AMERICA WAKE UP, No. 129

EISENHOWER'S WARNING

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

MRS. SCHLAFLY: In his Farewell Address on January 17, 1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned us about a danger which had not previously been mentioned publicly by any American leader: "Yet in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite." Eisenhower's warning has consistently been given the silent treatment by the liberal press. What did he mean?

Throughout the 1940s and the 1950s, one of the sure ways to be "in" with the fashionable intellectuals was to talk of the tremendous rate of growth inside the Soviet Union. True, said the liberals, the Soviets didn't have a fraction of the automobiles or bathtubs we had, but the rate of growth was so remarkable that the Soviets would soon pass us in all fields including industry, agriculture, education and military strength. For 30 years this myth -- born of a tender sympatico with the "great Socialist experiment" -- was popular in all liberal circles.

Beginning in 1956, in the classrooms of the National War College and in seminars held for top-echelon bureaucrats, U.S. Kremlinologists began to predict that the day was approaching when the Soviet Union would pass the United States in the technology of weapons of war. These lecturers projected the comparative curves of Soviet and American scientific progress and showed that, although the United States was then out in front, the Soviets would pass us in the 1960s. The

intellectuals had it figured that the Soviets would inevitably win the arms race because the U.S. could not, or would not, spend a large enough percentage of our gross national product and of our Federal budget to stay ahead.

In 1959, leading U.S. Kremlinologist George Kennan publicly and explicitly expressed his belief that the Soviet system was so vastly superior to the American system, that we simply could not compete. Kennan's words are significant because he became one of our most influential advisers on U.S. policy relating to the Soviet Union as well as Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Kennan's words are far more important than if they represented only his thinking. He has frequently been the pivotal force in molding U.S. policy, and he is really the theoretician of the scientific-technological-intellectual elite which for the last 5 years has held "captive" U.S. defense and foreign policies. Here is how these people feel about America and the Soviet Union: "If you ask me -- as a historian, let us say -- whether a country in the state this country is in today: with no highly developed sense of national purpose, with the overwhelming accent of life on personal comfort and amusement, with a dearth of public services and a surfeit of privately sold gadgetry, with a chaotic transportation system ... with an educational system where quality has been extensively sacrificed to quantity, and with insufficient social discipline to keep even its major industries functioning without grievous interruptions (a steel strike was then pending) -- if you ask me whether such a country has, over the long run, good chances of competing with a purposeful, serious and disciplined society such as that of the Soviet Union, I must say that the answer is 'no.'"

Thus, over a period of several years, there developed a group

of scientists, professors and bureaucrats who came to believe that, since the Soviets were bound to win the arms race, the only way the U.S. could avoid nuclear war was to disarm unilaterally so the Soviets would feel they did not need to attack. Whereas Sputnik encouraged the American people and the politicians to try to catch up, it only further convinced this group that we could never win and therefore nuclear disarmament was the only way to avoid destruction.

This scientific and intellectual elite are the people we call the "gravediggers." By working for unilateral disarmament, they are truly digging our graves so the men in the Kremlin can fulfill their repeated threats to bury us.

The official unveiling of this plan took place at Asilomar, California on April 29, 1960 when a New York investment banker named Paul H. Nitze presented a detailed plan to scrap U.S. nuclear strength so drastic that it would enable the Soviets to pass us quickly in the strategic arms race. He argued that the U.S. should not even be a close second-best, but should retain only "purely retaliatory" weapons. Of course, that would make us much weaker than the Soviets, but "it would be hoped" that the Soviets would follow our example and do likewise.

Meanwhile, in 1957 a group of scientists which centered around Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the Bulletin for Atomic Scientists, and later included Dr. Linus Pauling, organized to promote nuclear disarmament. With Lord Bertrand Russell issuing the invitations, and Cyrus Eaton footing the bill, the Pugwash Conferences were launched. As described by Rabinowitch, these Pugwash Conferences represent the "gradual abandonment of the idea of large propaganda meetings issuing ringing appeals for peace and disarmament, and acceptance of small and large confidential conferences (with key scientists and govern-

ment advisers) as promising greater practical results." Are the Pugwash Conferences important? Dr. Rabinowitch quotes with obvious delight the remark by one Soviet participant: "I heard that the Pugwash Conferences are officially unofficial, but now I see they are unofficially official."

Because of the importance and influence of the men who attend, the Pugwash Conferences have become the fountainhead of propaganda for nuclear disarmament. Their sinister influence was first publicly exposed by the American Security Council's Washington Report on March 14, 1961. It revealed the existence of a secret Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which documented the twin facts that the Pugwash Conferences were a new Communist design for the subversion of the U.S. scientific elite, and were using this elite within the U.S. Government to influence the U.S. policies toward nuclear disarmament. Despite tremendous pressure to suppress the Senate report in order to protect Pugwash from exposure, the Senate Report was finally published.

Here are the principal conclusions given in the Senate Committee Report entitled "The Pugwash Conferences":

1. The Pugwash Conferences were initiated, in part, by individuals with significant records of support of Communist causes, including one leading member of the Communist Party of France.

2. Among the sponsors and initiators of the Pugwash Conferences were individuals who have displayed a sharp, unreasonable, and sustained hostility to the United States, its representatives, institutions, and policies.

3. The Pugwash Conferences were approved by the Soviet Government and the Soviet delegates were chosen by the Soviet Academy of Sciences,

which operates under the discipline of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

4. The Pugwash Conferences were made possible through the financial support of Cyrus S. Eaton, who has shown strong and unconcealed sympathy for Soviet policies and hostility to American policies and activities of our Government to insure national security.

5. Among the Soviet scientists who attended the Pugwash Conferences were highranking, disciplined representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet military establishment, who were far superior in political, diplomatic, and military experience to the American delegates, who attended merely as individual scientists.

6. Exploiting the natural desire of scientists for international cooperation and exchange of information, the Soviet delegation to the Pugwash Conferences sought to impose upon American scientist-delegates a form of international discipline superior to the obligations of American scientists to their own Government. Strong efforts were made at the Conferences to enforce unanimity of opinion.

7. The Soviet delegation sought to exercise ideological leadership at the Pugwash Conferences.

8. From the viewpoint of Soviet interests, the Pugwash Conferences served as an organic part of their cold war design to discredit American nuclear policy and accredit Soviet nuclear policy within the United States and throughout the world.

9. The Soviet Government has extended flattering honors and recognition to some American scientists who attended the Pugwash Conferences and to Cyrus S. Eaton, who made the conferences possible.

10. The general tenor of the Pugwash Conferences, as set by Lord Bertrand Russell and the Soviet delegation, was to weaken the will

of American scientists to resist Soviet aggression.

11. The Soviet delegation and others prominently associated with the Pugwash Conferences sought to utilize the meetings for purposes of pressure upon American Government policy in the nuclear field.

12. A veil of secrecy surrounded the proceedings of the Pugwash Conferences. The full preceedings have never been made public in the United States although they have been sent to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

13. The Pugwash Conferences were utilized politically to open the doors to delegations from Communist countries which have not been recognized by the United States.

14. The Soviet press and the Communist press in the United States were uniformly sympathetic to the preceedings of the Pugwash Conferences.

15. In general the American scientists who participated in the Pugwash Conferences had no clear understanding of the nature of the international Communist conspiracy as it operates in the field of science, or of the relationship between the Soviet Academy of Science and its individual members to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet government.

The most important of the 13 Pugwash Conferences was the one held in Moscow in November-December 1960, attended by Dr. Walt W. Rostow and Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner who, within a few weeks, became high policy-making officials of our Government. Following their lead, other gravediggers and Pugwashers flocked onto the Government payroll and began making policy.

In another broadcast we will examine these policies made by the gravediggers and the Pugwashers, many of which are kept secret from the American people whose fate they will determine.

ANNOUNCER: Among the important educational facilities open to the

public in our nation's capital are the two maintained at the headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. One of these is an Americana Museum, with 28 period rooms furnished with authentic pieces from the time of the American Revolution. Guide service is available at no charge. The other educational facility maintained by the DAR is the Genealogical Reference Library, one of the finest in America. In addition, for more than 30 years, the DAR has made available on an "at cost" basis its privately-owned auditorium: Constitution Hall. As the only auditorium of its size and kind in Washington, Constitutional Hall has made a significant contribution to the cultural and educational life or our nation's capital.

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