AMERICA WAKE UP, No. 120

THE NEW COMMUNIST CONFIDENCE GAME

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

PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY: The most realistic way to look at the Communists is as champion confidence men: smooth, fast talking, persuading us to risk our inheritance of freedom and independence for the false promises they dangle under our noses.

Stalin was the original Red confidence man. He got his start as a bank robber. What Stalin wanted was as plain as the moustache on his face. But he pulled the wool over F.D.R.'s eyes so that, just before Teheran and Yalta, President Roosevelt made this revealing statement: "I have just a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country, and I think that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask nothing from him in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work for a world democracy and peace." President Roosevelt followed his hunch at Teheran and Yalta, and Stalin fleeced him of Eastern Europe, control of China, and three votes in the UN.

Fidel Castro was another successful confidence man. He fooled all the liberals and even President Eisenhower's State Department. The New York Times told us that Castro was the Abraham Lincoln of Cuba. Well, he is tall, he is a lawyer, and he has a black beard -- but no reasonable person can find any other similarity to Abraham Lincoln. A leading television personality put Castro on his show and told us Castro was the George Washington of Cuba. After Castro was in power, and after he had sent his enemies "to the wall," he made quite a speech in which he laughed at us. He said he had been a Communist since his college days, but he pretended not to be one

in order to deceive the people whose support he needed.

Another successful Communist confidence man was Ben Bella of Algeria. One of President Kennedy's first official acts was to invite Ben Bella to Washington; and he became the only person in history ever to be welcomed to the United States with a 21-gun salute on the lawn of the White House. The next day Ben Bella went down to Havana and kissed Castro. And you would have to be a Communist to kiss Castro!

One of the smoothest Communist confidence men was Sukarno. He "took" the United States for a cool $2 billion -- and then this year told us where to go in words that cannot be repeated on radio or television.

The prevailing view in our nation's capital is that the Communists have used up their bag of tricks, that now we can trust them because they have "mellowed" and are "peace-loving". This opinion cannot be supported by the facts. After so much practice in successfully cheating Americans so many times, the Soviets are ready now for the confidence game to end all confidence games. The Red plan is to trick the United States into accepting a position as the number-two military power in the world today -- by bringing about a weakening of American military strength at the same time that the Reds are arming to the teeth. Once the Soviets are sufficiently ahead of the United States, they can use a nuclear blackmail to give them control of the world.

Of course this is not the way they sell it to Americans. Through high-level opinion-making channels such as the Pugwash Conferences, the Communists use sophistical arguments to sell Americans in policy-making positions on the idea that a strong U.S. military defense is provocative, therefore we should allow the Soviets to get ahead of

us in the arms race, and that will make them feel more secure and cause them to abandon their goal of world conquest. History, logic and common sense all tell us that this is just the same foolish humoh President Roosevelt had in 1943. But some Americans, after they have dined on enough caviar and vodka, accept this pipedream. Others are convinced that Socialism is the wave of the future, therefore, since the Socialists are going to win anyway, it is better to let them win without nuclear war, so, rather Red than dead.

Let us see how successful has been the Communist confidence game of persuading the United States to make itself only second-best in the arms race.

1) No Super Bombs. The United States is not building the super bombs which are the decisive weapons of the future. The Soviets have built and tested 50 to 100-megaton bombs, and successfully landed a missile fired from Siberia to a target close to Hawaii. Don't just take my word for it; take the word of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff who said officially on August 15, 1963 that (1) "the USSR is ahead of the United States in the high-yield technology", that is, in the super-megaton weapons, (2) "that the USSR is ahead in weapons effect knowledge derived from high-yield nuclear devices", (3) "that the USSR is ahead in the yield/weight ratios of high-yield devices", and that the Moscow Test Ban Treaty would freeze the United States in second place. The Joint Chiefs thus served notice that the Soviets have supremacy in weapons capable of destroying the United States. Nothing has happened since 1963 to change this grave statement.

The United States has put all our defense eggs in the small-missile basket: the Minuteman and the Polaris. Comparing these small U.S. missiles with the giant Soviet missiles is like comparing

a .22 caliber bullet with a 20-millimeter cannon shell. We would need about 20 times as many long-range missiles as the Soviets just to equal the firepower of the Soviet missiles.

Another way to illustrate the enormous difference in size between our missiles and the Soviets' is to recall the Berlin restaurant during World War II which advertised rabbit-horse stew. The advertisement said the stew was 50 percent rabbitmeat and 50 percent horsemeat. The restaurant did not tell its customers that it was made with one rabbit and one horse! In firepower, our missiles are to the Soviet missiles as one rabbit is to one horse.

Now let us take Secretary McNamara's own figures released on June 30. He said we have 800 Minuteman missiles, 464 Polaris missiles and 54 Titan missiles, for a total of 1,318 long-range nuclear missiles; and that the Soviets have only 275 long-range missiles. But McNamara is playing a numbers game because our Minutemen are one megaton each, and our Polaris missiles are only half a megaton each; while the Soviet missiles are 10 to 50 megatons each. Therefore, the total power of the Soviet missiles is about four times the total power of the American missiles.

2) Retreat from bases. A base close to the enemy is one of the most important of all weapons. Five years ago the United States had important missile and bomber bases close to Soviet borders, and the Soviet Union had none close to us. Today this situation is dramatically reversed. We have closed down all our missile bases close to Russia, and are now closing down our bomber bases in Turkey, Italy, North Africa and other points close to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, the Soviets have built missile and submarine bases in Cuba, only 90 miles off the American coast.

3) Drastic cutback in bombers. General Thomas Power, former Chief of the U.S. Strategic Bomber and Missile Command, shows in his new book Design for Survival why U.S. bombers with their nuclear weapons have been the chief deterrent to Communist attack. Yet, we have cut back our strategic bomber force from more than 2,000 bombers to only 678, and we have not ordered a single new bomber built in the last four years.

4) Weapons scrapped. Secretary McNamara has abandoned and declassified many important new weapons systems after hundreds of millions of dollars were spent for their development, such as the Skybolt missile, the Pluto missile, and the Nike-Zeus anti-missile-missile. Secretary McNamara has scrapped 198 of our big multi-megaton missiles, and this year destroyed their launching silos in Colorado and Kansas.

5) Research stopped. We have stopped research on many important weapons of the future, such as the atomic-powered airplane and the orbital bomb. It takes five years or more to bring a new weapon from the drawing board to the production line. This means that the U.S. will fall farther behind the Soviet Union every year because the Soviets are racing ahead in super bombs, anti-missile-missiles, atomic airplanes, and chemical warfare weapons. On July 3 Brezhnev announced that the USSR has perfected anti-missile defenses and has intercontinental and orbital missiles "perfectly sufficient to finish off once and for all any aggressor."

To sum up, five years ago the United States had more than 200 big-megaton nuclear missiles, many multi-megaton bombs, thousands of B-47, B-52 and B-58 planes to deliver them, and a Distant Early Warning or DEW line thousands of miles long. Now we have scrapped three-

fourths of our big nuclear missiles, scrapped 1,400 B-47 planes equipped to deliver the big-megaton bombs, and shrunk our DEW line a thousand miles by withdrawing its North Atlantic and Pacific Ocean extensions. We are not replacing any bombers which are constantly wearing out or being destroyed in Viet Nam. Five years ago, the U.S. could deliver 44 thousand megatons of nuclear explosives; today we can deliver only 22 thousand megatons. In other words, our nuclear firepower has been cut in half.

For the first couple of years, this slowdown in our defense was not very apparent. But just as the law of gravity says that falling bodies accelerate in speed as they fall, so the policy of making us second-best in the arms race has been accelerating until, after five years, it is moving at a dangerous momentum.

History teaches us that there is only one way a wealthy nation can prevent attack -- by a policy of peace through strength. It is our moral duty to our children to use this time-proven key to peace, and to reestablish the only policy which can assure us of peace, the policy given to us by President George Washington, who said: "If we desire to secure peace ... it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

ANNOUNCER: Here are a few of the ways the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, operates as a service organization in the field of education. For many years the DAR Student Loan and Scholarship Fund has aided needy students all over the United States; in 1964, 531 students received more than $200,000. The DAR owns two schools for underprivileged children and aids seven others, having already contributed more than $5,000,000. The DAR has a special program for education among the American Indians, and is a financial

mainstay of two Indian schools. The DAR Good Citizens award available to the winning senior girls in every high school in the United States is a nationally-recognized program which builds good citizenship in our youth. The DAR Junior American Citizens Committee operates an excellent citizenship training program open to all boys and girls from kindergarten through high school. In 1963 the DAR created the American Heritage Committee to aid and encourage the preservation of our rich American heritage in the fields of art, crafts, drama, literature and music. These are some of the many ways that the Daughters of the American Revolution help in the education of our nation's youth.

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