

BOOK CONDENSATION

The
TWENTY-YEAR
REVOLUTION

By Chesly Manly



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SEVEN MONTHS after the Eisenhower administration took office, policies and programs laid down by members of the Soviet conspiracy were still in effect, according to a unanimous report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, consisting of five Republicans and three Democrats.

This astonishing report, dated August 24, 1953, is only one item in a mass of evidence convicting the Eisenhower administration of betraying the promises by which it won election after 20 years of the Roosevelt New Deal and the Truman Fair Deal. Under the Eisenhower Crusade, the fateful question remains the same: whether the American republic, born in a patriotic revolution against foreign oppressors, can survive a stealthy, encroaching revolution, motivated by treasonous allegiance to alien ideologies.

The primary menace to the republic is not the Soviet military threat, but internal subversion, the development of a revolutionary crisis, through control of foreign policy and related armaments programs. World War II demonstrated that domestic policy, particularly in the

economic field, can be determined by Federal expenditures generated by a great emergency. Revolutionaries in the Government learned that a post-war external crisis would provide continued justification for the taxing and spending levels and the stifling economic controls by which they hoped to destroy the American free enterprise system.

Earl Browder, who headed the American Communist Party for 15 years, declared in 1950 that socialism (by which he meant Communism) had progressed farther in the United States than in Great Britain, which had been ruled by a socialist government since 1945. Most of the 33,927,549 Americans who voted for Eisenhower in 1952 undoubtedly hoped to stem the tide of collectivism in this country. Republican campaign orators concentrated their attacks on the Communist infiltration of the Government, the drift to national socialism, centralization of power in Washington, corruption in public office, the "bloated bureaucracy," profligate spending, unbearable taxes, debt, inflation, etc. They promised to halt the march of statism — and they won a landslide victory.

There was no basic disagreement between the Republican and the Democratic candidates on foreign policy. The hopes of the people who voted for Eisenhower have been frustrated, however, primarily because there has been no change in our foreign and military policies. These policies — the cost of past wars, preparations for war, and foreign aid — account for seven-eighths of the Federal budget. The Eisenhower administration's foreign and military policies are indistinguishable from those which produced the present crisis except that even greater global commitments have been made.

In a prophetic speech at Jackson, Mississippi, on March 22, 1952, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur declared that American fiscal policy was "leading us toward a Communist state with as dreadful certainty as though the leaders of the Kremlin themselves were charting our course." In another speech the nation's most distinguished military leader said that "talk of imminent threat to our national security through the application of external force is pure nonsense."

The writings of Lenin and Stalin make it abundantly clear that Soviet strategy contemplates the use of military force to overthrow the American stronghold of capitalism only after a "revolutionary crisis" has developed in this country and then only if armed intervention is required. Meanwhile the Kremlin hopes to develop world revolution

by Communist subversive activity in the non-Communist countries and by applying pressure all around the 25,000 mile periphery of the Soviet empire, thereby inducing the United States to spend itself bankrupt.

IN A radio report to the nation on the budget and taxes, May 19, 1953, President Eisenhower acknowledged that the United States faces "more than merely a military threat." He said that the Soviet leaders had coldly calculated that they could force an unbearable security burden upon America. He recognized that prolonged inflation could over-strain our economy and destroy our freedom.

But having recognized the fiscal peril, what did the President propose to do about it? Elected on repeated pledges to reduce spending and taxes, he proposed expenditures of 74.1 billion dollars in the 1954 fiscal year and declared that present conditions would permit no reduction in taxes. He proposed to spend 30 billion dollars more than Truman spent in fiscal year 1951, during all of which we were at war in Korea. He proposed 43.2 billion dollars in fiscal year 1954 for national defense.

As recently as March, 1950, General Omar N. Bradley, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a Senate military appropriations subcommittee that 13 billion dollars was enough for the national defense budget for the next fiscal year. He said the nation's economic strength

could be destroyed by excessive spending. Any chairman of the Joint Chiefs who would recommend a national defense expenditure of 30 or 40 billion dollars a year should be fired, Bradley declared. Yet he was still chairman when he helped prepare Eisenhower's 43.2-billion-dollar defense budget for fiscal year 1954.

THE exigency of the fiscal peril was emphasized when Eisenhower asked Congress to raise the statutory debt ceiling from 275 billion to 290 billion dollars. The annual interest cost of the debt is nearing 7 billion dollars, which is almost as much as the total cost of government in the early years of the Roosevelt administration.

On October 8, 1953, Eisenhower told a press conference that a balanced budget would always be a goal of his administration. But it was impossible, he declared, to pick a specific date. This is exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt used to say year after year, as the prospect of a balanced budget receded farther and farther beyond the horizon.

Eisenhower's appointments in the foreign relations field assured a continuation of the Roosevelt and Truman policies. The State Department remained under the domination of holdovers from the regimes of George C. Marshall and Dean Acheson, who betrayed China to Communism and involved the United States in a disastrous, lost war in Korea. Seven

months after Eisenhower took office, four "China-trained" Marshall-Acheson holdovers were Assistant Secretaries of State, in charge of relations with all the geographical regions of the earth. The under-secretary for policy-making, Walter Bedell Smith, a Marshall protégé, might well have been court-martialed for dereliction of duty on the basis of an Army board's report on the Pearl Harbor disaster. The Secretary, John Foster Dulles, served the Truman administration at international conferences or as a State Department adviser from 1945 to 1952 and was a patron, a colleague and a dupe of the traitor Alger Hiss. Ignoring an urgent warning, which at least put him on notice to consult the FBI, Dulles made Hiss president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where he was in a position to influence policy both in the State Department and in the United Nations.

President Eisenhower appears to be a prisoner of revolutionary forces which are beyond his power of resistance, if not comprehension. He is pathetically sensitive to the clamor of the brainwashed liberals, who aid the Communist conspiracy by screaming about "McCarthyism." When the McCarthy committee launched a campaign to remove Communist books from the overseas libraries of the United States Information Service, maintained with taxpayers' money to promote American ideals in foreign countries, Eisenhower admonished the people against joining

what he called "the book burners." Although committed to a policy of refraining from personal recrimination, the President personally took part in a campaign of misrepresentation and character assassination which forced the resignation of Dr. J. B. Matthews, one of the country's leading authorities on the Soviet conspiracy, shortly after he became executive director of the McCarthy committee. Despite three recommendations from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Eisenhower administration has refused to institute a perjury prosecution against the notorious John P. Davies, Jr., one of the architects of the betrayal of China and Korea, and has even retained him in the State Department's Foreign Service.

How shall we assess responsibility for America's tragic plight? Who launched this headlong charge into national disaster? The Communists and their Marxist cousins, the Socialists, have worked for revolution since the advent of the New Deal by infiltrating Government offices, labor unions, schools and colleges, churches, radio and television, the movies, the publishing business. The Communist cause has been advanced by a vast penumbra of fellow travelers, witting, unwitting and witless dupes, false liberals and left "intellectuals"; by world-savers who would bankrupt America to aid foreign countries; by promoters of world government or

federation schemes, who would submerge American sovereignty in some supra-national authority or subvert the Constitution by treaty law-making through the United Nations; and by generals and admirals in the Pentagon who exaggerate the Soviet military menace to justify stupendous appropriations for armaments.

The Socialists, whose program has been taken over in the United States by Americans for Democratic Action, the Left wing of the Democratic Party, are the main reserve forces of the revolutionary movement, in which Communist cadres constitute the vanguard. Communists and Socialists attack each other violently, because of tactical differences, but their objectives are substantially identical.

Two events which profoundly altered the course of history occurred shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of office on March 4, 1933, swearing to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." One was Roosevelt's establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, fountainhead of world revolution, whose leaders had affirmed their determination to destroy constitutional government in the United States and replace it with Communism. The other event was the influx of thousands of Communists and Marxian Socialists into the Federal Government.

Both events were due in a con-

siderable degree to the machinations of Justice Felix Frankfurter, then a Harvard Law School professor. Through his influence, the legal divisions of almost every department and agency of the Government were staffed in whole or in part with Harvard Law School graduates. While Harvard supplied most of the revolutionary lawyers for the New Deal, including Alger Hiss, Columbia University contributed the largest quota of Marxian economists, including Professor Rexford Guy Tugwell, Roosevelt's most influential brain-truster.

When J. Peters, Hungarian boss of the Communist underground, took Whittaker Chambers to Washington in 1934, he made this exultant comment: "Even in Germany under the Weimar Republic the Party did not have what we have here."

Most of the New Dealers believed that a revolution could be carried out without bloodshed, by means of Federal taxing and spending policies, government competition with private industry, and laws that would hamstring business while aggrandizing labor unions (the proletariat) as a broad base for the perpetuation of political power. This was the doctrine of the British Fabian Socialists. However, some New Dealers were prepared to countenance violence if it should become necessary to accomplish their objectives.

Said Professor Tugwell in 1932: "Perhaps our statesmen will give way, or be more or less gently removed from duty; perhaps our Constitution and statutes will be revised; perhaps our vested interests will submit to control without too violent resistance. It is difficult to believe that any of these will happen; it seems incredible that we may have a revolution. Yet the new kind of economic machinery we have in prospect cannot function in our economy."

President Roosevelt collaborated with the Communists because they held the balance of power in New York State through control of the American Labor Party, and were a major factor in other populous states, such as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, because of their influence in the CIO. In 1938, when Representative Dies of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was about to hold hearings on Communism in the CIO, Roosevelt sent for him and told him he could not go forward with his investigation. The President said it would antagonize the CIO and harm the Democratic Party in many Congressional districts in the fall elections. When Dies refused to call off the hearings, Roosevelt warned him that he would destroy his prospects for "a very bright political career."

The Communists not only dominated the CIO, as was shown by the House committee's hearings, but

controlled the National Labor Relations Board, as the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee demonstrated beyond any possibility of reasonable doubt at hearings in 1953. Between the tyranny of the NLRB and the revolutionary activity of the Communists in the unions, such as sitdown strikes, mass picketing and other organized violence, American industry was subjected to a reign of terror which alarmed the nation.

In 1937, Roosevelt tried to pack the Supreme Court because it had ruled that the NRA, the AAA and other major New Deal measures were unconstitutional. Although he lost his fight to pack the court, he won his war to change the American form of government. When the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Labor Relations Act on April 12, 1937, the United States ceased to be a republic with a government of limited powers, expressly enumerated in the Constitution, and became a welfare state on the European model, in which the national legislature has power to regulate industry, agriculture, and virtually all the activities of the citizens.

In 1939, Whittaker Chambers went to A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and named the leaders of the Soviet underground who had penetrated the Government. When Berle took this information to Roosevelt, the President at first laughed and then told

Berle to "go jump in the lake."

THE Roosevelt depression struck the country in 1937. Unemployment increased at an alarming rate and was estimated at 11,000,000 in November, 1937, according to a Government census report. It got so bad that Roosevelt told Henry Morgenthau, on January 16, 1938, that he would have to step out at the end of his second term and turn the country over to a Republican or a conservative Democratic administration. But the Munich conference and the prospect of war in Europe offered Roosevelt a way out of his difficulty. A man of overweening vanity, he was concerned about his place in history, as all his biographers agree. In the war he saw an opportunity not only to defeat the depression, but to defeat Hitler and all the forces of evil as well, thereby assuring for himself an incomparable place in history which would endure throughout the ages.

There is impressive evidence that Roosevelt was responsible for the involvement of Great Britain and France, as well as the United States, in World War II. If he had refrained from goading British and French officials to stand up to Hitler, and from promising American help if their resistance should result in war, the conflict might have been confined to Germany and Russia. The two most horrible dictatorships in history then would have fought each other to impotence, and western

Europe and the United States would have been spared the disasters visited upon them by World War II, as well as the terrible sacrifices now required by the menace of Communist Russia.

Some Roosevelt apologists now acknowledge that he maneuvered the country into the conflict by waging undeclared war against Germany in the Atlantic while provoking the Japanese until they gave him the "incident" he wanted at Pearl Harbor. Not so well known is the part played by the Communist fifth column in precipitating the war with Japan.

The Communists were clamoring for American intervention against Japan in China because a Japanese victory would menace the Soviet Union and because Stalin had staked out China for himself. Chiang Kai-shek's political adviser in 1941 was Owen Lattimore, described by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as "a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy." Lauchlin Currie, an administrative assistant to the President and a member of the Soviet conspiracy, according to the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, persuaded Roosevelt to recommend Lattimore to Chiang Kai-shek.

State Secretary Hull was working on a modus vivendi proposal to avert war with Japan. Lattimore, in Chungking, sent Currie, in the White House, a message stating that Chiang was "really agitated" about

the modus vivendi proposal and warning that it would permit the Japanese to "escape military defeat by diplomatic victory." Hull testified before a joint Congressional committee that Chiang's opposition was a factor in his decision to abandon the modus vivendi. Instead of the modus vivendi, Hull handed the Japanese his historic ten-point ultimatum, which was described by the Army Pearl Harbor Board as "touching the button that started the war." A memorandum drafted by the late Harry Dexter White, a Soviet spy in the Treasury Department, was handed to Roosevelt by Secretary Morgenthau, and it became the basis of Hull's tragic ultimatum.

THE object of the war, as the revolutionists in Washington saw it, was world revolution in the image of the Soviet Union. American Communists, working under the direct supervision of shadowy agents of the Kremlin, sat in the centers of power of the United States Government, hatching such revolutionary schemes as the Morgenthau plan for the destruction of Germany, UNRRA and other post-war multi-billion-dollar giveaway programs, the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and the United Nations. Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's alter ego, said it was a fight "for economic freedom for the people of the world," and that "the great wealth of the world must be shared

with all people." Roosevelt told Sumner Welles that both the American and the Soviet systems would undergo modifications until all but about 20 per cent of the difference between them would be eliminated.

All strategic and post-war political plans made by the Roosevelt administration assumed that Germany would be destroyed, that Communist Russia would dominate Europe, and that Stalin therefore must be appeased at any cost. The Roosevelt-Marshall-Hopkins war philosophy, first expressed in a secret report dated September 11, 1941, excluded a negotiated peace even with an anti-Nazi regime in Germany. Although unwilling to attempt a rescue of the American and Filipino forces on Bataan, Roosevelt and his war leaders, including General Eisenhower, were prepared to take any risk, at whatever cost in American lives, to save the Soviet Union. They even considered an invasion of western Europe in the fall of 1942, although Eisenhower admitted that the necessary equipment did not exist.

The decision to fight a land war with Germany was a tragic mistake, unnecessary for the defeat of Hitler. Having made that decision, the American "Russia first" strategists stubbornly adhered to their plan for an invasion of western Europe, as desired by Stalin, despite strong opposition from Winston Churchill. The British leader vainly pleaded for an operation through Yugo-

slavia into central and southeastern Europe, before Stalin could get there.

The "Unconditional Surrender" policy, described by Roosevelt as "just the thing for the Russians," greatly strengthened Hitler's position and prolonged the war. Washington's refusal to cooperate with the powerful anti-Nazi resistance movement in Germany also was a factor in prolonging the war. Having surrendered eastern Europe and eastern Asia to Stalin at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, the Roosevelt and Truman administrations gave him control of central Europe by failing to take Berlin, Prague and Vienna, and by agreeing to a Soviet occupation zone in which Berlin was an island with no access corridor for the American, British and French sectors.

THE military judgment of General Marshall was the decisive factor in the Yalta betrayal. General MacArthur, Admiral Leahy and Admiral Nimitz maintained that Japan was defeated, that it would surrender without an invasion, and that Russian participation in the war was undesirable.

Marshall's next great service to the Communist cause was the suppression of a proposed surrender warning to Japan, identical with the declaration later issued at Potsdam, which might have ended the war two months earlier, before Russia could come in. If this declaration had been issued at the end of May, when Marshall shelved it, thousands

of American lives might have been saved, for the bloody battle of Okinawa did not end until June 21. President Truman approved the proposed declaration on May 29, but Marshall held it up, saying it was "premature." Presumably he wanted to wait until the Russians could come in and claim the spoils promised them at Yalta.

The identical ultimatum, issued at Potsdam on July 26, was the basis of Japan's surrender on August 14. The United States Strategic Bombing Survey concluded after an exhaustive investigation that Japan would have surrendered if the atomic bomb had not been used and if Russia had not come into the war.

On January 27, 1950, Representative (now Vice-President) Nixon of California made a speech in the House in which he quoted directly from a secret FBI memorandum on Soviet espionage in the United States, dated November 25, 1945. Nixon said this document was "circulated among several key Government departments and was made available to the President" in November, 1945. The FBI report was placed in the record of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 14, 1953. It stated that Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, had quoted his superiors as saying the Kremlin had an agent in the United States who was an assistant to State Secretary Stettinius. Alger Hiss was an assistant to Stettinius. The FBI report also

contained a detailed account of Miss Bentley's statements to the FBI, identifying 37 Government officials and employees as members of the Soviet espionage service. Among these were Alger Hiss, head of the Office of Special Political (United Nations) Affairs in the State Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President.

THIS evidence shows that as early as November, 1945, Truman had received information from the FBI that Hiss, White and many other officials of his administration were Soviet spies. As the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported on August 24, 1953, "these people stayed in their jobs, received promotions, and influenced policy for several years after impressive information had been marshalled." In January, 1946, Truman promoted White to the office of United States executive director of the International Monetary Fund. In the same month, Hiss went to London as senior adviser to the American delegation to the first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The FBI report also shows that the FBI, prior to November 25, 1945, had examined Gouzenko, and therefore had all the evidence he turned over to Canadian authorities regarding Americans involved in the Soviet spy ring in Canada. Press dispatches from Ottawa attributed to

Canadian officials the information that 163 Americans were named in a notebook of one of the suspects in the spy investigation. If this information had been acted upon immediately, Klaus Fuchs, the Rosenbergs and other atomic spies arrested in 1950 might have been rounded up five years earlier. On April 18, 1946, Representative Dondero of Michigan told the House that he had discussed the Canadian case with "J. Edgar Hoover for one hour," that the FBI wanted to arrest the American suspects, and that "the arrests were forbidden by the State Department."

From abject appeasement of the Soviet Union, even to the extent of sheltering American traitors, the Truman administration veered 180 degrees to a global policy of "containing" Communism; but the shift was more apparent than real. The revolutionaries were using the Communist menace as a pretext to spend the United States into collectivism. Meanwhile, they were actively promoting Communism in Asia.

THE Far Eastern policy of the United States, from the Yalta conference to the Korean war, was anticipated by J. V. Stalin in his book, *Marxism and the National and Colonial Question*. Stalin called for a "united front" with Chiang Kai-shek's government as the first step in a program to overthrow it and establish a "Soviet China." He declared that "the road to the victory

of the revolution in the West lies through revolutionary alliance with the colonies and dependent countries against imperialism." In order to win a war against Europe and America, which he called the front, it was necessary, Stalin said, to "revolutionize the enemy's rear" in the Far East.

Having been put on notice by Stalin himself that Soviet Communism regarded the United States as an enemy, the downfall of which would be hastened by revolution in the Far East, the Truman administration promoted the Communist revolutionary cause in Japan, China and Korea. John Carter Vincent, head of the State Department's Far Eastern division, who was identified in sworn testimony as a member of the Communist Party, rebuked General MacArthur for violating State Department directives which were intended, Vincent said, to use Japan "for building a bridgehead of friendship to the Soviet Union." Vincent, using language taken verbatim from resolutions of the Communist Party, drafted instructions for General Marshall's China mission, calling for "a strong, united, democratic China" and the integration of the Chinese Communist forces into Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

Marshall cut off all American supplies and brought other pressure to bear in an effort to force Chiang to bring the Communists into his government. He promoted a cease-fire agreement, which gave the hard-

pressed Communists time to move into Manchuria and receive Japanese and American lend-lease arms from the Russians in preparation for their conquest of China. Marshall said he knew all the time that the Chinese Communists were devoted adherents of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. Yet on January 7, 1947, he denounced Chiang Kai-shek's government for expressing its belief "that cooperation by the Chinese Communist Party in the government was inconceivable and that only a policy of force could definitely settle the issue."

In 1947 Marshall's State Department suppressed a prophetic report by General Wedemeyer, warning that positive steps were required to prevent the establishment of a Communist-dominated China. The Department also suppressed a report by General Wedemeyer warning that the Soviet Union had trained a powerful North Korean army and would soon demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops, American and Russian, from the peninsula. He urged sufficient aid to the South Koreans to meet the threat from the North, but Marshall ignored his proposals and submitted the fate of Korea to the United Nations. After the American troops had been withdrawn, pursuant to a U.N. resolution, Dean Acheson, on January 12, 1950, invited a Communist attack by announcing that the United States would not defend South Korea.

GENERAL MACARTHUR was fired by the Truman administration when he sought to end the Korean war by winning it. Heading the appeasement wails of the Anglo-Indian bloc in the U.N., as well as the defeatist counsel of the revolutionaries in the State Department, the Truman administration anxiously sued for an armistice, leaving North Korea under Communist control. Ignoring a warning by Senate Majority Leader Knowland of California that "a divided Korea will be a Communist Korea," the Eisenhower administration was happy to win such an armistice.

There is little hope that the present administration, the Republican Party, or the Democratic Party can be depended upon to redirect our foreign and military policies, to put our financial affairs in order, and to halt our appalling progress to perdition. We must have a political realignment in this country, and a new political party, to express the will of millions of Americans who have been effectively disfranchised in the last four presidential elections by a system which asks them to choose between a New Deal Democrat and a New Deal Republican. The Whig party died because it lacked the vision and moral integrity to fight the extension of human slavery. The Republican Party also will die, and it should, if those who control it temporize with the extension of programs and policies that will enslave a whole nation.

Tourist Tape

RED, THAT IS

BY PATRICK OLIVER

SOME of our Latin American friends, needy as they are for U.S. dollars, are deliberately dealing themselves out of the largest dollar jackpot — with the single exception of foreign aid — that is being divvied up annually among the foreign countries: the \$1.5 billion a year that is spent abroad by American tourists.

Tourist expenditures have become the most important single item in foreign trade, enabling foreign countries to earn sufficient dollars to balance their trade budgets with the United States. The money spent by the Yankee traveler enables Canada, Mexico, Western Europe and some of the Caribbean countries to buy the wheat, corn, cotton and machinery they need to keep their economies going. And travel expenditures are increasing faster than any other item in foreign trade.

But, curiously enough, some of the countries that are the most in need of the Yankee tourist's dollar have erected around their borders such tangles of red tape that it is most difficult, and quite unpleasant,

for the tourist to get within spending distance.

To the traveler whose interests extend a bit beyond plush hotels and swank nightclubs, one of the most interesting places in the world to visit is Central America, where the medieval past is slowly and most grudgingly making way for the industrialized present. In Guatemala one not only gets a peek behind the Iron Curtain, but also a look all the way back into the sixteenth century, when the crumbling civilization of the Mayas became fused with the feudalism of the Spaniards.

Honduras boasts one of the most picturesque capitals in the world, Tegucigalpa, one of the few anywhere which cannot be reached by rail. El Salvador is a lovely little country of mountains, deserts, jungles, lakes and volcanoes. In Nicaragua the ancient crater of Momotombo glowers over a country that bustles with agricultural and industrial activity. Costa Rica claims, and rightly so, the most beautiful women in the Western Hemisphere,