AMERICA WAKE UP, Broadcast No.20

ANOTHER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR DIES A HERO

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

MRS. SCHLAFLY: The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has just revealed the latest chapter in what should be called "The Sad Stories of American Ambassadors." Whiting Willauer isthe most recent of a long list of U.S. Ambassadors whose sound advice was ignored, while the United States State Department proceeded to betray our friends and aid our enemies.

The question is often asked: If it were true that the State Department is aiding the Communists, why don't some men in Government speak out and tell us the truth? The answer is, they do. We have had many patriots in our Government, who did speak out, ~~even~~ at the cost of their positions, their income, their careers, and even their lives. But the average American doesn't hear about these heroes because of the way such news is cleverly suppressed.

Arthur Bliss Lane, U.S. Ambassador to Poland, sacrificed his top position in the diplomatic corps to write his book, I SAW POLAND BETRAYED. Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, resigned from his job in a dramatic attempt to warn our citizens that the State Department was helping the Reds take over China. Arthur Gardiner and Earl T. Smith, two U.S. Ambassadors to Cuba, warned our Government that Castro was a Communist and a danger to America. But the State Department pigeon-holed their reports and helped Castro to power. Clare Timberlake, one of our best African experts, was forced out of his position as U.S. Ambassador to the Congo because he was too anti-Communist for the Lumumba-lovers to tolerate. Now a Senate Committee

has revealed how another able U.S. Ambassador tried to warn us, but was forced out of his job.

Whiting Willauer was a brilliant man, a former U.S. Ambassador to several countries, a lawyer and a linguist. He held a position of strategic importance with General Chennault's Flying Tiger operation during World War II. He was legal coordinator of Admiral Byrd's second Antarctic expedition. He had held various Government positions including special representative of the President to the Philippines to reconstitute the civilian economy after World War II, and special counsel for the Federal Power Commission. He held a pilot's license for multi-engine aircraft, and was an expert diver, having received commendation for rescue work performed at the risk of his own life while he was Ambassador to Honduras.

Whiting Willauer was an alert, knowledgeable, intelligent anti-Communist. He had begun his study of Communism and how to fight it through a connection with the Dies Committee 25 years ago. In 1954, on the basis of his practical experience in fighting international Communism, Willauer was appointed Ambassador to Honduras for the specific purpose of helping to bring about the overthrow of the Communist regime in neighboring Guatemala. Willauer was the American in charge of a team consisting of John Puerifoy, Ambassador Robert Hill, and several CIA men. Willauer's team succeeded in throwing out the Communists in Guatemala -- the only example in history of the successful overthrow of a Communist government. Ambassador Willauer received a commendation from Allen Dulles which stated that the Guatemalan revolution could not have succeeded without Whitey Willauer.

With such a background, Willauer never was deceived by Castro. When our State Department andother prominent Americans were lauding

Castro as a sincere idealist and as the Robin Hood of Cuba, Willauer accurately judged Castro to be a Communist on the basis of his Communist associates and his use of the same tactics the Chinese Reds used 15 years before. Beginning on January 27, 1959 Willauer began sending a series of reports to the State Department sounding an alarm about Castro. These reports were supplemented by a number of trips to Washington at his own expense to advise senior State Department officials.

On December 10, 1960, Whitey Willauer was called into Secretary of State Herter's office andtold that President Eisenhower had "a very special job" for him. Herter told Willauer: "There has been going on since March 17, 1960, the preparations of an invasion, backed by the CIA, but run by Cubans. There is quite a lot of doubt about whether this plan is correct, what the timing should be, various problems about pulling the thing together. I want you to be the senior partner of a partnership of two people. Your junior partner will be a top CIA man. And you will report to ... 'a board of directors' of Under Secretary level.... You are to have access to every piece of information, you are not to do anything in writing that you can avoid putting down on paper. But get in there and take a good hard look at this thing. Give us your real opinion on it."

So on December 15, 1960 Whitey Willauer started work on the Bay of Pigs invasion as the very top man in the United States Government. He made suggestions about air cover for the invasion. He saw to it that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were advised about invasion plans. He consulted with the American pilots who trained the Cuban pilots for the invasion. He operated on the premise that "this thing should not be done or undertaken unless there was practically no chance that it

would fail, and that we should have to commit ourselves in advance to see that it was backed up, so that it could not fail."

Everything was running smoothly until January 1961 when the administration changed. On Sunday, January 22, 1961, "there was a full dress meeting, chaired by Secretary of State Rusk, attended by the Secretary of Defense, and many other high officials, including Allen Dulles and the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lemnitzer," and Whitey Willauer. The whole Bay of Pigs invasion plan was reviewed. Four days later, Willauer received a telephone call from Secretary Rusk asking Willauer if he would continue in the same capacity in which he had been serving. Willauer said he would be glad to, as he felt very strongly about this situation.

On February 8 at 11:30 A.M. Willauer was called to a meeting in Secretary Rusk's office, attended by A. A. Berle, Tom Mann, Chester Bowles, and Theodore Achilles. This meeting was called preparatory to a conference President Kennedy was to have that afternoon at 3 o'clock to review the invasion plans. Willauer discussed the invasion plans, but it became apparent to him that the others were not primarily interested in this. Willauer's main interest was to make the invasion a success, while the others were much more concerned with what other Latin American countries would think of the invasion. When the meeting broke up, Willauer thought Berle motioned him to follow. But as Willauer came to Berle's office door, Berle went in first, followed by Achilles and Mann. Berle turned to Willauer and said: "You are not needed."

About February 15 Willauer felt that the plans for the Bay of Pigs invasion were finalized enough that he needed to talk to the CIA in order to complete arrangements for the jet cover for the invasion.

He arranged an appointment for a few days later with the appropriate officials in the CIA. On the day before the appointment, Tracy Barnes of the CIA, who was serving as Willauer's junior partner in the Bay of Pigs invasion plans, telephoned Willauer and said: "We can't talk to you any more. We can only talk to other people." And he mentioned Berle and Mann.

This was the only official word Willauer had that he was cut out of the Bay of Pigs invasion plans. Willauer had been asked to continue on the job by Secretary Rusk, and he thought it strange that he could be fired by a man junior to him in the CIA.

Secretary Rusk was out of the country at the SEATO Conference, and so Willauer tried to see Under Secretary Chester Bowles. Willauer called Bowles's secretary every day for 30 days straight, but was unable to get an appointment. One day Willauer met Bowles in the hall. Bowles said, "I am awfully busy, I will see you later." But he never did. Willauer saw Berle a couple of times and asked Berle what he was supposed to do. Berle said, "I don't know." Willauer finally realized that he was being given the general run-around and had been frozen out of all plans for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Willauer had no quarrel with having been pulled off the job. He recognized that a new administration was entitled to make its own appointment. But the thing that amazed him -- and us -- is that this senior career officer was never given any chance to transmit his views to his successors; that he was fired from his job without being permitted to give anyone the benefit of his vast years of experience and his careful study of the Bay of Pigs invasion plans and preparations. Of all men in our Government, Willauer was the most uniquely qualified to oversee the American-backed attempt to overthrow Castro,

because he had led the team which did a similar job so successfully in Guatemala. Willauer was determined that the Bay of Pigs invasion must succeed -- and the evidence points to the conclusion that he was fired from his job by State Department men who wanted the invasion to fail.

Some months after the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961 resulted in total failure, Willauer died of a broken heart, knowing that, had he been kept on the job, people now dead would be alive. Whitey Willauer's sworn testimony was given to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in July 1961, but it has just recently been released as Part 13 of a series of hearings entitled COMMUNIST THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN. Write your Senator for a copy. Read it and learn how you are being betrayed by unseen advisers in the State Department.

ANNOUNCER: The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, maintains an outstanding Americana Collection housed in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D.C. This is a repository of rare manuscripts and historical documents from the period of the American Revolution. One collection of 96 items is a series of Autographed Letters, Autographed Manuscripts, and Autographed Documents signed and written by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The fascinating variety of individual papers in the DAR collection includes portfolios of the signature and autographed papers of the Presidents, the wives of the Presidents, and the rulers of countries at the time of the American Revolution. On your next trip to Washington, the Daughters of the American Revolution invite you to visit the Americana Room in the DAR headquarters so that you may learn more about the founders of our great country and the times in which they lived.

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

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