty. All of these were steps toward S.A.L.T. — and S.A.L.T. will be another step toward complete disarmament and world government. The objectives laid down by the *Insiders* in *State Department Document 7277* have not changed. In 1968 an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency publication called *Arms Control And National Security* explained what has been happening:

Since 1959 the agreed ultimate goal of the negotiations has been general and complete disarmament, i.e., the total elimination of all armed forces and armaments except those needed to maintain internal order within states and to furnish the United Nations with peace forces. U.S. and Soviet plans for general and complete disarmament were proposed in 1962 and they are still "on the table." Some basic differences between the two plans are brought out by the key issue of timing and verification of reduction of nuclear delivery vehicles. . . .
(Page 14.)

*Quoted in Constantine Brown's "Negotiating With A Sworn Enemy," *Washington Evening Star*, August 14, 1962.

So you see, it is only a matter of "timing." In the meantime, the *Insiders* have been working to disarm America unilaterally. Included in this disarmament program have been:

(1) Cutbacks on production of the Atlas I.C.B.M. (2) Phase-out of the B-47, B-52, and B-58 long-range bombers. (3) Sharp reduction in the plans for construction of 2,000 Minuteman missiles. (4) Withdrawal of our Thor and Jupiter intermediate-range missiles in Greece, Turkey, and Great Britain. (5) Cancellation of the Skybolt missile program which would have given our Air Force and that of Great Britain a 1,000-mile air-to-ground firing range. (6) A Presidential order drastically reducing the production of fissionable nuclear materials and shutting down key nuclear reactors. (7) Shelving of plans for additional nuclear aircraft carriers. (8) Refusal to develop high-yield nuclear weapons. (9) Cancellation of the M.O.L. (Manned Orbital Laboratory) which would have given the U.S. enormous military capabilities from space. (10) Unilateral renunciation of the use of all bacteriological weapons.

Our defense now rests primarily on the relatively small Minuteman and Polaris missiles which are supposed to receive M.I.R.V.s (multiple warheads) in June and January respectively. Yet our negotiators at S.A.L.T. have announced that these, as well as the purely defensive A.B.M. anti-missile system, are completely negotiable.

Walt Rostow and the Disarmament Lobby assured us during the Sixties that if we would just show good faith by cutting back on our weapons development, the Communists would do likewise. We have cut back, and the Communists have done just the opposite. While their

actual military capability is open to dispute, and although it has long been a tactic of the Communists to exaggerate their strategic capacity in order to promote fear in America, there is little doubt that the Soviets are going all-out to build a formidable military machine. The object, however, is to stampede America into accepting disarmament and its corollary of world government. And this objective is best supported by arranging for our mass media to credit the Communists with having vast stores of super weapons. Still, the fact is that as America has slowed development of her weapons technology, the Soviets have been doing just the opposite. Where mere prudence would require that we keep our powder dry, we have been turning the garden hose on it and doing our best to dispose of what remains operational.

The Disarmament Lobby squeals about the enormous expense of the "arms race." Yet, only seven percent of our 1970 military budget has been earmarked for strategic arms. While the Left prattles about our "misguided priorities," the Soviets have been increasing military spending by fifteen percent a year. We must have a nuclear capacity to defend America that is superior beyond question, but we must not lose sight of the fact that our primary problem is internal. Our chief danger comes from the policies of disarmament and surrender being hatched in New York and Washington.

Many Americans have been tempted to rationalize away the threat of the S.A.L.T. talks resulting in another step toward surrender, feeling that tough, pragmatic Richard Nixon would not send the same sort of men to negotiate with the Communists as have his Democrat predecessors. The facts are otherwise.

The tiger Mr. Nixon appointed to head the Disarmament Agency and act as our chief negotiator at S.A.L.T. is Gerard Smith. By the merest coincidence Mr. Smith happens to be a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. President

Nixon credited Smith with helping to originate proposals for the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty which the Soviets have broken with impunity. *Human Events* reports that Smith is even opposed to deployment in America of the purely defensive A.B.M. system.

The second member of this team is the radical Paul Nitze (C.F.R.), a chief target of Republicans during the J.F.K. regime. Even in the Eisenhower Administration he was named to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, but because of his radicalism was rejected by the Senate. In 1960, he became J.F.K.'s chief advisor on national security policy. On April twenty-eighth of that year, Mr. Nitze had formally and publicly proposed that our Strategic Air Command be turned over to N.A.T.O., and that S.A.C. and N.A.T.O. subsequently be placed under the authority of the United Nations.

A third member of President Nixon's team at the S.A.L.T. talks is Llewellyn Thompson (C.F.R.), a man whose career in the State Department has produced a won-lost record with the Communists that would have made the Mets of a decade ago blush. He served as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union where he was very popular. During the past three Administrations Thompson has persistently advocated increased economic and political accommodation with the Soviets.

The fourth member of "our" team is Dr. Harold Brown (C.F.R.), a protégé of former Secretary of Defense McNamara. According to *Human Events* of July 5, 1969, he served as Robert McNamara's "chief scientific advisor during McNamara's disastrous reign in the Pentagon. Brown himself is considered a chief architect of the Defense Department's theory that it was all right to permit the Soviets to 'catch up' to the U.S. strategic force level." Dr. Brown, adds *Human Events*, is considered "trusting of the Soviets." When informed by Military Intelligence

that the Russians were testing orbiting missiles, Brown replied: "The Defense Department does not believe any of this . . . there is now a UN ban against it." (*Indianapolis Star*, December 16, 1969.)

Yes, President Nixon has quite a disarmament team. And not only are S.A.L.T. negotiators Smith, Nitze, Thompson, and Brown members of the C.F.R., but the General Advisory Committee of Mr. Nixon's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency includes C. Douglas Dillon, William C. Foster, Kermit Gordon, James R. Killian, John J. McCloy, and Cyrus Vance — all, as it happens, members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Mr. G.W. Rathjens, a member of the C.F.R. and leader in the Disarmament Lobby, writes in the January 1970 issue of *Scientific American* concerning President Nixon and these S.A.L.T. talks:

... Exercising broader judgment, the President can reject such advice [from the military] and . . . draw on very substantial nationwide support for an agreement. Should he choose to do so, he will be in a better position to make his decision politically acceptable than would have been the case for any of his recent predecessors, or for that matter for his opponent in the last election. There is almost certainly a sizable segment of the American body politic that could accept a decision by President Nixon to conclude a very far-reaching agreement as a result of SALT that would not accept a similar position were it offered by, say, a liberal Democratic president. (Page 21.)

This fact is being widely commented upon by "Liberal" columnists. As Roscoe Drummond noted in his nationally syndicated column for February 6, 1970:

Think of the Richard Nixon of the Khrushchev kitchen debate. Think of his efforts to embarrass the Soviet leaders with the Captive Nations resolution while on his "courtesy" visit to Moscow in 1960. Is this the man in the White House today? He's there all right — but it is not the Nixon of 1960 The most significant fact today is that the world has radically changed Nixon and that Nixon is pursuing a substantially new course in crucial areas of foreign policy. It is nearly a 180-degree shift Today he sees the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks as meaningful, urgently desirable.

As the President entered his "era of negotiations" he also altered his views on military preparedness. Lt. General Ira C. Eaker, U.S.A.F. (Ret.), commented in his nationally syndicated column of January 1, 1970:

Mr. Nixon, during his campaign, often expressed deep concern about our diminishing defense posture. Strangely, our defense capability has deteriorated at an accelerated rate during his first year in the White House. As a result, Mr. Nixon is the first President to negotiate with the Soviets from a position of military inferiority

If the budget for 1971 indicates that Mr. Nixon continues to be satisfied with military inferiority vis-a-vis Russia, he may be headed for his seventh crisis. Every U.S. citizen will share that one with him.

But, of course, Mr. Nixon was an avid internationalist from the start. Although he never dared openly to join the radical United World Federalists, he sponsored their legislation in Congress and regularly

championed their One World schemes.* During the last campaign, the World Federalists mailed to their members a form letter showing that both Hubert Humphrey (C.F.R.) and Richard Nixon (ex-C.F.R.) were supporters of the cause of world government. The letter quotes the following endorsement of the subversive United World Federalists by Mr. Nixon:

Your organization can perform an important service by continuing to emphasize that world peace can only come through world law ["World Peace Through World Law" is the slogan of U.W.F.]. Our goal is world peace. The instrument for achieving peace will be law and justice. If we concentrate our energies toward these ends, I am hopeful that real progress can be made

The President has said about world government: 'There are some today who believe that the prospect of the use of atomic weapons to settle international disputes is so terrible that we should set up a new, all-powerful world organization which would have jurisdiction over disputes between nations.' I disagree with this approach. I believe that we have to begin to use the one we already have [the U.N.].

On December 17, 1968, President-elect Nixon journeyed to the U.N. to, as he said, show "our continuing support of the United Nations and our intention in these years ahead to do everything that we can to strengthen this organization . . ." How does Mr. Nixon want to strengthen the U.N.? Well, as we have noted, world government requires a World Court. Mr. Nixon has long supported repeal of the Connolly Amendment, which would give us a World Supreme Court with jurisdiction over Americans. Praising

*See *World Government News*, May 1951.

Mr. Nixon's stand on an all-powerful World Court, the *New York Times* commented on April 14, 1969:

The ideal . . . is to establish a peaceful world in which the rule of force will be replaced by the rule of law.

To that end Mr. Nixon proposed to elevate the International Court of Justice at The Hague to a real Supreme Court of the world with far wider jurisdiction and employment in international disputes . . .

And, as we are told in *State Department Document 7277*, a world government must have an all-powerful World Army to keep the disarmed nations in line. Mr. Nixon has long advocated such a military force — which, in this case, would serve under a Russian national at the United Nations. As the *Los Angeles Examiner* reported on October 28, 1950:

A strong effort to obtain approval of his resolution calling for establishment of a United Nations police force will be made by Congressman Richard Nixon when Congress reconvenes November 27th, the California Senatorial nominee said today . . . Nixon's resolution suggests that a UN police authority be set up on a permanent basis, to consist of land, sea and air forces. It

would swing into action against aggression under decision of a simple majority vote of the police authority.

That is what S.A.L.T. is all about. It is the old 7277 game all over again — disarmament, World Court, U.N. Army, and the whole ugly works. Only a Fabian Republican could get away with it.

Despite the fact that drawing intended victims into a treaty trap is an admitted Communist strategy; despite the fact that disarmament is a proclaimed instrument of conquest by the Communists; despite the fact they have not changed or "mellowed"; despite the fact that we were drawn into this series of disarmament talks by Kremlin agents in Pugwash acting through security risk Walt Rostow; despite the fact that the State Department, the Disarmament Agency, and the National Security Council are larded with leftover cohorts of Robert McNamara and Walt Whitman Rostow; despite the fact that we are "represented" in Vienna by members of the seriously dangerous C.F.R. — despite all of these things — President Nixon is leading America into the briny deeps of S.A.L.T. No "Liberal" Democrat could have marched America into such a sea of madness, because too many people know just enough to be suspicious. But a Republican in a Conservative suit could very well be setting us up for a dive that could prove fatal. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

- The reason there are so few good talkers in public, says a well known wit, is that there are so few good thinkers in private.
- Maybe more people should follow the example of the clock, which passes the time by keeping its hands busy.
- Totalitarian man is terrifying. He has no conscience, his personal integrity is non-existent, he moves with every change of party line, he embraces evil as good, and calls falsehood truth without so much as batting an eye.
- "It is often true," said Howard W. Newton, "that a dash of judgment is better than a flash of genius."
- There has been much in the newspapers lately about our nation entering a period of Planned Economy. Many are puzzled. There is plenty of evidence of Planning, but Washington has yet to show us even a small sign of Economy.
- "The training of our children," says Dr. John Holland, "is the one most important thing the Almighty lets us live for. When we fail at this, all of our spectacular successes in other lines crumble up like paper in our hands."