AMERICA WAKE UP, No. 104

BRAINWASHING OF BUSINESSMEN

ANNOUNCER: AMERICA WAKE UP, in cooperation with the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Illinois, presents Phyllis Schlafly:

PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY: Many Americans believe that susceptibility to Communism is in inverse proportion to one's wealth, that the poorer one is, the more likely he will fall victim to Communist wiles, and, conversely, that American businessmen are the most anti-Communist because they have the most to lose. Although this theory sounds plausible, it is not true. The Communist drive to subvert American businessmen has achieved considerable success and is making more progress now.

The Communists know how to play on a soft spot. They win lonely youths to their cause by the "carrot" of free love. They win converts on the campuses by the battle cry of "free speech" and opposition to public authority. In the 1930s the Communists infiltrated some labor unions by dangling the "carrot" of their valuable recruiting and organizational talents. Union leaders who thought they could coexist with Communists discovered that coexistence is only on Communist terms. Finally, the CIO had to expel eleven large national unions because they were Communist-dominated.

As the Communists perfected their tactics, they made long range plans to seduce businessmen by playing on their desire for a profit. They used the maxim attributed to Lenin: The capitalists will sell us the rope with which we will hang them because they will make a profit on the sale. Like the spider and the fly, the Communists began to lure businessmen into their web by the bait of profitable East-West trade.

No one can claim that businessmen were not warned. The 1958 Report of the American Bar Association Committee on Communist Tactics

Strategy and Objectives clearly identified "East-West trade" as a major Communist tactic, and cautioned that "Foreign trade, to a Communist country, is a means of waging cold war. It is a means of obtaining from the outside world the strategic materials with which it can arm itself for world conquest. The goods we might sell to the Communist bloc will be used against us just as the superb Rolls-Royce jet engines sold to Russia were used to power the MIG-15s against us in Korea."

When Khrushchev made his brazen proposal in 1958 for trade based on long-term dollar credits, he was turned down by our Government. Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller made a major speech April 27, 1959 entitled "Russian Trade -- Trick or Treat?" in which he cautioned against trade with the Communists because: "The Soviets use foreign trade as a political weapon."

The cunning Communists set out to soften our business leaders and to change our Government's policy. They ordered Ambassador Smiling Mike Menshikov to use his diplomatic position in the United States to push trade with the Soviets. This Red leader, who rose to power as the bloody butcher of Poland, was invited to address the Executives' Club of Chicago and was given other prestigious platforms. He was the first of a steady stream of glib Soviet visitors sent over here to cajole the American business community. Businessmen forgot that personal charm is the stock-in-trade of the confidence man.

Then came the visit of Mikoyan, Deputy Premier of the USSR. He was accepted by many American businessmen even though an examination of his record showed him unfit to be a guest in lawful American gatherings. To maintain his position in the Communist hierarchy, Mikoyan had to prove his adeptness at murder many times. He was associated

with Stalin in the betrayal of their friends to torture and death, and he played a leading part in the butchery of Hungary.

Next came First Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov. The highlight of festivities for him was a gala weekend in San Francisco. It began with a sightseeing cruise on San Francisco bay aboard the yacht Adventuress owned by Dan London, managing director of the St. Francis Hotel. For lunch the Soviet mass murderer and his party drove down the peninsula in a parade of Cadillacs to the home of Cyril Magnin, San Francisco merchant and chairman of the San Francisco Port Authority, for a barbecue featuring filet steak, vodka and a string quartet playing Russian music. Kozlov also went to the exclusive Bohemian Grove and to the Pacific Union Club, which gave him the chance to repeat his appeals for coexistence and U.S.-USSR trade.

He was followed by the top Communist, Khrushchev, who was wined and dined from coast to coast by business leaders. The official Communist magazine, POLITICAL AFFAIRS, boasted that a result of his visit was removal of some of the restrictions on U.S. trade with Communist countries.

In November 1963, 20 of America's top capitalists visited Khrushchev in Moscow under the sponsorship of TIME Magazine. As the visiting millionaires left Moscow in a chartered jet, they gave reporters their views on Khrushchev, the man known since 1956 as the "Butcher of Budapest," and before then as Stalin's "Hangman of the Ukraine." Here are some of the comments about Khrushchev.

Morgan J. Cramer, President of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, said "He'd be where he is no matter what type of government, and make a good business man, too." Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, paid tribute to Khrushchev as a "tough, intelligent leader

with a sense of humor and a pragmatist." Another executive said: "He'd make a good chamber of commerce man in my book and would probably talk me out of my job."

In November 1964, 92 businessmen representing 64 major corporations and banks that, together, do a business of $50 billion a year, or more than the entire annual output of Canada, went to Moscow for talks with the new Soviet officials on increasing trade with Communist countries. Among the firms represented were Allis-Chalmers, Bank of America, Bendix, Chrysler, Clark Equipment, Ford, General Electric, B.F. Goodrich, General Foods, Kaiser Industries, North American Aviation, Parke, Davis and Company, Pepsi-Cola, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sperry Rand, Timken Roller Bearing, and Yale and Towne. Did the five days of flattery and hospitality pay off? One of the British executives observed: "Each day the number of those who were uncertain (about the Russians' good-will) has been reduced."

Meanwhile Communist "opinion subversion" worked on our Government and businessmen from another direction. Obviously, one of the biggest stumbling blocks to trade with the Soviets is that they have neither dollars nor goods to pay for what they buy, and they don't honor their business contracts any more than their treaties. How could any American businessman profit by selling to someone who doesn't pay his bills? Answer: There is plenty of profit if the sale is guaranteed by the U.S. taxpayers. The Government-owned Export-Import Bank is guaranteeing these factory and refinery sales. Our Government paid millions in 1964 to subsidize the sale and shipping of 3.7 billion pounds of wheat to the USSR by Continental Grain Company and Cargill, Inc. Why aren't businessmen worried about seizure of their properties by Communist countries, as Sukarno is now doing? The answer is that, in many cases, their investments are guaranteed by the U.S. taxpayers under the

various foreign aid acts.

George F. Kennan, author of the doctrine that we should forget about freedom for the Captive Nations of Eastern Europe, is prodding our Government to encourage trade with the Reds. On February 26 he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "denial of most favored nation treatment to the Communist bloc was adversely discriminatory." He warned that refusal to trade with the Communist countries (even in strategic goods) would be viewed by them as "politically offensive." The Kennanites have brainwashed businessmen and bureaucrats into believing that trade prevents war. History proves this is false. France and Germany had most extensive trade just before World Wars I and II. Great Britain was our largest customer just before the War of 1812. We had been a leading customer of both Japan and Germany before they declared war on us.

"Opinion Subversion" has had its effect. On November 15, 1964, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee released a survey of business opinion that showed strong support for expanding Government-guaranteed trade with Russia. Out of 125 producers of a wide variety of products, 105 said that trade with Communist countries should be increased. Only nine flatly opposed it.

AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed the views of most Americans in a speech on January 19, 1956 which is even more applicable today: "Every one who cherishes freedom and seeks peace is keenly disappointed at the shortsightedness and illusions shown by some of the leaders of the business community about trade with Russia.... The free trade union movement has everything to lose, if Communism should ever win. But you of the business world, you who proclaim loyalty to the

principles of genuine free enterprise, likewise have everything to lose, if Communism should ever win. Neither free trade unionism, nor free enterprise, can survive where and when Communism thrives. I urge you not to let the prospect of momentary profits blur your vision. Know your enemy. Don't help him."

In January 1965 Firestone and Universal Oil Products announced that they would respectively build the latest-type synthetic rubber factory and petroleum refinery behind the Iron Curtain. To its great credit, in spite of State Department pressure, Goodyear refused to build this synthetic rubber plant and made this statement:

"We don't believe that the United States should allow any Communist nation to acquire the know-how to produce a synthetic rubber.... The State Department, in commenting on the situation, has said that the Rumanians have assured the United States they won't devulge the polyisoprene secrets they purchase from us to other Communist nations. With due respect for the State Department's belief in the Rumanians' promise, Goodyear would prefer not to entrust its production secrets to the Communists. ... Even to a dedicated profit-making organization, some things are more important than dollars. Take the best interests of the United States and the free world, for example. You can't put a price tag on freedom."

ANNOUNCER: Among the several programs which were originated by the Daughters of the American Revolution and later officially adopted by the United States is the "Ringing of the Bells" Program on Independence Day. After the DAR had popularized this patriotic activity on the Fourth of July, the United States Congress passed a Resolution on June 26, 1963 which reads in part as follows: "Whereas the tolling

of the Liberty Bell at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the Fourth day of July, 1776, proclaimed the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and Whereas, the adoption of this historic document marked the birth of our country as a free and independent nation; ... Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the Congress hereby (1) declares that the anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence should be observed each year by the ringing of bells throughout the United States at the hour of 2 o'clock, eastern daylight time, in the afternoon of the 4th of July, ... and (2) calls upon civic and other community leaders to take appropriate steps to encourage public participation in such observance." The DAR is proud to share responsibility for this national patriotic observance.

Listen in again next week at this same time for another in the series of programs called AMERICA WAKE UP.

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