Another

Moral Defeat for America

Red Carpet for the Red Hangman

by Harold Lord Varney

In inviting Nikita S. Khrushchev to visit the United States as the guest of the American people, our leaders in Washington have sunk to an all-time moral low. All Americans must feel soiled and debased by the decision.

Khrushchev is the personal embodiment of everything which the United States detests and abhors. He is the symbol, in the American mind, of political perfidy, of godlessness, of inhuman terrorism. In his own words, he is out to "bury" America.

To invite such an apostle of political evil to the United States is as unthinkable as to have invited Adolf Hitler as a national guest 25 years ago. That the American people complacently accept such a decision on the part of their Washington leaders is a sign of the steady moral deterioration of this nation in the last quarter of a century.

David Lawrence well expressed it

when he wrote in the U.S. News and World Report:

"A convict who returns to society rehabilitated in mind may or may not be received by his community as an equal. But Nikita Khrushchev would be coming to America unrepentant, arrogant, dictatorial, and without abandoning a single one of his threats to our safety."

One good American who is determined to do something about the situation is Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, Cardinal Cushing has recommended a crusade of prayer for all Catholics in his diocese during the period of Khrushchev's visit. Each day "the Rosary and prayers to our Lady of Sorrows and our Lady of Mercy will be offered for the ruled and the rulers of Russia, for nations in bondage, for the sorrowful languishing in prisons and refugee camps, for suffering people everywhere and for universal peace, the fruit of justice."

Unfortunately, no equally important voice in the Protestant denominations has been raised in protest. In this great moral crisis, Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, who is usually so outspoken in denouncing anti-Communists, is significantly and shamefully silent.

What a contrast with the Protestant churches of Sweden whose indignant protest against a Khrushchev visit recently caused the dictator to abandon his Scandinavian tour. As Swedish Bishop Jonzon declared: "Inviting Khrushchev to our country is the same thing as letting the enemy through the frontline in a shooting war."

No public demonstration of unchanged American anti-Communism would be as eloquent as the tolling of the bells in all the Protestant and Catholic churches as the Ukraine "Hangman" passes through American cities. Unfortunately, there are no indications that such a general gesture will be made by American Christians.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut clearly pointed out the ghastly public opinion results which are certain to follow the Khrushchev coming. "Those who have been soft on Communism," he declared in his historic speech in the Senate, "will grow softer. Those who are unconcerned about the Communist menace will become even more indifferent. Those who have been sounding the alarms will find their difficulties multiplied. Those in the world who understand the nature of Communism, and who have looked to the United States as the citadel of resistance, will become further discouraged."

No matter how we look at the Khrushchev visit, one conclusion is inescapable. The United States is certain to lose. Russia is certain to be the winner.

Perhaps Georges Bidault, former French Prime Minister, was not far wrong when he recently wrote that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings will be the "beginning of the capitulation of the Free World."

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the Myth of Mutual Security

What can we expect of NATO when history proves that such pacts always have failed?

by Charles Callan Tansill

Topay the old concept of "fortress America" which could stand alone in comfortable security in a world that was wrapped in the flames of war, is almost completely outmoded. Since 1945 our socalled statesmen have insisted that our national safety can be assured only if we enjoy membership in some international association like NATO or the United Nations.

After the close of World War II we began to pour billions of dollars into the treasuries of alleged friendly nations for the purpose of strengthening their economic structure or increasing their military potential. Nearly \$70 billions have been sent abroad for these purposes. Americans have been assured that these dollars have bought friendship and have built a shield of protection against foreign attack. But there are many students of international relations who doubt these assurances. Are the alleged benefits of mutual security worth the staggering price we are paying?

Even a cursory glance at the

pages of history will reveal the fact that for nearly 1,000 years religious leaders, statesmen, emperors, kings and philosophers have been busy producing plans for world peace based upon the idea of collective security. The list of these creative minds is a long and impressive one: Pierre Dubois, Eméric Cruce, William Penn, Immanuel Kant, King Henry IV of France, and William Ladd. In 1815, Czar Alexander I of Russia was the author of the Holy Alliance which he hoped would preserve the fabric of civilization that had been so badly torn during the long wars of the French Revolution. It happened that the Czar invited the United States to join this league of nations and the peace societies in this country warmly endorsed this invitation. But the wise counsel of prevented George Washington American Presidents from entering entangling alliances would waste American lives and treasure in far-flung wars on distant continents.

In Europe, however, the doctrine