

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Vietnam*

Americans who are watching with wide-eyed amazement the sudden anti-Communist fervor of such anti-anti-Communists like Dean Rusk, Robert S. McNamara, and Lyndon Baines Johnson are entitled to ask why these men have chosen Vietnam as the place to make our ultimate, uncompromising stand against Communist aggression? Why have they committed American prestige and American fighting men to stopping Communism in Vietnam when we have permitted the Red Cancer in Cuba to fester for six long years? Let's see what Lyndon Johnson has to say about it. We quote his remarks to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. convention on December 9, 1965:

Every day someone asks "Why are we in Vietnam?" . . .

We are there because, for all our shortcomings, for all our failings as a nation and a people, we remained fixed on the pursuit of freedom as a deep and moral obligation that will not let us go. . . .

To defend that freedom—to permit its roots to deepen and grow without fear of external suppression—is our purpose in South Vietnam. Unchecked aggression against free and helpless people would be a grave threat to our own freedom—and an offense to our own conscience.

For some strange, inexplicable reason the lack of freedom in Cuba, Algeria, Russia, North Vietnam, and Red China has no effect on Lyndon Johnson's magnificent conscience. The six-year bloodbath going on ninety miles away from Miami under Soviet supervision is conveniently forgotten by our government which had the moral and practical commitment of the Monroe Doctrine to prevent such things from coming to pass in our hemisphere. The "deep and moral obligation that will not let us go" in South Vietnam, vanishes when it comes to a neighbour we were obliged to protect from Communism. The surrealistic horror of the Cuban situation is all the more highlighted by the moral indifference of a conditioned public which frolics and vacations within sight of the tortured island. If we are not concerned about the vast Communist concentration camp in the middle of the Caribbean, why are we sending American men to die in Vietnam?

Read this about Dean Rusk in the *New York Times* of December 8, 1965 and stop and think about it:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said today that he saw virtually no room for a compromise with Communists in South Vietnam.

While emphasizing again that the United States did not intend to destroy the Communist governments of North Vietnam or Communist China, Mr. Rusk ruled out any

political or territorial gain for Communists in South Vietnam as part of a peace settlement.

Please note that the Secretary of State did not reveal how it would be possible to prevent the Communists from taking over South Vietnam without destroying the Communist government of North Vietnam. Apparently, what Mr. Rusk wants is a sincere assurance from Ho chi Minh that he will leave South Vietnam alone. Does he really expect to get it? The Communists already control vast areas in South Vietnam and know that the only force preventing them from taking over the rest of the country is the United States. But the Communists in the North seem to have few doubts that they can defeat the mightiest nation in the world. According to James Cameron, the British journalist who recently visited North Vietnam and whose dispatches were printed in the *New York Times*, the North Vietnamese Premier, Pham Van Dong, expressed his confidence as follows (December 11, 1965):

"When we say we are going to win this war you don't really believe it. You may think that we should, you may even want us to, but you don't honestly think we can.

"And it does sound an almost impossible claim, I agree. Sometimes when I get the reports from the South about what the Liberation soldiers are doing there, I have the greatest difficulty myself in believing them, they sound so exaggerated. I can only assure you that they are true. I am hardly likely to want to deceive myself."

Even the North Vietnam military are convinced that they can win against the greatest power on earth. Cameron, in his *New York Times* dispatch of December 8, 1965, quotes a North Vietnamese lieutenant colonel as follows:

"We are well aware that the forces against us are stronger, and richer, and infinitely more powerful. We have already had great losses, and I am afraid we shall have greater yet. The price of all this is horrible. But quite honestly, I do not see how we can lose."

And, of course, Ho chi Minh, characterised by Cameron as "Asia's No. 1 intellectual Marxist," shares this same view. He told Cameron (*New York Times*, December 11, 1965): "I've been a revolutionary a long time. Revolutionaries have to be optimistic."

Of course a revolutionary like Ho chi Minh can be optimistic when he sees who the men are who are making our Vietnam policy. First, there is Dean Rusk, "our" Secretary of State, who was a Deputy Undersecretary of State when Mao Tse-tung was taking over mainland China. Rusk was one of those who sold the American people the line that Mao was an "agrarian reformer." On January 14, 1950 Rusk addressed the

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Two Missing Commandments

Sir Humphrey Gibbs, according to the *Sunday Express* (Jan. 30, 1966) was seriously considering "an appeal to the Queen in which he would ask her to relieve him of his post." The reason suggested was a "crisis of conscience" in a man who wished to serve both the Queen and Rhodesia. Hard on the heels of this item, Mr. Wilson announced further sanctions. A few Conservative M.P.s, in addition to the handful working for consultation, have written to the papers to deplore the additional sanctions and conditions, but Mr. Wilson retorts with the threat of an election, still further elated, one supposes, by a successful by-election. Mr. Heath objects to the "psychological" approaches made, but to little else apparently. The *Church Times* predicts the destruction of the Rhodesian economy, adding "for the moment Mr. Wilson's terms may only serve to harden Rhodesian opinion against Britain." (Jan. 28, 1966.)

While the tragedy and bitterness increase, the *New Christian* (Jan. 27, 1966) launches a violent campaign against the Europeans of Africa. The author of an article entitled *Rhodesia: Land of Ruthless Repression* "is a leading figure in Rhodesian affairs and, for obvious reasons, wishes to remain anonymous." He asks the reader to believe that the support the Chiefs command from their people "is now minimal", and if true it would be a grave allegation against those who had incited the people to desert their order of life, especially when they may be thrown back into the tribes, as a result of sanctions, from their positions in the cities. In cool disregard of the economic war being waged against Rhodesia, he complains that "the whole country is now an emergency area" and that through Restriction Orders, which he calls "this campaign of oppression", that "there is virtually no African leadership left." He can never have heard of regulation 18B or of massacres elsewhere in Africa.

One hopes that the Rhodesians may recall the fate of the British aircraft industry in Mr. Wilson's hands, and that with their grasp of realities they will look to their own resources. For the large number of British people who wish for a reasonable settlement of the crisis are virtually unrepresented while the rulers of the world would doubtless be delighted to have Rho-

desia expunged. Meanwhile a Rhodesian minister has explained that the government rather naturally resents incitements to sabotage being broadcast and terrorists entering the country.

But the *New Christian's* leader deals with Nigeria whose significance we have totally misunderstood. Britain, it says, left "many chiefly and feudal" institutions there more powerful than they had been before, for it was possible "to work indirect imperial rule through the ancient patriotism of the people." British decisions subjected the Western and Eastern regions to the "reactionary rule" of the North where the Northern People's Congress has ruled "with appalling ferocity". Some Ibo officers it is true have committed "political assassination", but their general is undertaking work "which the British ought to have done better some six years ago." And the British Government is warned so to shape its policies that "immense economic and social revolutions . . . may go ahead quickly and creatively."

Malcolm Muggeridge recalled in his article on the Church in the *Telegraph* Supplement a bishop who said that the ten commandments were like an examination paper in which only eight subjects were to be attempted. It would seem that the prohibitions of Murder and Theft were the two items which are no longer to be attempted in the new religio-political order.

—H.S.S.

Choice in Welfare

In our issue for September 28, 1963, we reviewed a Report on an enquiry on the extent of knowledge and preference in state and private provisions for education, health services and pensions. In making this enquiry the Publishers of the Report (The Institute of Economic Affairs, Ltd.), set out the kind of information required while Mass Information framed a questionnaire to meet these requirements and, although they were all surprised by the considerable ignorance on the part of those questioned concerning the costs and benefits of the services, they considered that the intelligence displayed in most of the answers made them significant enough to justify a second enquiry improved in technique in several respects by the experience already gained.

The result of this second enquiry has now been published as a Second Report which does not materially alter the evidence given in the first that about 50 to 60% of the population, depending on the class of person questioned, appeared to be in favour of either contracting out of the three services or of confining them to people in need. These preferences were influenced much less by income and political sympathy than was expected. There was also a fairly wide approval of the system adopted in some American states of giving vouchers to parents to enable them to exercise a choice of schools for their children.

This second Report has raised considerable discussion in the press and in political circles and is particularly relevant to the present Ministry of Education which aims at the utmost possible uniformity in schools and schooling throughout the country. To Social Crediters any steps which would maintain or increase freedom of choice in the field of education would naturally be welcome and the same applies to the choice of one's doctor and the restoration of a satisfactory doctor/patient relationship. We also know that National Dividends would be a sufficient safeguard against hardship for the aged and infirm without all the elaborate mechanism of insurance and saving which, as Douglas showed, do not represent any physical accumulation of real wealth.

Unfortunately the authors of the Report do not appear to think outside the present financial economic framework; hence

any success which they may have will only be within narrow limits and by permission of those who have a first claim on taxation and who are in a position to direct economic and social policy. Ostensible governments are not in this fortunate position as several Prime Ministers* have testified. Proper choice in welfare is bound up with that root problem of world economics which Douglas solved but of which Churchill wrote: "Governments and the various parties moving in the political sphere are not free to proclaim the proper remedies even if they knew them."†

—T.N.M.

Cold War in Africa

Communist Aim is to Smash Free World

UNDER THE ABOVE HEADINGS, THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS PUBLISHED IN *The Daily Telegraph*, JANUARY 15, 1966:

From the Marquess of SALISBURY, K.G.

Sir—As the sky over Africa steadily darkens, there is one thing that must be becoming more and more clear to any thinking man or woman. It is that the main difficulty standing in the way of a solution of the Rhodesian crisis lies in the fact that each of the Governments immediately concerned, the United Kingdom Government and the Rhodesian Government, regards itself as standing for a great principle on which it cannot and will not budge.

The United Kingdom Government, as Mr. Wilson has said again and again, holds the view that the one thing that overrides all other considerations is the importance of maintaining the rule of law. The present Government of Rhodesia, he says, is an illegal Government: it has done something which, under its constitution, it had no right to do, and he will never negotiate with an illegal Government.

Mr. Smith on the other hand—and in this he has the support of the great majority of his fellow-countrymen—believes that what matters more than anything else for his country is the survival of the British way of life; or, as I am afraid they might probably now say, the Western way of life. And while no one would belittle the importance of not transgressing the law, and while many of us have regretted, for that reason, that Mr. Smith and his colleagues should have found it necessary to make a unilateral declaration of independence, there is one thing to be said for the Rhodesian point of view, to which no one in this country should blind his eyes.

While it may well be that respect for the law is the dominating consideration in the minds of Mr. Wilson and his colleagues, it is surely not the consideration which is uppermost in the minds of the Afro-Asian States and of those other nations, like Russia, whom, by bringing the Rhodesian issue before the United Nations, he has rallied to his standard.

Their concern is not whether Mr. Smith's Government is legal or not. They don't care a rap about that. Some of them have not indeed worried unduly about the legality of changes which they have made in their own constitutions.

What they are after is something quite different. It is the disappearance from the continent of Africa south of the Sahara of every Government that is not entirely non-European. And behind them loom the far more sinister figures of the great Communist powers, Russia and China, whose aims in many

matters may not indeed be identical with those of the African States or even with each other's, but who have this in common, that they both want to see the disappearance from Africa of any régimes that are, in their minds, on the side of the West.

There is in fact, curiously enough, this in common between the situations in Rhodesia and Vietnam. Both are areas where the Communist powers are trying, in their unremitting campaign for world domination, to press back the boundaries of the Free World.

Victory in Vietnam would help to open the whole Pacific, right down to Australia, to their further expansion. Victory in Rhodesia would be a big step forward to the domination of Africa; and Communist domination of Africa would in its turn be a big step forward towards the outflanking of the whole Western position in Europe.

Support for African nationalism is no doubt a convenient stalking horse behind which they can advance, but it is, for them, only a stalking horse. Their real long-term objective is far more formidable. It is the extinction of the Free World as we know it. And in a comparatively short time they have achieved notable successes.

It is not so long since Africa was regarded as outside the Cold War altogether. Now the Cold War—and not so cold either—sprawls across the whole continent, from East to West. It is no mere chance that we hear of Chinese missions to Tanzania and Zambian missions to Moscow. And yet, while in Vietnam the United States and Britain show themselves very much alive to the dangers threatening the Western World, in Rhodesia they seem to be quite blind to these dangers, and their policy has even become, in effect, one of active co-operation with Communist policy, to destroy one of the few remaining bastions of Western civilisation in Central Africa.

If there is any substance in the sombre picture that I have painted—and I submit that no one who has studied the broad strategy of Communism can rule it out—are we, who are equally though not so directly threatened by the steady erosion, year by year, of the Western position, really to be told, in a situation which is growing steadily more alarming, that we are to regard the present Rhodesian régime as so wicked and unprincipled that we cannot sit down at a table with them, though we had no hesitation about colloquing with some of those others who are, we understand, to be present at the forthcoming Lagos conference?

It would indeed be a strange commentary on the trend of contemporary British thought and ethics. And even if we are told that Mr. Wilson feels that it is not for him to inquire too closely into the internal affairs of other members of the Commonwealth, the "holier than thou" attitude which he adopts towards the Rhodesian Government must seem to many of his fellow-countrymen, who remember what has happened in some of these other countries, rather difficult to stomach.

One can only hope that he will not altogether pooh-pooh these wider considerations which I have urged, but will bear them very much in mind while he is at Lagos, and will not merely regard the conference as providing a means to tighten the screw still further against one of the very few remaining countries that are keeping the flag of Western civilisation flying in Central Africa today, but rather as a jumping-off place from which new negotiations with Rhodesia, even with the present Rhodesian Government, could begin. The longer he waits, the more difficult his position will become.

Yours faithfully,

SALISBURY.

Hatfield House, Herts.

*Disraeli, Gladstone, Lloyd George, Churchill.

†Romanes Lecture, 1930.

VIETNAM

(continued from page 1)

World Affairs Council at the University of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the next day reported that speech as follows:

The Revolution now raging in China springs from the same basic causes as the American Revolution, the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia was told today.

The statement came from Dean Rusk, Deputy Undersecretary of the United States Department of State . . .

"The upheaval in China is a revolution which, if we analyse it, we will see is prompted by the same things that prompted the British, French and American Revolutions," Rusk said.

This, of course, was the same old Communist line mouthed by crypto-Communists in our government and the press about every Communist revolution. Dean Rusk, the Rhodes scholar, mouthed it also. Despite Rusk's wrong guess about Mao Tse-tung, expressed six months before the outbreak of the Korean War, he was made Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs by Dean Acheson in time to formulate our disastrous Korean policy. To handle Chinese affairs, Rusk appointed Oliver E. Clubb, close associate of the pro-Red Institute of Pacific Relations (I.P.R.) crowd, who was subsequently dismissed from the State Department as a security risk. Although Rusk opposed the dismissal of Clubb, he strongly urged Truman to get rid of General MacArthur.

From 1952 to 1960 Rusk was President of the Rockefeller Foundation, which continued to extend financial support to the I.P.R. after it had been thoroughly exposed as an instrument of Communist policy. Then, in 1961, John F. Kennedy brought Rusk back to the State Department. It was under Rusk that Castro consolidated his hold over Cuba; Algeria, a N.A.T.O. territory, was handed over to the Communists; the anti-Communist government of Katanga was bombed out of existence; and almost every Communist viceroy expressing contempt for the United States was awarded "foreign aid." It was also Dean Rusk who personally approved of the State Department loan to Lee Harvey Oswald—thus facilitating the assassin's return to the United States—and then blatantly sabotaged the State Department's Security Office by his removal of Otto F. Otepka. Thus, Mr. Rusk's record in destroying Communism is hardly likely to cause Ho chi Minh sleepless nights. On the contrary, it is probably the cause of his optimism.

As for our present Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, he is none other than William Putnam Bundy, older brother of McGeorge Bundy and son-in-law of Dean Acheson. Bill Bundy is so much of an anti-Communist that he contributed \$400 to Alger Hiss's defense fund while working for Allen Dulles in the C.I.A.—an indication of how well-schooled the upper echelon of the C.I.A. is in uncovering Soviet agents in our government. After ten years with the C.I.A., Bundy spent three years with McNamara in the Pentagon. Then, on February 29th, 1964, he was shunted over to the State Department and put in charge of Far Eastern Affairs with the principal task of formulating our phony anti-Communist posture in Vietnam. Ho chi Minh is certainly not worried about Bill Bundy. Any friend of Hiss is certainly a friend of Ho's.

Nor is Ho having any sleepless nights over Robert S. McNamara, whose cuts in our military defense programme have produced a chronic shortage in Vietnam of helicopters, barbed wire, medical syringes, bridging equipment, construction materials, white phosphorus rockets, field generators, power units, spare parts and amphibious craft.

It is therefore not at all difficult to understand the optimism of Ho chi Minh and his associates who have had the assurance of Dean Rusk and President Johnston—on at least fifteen different occasions—that the United States has no intention of overthrowing the Red government in Hanoi.

As for the opening question of why our administrators in Washington have chosen Vietnam as the place to make our ultimate, uncompromising stand against Communist aggression, the answer is very simple. Under the conditions imposed by our own leaders, conditions which give the North Vietnamese the advantage in every way, our men cannot possibly win a military victory in South Vietnam. Therefore, our coming defeat and humiliation there will be used to convince all Asians—as well as others in the world—that the United States is really impotent in the face of irresistible Communism. Of course, there will be a great deal of "escalation" and many murdered Americans before the end of the road is reached, but Americans are always expendable, especially when making the world safe for "democracy".

BACKGROUND TO BETRAYAL

The Tragedy of Vietnam,

by Hilaire Du Berrier

Price 8/3 including postage

"This book . . . is not concerned primarily with the present tragedy IN Vietnam. Its subtitle is "the tragedy OF Vietnam", which indicates a far longer perspective. The carefully stage-managed horror now being acted out in that unhappy country is of great interest because of the undisclosed purposes for which this fraud is being perpetrated and prolonged. But this volume is history, not conjecture. It was the destruction and demoralisation of anti-Communist groups and leaders in South Vietnam, already carried out by the end of the Eisenhower administration through the regime it had imposed on the Vietnamese people to which the current confusion is but an epilogue. And regardless of whatever whole new tragedy this confusion may be intended to serve in turn as prologue, the author of this book is simply attempting to make clear the background to the total betrayal."

—From the Introduction by Robert Welch.

THE ROLE OF SUBVERSION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

published by the Foreign Affairs Study

Group of the Monday Club

This pamphlet gives examples of subversion in such spheres as diplomacy, trade, cultural exchanges and international organisations and concludes with case studies of the Communist take-overs of Czechoslovakia and of Zanzibar, achieved by this method.

3/6

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THE MENACE OF COMMUNISM

HOW TO STOP IT AND DESTROY IT

March 1966

In the wake of the Lagos conference to restore 'peace and order' in Rhodesia, 'black majority' rule in Nigeria has collapsed to the accompaniment of the usual political murders. All over the world Christian civilisation is under attack, and is crumbling. The physical resources on which modern industrial communities depend are being steadily lost to the West, and correspondingly made available to the militant and subversive forces of International Communism. Why does the West pursue in Africa the policies so vigorously advocated by the U.S.S.R. and Communist China? Is it by accident, incompetence or design? When policies perhaps initiated out of idealism have visibly led to disaster to millions of the world's inhabitants, and threaten destruction for millions more, why are they persisted in? In the case of Rhodesia, the attempt to accelerate the form of government which has exploded in Nigeria, as elsewhere, is being pursued with a bitter malignancy which has never before characterised British policies. Britain is loading the gun which is pointed at herself. Is she blind, or is she in the grip of alien forces?

Communism is a world-wide international conspiracy to impose a police-state government over the whole world. Its method is by means of highly organised internal Communist groups, tightly disciplined, to work by subversion and disorder for the breakdown of normal governments and the promotion of revolution, to be backed up by Communist troops.

Careful observers have estimated that the odds in favour of the conspiracy in all its ramifications being successful are about four to one. This is because the present degree of its success is not apparent except to students of the subject, and its methods are so deceptive that the real meaning of its international manoeuvres is usually not apparent

until after their success—as, for example, in the take-over of Cuba and West New Guinea, now called West Irian.

But an even more important reason is that the majority of the conspirators are secret. They have been infiltrated into various key positions in governments at all levels, into universities, schools and churches, and Party organisations. From these positions, and working to a carefully conceived plan, they exercise an unperceived influence on government policies, perverting them in accordance with overall Communist strategy.

Can this terrible conspiracy be stopped and destroyed? If it can, there is one essential prerequisite: a very much more widely informed public opinion.

Although from time to time books and other documents exposing some aspects of the conspiracy have been published, they have seldom attracted much attention, and most were suppressed, but even a small number, taken together, completely expose the reality of the conspiracy and the nature of its methods. Fortunately, a suitable selection of such books has now been published in cheap and large editions, by people who have become aware of the fearful danger in which we stand, in a massive effort to avert that danger.

The conspiracy, of course, has methods of preventing the distribution of such books through normal channels; but it is vital that they become known and read, so that it is necessary as well as urgent to develop and utilise other channels. We hope that anyone who reads what we recommend and becomes convinced of the gravity of the situation and the probable shortness of the time available to deal with it will apply for further copies of this brochure to pass on to others, by hand or mail. They will be provided free for the purpose.

A Recommended Reading List on the International Communist Conspiracy

THE TRAGEDY OF FRANCE

It may have been noticed how more and more the actions of President de Gaulle are conforming to Communist objectives. The largely unknown history of events in Algeria and France are described and documented in articles reprinted from the magazine *American Opinion*.

8/3

COLOR, COMMUNISM AND COMMON SENSE

By MANNING JOHNSON

The reality behind the racial riots in the U.S.A., is told by an ex-Communist negro. Shortly after publication of this book, the author was killed in an 'accident'.

8/3

NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON

By JOHN STORMER

The almost incredible but carefully documented story of the progress of conspiracy in America where over five million copies have been sold.

6/2

THE FEARFUL MASTER

By G. EDWARD GRIFFIN

Describes the behind-the-scenes realities of the United Nations, whose permanent staff is dominated by Communists, with the heads of most of its agencies coming from Communist-controlled countries.

8/6

A PROPHECY?

Extracts of a document published in Russia in 1905 detailing either a prophecy or a plan of campaign; strategy and tactics to carry forward a coherent policy, glimpses of which, to the accompaniment of turmoil and disaster, have appeared down the centuries.

2/-

NO CO-EXISTENCE

A highly synoptic account of the essential history of this increasingly troubled century.

1/3

WHAT WE FACE

A concise review of the revolution which "went by in the Night of Depression", and some notes on the counter-revolution we face.

1/3

ANTECEDENTS OF COMMUNISM

Tracing the writings of Marx to their original source, this booklet gives some important history of the International Conspiracy.

2/6

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By ROBERT WELCH

The documented story of Dwight David Eisenhower WAS HE

- Simply a clever politician?
- too naive to know what he was doing?
- consciously serving a conspiracy?

9/-

A LETTER TO THE SOUTH, ON SEGREGATION

By ROBERT WELCH

1/4

THROUGH ALL THE DAYS TO BE

By ROBERT WELCH

A speech dealing with the Communist Conspiracy and its methods.

3/-

"SCOREBOARD 1965" Edition of "AMERICAN OPINION"

This "scoreboard" of Communist influence in all the countries of the world gives as percentages, not the popular support of Communism, but the degree of control over the political and economic life of each country exercised, secretly or openly, by the International Communist Conspiracy through all its instrumentalities.

8/3

IT'S VERY SIMPLE, THE TRUE STORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS

By ALAN STANG

By closely examining a number of the more active Civil Rights groups, their tactics and their leadership, Alan Stang's book makes it quite clear and very simple that they are following closely the programme drawn up by the Communists as far back as 1928 to promote a revolution in the United States.

8/3

THE GRAVEDIGGERS

By PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY and CHESTER WARD

The story "managed news" suppressed—who is really risking nuclear war?

6/2

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

By DAN SMOOT

A history of the American Council of Foreign Relations by a former F.B.I. agent. His meticulous research enabled him to follow the strands of a tangled web of interlocking direct-orates and secret connections to highly placed agents of the International Conspiracy and identifies the unseen THEY who took control of government in the U.S.A. during World War II and still control it.

8/2

ONE DOZEN CANDLES

"It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness"
(an old Chinese proverb).

This is a carton of twelve inexpensive specially selected re-prints by authors with direct personal knowledge of various aspects of the conspiracy.

69/- (separate copies 8/3)

1 *While You Slept*, by John T. Flynn.

Will show you how so many developments, of huge and tragic significance, could have been brought to pass without your being aware of the forces behind them.

2 *The Web of Subversion*, by James Burnham.

With names, dates, and specific facts this book reviews some part of the Communist infiltration into the U.S. government itself which had already been exposed, before the executive order of May 17, 1954, issued by President Eisenhower, made such further exposures impossible.

3 *America's Retreat From Victory*, by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Few will believe this book until they have read it. But few fail to believe after they have read it. The almost incredible but fully documented story of George Catlett Marshall's betrayal of United States' interests throughout his career.

4 *Odyssey Of A Fellow Traveler*, by Dr. J. B. Matthews.

Now we go back two decades, to see how hundreds of "united fronts" were created, manipulated, and used by the Communists to condition the American people to be led by Stalin's agents. Written by a misguided idealist who helped to create these fronts and then, completely disillusioned, did all he could to expose them.

5 *Shanghai Conspiracy*, by Major General Charles A. Willoughby.

General Willoughby, as former Chief of MacArthur's "Intelligence," writes from direct personal knowledge and experience.

6 *From Major Jordan's Diaries*, by George Racey Jordan.

We are now ready to look again at American power—throughout the greatest war in history and its aftermath—being commandeered by Communists to serve the purposes of Stalin. Here is one tiny but important segment of the whole terrible tableau.

7 *I Saw Poland Betrayed*, by Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane.

One use by the Communists of American money, prestige, and productive might was to enable them, within five years after the war was over, to enslave all the countries of Eastern Europe. Here is a case history of that brutal subjugation—a first hand account of how the Communists supported by the Red Army, clamped down the police-state on Poland with relentless efficiency.

8 *The People's Pottage*, by Gareth Garrett.

In the meantime, the Communist-inspired conversion of America, from a constitutional republic of self-reliant people into an unbridled democracy of handout-seeking whiners, was proceeding according to plan. And still is. Here is the one book that tells the basic story best.

9 *The Kohler Strike*, by Sylvester Petro.

Here in minuscule completeness is the whole story of the part played by labor bosses.

10 *The Pentagon Case*, by Victor J. Fox.

In Poland, in Indonesia, in Bolivia, in many other countries, the destruction or extreme demoralisation of the armed forces of the nation was a prelude to its final complete capture by the Communists. Here we see—though told as fiction—some aspects of the deliberate demoralisation of the U.S. "services," which demoralisation has been carried immensely further since this book was written. It is enthralling as a novel, but terrifying as history.

11 *The Tragedy of Bolivia*, by Alberto Ostria Gutierrez.

Another case history, this one showing the now increasingly rapid and widespread subjugation of Latin America by the Communists, through the use of U.S. millions and U.S. might for exactly the opposite purpose from what the people of the United States are told by their government. The Communist take-over of Bolivia with the United States supplying the means, having been complete by 1956, this carefully documented record of the tragedy is extremely revealing as to what is happening almost everywhere else in Latin America today.

12 *Nine Men Against America*, by Rosalie M. Gordon.

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