AMERICA WAKE UP, Broadcast No.43

ESCALATION OF APPEASEMENT

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

MRS. SCHLAFLY: One of the principal objectives of the international Communist conspiracy since 1956 has been to bring about the halting of nuclear tests. In order to persuade Americans to stop the testing of nuclear weapons, the Communist psychological warfare strategists have used the slogan "Nuclear war is unthinkable", plus much scare propaganda about the dangers of fallout. The Communist propagandists, and their "accomodation" allies, profess great worry about what they call the "escalation" of nuclear weapons. The American people, on the other hand are much more concerned about the escalation of appeasement. A striking example of this acceleration of appeasement is the 1963 Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In order to put this treaty into proper focus, let us review the escalation of appeasement in the nuclear field during the last several years.

On September 18, 1959 Khrushchev personally presented to the United Nations the Soviet proposal for "General and Complete Disarmament" in three stages; in the final stage, all military forces and nuclear weapons would be destroyed and everyone would be subject to the United Nations. On January 6, 1961, Khrushchev revealed his purpose in pushing disarmament: "The fight for disarmament is an active fight against imperialism, for narrowing its war potential." The Associated Press Moscow office called this speech "the most important document published in Moscow since World War II."

The Sixth Pugwash Disarmament Conference gathered in Moscow in November 1960. It 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 including Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner and Dr. Walt W. Rostow, who within a few months became leading policy planners of our Government. It was at this Pugwash Conference that the propaganda pebble was tossed into the international intellectual pool that we would be better off if we encourage the Soviets to match our military and nuclear capabilities. In a speech on November 29, 1960 to the Conference, Dr. Wiesner urged the Soviet Union to develop a defense system which could absorb a surprise attack and he gave the Soviets information on how they could harden their own missile sites.

This false assumption that "nuclear parity will promote peace" has spread among high U.S. officials ever since the Moscow Pugwash Conference. According to this curious false assumption, all the Soviets want is to feel secure against possible aggression; and, therefore, we should correct any nuclear imbalance in favor of America, and work toward nuclear equality between America and the Soviet Union. On this absurd theory, we should erect a national monument to Klaus Fuchs for supplying our atomic secrets to the Soviets! The fatal fallacy in this "nuclear parity" assumption is that nuclear parity is precisely the condition which will promote a surprise attack. It is not true that neither side could win a nuclear war. The Soviets could achieve the calculated win through the advantage of surprise attack. History shows that the Communists believe in sneak attacks on their victims. This was the way the Communists attacked Poland, Finland, Japanese Manchuria, and South Korea.

In his closing statement to the Moscow Pugwash participants, Dr. Walt Rostow urged: "First, a completion of the test-ban negotiations which should build confidence and open the way to the step beyond."

Here, then, is the hidden purpose of the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: to build confidence and start us on the escalation to the step beyond. Later evidence has confirmed that the principal purpose of the Pugwash Conferences was to spread propaganda for disarmament in general, and for the test ban in particular, among American scientists.

In September 1961 the U.S. State Department issued Publication 7277 called FREEDOM FROM WAR: THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT. The striking similarities between the State Department proposals and the Khrushchev proposal of 1959 are obvious in objectives, in specifics, and in wording. According to Publication 7277, the U.S. State Department intends to abolish all our armed forces and nuclear weapons in three stages, at the end of which time we would be subject to a "UN Peace Force." The first step toward the attainment of this objective is stated thus: "All states would have adhered to a treaty effectively prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons." The Moscow Test Ban Treaty clearly puts us in the first stage of this long-range program to abolish all American military defenses.

In 1962 a symposium of foreign policy essays called THE LIBERAL PAPERS made proposals which shocked most Americans. In addition to Senate ratification of a nuclear test ban treaty, THE LIBERAL PAPERS proposed recognition of Red China and Red East Germany, U.S. foreign aid to all Communist countries, surrender of Quemoy and Matsu to the Communists, and inviting the Soviets to plug in on our DEW line. THE LIBERAL PAPERS made it clear that a nuclear test ban treaty is a significant step toward the disarmament of America.

A secret document known as the Rostow Report is now the basis of State Department policy; it has never been made public. But from published accounts in the press and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which

have never deen denied, we know that it is "a master plan for historic changes in United States foreign policy," based on the hypothesis that the Soviet Union is "mellowing," and which advocates that we abandon our first-strike weapons, that we must not seek victory of the United States over Communism, that we must work toward general and complete disarmament, that we should make strenuous efforts to get an arms control agreement with the Soviets, and that the American people should be sold on these proposals by a systematic publicity campaign. The Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is an important implementation of the weakening of American military strength called for in the Rostow Report.

Proposals which have the effect of cutting back strategic areas of American defense have been nurtured clandestinely in secret studies and conferences, and have finally escalated into de facto unilateral disarmament. We see evidences of this all around us: the dismantling of our 45 missile bases in Turkey and Italy; the cancellation of the Skybolt missile; the cancellation of the RS-70 reconnaissance strike bomber; the halting of production of the B-58 supersonic medium bombers and all manned bombers; the concessions the U.S. made to persuade the Soviet Union to sign a test ban agreement; the failure to put the successfully-tested Nike-Zeus anti-missile system into production; the cutback in the attack submarine program; our unilateral renunciation of any effort to use outer space for military purposes; the reduction in striking power of the U.S. Strategic Air Command; the failure to develop new bomber and missile bases in the Mediterranean which controls "the heartland of Soviet power"; the coming withdrawal from our Moroccan and Libyan bases; and now the halting of nuclear development by the Moscow Test Ban Treaty which prohibits test firing of our main deterrents, the Polaris and Minuteman warheads.

The Defense Department has made lengthy arguments which have convinced some of the validity of one or another of these decisions. But when all the pieces are put together, they present a pattern of unilateral disarmament that one does not have to be a military expert to see. Like the child who had the temerity to tell the Emperor he had no clothes, plain American citizens are voicing their fear that soon our country will have no defense against the greatest threat our civilization ever faced: a nuclear Pearl Harbor.

The escalation of appeasement is shown numerically by the progressive concessions made to persuade the Soviets to sign a nuclear test ban treaty. Five years ago, we demanded 180 internationally-manned detection stations and 20 annual on-site inspections. Later we reduced our demands to 19 stations, then to 3 unmanned "black boxes". We reduced the on-site inspections to 12, then 8, then 7, then 5. Now, by the terms of the new Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, we have come full circle and accepted the original Soviet position of no inspection and no detection stations whatsoever.

In 1959 in the great novel ADVISE AND CONSENT, the most disliked and distrusted Senator repeatedly exclaimed: "I had rather crawl to Moscow than perish under a bomb." Since then, appeasement has escalated so rapidly that we have crawled on our knees to Moscow to obtain this Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. What was considered unpatriotic in 1959 is now represented as necessary lest the Red leaders and their "neutral" claque take offense.

The great illusion at the conferences of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam was that, if we would just give the Soviet Union pro-Communist countries along her borders, the Soviets would "feel secure" and would give up their aggressive intentions. Everyone now admits that this was as futile as trying to appease Hitler with Austria and Czecho-

slovakia. The Moscow Test Ban Treaty makes the same mistake. It rests on the vain hope that, if we permit the Soviets to surpass us in large nuclear weapons, if we halt or impede our own development so they will stay ahead of us, if we tell the Soviets that we assume they will not strike first, then the Soviets will "feel secure" and abandon their effort to bury us.

On August 22, 1963, Khrushchev confirmed that the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is a "victory" for world Communism. In a 20,000-word statement, he said that the Moscow "Nuclear Test Ban would perpetuate ... the ... liquidation (of American nuclear monopoly)." Khrushchev admitted that the Soviets have been following a zig-zag policy -- the statement called it "non-fossilized, flexible and realistic" -- according to the particular Soviet nuclear needs at any given moment. In other words, the five-year test ban negotiations at Geneva were a farce and a fake because the Soviets had no intention of signing a test ban unless a time came when it would give them the advantage. The COMMUNIST MANIFESTO said: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims." Khrushchev has not bothered to conceal his belief that the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is a victory for world Communism.

ANNOUNCER: Since the founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution 72 years ago, the DAR has always had an outstanding record of service in time of national emergency. During the Spanish-American War, the DAR helped organize the Army Nurse Corps. After World War I, the DAR completely restored the French village of Tilloloy. During World War II, the DAR collected $340,000 for the Red Cross Blood Plasma Program, sponsored 82 navy landing craft, and sent 16,000 pieces of mail to the men and officers of these vessels. DAR members gave in cash and gifts $4 million for World War I, and almost $3 million

for World War II. During the First World War, the Daughters bought $130 million in War Bonds, and in the Second World War, more than $200 million.

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