AMERICA WAKE UP, Broadcast No. 21

DON'T FALL FOR THE FALLOUT FALSEHOODS

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

MRS. SCHLAFLY: In July 1958, the famous report of the American Bar Association Committee on Communist Tactics listed the drive to halt nuclear tests as one of the eleven major current Communist tactics. The Red aim was to persuade Americans unilaterally to suspend nuclear tests in order to give the Soviets the chance to catch up with our weapons lead. In the fall of that same year, to the dismay of informed Americans, this Communist objective was successful.

This unilateral suspension of nuclear tests continued for 3½ years, during which time there was constant debate about what American policy should be. The continued suspension by the U.S. of nuclear tests was a prime objective of the Khrushchev visit to our country in 1959. On May 25, 1960 Senator Thomas Dodd reported that: "The test ban has for several years been the chief objective of the Communist propaganda apparatus." The Reds cleverly used prolonged disarmament negotiations in Geneva as bait to persuade us to continue our unilateral nuclear test ban. Unfortunately, the appeasement-minded politicians and pacifists prevailed over our military advisers who urged continuation of the tests needed for our national survival.

Many capable and patriotic scientists warned of the folly of the 3½-year U.S. unilateral nuclear test ban. For example, former U.S. Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray, said that our unilateral ban on nuclear tests enabled the Soviet Union "to gain a position of decisive advantage in nuclear weapons." He pointed out that this policy has utterly failed to gain us any political or military ob-

jective, has seriously endangered our national security, and has left us sitting behind a Maginot Line of obsolescent nuclear weapons while the Soviets have continued to develop and test new weapons and to close the nuclear gap. His views were shared by high-ranking nuclear authorities such as the father of the H-bomb Dr. Edward Teller, the developer of the A-bomb Dr. Arthur H. Compton, and Atomic Energy Commission Chairmen Lewis L. Strauss and John A. McCone.

All informed, realistic American observers knew that the Soviet Union was sneak-testing nuclear weapons during the period of our self-imposed moratorium. Congressman Craig Hosmer, a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, clearly set forth the nuclear facts of life when he said: "There are 10 easy ways by which the Soviets might bootleg nuclear weapons tests despite an inspection system. Their immoral reputation for treaty breaking gives every reason to believe they would use every possible subterfuge to break any test ban they signed." Among the 10 ways, Hosmer listed "hiding" (concealing tests in a location of many naturally occurring earthquake shocks); "shaping" (designing the nuclear explosion to produce a seismograph signal shaped the same as a natural earthquake signal); "absorbing" (firing the illegal test in an ice pack or volcano); and "screening" (triggering a nearby non-nuclear explosion a few seconds prior to a bootleg test, thus screening the seismographs).

In September 1961 the Soviets abruptly terminated the nuclear test ban talks at Geneva which had been going on for two years, and set off a large nuclear explosion, followed by about 40 additional explosions. It takes at least six months to prepare for one of these

large explosions. It was apparent that the Soviets had engaged in premeditated cheating by preparing for large nuclear tests all the time they pretended to be negotiating at Geneva for a test ban.

One day in Geneva an enterprising reporter stopped the chief Soviet negotiator, Tsarapkin, and asked him why the Soviet Union broke off the talks in Geneva and exploded a series of nuclear weapons. Tsarapkin answered quickly, "Because we had more than a hundred talks and we finally had enough." The reporter asked, "You mean enough talks?" Tsarapkin looked at him coldly and replied, "No; enough bombs." The negotiations in Geneva were simply a cover for the Soviet attempt to catch up with America by secretly testing nuclear weapons.

Since the spring of 1961, ~~xxx~~ nuclear testing by the United States has been on an unsatisfactory on-again-off-again basis. The few scattered tests which have been conducted have been inadequate to assure our preeminence as a nuclear power.

How is it possible that the Communists have been so successful in persuading the United States to abandon our clear nuclear superiority by stopping or limiting our tests to give the Reds a chance to catch up? The success of this Red tactic is a testament to the cleverness of two Communist slogans which have been the watchwords of the surrender propaganda fed to Americans in larger and larger doses. For the extreme pro-Communists, the Reds used the slogan "Rather Red than dead". For the middle-of-the-roaders who could not go that far, the Reds used another slogan: "Nuclear war is unthinkable."

In the 1940's and 1950's, the Communist conspiracy made its greatest scientific gains by the recruitment of little-known scientists having big secrets, such as Klaus Fuchs, Bruno Pontecorvo, Alan Nunn May, Harry Gold, and Julius Rosenberg. While such espionage is

still a major Communist effort, the REds have now shifted their emphasis to the cultivation of prominent dupes.

The vehicles for the high-level scientific propaganda for nuclear disarmament is the "Pugwash Conferences", financed by Cyrus Eaton, and named for the site of the first conference at Eaton's summer estate in Nova Scotia. Other originators of these Conferences include Lord Bertrand RUssell (Prominent British pacifist who openly advocates surrender to the Communists and is author of the book WHY I AM NOT A CHRISTIAN), the late French Red F. Joliet-Curie, and the Canadian defector to Poland, Leopold Infeld. The "Pugwash Conference" in Moscow in November 1960 was addressed by Khrushchev and dominated by top Soviet scientists, whose mission was to sell Americans on nuclear disarmament. This Conference was attended by some 20 prominent U.S. scientists, many of whom hold "secret" and even "top-secret" U.S. security clearances. Two of the U.S. scientists who attended, Professors Jerome Weisner and Walt Rostow, are on the White House staff as experts in science and disarmament.

The vehicle for nuclear disarmament propaganda for the American public is the scare talk that our hair will fall out and our grandchildren will be biological freaks if everyone -- but especially the U.S. -- doesn't instantly swear off nuclear testing. For example, the morally and scientifically false movie "On the Beach", which portrayed how the entire human race would be destroyed by nuclear war, played a significant role in influencing Americans to accept the $3\frac{1}{2}$ year U.S. unilateral nuclear test ban. This movie helped to sell Americans the Communist propaganda that we should appease, and retreat, and even surrender, rather than risk nuclear war. The 1963 showing of "On the Beach" on television has brought about a second tidal wave of this same Red propaganda -- this time to persuade us

to make more concessions to the Soviets in the negotiations for a nuclear test ban treaty.

In 1961 the Reds experimented with public demonstrations against nuclear testing. The Communists organized immense "ban the bomb" and "rather Red than dead" rallies in England, and the unholy protests against American nuclear submarines at Holy Loch and New London.

In early 1962 the Communists began to intensify their phony "peace" propaganda by dramatizations on the local level. The first in a series of "General Strikes for Peace" being promoted in all Western countries took place January 29 through February 4. In February chapters of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and the Student Peace Union sponsored pacifist parades with pickets carrying placards urging banning the bomb and "NO to ALL tests."

In March, women from 10 nations paraded in Geneva where the disarmament conference was in session to demand an end of all nuclear tests. The 50 Americans in this pacifist parade cabled President Kennedy to ask him to let them take over a U.S. military base near the Soviet Union so they could disarm it and turn it into a cultural exchange center. The turning over of a U.S. military base to 50 women pacifists would be as futile as the Children's Crusade of the 13th century. During the spring, the sidewalk in front of the White House was the scene of many peace pickets, including college students and Professor Linus Pauling.

In April a year ago, while Christians celebrated the great feast of Easter, the Communists -- who do not believe in Christ or His Resurrection -- sponsored "Easter Peace Walks" to sell their poisonous propaganda. In Detroit 1,000 "peace marchers" converged in the center of the city and marched six abreast to Ford Auditorium

for a mass rally. In New York the traditional Easter Parade included 5,000 pacifist demonstrators. At the Seattle World's Fair, the local affiliate of "Turn Toward Peace" released 1,000 "peace balloons." In Philadelphia 600 Easter "peace walkers" marched to Independence Hall for a disarmament rally. In Buffalo the Easter Peace Walk was preceded by a 28-hour "peace vigil." In Chicago 2,000 marchers celebrated the end of a week of "peace" agitation. In Boston 2,000 pacifist paraders held a rally at the Boston Common.

That the enormous amount of propaganda about the fallout scare is largely Communist propaganda is exposed by the father of the H-bomb, Dr. Edward Teller, in his book OUR NUCLEAR FUTURE. Dr. Teller gives a chart which shows that smoking one pack of cigarettes a day will reduce one's life expectancy by 9 years, whereas a lifetime dose of fallout, if we continue nuclear testing, will reduce life expectancy by only 1 to 2 days. He said: "The reader will see that the worldwide fallout is as dangerous as being an ounce overweight or smoking one cigarette every two months." He went on to show that worldwide fallout is much less than having a chest X-ray every year.

In the May 1962 READER'S DIGEST, Dr. Teller sounded another alarm to the American public by explaining that worldwide fallout from nuclear tests is not as dangerous as living in Denver or using a luminous dial wristwatch, but emotional "fear of test fallout" is terribly dangerous because it brought about the 3½-year U.S. moratorium on nuclear tests which "contributed decisively to our weakness and our danger."

Even in the face of all this evidence, the United States is now in the fifth year of nuclear negotiations with the Communists at Geneva. In trying to persuade the Soviets to sign an agreement, the U.S. has made concession after concession until any treaty which we

sign will be a dangerous threat to our national security.

In 1958 the U.S. demanded a minimum of 20 annual on-site inspections. Today, our State Department talks about a great"breakthrough" when the Soviets offer two or three meaningless "neutralist" inspections. Five years ago, we asked for 180 internationally manned and controlled detection stations. Now we have abandoned that entirely.

It makes no sense for Americans to put their faith in a treaty with the Soviet Union when all Communists believe what Lenin taught; "Promises are like piecrusts -- made to be broken." Any agreement with the Reds on nuclear tests would bind us, but not the Communists. Continued suspension of nuclear tests -- with or without an agreement with the Soviets -- will not stop Red aggression any more than disarming our local police will stop murder, theft and rape. Communist propaganda that"nuclear war is unthinkable" should be met with the spirit that made America great: "Give me liberty or give me death."

ANNOUNCER: The Daughters of the American Revolution have an active national Motion Picture Committee whose function isto help insure more wholesome films for educating and entertaining Americans. This Committee urges the production of movies which teach history, the showing of educational and travel films in community theaters, and emphasizes parental responsibility in motion picture selection. Each year the DAR presents two national awards, one to the motion picture company producing the best film of the year for children 8 to 12 years old, the other to the motion picture company producing the best patriotic or historical film of the year.

Listen in again next week at this same time for another in the

series of programs called AMERICA WAKE UP.

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