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# FACTS FORUM

NEWS

America's Most Thought-Provoking Magazine

The Broken Wing of Peace



IN THIS ISSUE:

Condensation of **EDWARD HUNTER'S**  
1956 book **BRAINWASHING**

The Story of Men Who Defied It

What Religion Can Do  
To Defeat Communism

By J. Anthony Marcus

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Editor's

# Mail Basket



## DOWN MEMORY LANE

Your October issue of *Facts Forum News* brought home old memories. The article, "Selections from the Great Pretense," carried a picture and short quote from Dr. Wladyslaw Kulski, Professor of International Relations at Syracuse University. I remember Dr. Kulski quite well, as his first teaching assignment was at the University of Alabama for approximately five years. As a political science major, I had the pleasure of having Dr. Kulski as my professor for several classes. Both he and Mrs. Kulski, M.D., were student favorites. Mrs. Kulski taught French, and both she and Dr. Kulski spoke seven or eight languages fluently.

His first-hand knowledge of "chess-board" diplomacy ranks with that of Count Sforza and Roucek. His realistic outlook, tempered with diplomacy and immense integrity, certainly places him as an outstanding authority on *The Soviet Regime, Communism in Practice*. I look forward to reading his book with a great deal of interest.

As a historian and teacher, I commend you for your manner of presentation of controversial news. I think, too, that the documentation in articles is excellent. I urge you to continue the policy you have in informing the American public.

ROBERT A. SMITH, III  
2058 Summerville Court  
Mobile, Alabama

## MORE ABOUT THE PROFESSOR

For the past year I have been a diligent reader of your magazine, and have tried to get others interested in reading same. The reasons for my doing this and for my intense liking of your magazine is that it isn't trying to cram anything down our throats, but gives both sides of the picture and allows an average person to effectively come to his own conclusions.

Last month I submitted the name of one of my former professors, "Wladyslaw Kulski, Professor of International Relations at Syracuse University," for a sample copy of your splendid magazine. Therefore, when I saw the excellent article on page 25 of your October, 1956, issue pertaining to him, I was happily thrilled. He impressed me so greatly during my four months as his student in "World Politics" (January-May, 1956) that it gave me a great lift to know *Facts*

*Forum News* has seen fit to give him the much-deserved respect for his work in making America aware of the Communist menace.

MAJOR CARL BURAK  
Hqs. 32nd Air Division  
Syracuse AF Station  
Syracuse 6, New York

## PRaised AND APPRAISED

Congratulations on your excellent presentations in the October issue of *Facts Forum News* of "The Great Pretense" and John C. Caldwell's penetrating article, "Red China — UN Volcano."

Your October issue displays once again the forthrightness and objectivity that your publication so expertly employs in its able and accurate presentations of both sides of controversial issues. These, I feel, are just a few of the many qualities which have helped *Facts Forum News* develop not only into one of the most patriotic and informative publications on the newsstand today, but also into an effective instrument for dispelling apathy and misinformation — two factors which have made obvious inroads into our country.

ROBERT RITCHIE  
808 Twenty-first Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

## STRIKING A BLOW FOR LABOR UNIONS?

In the May issue of *Facts Forum News*, in the article "Are Right-to-Work Laws Right?" [the NO "side" contains] the statement, "These laws prevent unions from expanding." This is not so. They do not prevent voluntary expansion. If labor unions are a good thing, and I believe they are, they will expand by virtue of their merit as fast as they can organize and assimilate new members. Forceful expansion is slavery.

C. J. NEWELL  
Alstead, New Hampshire

## DOUBTFUL DISPUTATIONS

I have read Mr. Caldwell's interesting article on "Red China — UN Volcano," and go along with him most of the way. However, I believe he is wrong concerning Formosan restrictions on immigration and picture taking.

1. Formosa, due to its close proximity to Red China, must perform the dual role

of carrying on free enterprise, while serving as a security bastion.

2. Formosans, being well acquainted with Communists, do not underestimate their slyness and trickery as spies, which is a political acknowledgment we in the United States cannot boast of.
3. If people visiting Formosa wish a picture of the government building, then by all means let them buy a post card — personalities will not be involved; neither will landscape changes.
4. It seems that aggressiveness of free-enterprise nations who would help Formosa has been neutralized by UN red tape.

C. D. HARRIS  
207 Embrey Drive  
Dallas, Texas

## ADDITIONAL POINTS REGARDING FLUORIDATION

Your article on fluoridation in the September issue is very good. The emotions aroused on both sides of the controversy make it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. There are a few points that are not mentioned in either of the articles.

The American Medical Association *Journal* for 1952 through 1954 contains many references to fluorides and fluoridation. Although the A.M.A. appears to be entirely favorable to fluoridation, certain of these references contain disturbing implications which those who favor the program ignore:

1. The Councils of Food and Nutrition and Chemistry and Pharmacy, in their report to the House of Delegates, reported that they *knew* of no deleterious effects from the ingestion of fluoride at the recommended level (1 ppm approximately). They had evidently not investigated with any great care those in the Southwest who grew up in localities where the water contained between 1 and 1.5 ppm of natural fluoride and who lost all their teeth in their thirties.
2. Following the above, the House of Delegates endorsed the principle of fluoridation of public water supplies. Why were the words *principle* of used, and what do they mean?
3. A doctor inquiring about adding fluor-

(Continued on page 55)



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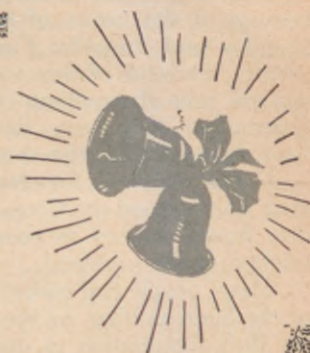
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The staff of FACTS FORUM NEWS  
conveys to you a multitude of wishes for  
a meaningful and joyous  
Christmas Season







# The Broken Wings

By ZELL SKILLERN, Editor of *Facts Forum News*

EVERYONE is talking about peace. The housewife speaks proudly of her young son in a non-shooting military service. The man in the street waxes eloquent on peace as he discusses the merits and shortcomings of public political figures. Even the two leading candidates in the recent presidential election made their campaign kickoff speeches primarily on the subject — with Adlai Stevenson taking as his theme, "Freedom, Human Welfare, and Peace," and Dwight D. Eisenhower choosing simply the topic, "Peace."

The free world has even accustomed itself to hearing protestations of a desire for peace from the leaders of the Communist world. Khrushchev, Bulganin, and Tito, during the year just past, have donned smiling masks and traveled hither and yon in a campaign of sweetness and light in order to beguile the unsuspecting into a false sense of security.

In spite of all the cries of "peace, peace," informed and thinking people, far from being reassured, realize that though peace is a noble dream, it is not a present reality.

Actually, the Kremlin declared war on the rest of the world more than four decades ago when Lenin set forth the dictum that the Communist aim was world conquest. The Soviet rulers have never retracted this goal, but have continued to use it as their guiding principle. Even during the past few months they have stated that the USSR will give up the goal of world domination "when shrimps learn to whistle and when iron turns to wood."

Since July 26, when the dictator of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser, nationalized the 103-mile Suez Canal, long used by all countries as an international waterway, the anxious eyes of the world have been riveted on the Middle East.

With war clouds hovering darkly in this area, the hope of the world turned to the United Nations Security Council. Here was a chance for it to show its effectiveness, or lack of it! With the plan authored by John Foster Dulles and adopted in London by eighteen of the principal user nations, as a springboard for negotiation, the Security Council worked desperately to formulate a plan of canal operation acceptable to all the nations concerned.

It looked as if success were in sight when six major points of agreement were reached in UN Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld's office through private conversations with British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd, French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawqi.

However, the eleven-member UN Security Council failed to endorse the plan for international operation of the canal because of the vetoes of Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Popovic. To those already doubtful of any value the United States may have derived from the millions of American dollars poured out to Communist Yugoslavia, this veto only served to crystallize their displeasure at the drain on their tax pockets.

Conforming with the usual Communist line, Shepilov stated, even as he vetoed the Council's endorsement of the agreement, that Russia wanted to cooperate in some plan for peaceful solution of the problem!

Many people had looked hopefully to the peaceful solution of the Suez problem by the United Nations as an opportunity for that organization to display world leadership and insure for itself the prestige which would enable it to preserve peace, and fulfill the purpose for which it was established. However,

Russia again demonstrated to the world that she is a member of the United Nations only to ruin its effectiveness. She does not want a satisfactory settlement of the Suez controversy, or for the United Nations to be an effective instrument in any other matter of world importance.

The only thing accomplished by the Security Council's consideration of the Suez difficulty was the revelation, with all disguises torn aside, of how the nations of the world are aligned; with Russia, its satellite bloc, and the "neutrals" Yugoslavia and Egypt opposing the majority of the member nations of the United Nations, including the eighteen principal world powers which objected to nationalization of the Suez Canal.

Even the casual observer on the world scene begins to view the Suez problem as only one furunculous manifestation of the encompassing malignancy, of hate, oppression, and tyranny. It is obvious that Communist gangsters would corrupt the whole world by propagating this particular brand of "peace."

Before these words are printed, the smoldering fires of another tension area in the Middle East may have burst into a holocaust of war between Israel and the Arab countries. In such eventuality, is there any doubt that the remainder of the world would not also become embroiled in the conflict?

Many quasi-informed persons state that we are in no great danger of war; that Russia does not want an atomic war any more than does the United States. That brings one to consider the definition of war! Francis E. Walter, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, states in his foreword to "Soviet Total War," the latest Symposium published by his Committee, that "Truly, the Russian masters and their fanatical followers are engaged in a total war — that is, in a war on every plane and in every sphere of activity."

Congressman Walter further states that the more than 120 contributors to the Symposium, all well-known authorities on the phase of the subject on which they have written, agree in their conviction that the Communist threat is clearly the greatest danger the free world has ever had to face. He writes, "They unmask its deceptions and subterfuges — its relentless psychological, political, economic, sociological, and military strategies. Like all reasonable people, these contributors do not desire war, but only a lasting peace. On the other hand, they are fully aware that, in hoping for peace, we cannot permit ourselves to be frozen into extinction as free men . . . either we prevent the achievement of communism's 'historic mission' — or we perish."

Subsequent issues of *Facts Forum News* will bring to its readers some of the outstanding articles comprising the above-mentioned Symposium, just as a number of articles were presented in past issues from the Committee's previous Symposium entitled "The Great Pretense," in which thirty-nine experts found that the program outlined at the 20th Communist Congress constituted the greatest menace in the entire history of the world Communist movement.

As we come to another Christmas season, with a situation of tension, fear, and anxiety throughout the world, who would deny that the age-long symbol of tranquillity, the Dove of Peace, has a broken wing and can no longer soar in unhampered flight through cloudless skies of prosperity and good will among men?





We are forced to ask not only our temporal and spiritual leaders, but ourselves as well — what is responsible for this circumstance? What is the answer?

With the Christian world preparing to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Peace, might it not be well for us to calm our fevered seasonal activity and think quietly about our hope for harmony — to search out the reason for the world's endless pursuit of peace and why it forever escapes our grasp?

Petrarch, the great Italian poet of the fourteenth century wrote, "Five great enemies to peace inhabit with us: avarice, ambition, envy, anger, and pride. If those enemies were to be banished, we should infallibly enjoy perpetual peace."

Six centuries have passed since the great philosopher penned those lines, and the enemies to peace which he enumerated are still with us. Has, then, all of man's progress been in technological and scientific fields? Have we failed in those areas of human life which matter most?

Emerson said, "Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles."

**B**ut, one protests, these are generalities. How does one go about banishing, on a national or international level — even on a community or personal level, the "enemies of peace" and insure the triumph of right principles?

The words of another great student of social problems, the nineteenth-century English writer John Ruskin, shed a little light on the subject. He stated, "No peace was ever won from fate by subterfuge or agreement; no peace is ever in store for any of us but that which we shall win by victory over shame or sin — victory over the sin that oppresses, as well as over that which corrupts."

These are indeed sobering and revealing words. Is it possible that our present troubles may be due in large part to our efforts at conciliation and agreement with the evil forces of godless communism, beginning with our diplomatic recognition of the Soviet regime in November, 1933, and continuing since that time? Starting with the sweeping concessions made to the Communists at the Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences, the Iron Curtain has now closed over 900 million people, which is approximately three-eighths of the total population of the world. Our desertion of the cause of freedom in China, alone, when we abandoned Chiang Kai-shek to the onslaught of the Red scourge, brought 600 millions of Chinese into the Communist orbit.

Even as late as the Geneva Conference the Kremlin and Red China still deceived the world with false promises. Although there are widely differing opinions as to the success of that Conference, it is not a matter of opinion, but a sad fact, that all American prisoners of war have not yet been freed. General Van Fleet has stated that the Communists are holding 400 men of all services. Mothers, fathers, wives, and children of these prisoners continue to suffer agonies of grief and to plead in vain for our government to obtain the release of their loved ones.

In viewing the advance and the deception of the Communists, one is reminded of the prophecy of Isaiah:

*Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood: their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths. The way of peace they know not; and there is no judgment in their goings: they have made them crooked paths:*

*whosoever goeth therein shall not know peace*  
(Isaiah 59:7).

Has the United States been inveigled into those paths of which the ancient prophet warned? Have we unwittingly, and through the betrayal of our country by both convicted and unapprehended traitors, not only failed in the past to stop the Communist advance but, in many instances, have we not indeed filled the role which Marxians designed for us while boasting that capitalism would destroy itself?

**W**e are prone to accept precious liberties won by our forbears at great sacrifice and suffering, civic privileges procured through long weary hours of unselfish service, cultural gains made slowly through the centuries, a spiritual inheritance from God-fearing men and women who felt keenly their obligations to humanity — all these benefits we take for granted, as if they had dropped into our lives quite by accident and had cost nothing.

It is imperative that we do not accept our wonderful legacy with casual unconcern. Our endowments have been bought with sacrificial toil and privation, with suffering, tears, and blood, and the only way we can repay the countless men and women who left us our heritage is to guard it closely, to value it supremely, and, if need be, to defend it with our very lives.

Words and feelings of gratitude are not enough. The patriots who preceded us started many enterprises they could not finish. They expected us to carry on. The ground was cleared, the foundations poured, the plans completed for a beautiful building of freedom and peace. Now the previous builders are gone and if the magnificent edifice is to be erected, we must do it. We should accept this task bravely, even gladly, saying with Rupert Brooke, "Now God be thanked Who hath matched us with His hour."

To repair the broken wing of the Dove of Peace, we must follow the directions of the Great Physician. God, by His very nature of love and mercy, desires peace for all mankind and is anxious to provide all the good we crave. But as every privilege in life carries a corresponding responsibility, peace also carries its price. This price is *not* appeasement or compromise with evil.

He, at Whose birth the heavenly host sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" (Luke 2:14) said, "I came not to send peace, but a sword" (Matt. 10:34). He would thus have us cut ourselves asunder from the forces of darkness, and He has provided a positive guide for our attainment of peace.

**W**e must of necessity start on the level of our personal relationships. Do we show love, sympathy, and understanding to members of our families, to associates in business, to the strangers whose lives touch ours briefly? Do we strive constantly to be constructive; to help instead of hinder; to build rather than destroy? Do we carry Christ-like attitudes of forgiveness and optimism out, beyond our inner circle, into the conduct of community and state affairs? Are we able to see even beyond the boundaries of our own land and extend positive assistance to suffering peoples everywhere?

Only when we have cleansed the inside of the cup, put our own house in order, and refused to countenance the godless forces masquerading in Red robes of peaceful conquest, will the broken wing of the dove be healed. God recognized our human frailties and provided us with the needed help. Our part is to accept His gift.

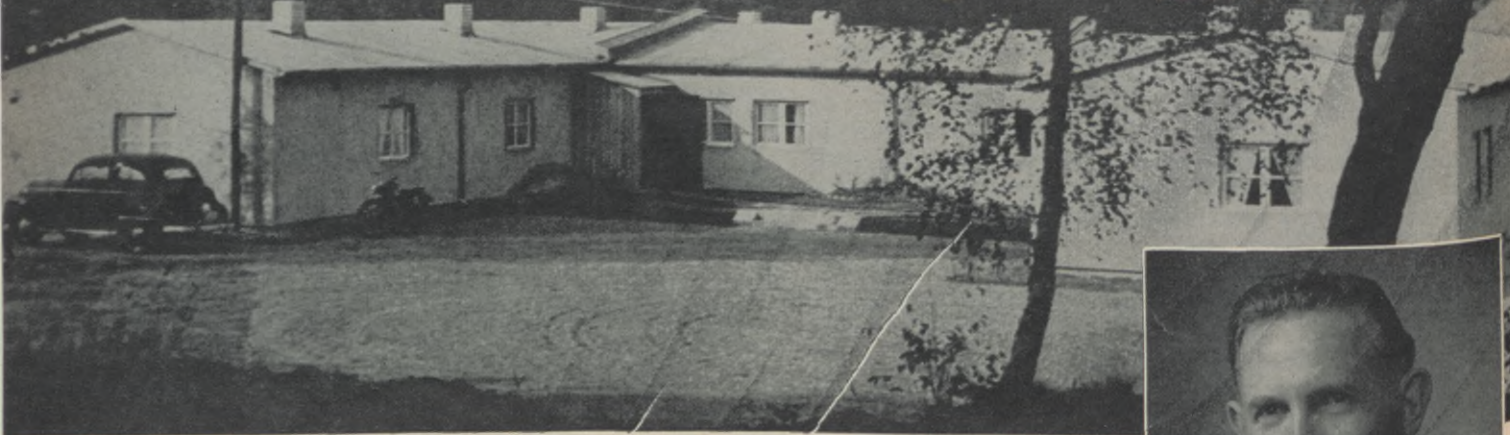
*For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end* (Isaiah 9:6).

END



# What Religion Can Do To Defeat Communism

By J. ANTHONY MARCUS



The author (at right) is president of the Institute of Foreign Trade. A native of Russia, he came to this country before World War I, and has since visited his homeland many times on behalf of leading American corporations. His past experience with the U. S. Immigration Service, the FBI, and the U. S. Department of Commerce, further serve to qualify him as an authority on the menace of communism.

Mr. Marcus helped establish the American Friends of Russian Freedom, which has set up five rehabilitation centers for Soviet escapees in Western Europe. The AFRF refugee center at Kaiserslautern, West Germany, is shown above.

**O**VER the years I have covered a great deal of territory trying to tell the story of the Soviet godless force out to destroy everything Christians and Jews stand for, against everything the Founding Fathers of this country fought and died for. Among the masses I have always found a keen interest, an eagerness to do something to help end the Stalinist nightmare.

Everywhere people have been asking me: "What should I, as an individual, do to help in the fight against the Communist evil?" In all my articles and speeches I have made it a point to make specific recommendations how to fight that enemy. But I

have been feeding water into a sieve. All my warnings and recommendations have been soon forgotten. Why?

Because since Stalinism began its unholy march for world conquest, there has not come forward a single man of leadership stature to give all his time, all his energy, and all his life to lead the crusade against the barbarians. Let me give you an example.

Some time ago I spoke before members of the Hitchcock Memorial Church in Scarsdale, New York. A few months ago I was asked to speak there again. I agreed on condition that they would have in the audience ten leading industrial and financial executives, residents of Westchester County. They

thought my request very modest; they were sure they could have twenty or thirty.

About a week before the meeting was to take place I received a telephone message that they could not induce one of them to come because it was the last football game of the season.

This is indicative of the tragedy of our time. They who have most at stake in the present emergency care the least. We are pleasure drunk, we are too much steeped in our petty pastimes to see what is happening to us. We don't want to find out why, for example, our taxes are bordering on confiscation; why our boys must do



Views conflicting with a portion of this article are expressed in "An Historic Precedent" on page 8, which includes excerpts from the report of the churchmen's delegation to Russia.

garrison duty all over the world after a victorious war; we do not care to find out who the real culprit is.

The time for action, vigorous, courageous, persistent, and consistent action, is far too long overdue. There must come forward the crusading nucleus of men which will swell in numbers until millions of us are enrolled in the service of freedom's cause.

The leadership must come from men of God, from men of all religions and denominations united for mankind's common good. It is their responsibility in the first place. They are the sentinels of morality, and the struggle against the Soviet menace is *primarily a moral one*. As Dr. Daniel A. Poling remarked in his radio broadcast on September 18, 1955: "If Christ shall reign, then communism cannot survive. There is and can be no affinity between Christianity and atheistic

communism. Between these two there is an impassable gulf. One or the other must give and go."

We have witnessed the murder and enslavement of millions of men, women, and children; we have known for years that the Stalinists had murdered tens of thousands of men of God like yourselves, and what have we done about it? What meetings have been held in these United States to protest against the outrages? What protest marches have been recorded since the man-made hurricane was let loose by Lenin and his cohorts on November 7, 1917?

No one could truthfully claim lack of information about the true state of affairs behind the Iron Curtain. We have had hundreds of thousands of escapees in the free world, the living witnesses of the Soviet inferno, and we have made very little use of their knowledge to lay bare the story which

we must know for our own good.

From the very inception Lenin, the arch-conspirator for world enslavement, had reminded us time and time again: "We have never concealed the fact that our revolution is only the beginning, that it will lead to a victorious ending only then when we shall have inflamed the whole world with its revolutionary fires."

Those pronouncements once sounded like the ravings of a madman. No one took them seriously. But look what has happened in the interim! One third of the human race under the bloody rule of the enemy; the earth drenched with the blood of millions of men and women resisting enslavement; the Siberian tundras fertilized with the bones of Christian victims.

### Our Diplomatic Bedfellows

The enemy is cunning, determined. He works day and night against us. A Stalinist anywhere in the world is ready to give his life at the drop of a hat if the Communist Party so orders. Are we as zealous about defending our heritage?

Anyone who entertains the illusion that coexistence with evil Stalinism is possible or desirable is not intelligent enough to know what is good for his country or himself. We have had coexistence with the enemy since November, 1933, when we became diplomatic bedfellows with him. Has it improved our relations with the Kremlin gangsters? On the contrary, they have worsened.

In 1933 the Soviets were economically and industrially impotent. With our recognition came world-wide prestige. That was what the Communists wanted more than anything else. It opened to them unlimited opportunities all over the world, for many gov-



Solingen, West Germany. The latest American Freedom House, established early this year by the American Friends of Russian Freedom. Officials of the West German government, American authorities and representatives of the AFRF were present at the opening. The speeches were carried to Russia by the various radio stations operating in Germany. "This is friendship in action," the Russian escapees from Communist tyranny kept repeating during the exercises.

Postwar Russian escapees in the lounging room of the Freedom House in Solingen. Note the youth of the escapees — all of them born and reared under the Stalin regime. The youth of Russia is in revolt. If the free world would only take the opportunity to exploit this, the existence of the Soviet nightmare might be shortened.





ernments followed our example and extended recognition to the same power.

We failed to realize that whenever the enemy wants anything badly, and he certainly wanted recognition very badly just as the Chinese bandits now want it, it is proof that it is going to benefit him at our expense. Our country became the hunting ground of many thousands of Soviet spying commissions, spying on our industries, laboratories, stealing our priceless technology acquired at great cost in labor and money.

Our sales to the Soviets actually dropped after recognition. The Kremlin had gotten what it wanted, and we learned that all the talk about orders running into the billions was only a bait to get us into the trap. A little country like Cuba has been buying from us many times the amount we ever shipped to Russia, except for the war years when we gave away our substance to help rescue Stalin and his gangsters from annihilation by Germany and the Russian peoples.

### **We Betray Our Allies**

All this has helped the enemy to tighten the noose around the necks of his enslaved peoples — our only allies in the world. Khrushchev's goal is the same as Stalin's ever was. Khrushchev's crocodile tears at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party last February, shed over the fact that even he and his immediate associates never knew if they would come out alive from a conference with Stalin, were designed to deceive the Russian peoples, to deceive the gullible free world. He and Bulganin and Mikoyan and Molotov and the rest of the camarilla were Stalin's closest satraps. They made Stalin's purges and sadistic actions possible. And now that their master is dead they must continue the same tyranny or be torn to tatters by their outraged peoples.

Permit me to ask you, is it in our interest to hobnob with such sadists? Is it moral to sit with them at the conference table, knowing in advance that they will never abide by their spoken or written word? What have we ever accomplished by conferring with them in the past? And since our trading with them, exchanging industrial, scientific, and educational delegations can only benefit the enemy, is it not stupid of us to participate in such exchanges?

I can assure you that had we asked the Russian peoples, had the President

of the United States consulted some of the thousands of Russian escapees in our midst and in Europe before going to Geneva last summer, they would have begged him not to grace the Soviet savages with his presence; they would have pleaded with him not to trade with them, not to permit a single Soviet mission to set foot on American soil, not to exchange scientific information of any sort. They would have urged him to chase the Soviet Embassy spy nest out of this country; to drive the Soviet saboteurs out of the United Nations, or ourselves get out of there.

The Geneva Conference, a fiasco for us, has worked out just as Khrushchev has planned it. The delegation-exchange epidemic, a by-product of the Geneva Conference, has been running riot ever since. Although Molotov torpedoed the so-called "Geneva spirit," his wishes are being fulfilled to the limit. He had asked for "mutual exchange of delegations and reciprocal visits of representatives of industry, agriculture, and trade for the purpose of exchanging experience and learning of the achievements of respective countries in these fields. . . ."

Why not? Our delegations have nothing to learn from such visits. If they have anything worth while for us, they will never let us see or find out about it. Most of the receptions are staged for foreigners in order to brainwash and induce them to brainwash their home folks. The full story of how this is being staged has never been told. Too many of our officials

have been intimidated. For example: An article of mine on how the Soviets are stealing our industrial secrets was first accepted for publication by a leading journal and then refused because, as one of the editors told me later, "we have been advised by the State Department not to needle the Russians."

It is possible that my article giving the facts how the Soviets are brainwashing foreign visitors to give them false impressions of conditions in Russia was refused by leading journals because of fear that it might spoil the honeymoon with communism ushered in by the "Geneva Spirit."

But is it not strange that while we tremble in our shoes about what the Kremlin might say or do, the enemy seems to have no fear of us and has been needling us not with a pin or a needle but with bullets — by shooting down our unarmed planes, blackening our reputation all over the world, refusing to return hundreds of our naval ships lent to them for the prosecution of a war which ended eleven years ago?

I often wonder if we are still justified in calling this "the home of the brave." It is still the land of the free, thank God. But how long can it remain so if we lose our courage to fight for the cause of freedom and justice and mercy and the dignity of man?

What is the true reason for this sorry state? Ignorance, of course! Ignorance begets fear, and fear begets cowardice.

Can men of God afford to permit



In 1953 the American Friends of Russian Freedom were able to start Christmas parties in their Freedom Houses for Christians who had never been permitted to have a Christmas celebration in the land of communism. The people behind the Iron Curtain know about these festivities from the broadcasts by the Voice of America.



this ignorance to continue until it is too late to remedy the situation? I know what your answer will be: a resounding NO!

When we are sick, we go to a doctor. We know to whom to turn when our roof is leaking, when our plumbing is out of order, when a bridge or a home is to be built. We go to those who know best their trade or their art. However, when someone got the bright idea of sending a delegation of churchmen to Russia, they apparently did not go to men of my background to determine the advisability of the project. Upon reading in the press on February 2, 1956, about the projected exchange, I wrote to Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, who was to lead the mission:

"You are not dealing in Russia with free churchmen like yourselves. Those who invited you did not do so of their own free will. They have done so by order of the tyrannical, godless regime out to destroy all religions, all men of God, and all else that is dear to our hearts in America. . . . Your very presence in Russia will be rendering aid and comfort to the bitterest enemy of freedom and religion. The Russian churchmen will lie to you about everything in Russia. They will have to or face liquidation. The Soviet regime is trying to use you and other religious organizations to confuse our people here, to enhance their prestige, to give the impression that religion is free there but at the same time plotting to destroy religious institutions everywhere.

#### **A Warning Goes Unheeded**

"If you really wish to render a service to the people of Russia and to the cause of freedom, you should now hold a meeting and declare to the whole world that you will come to Russia only when the Soviet regime has been destroyed by its own people, when there is the same sort of freedom of religion in Russia as we have in the United States. You will give the people of Russia inspiration to carry on their struggle until freedom is won. If this warning is not heeded, I am certain that some day you will regret it to the end of your days. You will be serving the cause of Satan. . . ."

I offered to sit down with him and his associates and enlighten them further on the inadvisability of going to Moscow. I received a brief reply.

Dr. Blake wrote: "Despite the facts and allegations, it is the considered



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake (second from left) during his visit to Moscow with the group of American clergymen, discusses theology with Russian Orthodox priests.

opinion of Christian churchmen that we ought to have conversations with others who profess to follow Jesus Christ."

If that was all Dr. Blake wanted, there are plenty of Russian churchmen right here in the United States. For the good of America and all Christian churches he would have been well advised to confer first with the Russian Orthodox churchmen here. I can assure you that he would have heard from them the same sentiments expressed in my letter of February 5, 1956.

My counsel, given in good faith, and on the basis of a life-long study of the Soviet menace with many years spent there in the service of leading American industrial firms, was ignored, of course. Well, the deputation headed by Dr. Blake has returned safely to the United States. They called it "a distinct success." I, too, consider it a distinct success — but not for America, and not for the Christian church.

#### **Even Russian Churchmen Endangered**

It was a distinct success for the clever Soviet propaganda machine which staged it, which now has recordings of the conversations held and the answers given by the Russian churchmen, to be held against them some day, to be used in calling them "agents of the imperialist Americans, spies and agents of Wall Street," as they have done in innumerable instances in the recent past. The Soviet regime did not invite American churchmen to promote the welfare of

religion in Russia. They know what they are doing, even if some of our churchmen are naïve enough to think otherwise.

The nine churchmen's statement declared, "There is obviously a fundamental difference between the concept of the mission of the church as we found it in the Soviet Union today and that which we hold in our churches." I say that the only difference lies in the fact that here no government can tell the Church what its mission should be, whereas in the Soviet Union it must toe the Communist line, bow to the wishes of the Kremlin gangsters or face liquidation as did their colleagues by the thousands.

#### **'Peace' Where There Is No Peace**

In one instance the delegation, I am happy to record, showed good common sense when they wrote: "However, the statements of the church leaders were almost uniformly identical in making vague appeals for 'the defense of peace' without taking into consideration the realities of the world situation or the facts of history."

The reason, however, must be sought in the atmosphere in which our church members spoke to their colleagues in Russia. Those poor souls were in a trap, under the threat of death if they failed to parrot the Party line laid down for them by the regime.

The Russian churchmen know better than we who is threatening the peace of the world, who is instigating wars in all parts of the world. And any time they come to visit here they

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WIDE WORLD PHOTO

American Protestant church leaders stand with two Russian clergymen in front of a massive cracked bell, which fell from a tower within the Kremlin.

# An Historic Precedent

is the term used by the late Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, of the National Council of Churches, to describe the visit of the American churchmen to the Soviet Union. The nine clergymen comprising this deputation are pictured on the opposite page.

**I**N JUNE, 1955, the governing general board of the National Council of Churches voted that a widely representative group of American church leaders should visit Russia. Primarily, the purpose of the visit was to manifest a spiritual fellowship, to increase the mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and to exchange ideas regarding the work of churches.

After having planned their visit almost a year in advance, a nine-man deputation of American church leaders flew to Moscow in March of this year for a ten-day visit. En route they made a stop at Prague, where they were guests of Czech Protestant and Eastern Orthodox church leaders.

When the American churchmen reached Moscow, Metropolitan Nicolai, in behalf of Patriarch Alexei, of the Russian Orthodox Church, met them at the airport. Most of the talks were held at the home of the Patriarch, where the Americans met Russian and Armenian Orthodox churchmen, Russian Baptists, and Lutherans from the Baltic States.

The deputation was able to make only two side excursions. They visited the Orthodox religious center at Zagorsk, where they met priests in training, and also visited youth centers

and the Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Leningrad.

After their return to the United States, the churchmen made a joint statement in which they described their visit to Russia as "profitable." Their complete statement is reprinted on the following pages, preceded by a portion of their published report entitled:

## "American Churchmen Visit the Soviet Union"

*Excerpts of this report follow:\**

The first of the formal conversations opened in the 100-year-old Patriarchate, Tuesday, March 10, at noon as the nine American churchmen sat down at a round-table with Metropolitan Nicolai and interpreters. Metropolitan Nicolai, who directs the foreign affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, chose to represent alone the Orthodox Church in the initial session lasting two hours.

The conversations were continued thereafter on five different occasions at the Patriarchate and the Monastery at Zagorsk. All of the discussion items suggested in advance by the National Council's deputation had been accepted by the Russian churchmen. It was agreed that Metropolitan Nicolai

would chair the first meeting, and thereafter the chairmanship alternated between the two delegations. [A complete list of religious leaders participating in conversations was included in the original report, but have been deleted here to conserve space.]

At the outset of the conversations Dr. Blake made a general introductory statement on behalf of the National Council's deputation. In the course of his remarks Dr. Blake referred to the action of the General Board in instructing its deputation "to extend our greetings in Christ to the leaders of the churches in the USSR and to assure them of our prayers that the God of righteousness will lead the people of the United States and the Soviet Union into the paths of peace." Dr. Blake stressed the church-to-church character of the deputation's mission. "Our mission to you is a church mission," he said. "It is not a subsidiary supplement to national diplomacy. We come without any instructions from our government. . . . We are here as churchmen with a dedicated loyalty to the risen Christ."

\*The complete report on the nine-man deputation to Russia can be obtained from the Office of Publication and Distribution, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Single copy fifty cents.



In "WHAT RELIGION CAN DO TO DEFEAT COMMUNISM," J. Anthony Marcus, noted authority on Russia and the Soviet Communist menace, raises grave questions concerning the over-all results of "exchange visits" between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Republic. Don't miss his article on page 4 of this issue.

It is in the context of the Christian gospel, and the bearing of that gospel upon the conduct of men and of nations that we embark upon these conversations."

Metropolitan Nicolai responded in a similar vein. He said he was quite pleased with Dr. Blake's statement and would see to it that each of the Russian conferees was given a copy. "We speak as Christians," he said, "basing our opinions on Christian grounds. If you are here without political instructions, so also are we. Our conversations will forge closer ties between us."

### The State of the Churches

On this question Metropolitan Nicolai spoke as follows:

"In 1918 the Church was separated from the State. This was the beginning of a new epoch. Up to that time the Church was connected with the State, not in harmony, but in disharmony. The activities of the Church were cramped thereby. For us separation of Church and State means that the Christian Church does not mix in the affairs of the State, nor the State in the affairs of the Church. The Church is free of any financial aid from the State. Our churches and our devotional activities are paid for by the contributions of the faithful. The Church is separated from the school. Religion is not a subject in the school curriculum.

"How, then, do children receive religious instruction? In their homes, and in the churches where special discussions are held, particularly on Sunday afternoons. Preaching is a regular part of the Orthodox service, but on Sunday evenings there are special discussions on the meaning of the Church. Believing parents can invite priests to their homes in order to give religious instruction to children.

"The Church has no care of invalids or orphans or the aged. The State does

this. We do have, however, a special department to care for aged priests and for widows of priests.

"We have theological schools. There are eight seminaries for priests in towns and villages, and two academies comparable to your theological colleges and universities. Candidates for study in the theological schools come after completing the secular schools. The secular schools have both believers and unbelievers. Those who enter the theological schools are believers. The number of applicants exceeds the places available. The theological schools prepare priests. The academies prepare theologians and teachers, and engage in theological research.

"On the matter of relations to the State, the government has created two Councils, one on the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, the other to deal with all other religious bodies. Both of these Councils are under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. There are no clergy on these Councils. They provide the means for intercourse between the Church and the State. For example, if a church requires material for new construction or repairs, the Council arranges for the procurement of the material at State prices.

"The Russian Orthodox Church has about 20,000 parishes, 35,000 priests, 69 monasteries (including convents for women). The principle applying in the monasteries is 'ora et labora'—prayer and work. The nuns make embroidery for vestments and other items for the church.

"The Russian Orthodox Church has a certain number of churches abroad. There is the Exarchate in North America with about twenty parishes. In Western Europe there are churches under the Patriarchate in France, England, Holland, Finland, and elsewhere. There are also Russian churches in China.

"The Patriarchate has five depart-

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The late Rev. Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Executive Director, Department of Internal Affairs, National Council of Churches.



Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Philadelphia, Penn., President, National Council of Churches.

Rev. Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, New York, Associate General Secretary, National Council of Churches.



Bishop D. Ward Nichols, New York, Presiding Bishop, First Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. Herbert Ge-zork, Newton Center, Mass., President, Andover Newton Theological Seminary.



Paul B. Anderson, New York, Associate Executive Secretary, International Committee of YMCA's.

Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, New Rochelle, N. Y., President of the United Lutheran Church of America.



Charles Coolidge Parlin, Englewood, N. J., Methodist layman.

Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Greenwich, Conn., presiding Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church (former President of the National Council of Churches).





America's Youth...



more Precious



than Gold



*How would you feel if you were told that your generation was the worst ever? — going to the dogs? Can youth's highest potential be reached if a "hangdog" air is instilled? Well — physician, heal thyself! According to an old English proverb, "Youth and white paper take any impression."*

ARE the adults of America providing the necessary examples of integrity and high principle for youth to follow? Do our schools allow needed challenge to accomplishment, teach the pride of our forebears? Do standards required of radio and television provide moral guidance, minimize examples of degradation?

Perhaps it is time to admit that to a large degree the morality or immorality of our youth grows from the seeds we allow to be planted.

Do you remember your grandmother (or perhaps it may have been your aunt) who used to insist to your mother — "Now, Mary, you're being too hard on the lad! He's a fine boy, and you're making him feel that he isn't!" Of course, such words weren't meant for you, but, as little pitchers often will, you managed to hear them.

It made you feel good, too, to see the love and pride in Grandmother's eye when she looked in your direction.

"Be sure to take Bobby with you!" she'd say to Uncle Bill when he planned a trip downtown. "We want everyone to know he belongs to us!"

That gave a youngster something to live up to, all right! And through the years that have followed many of your best efforts have been made because of the inspiration of that warm light which news of your accomplishment would bring to the eyes of someone dear to you. Unprepossessing though you may be, it has meant a lot to know that someone special thinks you are handsome, and very, very smart. Hasn't that faith spurred you to greater heights than you might otherwise have reached?

Grandmother would not agree that

The YWCA in Washington, D. C., is the locale for this gathering of page boys and their dates. Here Page Bill Maddin of Pittston, Pa., and Happy O'Connor of Washington display an intricate step while other pages and dates watch.

WIDE WORLD PHOTO







Production on full scale typifies this Junior Achievement Company. Business firms from all over the nation sponsor JA companies in which the teen-agers receive a foretaste of the free enterprise system which is the backbone of America.



a whole segment of youth today should be classified as "juvenile delinquents."

"Aren't you being hard on the children?" she would ask. "They haven't been brought up properly!"

Unfortunately, there are not enough such wonderful people as Grandmother to go around, for the term "juvenile delinquency" has stuck. Intended to refer to the illegal actions of that small 4 per cent of America's youth who have known arrest for any offense, it is too often associated with all of the characteristically reckless pranks of teen-age youth.

### Juvenile Crime Breaks All Records

If Grandmother's evaluation was correct, more and more of America's children are being improperly reared, for crime in the United States has been spreading since the end of World War II, and is breaking all records, with juvenile criminals receiving most of the blame.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, issues repeated warnings to local police officials that the number of criminal offenses committed in the future will make present figures look small unless there is a large and unexpected downturn in the number of juvenile delinquents.

"The crime problem is essentially a youth problem," says Mr. Hoover, who blames "the apathy and failure of too many parents to assume their proper responsibilities." Many families allow children to run as they please, with no check on their friends. The result, he says, is a "juvenile jungle."

With crime costing the country an estimated \$20 billion a year, and the outlook for more crime and higher

costs, indifference to the rising crime rate is detected in many communities. People are not aroused to the problem. The cure will not come, says Mr. Hoover, until the nation gets its fill and decides something will have to be done.

Thefts of automobiles are expected to reach nearly 269,000 this year. In six out of ten cases, arrest records prove that the thief is a youth under 18 years of age.

These teen-age criminals also commit half the burglaries, more than 40 per cent of the larcenies, and a considerable number of the robberies that now clog police records.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Hoover feels that juvenile crime could be abated if parents were made to face legal and financial responsibility for the criminal acts of their children. He endorses jail sentences for "delinquent parents."

While this doctrine is strongly opposed by most officials who specialize in work with delinquents, a Parental Responsibility Act put into effect in Michigan in May, 1953, has achieved significant improvements.<sup>2</sup>

Michigan Senator Harold M. Ryan, sponsor of the act, was prompted by the idea that if vandalism costs the parents money, they will take a keener interest in the whereabouts and activities of their children. This law holds parents financially responsible up to \$300 for juvenile vandalism.<sup>3</sup>

When parents suddenly realize that they will have to "pay the piper" for

the destructiveness of their children, they are "forcibly encouraged" to interest themselves to a greater degree in the activities of their offspring.

A family circle which lacks cohesion may find itself strengthened and refined through this encouragement, as the results in Michigan would indicate.

### Russian Family Life Purged

At the same time that America faces problems of juvenile delinquency, its ideological enemy in the Kremlin is experiencing difficulty in the training of youth. Hooligans and delinquents, according to reports in Soviet newspapers are multiplying in Russian cities. Instead of devoting their lives to "building socialism," these youths are found to be living recklessly.

According to one Soviet magazine:

It is bad when a child hears one thing at home and something else in the school. His teachers tell him that rain and snow are due to natural causes, and at home he is told they come from God. In school he hears that lightning is an electric discharge, and at home he is told that it is an arrow of fire sent down by God.

Khrushchev is said to have come to the conclusion that the trouble lies in "improper influence" in the home. Family life has offended — so family life is now to be purged. Children are to step directly from the cradle into

(Continued on page 46)

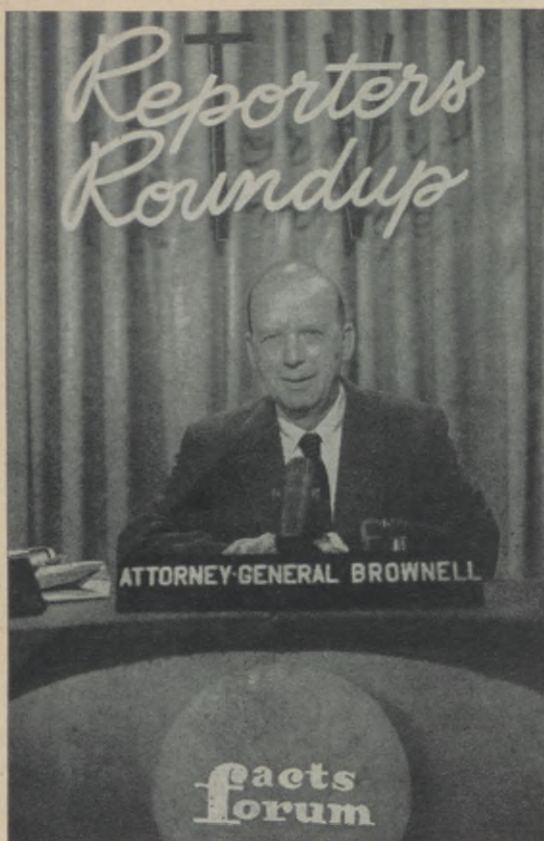
<sup>1</sup>U. S. News & World Report, Oct. 5, 1956, p. 66.

<sup>2</sup>Newsweek, April 2, 1956, p. 95.

<sup>3</sup>"Michigan Puts It Up To The Parents," by Harold Whitman, Reader's Digest, March, 1956.



## Reporters Roundup



# The Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

is asked . . .

- What is your responsibility in implementing the segregation decision?
- Were Republican chances in the South hurt through briefs your office filed in support of desegregation?
- Do you take the position that it is within the right of the Executive branch to classify anything it wishes as confidential?

**P**RESIDENT EISENHOWER's statement in a September press conference that when the courts call "properly" on the Attorney-General in segregation troubles "he will assist in every way possible," formed the central point of discussion in a recent Reporters' Roundup interview of Attorney-General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

Mr. Brownell, considered one of the Administration's key spokesmen, served as chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1944 to 1946. Born in Nebraska in 1904, he was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1924, and from Yale Law School in 1927. Entering the practice of law following graduation, he was elected to the New York State Legislature five times from 1932, et seq. The Attorney-General is a member of the American Bar Association and the bar associations of New York State and the City of New York.

Interviewing this prominent guest, under the moderation of Mr. Robert F. Hurleigh, veteran commentator of the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Mr. Clark Mollenhoff of the Washington Bureau of *Look* magazine and Cowles newspapers, and Mr. Arthur Sylvester of the *Newark News*.

Mr. Sylvester, opening the questioning, referred to President Eisenhower's

press-conference statement that if and when the time comes when the segregation of any district court must be implemented, it would be more or less the responsibility of the Attorney-General, working with the U. S. marshals, and asked if Mr. Brownell would outline the procedure which would be followed.

"Well, let me start this way, Mr. Sylvester," replied Mr. Brownell: "At the present time we have one case in court in which the Department of Justice is appearing as 'friend of the court,' involving the action that was taken by the Hoxie, Arkansas, Board of Education, to integrate the grade schools there. The Board of Education acted to comply with the Supreme Court opinion and then, as alleged in our brief, outsiders came in and disrupted the orderly handling of the local situation. As a result, the Board of Education obtained an injunction from the Federal Court there to allow them to go ahead in an orderly way and conduct an integrated school."

"The court granted that request," he continued, "and an appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeals. We are appearing there to support the courageous action taken by the local board of education to operate the schools."

Mr. Brownell pointed out that in due course the Federal Court of Ap-

peals will decide whether the action taken was proper and effective in supporting the school board, and expressed the opinion that this case may establish a pattern for other parts of the country where the school boards take similar action. As a result, he felt the action taken by the Federal Court of Appeals would be watched with great interest.

"This is the only case of its kind that I know of that is in the federal courts at the present time," he concluded.

"The President indicated that what will happen," stressed Mr. Sylvester, "will be that a court will find someone in contempt and that that person or persons will be cited, following which action will be taken through the U. S. marshals. As I understand it, Mr. Brownell, the U. S. marshals are in your department, and are, as a matter of fact, responsible to you?"

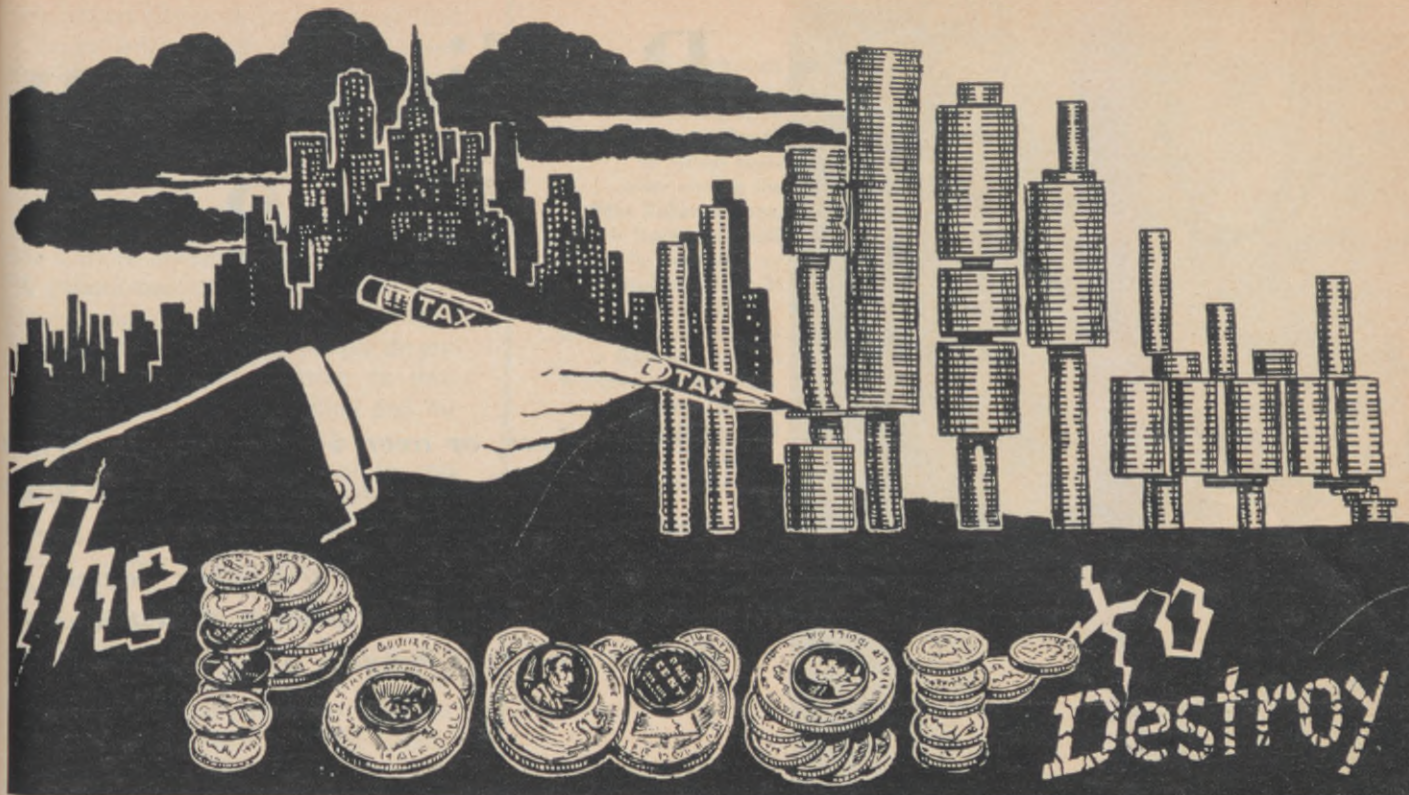
"Yes," replied the Attorney-General, "they are responsible primarily to the courts, of course, for the enforcement of the court orders."

"Well, then, how do you implement it?" inquired Mr. Sylvester. "How do you plan that the U. S. marshals will carry out a court decision on that assumption?"

Mr. Brownell opined that this was getting into the speculative realm, and

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By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

ALEXANDER HAMILTON perhaps spoke more wisely than he realized when he referred to the power to tax as the power to destroy. Neither in Hamilton's time nor in the nineteenth century were extreme taxation burdens imposed in free and civilized countries. The right of a man to retain the property which he might earn or inherit was taken for granted as one of the natural rights which figure so largely in the thinking of the Founding Fathers of the American Republic.

There was no general income tax in the United States until 1862. And the rates of taxation during the Civil War, the most desperate emergency in American history, were unbelievably mild by modern standards: 3 per cent on incomes from \$600 to \$10,000, and moderately progressive rates above \$10,000. The whole idea of a tax on income was thrown out the window in 1872 as inconsistent with the American ideal of unlimited personal opportunity. An attempt to levy a 2 per cent tax on incomes in 1894 was declared unconstitutional. Only after the passing of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1913 was the principle of the federal income tax firmly imbedded in the United States fiscal system.

It was a very thin opening end of the wedge. The original standard rate of income tax was 1 per cent, with exemptions of \$3,000 for single and \$4,000 for married persons. (Of course, these exemptions are much higher than they would be at present, because of the severe depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar.) There was a surtax of 1 per cent to 6 per cent on incomes in excess of \$20,000 (the equivalent of about \$53,000 at the present time).

There was a similar development in Great Britain. Only the Boer War, at the end of the nineteenth century, brought the income tax up to one shilling on the pound (5 per cent). Gladstone, the great leader of the British Liberals in the second half of the nineteenth century, wanted to abolish the income tax altogether and reduced it at one time to twopence on the pound (less than 1 per cent).

Notwithstanding what might have seemed the innocuously low rates which were set after the introduction of income tax in the United States, voices of warning were raised against the principle of a levy which placed all the earnings of American citizens at the mercy of politicians, most of them with the politician's instinctive impulse to spend. Senator Benja-

min Harvey Hill warned that the new tax would enable the government "to make all property and rights, all states and people, and all liberty and hope, its playthings in an hour and its victims forever."

Representative William Bourke Cochrane of New York declared in 1894 that "democratic institutions must perish from the face of the earth if they cannot protect the fruits of human industry wherever they are, or in whatever proportion they may be held by the citizens."

#### Increase of Over 300 to One

The fantastic growth of yield from the personal income tax is illustrated by one striking comparison. The new levy brought in \$80 million in the first year of its imposition. Current yield is \$31.2 billion. Of course, in the intervening period, population and real wealth have grown and the value of money has declined. But not in such steep proportion as over 300 to one — the relation between the current take of income tax and what was levied in 1914.

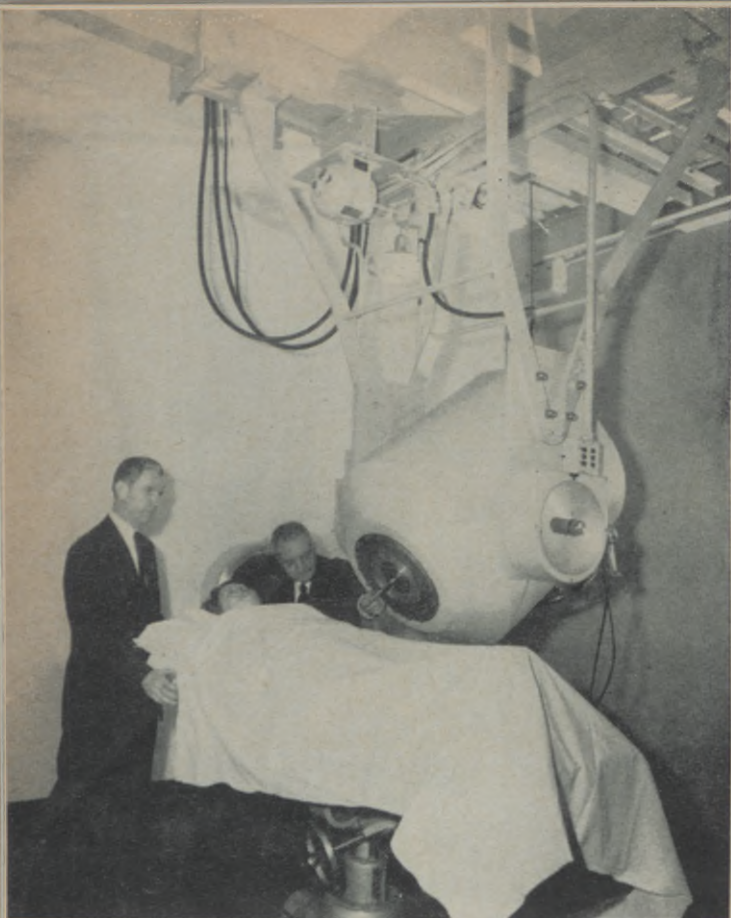
This increased appropriation by the State of the fruits of the labor of its citizens, or subjects, is a world-wide trend, with one paradoxical exception.

(Continued on page 40)



# Public Enemy

## No. 2



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

The largest radium unit of its kind in America helps fight cancer with the use of 50 grams of radium valued at \$1 million. The fourteen machine cost \$50,000. Designed by Dr. Failla of Columbia University, standing to the right, the machine is in operation at New York's Roosevelt Hospital.

**D**ESPITE all the medical progress and research that has been made to fight cancer, next to heart disease this deadly disease is the greatest killer of Americans. In fact, cancer is usually much more difficult to detect than heart ailments. Developing slowly at times from what can be a small, almost unnoticeable sore or pimple, cancer can strike with deadly effect, sometimes even twenty or thirty years after the first appearance of the abnormal area.

The person bearing such a sore or blemish can be in completely good health otherwise, never having been sick in his entire life; yet he can suddenly be stricken without warning. The victim might have been able to overcome this threat at the very outset if he had known of the danger signs and warnings of cancer.

There are a number of common danger signs which everyone would do well to recognize if any one of them should occur. Listed are seven of the most common things which a person should always be on guard against:

1. Any sore that does not heal.
2. A lump or thickening, in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Any change in a wart or mole.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel movements.

At the first sign of any of the above symptoms, one should see his family doctor at once. Cancer is by no means incurable. If diagnosed at this early stage, the patient stands every chance of a complete recovery — with

*"One in four, or over 40 million Americans now living, are fated to have cancer at some time in their lives!" This ominous warning is sounded by the American Cancer Society in their annual report to inform all citizens of the ever-constant dangers of cancer.*

the aid of the family physician. Also, it can be pointed out that any one of the above seven signs does not necessarily indicate cancer. It is very possible that the person's ailment may be a simple cold or case of diarrhea. But at the same time, to be safe, it is advisable for one to consult his family doctor for a thorough examination. This is particularly important if there is a recurrence of any of the seven danger signs. Moreover, if there is any doubt, one should revisit his family doctor, to make doubly sure.<sup>1</sup>

There are no privileged people who are exempt from the danger of cancer, for this disease is often no respecter of age. Regardless of previous good health, a high standard of living, excellent food and good shelter, as well as no signs of hereditary illnesses, cancer still assaults and kills tens of thousands of new victims each year. The tragic

<sup>1</sup>American Cancer Society, Annual Report, 1955.



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

A movie camera which takes "action pictures" of the human larynx in natural color is used in a Boston hospital as a new aid in science's fight against cancer.



revelations about these deaths is that a large percentage of these cases wouldn't have occurred if the persons affected had seen their physicians in time. According to statistics, every third cancer death is a needless death.<sup>2</sup>

How soon is "in time"? The American Cancer Society replies by stating, "A cancer can usually be cured if it is properly treated while still growing in one place. What most people do not realize is that cancers grow in two different ways — by spreading and by "colonizing."

Cancer cells start growing in one place, but sooner or later more will break away and move through the lymph vessels to a lymph node or to other parts of the body through the blood stream. All of this may take place without the patient feeling any pain or discomfort whatsoever. But once a cancer has started to colonize or spread (metastasize) to other parts, it obviously will be very difficult if not impossible, for a doctor to track it down and treat it properly.

On the other hand, if cancer is discovered while it is still local or confined to its original site, it can usually be destroyed by radium or X-ray treatments, or removed by surgery. This is why the family physician is always on the alert for any possible signs of cancer — he knows.

With a thorough physical examination, any doctor can detect other common danger signals, in addition to the seven already mentioned. Many persons believe that only a highly trained specialist with elaborate equipment can detect cancer in its early stages. On the contrary, any careful doctor can detect many different conditions that could mean cancer simply by making use of his eyes, ears, and hands, and by utilizing a few simple instruments which he has in his office. Then, if there is any reason to suspect that a patient might have cancer or a pre-cancerous condition, the doctor can administer a more detailed examination.

### Tell-Tale Signs

There are various ways in which a doctor may detect cancer when a patient is being examined. Doubtless he will check thoroughly for any abnormal skin conditions, paying special attention to moles, warts, lumps, sores, scaly patches, and old scars. Skin can-

(Continued on page 44)

Babe Didrikson Zaharias, greatest woman athlete of all time, flashes her familiar victory smile after winning the Babe Zaharias Open, a golf tournament held in her honor, at Beaumont, Texas, in 1953. Soon after this victory, she entered a Galveston hospital to fight a brave but losing battle against her most deadly rival — Cancer.

WIDE WORLD PHOTO



## Cancer Defeats No. 1 Champion

RECENTLY, cancer claimed the life of its most courageous enemy, gallant woman athlete, Babe Didrikson Zaharias.

For three long, pain-wracked years, the Babe refused to give up fighting. Stricken at the age of 39, after becoming the most famous woman athlete of all time by winning a total of eighty-three golf and tennis tournament championships in addition to those won in other sports, Babe's doctors knew that she was a hopeless case almost from the very start.

When the doctors informed her that she must have major surgery in order to survive, the Babe showed the same indomitable courage that had characterized her life as a sports champion. When the first operation was over, it was discovered that Babe's cancer condition was more serious than first anticipated. Never complaining once, realizing that she was facing the most ruthless competition she'd ever known, Babe bravely submitted to an agonizing series of one operation after another, all to no avail.

Privately, the top specialists treating her marveled that she was still alive; but her will to live and fight on upset all their predictions. Even towards the last, on the morning before she died, she whispered to her husband, George Zaharias, in ever-constant vigil at her bedside, that she'd beat cancer yet, that she wouldn't die.

The end finally came to plucky Babe Didrikson Zaharias, but the memory of her struggle against an enemy called cancer has inspired us throughout the world to redouble our efforts to defeat cancer once and for all. The legend of the Babe along with that of immortal Damon Runyon will be spurred on by additional contributions *now* to the Cancer Fund. Aided by public donations, research can be greatly increased and time shortened in vanquishing cancer. Send donations to the Babe Zaharias Fund in care of your local American Cancer Society office.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 11.





## Looking Ahead With the American Legion

"Marching orders" for the coming year issued at the recent National Convention of the American Legion assure a continuation of that organization's strong anti-Communist position. Interviewed on Reporters' Roundup, the newly-elected National Commander of the American Legion, The Honorable W. C. (Dan) Daniel, pledges full support to the convention's mandates.

**T**HE Honorable W. C. (Dan) Daniel, newly-elected National Commander of the American Legion, interviewed by a panel of veteran newsmen on a recent Reporters' Roundup program, reiterated the dedication of his administration to the elimination of subversive elements which are attempting to destroy America's freedom, a dedication voiced in his acceptance speech.

Commander Daniel is an executive of the Dan River Textile Mills in his home town of Danville, Virginia. Having held numerous Legion posts on local, state, and national levels, Mr. Daniel was in 1952 chosen National Vice-Commander of the American Legion. Having been a member of this organization for twelve years, Mr. Daniel has been mentioned at the past three national conventions as a nominee for National Commander.

During the interview questions were fired at Mr. Daniel by a panel of reporters made up of Mr. L. Edgar Prina, *Washington Evening Star*, and Mr. Jim Lucas, *Scripps-Howard news-*

*papers*, under the moderation of Mr. Robert F. Hurleigh, director of Washington operations of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Can you tell us, Commander Daniel," asked Mr. Prina, "just what you propose doing about the elimination of subversion mentioned in your acceptance speech?"

"It's no secret, of course, that our government and other institutions have been infiltrated from time to time by subversive elements," Mr. Daniel replied. "The present line of the Communist Party, of course, is peaceful competitive coexistence. This line, of course, is being put forth by the Communists in an effort to lull the American people into a sense of false security, and it would be our purpose to go after those elements, wherever they appear, with every medium at our command."

"Well, for instance, taking the recent Supreme Court decision, which in effect limited the government's employee-security program to sensitive jobs," inquired Mr. Prina, "do you

think that that decision weakened or strengthened our internal security?"

Mr. Daniel's opinion was that this decision had unquestionably weakened the national security. The Legion, he felt, would first ask what constitutes a "sensitive" job.

"So far as we are concerned," he explained, "all government jobs are sensitive jobs."

"Mr. Daniel, I think the Legion has called for a congressional investigation of the Fund for the Republic, hasn't it?" asked Mr. Lucas. "What do you feel could be accomplished by such an investigation?"

"Well, Mr. Lucas, we look upon the Fund for the Republic as an anti-anti-Communist organization," replied Mr. Daniel. "We've never accused the Fund for the Republic of being a Communist organization, or even of being dominated by Communists. But we do feel that they are an anti-anti-Communist organization. In other words, it seems that their purpose is to be against those who are against communism."



"... a Communist is a Communist, whether he lives in Belgrade, in Moscow, or whether he lives in Danville, Virginia, or Washington, D. C."

says . . .

"How far do you think they carry their anti-anti-communism?" Mr. Lucas inquired.

"It would be difficult to say how far they carry it," replied Mr. Daniel, "but I think a specific example that I might cite is the library case in Pennsylvania. There the Fund for the Republic made a \$5,000 grant to a library because they refused to fire an employee who had taken the Fifth Amendment before a congressional investigative body. We do not believe that that is in the best interest of the United States."

Mr. Lucas inquired whether Mr. Daniel considered an anti-anti-Communist organization a subversive group.

"Well, it certainly would lend itself to the spread of Communist propaganda," replied Mr. Daniel.

"Mr. Daniel, you cited this woman who took the Fifth Amendment," pointed out Mr. Prina, asking, "Is it your opinion that anyone who takes the Fifth Amendment, who relies on their constitutional rights, is a person that the Legion and other Americans should have nothing to do with?"

#### Why Hide Behind the Fifth?

"I do not believe that they are acting in the best interest of the United States, because if they have nothing to hide, I see no reason why they should take advantage of that clause in our Constitution," said Mr. Daniel. "However, I wouldn't say that we shouldn't have anything to do with them."

Asked what he felt inspired anti-anti-communism, Mr. Daniel expressed the opinion that it is difficult to say what motivates individuals to take positions on any issue, although he agreed that the term "fuzzy-mindedness," suggested by Mr. Lucas, was pretty descriptive.

Your predecessor characterized the Fund for the Republic as a force for evil," reminded Mr. Prina. "Would you so characterize it?"

Mr. Daniel agreed that he certainly

would. He added that the Fund for the Republic is not only soft on communism, but, in his opinion, promotes the Communist conspiracy in this country.

"In other words," interpreted Mr. Prina, "you don't agree with Paul Hoffman, Chairman of the Board for the Fund, who said that it was conceived as a weapon against communism?"

#### Fund Job Pleases Soviets

"No," replied Mr. Daniel, "and I think good proof of that is the fact that just yesterday an item came to my attention which was published in one of the official publications of the Soviet Union, *International Affairs*, in which they said, among other things, that the Fund for the Republic — and they mentioned Mr. Robert Maynard Hutchins — had done an outstanding job in the protection of civil liberties.

"I don't know exactly what they mean by 'an outstanding job,'" he continued, "but I would assume they meant a good job for the Communists. Certainly I don't think this Communist publication would praise them if they were doing a good job for America."

Mr. Prina referred to Mr. Hutchins' statement some time after the Legion began attacking the Fund regarding "hysterical misrepresentation against the Fund by a few individuals and groups whose vociferousness exceeds their influence and intelligence."

"Do you have any comment on that?" he inquired.

In replying, Mr. Daniel pointed out that the American Legion comprises a cross-section of the nation's population, including some three million members, and that their auxiliary is a million-member organization.

"The Legion's charges made against the Fund for the Republic were substantiated and approved by the American Legion Convention," he pointed out, "as well as by their Executive Committee. I do not believe Mr. Hutchins properly characterized those



Legion Commander W. C. Daniel

who took these actions."

"Commander Daniel, I seem to recall that your service in the Navy in World War II was of very brief duration," mentioned Mr. Lucas. "As a matter of fact, that it was about eighty-eight days. Isn't it rather strange that a veterans' organization the size of the American Legion would choose as its national leader a man with so brief a service in the military?"

"I don't think so, Mr. Lucas," Mr. Daniel replied, "if you consider the nature and makeup of the organization. *Time* magazine quoted that statement, I believe, and as is characteristic of many of their quotations, they were a little on the liberal side. As a matter of fact, I only served sixty-seven days in the armed forces.

"I was very proud, frankly, of those sixty-seven days," he continued, "because I was not blessed with such good health at that time, and after five attempts to enlist in all branches of the service I was finally selected and sent out to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes. However, American Legion membership is not contingent upon any specific length of service. We are chartered by the Congress of the U. S., and the only qualification necessary is that a man must have served at least a day during the period of national emergency in a shooting war."

Mr. Daniel also pointed out that there had been some reports that the American Legion is a selfish organization in that many of their programs are promoted for selfish interests. He stressed that under no condition

(Continued on page 42)



# Attention Young Americans

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Fight Communism"

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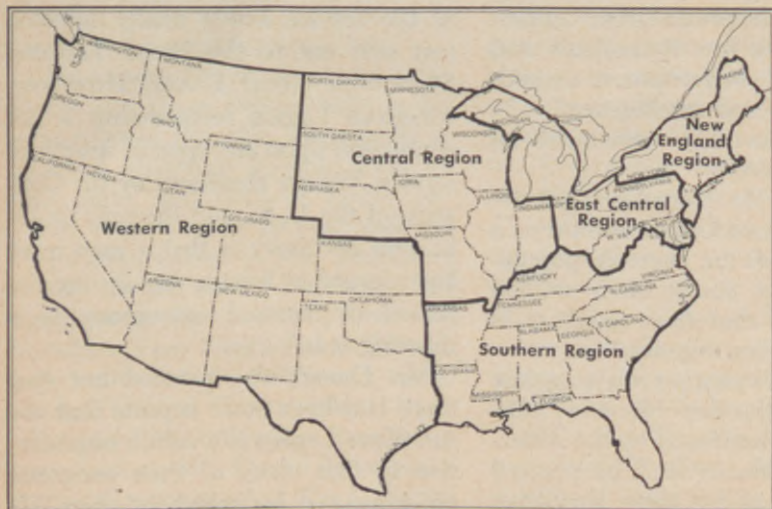
### CONTEST RULES

★ ANYONE FROM AGE 14 THROUGH 18 MAY ENTER

1. The essay must be written on the subject "HOW AMERICA CAN BEST FIGHT COMMUNISM."
2. The essay may be handwritten or typed on standard size white theme or typing paper. Enter your printed name and address on the top of each page and number the pages. It is suggested that no more than 1500 words be used in the essay. You may submit more than one entry; however, each entry must be accompanied by an entry blank.
3. Essays will be judged on *logic* and *presentation*.
4. Essays should be mailed as soon as completed to FACTS FORUM, INC., Dept. E. C., 1710 Jackson St., Dallas 1, Texas.

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This will certify that I personally composed the enclosed essay.

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# BRAINWASHING

## THE STORY OF MEN WHO DEFIED IT

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Chinese

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 3

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OUTWITTING

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### NEW CODE ORDERS

### P.O.W.'S TO RESIST

### IN 'BRAINWASHING'

BY  
**EDWARD HUNTER**

\$3.75

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FACTS FORUM NEWS  
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## INTRODUCTION



Edward Hunter, a native of New York, has based this excellent book upon thirty years' experience in writing, editing, gathering pertinent facts in remote places, frequently far off the main-traveled roads.

Thoroughly at home in Japan, China, and Manchuria, he wrote, in the early 1930's, the only accounts of the massacres of Manchurian villages which were incorporated into the records of United Nations. He later covered the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, then the Civil War in Spain. From Pearl Harbor to V-J Day, he served with U. S. forces in the China-Burma-India theatre. Since then, he has followed the news as it happened in Korea, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and elsewhere; is currently

studying the situation in Afghanistan.

Mr. Hunter's analysis of the almost incredible phenomenon of "brainwashing" is regarded by many American leaders as being of decisive importance to our survival. At the conclusion of his testimony before the McClellan Committee in June, 1956, Senator McClellan commented: "I am sure your books and your writings and your experience will be very valuable if we can get all that before the American people."

# BRAINWASHING

## A CONDENSATION

THE new word *brainwashing* entered our minds and dictionaries in a phenomenally short time. This sinister political expression had never been seen in print anywhere until a few years ago.

The reason the word was picked up so quickly was that it was not just a clever synonym for something already known, but described a strategy that yet had no name. A vacuum in language existed: No word tied together the various tactics that make up the process by which the Communists expected to create their "new Soviet man."

The words came out of the sufferings of the Chinese people. Put under a terrifying combination of subtle and crude mental and physical pressures and tortures, they detected a pattern and called it *brainwashing*. The Reds wanted people to believe that it could be amply described by some familiar expression such as *education*, *public relations*, *persuasion* — or by some misleading term like *mind reform* and *re-education*. None of these could define it. The Chinese knew they hadn't just been re-educated or persuaded. Something much more dire had been perpetrated on them, similar in many ways to a medical treatment; more like witchcraft.

The Communist hierarchy preferred people to believe that there was no such thing as brainwashing. As long as they could keep it concealed, without a name, opposition could be kept scattered and ineffective. Dr. Meerlo, a psychiatrist, coined the word *menticide* — murder of the mind — for this atrocious quack science devised by the Reds to bring about the voluntary submission of people to unthinking discipline and robotlike enslavement; but the popular word remained *brainwashing*.

After the exchange of prisoners of war in Korea, I was

asked a number of times by repatriates, now sadder and wiser, "Why wasn't I told? If I had only been told, I don't believe it could have happened to me."

My first acquaintance with brainwashing came from Chinese who had undergone it on the mainland. They were of all occupations, from merchant to teacher, and included some women. I remember one white man coming out of China, who seemed to symbolize them all. A Catholic priest, he walked feebly, his eyes staring ahead with frightful intensity. He looked much older than his middle age. He could not grasp the fact that he was finally out of reach of the brainwashers. He just stood and stared. Suddenly, realization broke through — he was in a free world. He took a few steps, sat down, and burst into tears.

None of these white people, and few of the Chinese, would speak to the press during that early period. The Reds threatened to punish and even kill the closest associates of any man who broke the hush-hush. Before leaving Red China, each person had to designate a hostage who would sign a guarantee for him. "Please do not talk; my life is dependent on it," such persons would beg of their departing friends.

This was not the first time the Communists had been able to keep a deadly secret from the free world. The existence of tremendous slave-labor camps in the Soviet Union was kept hidden for many years. Begun as far back as 1920, a quarter-century and World War II were to pass before these gained fairly wide knowledge. Yet ten to twenty million people at a time were in these forced-labor camps. Untold millions perished under bestial treatment and merciless overwork.

The secret police had a simple method. They could pick up a prospective employee under any one of numerous



regulations that allowed them to arrest anyone, put him on trial, and sentence him to any work camp, without publicity. If the individual objected, they could put on the brainwashing screws and exact a confession.

Normal people in the free world refused to believe such barbarities. What is scarcely appreciated even yet is that these vast slave establishments are a vital part of the brainwashing strategy.

Communist Russia was able to keep brainwashing secret by its thorough control of information, which made an isolated island out of every man and office in the Soviet Union. No individual or bureau dared communicate with another except through approved channels. When the Chinese mainland fell to the Communists, brainwashing began to be employed in a slipshod and roughhouse manner as a national policy against the whole population. Security was sacrificed in this reckless, unskilled use of it on a tremendous scale. The secret that Moscow had guarded successfully at its front door in Europe slipped out through the back door in China.

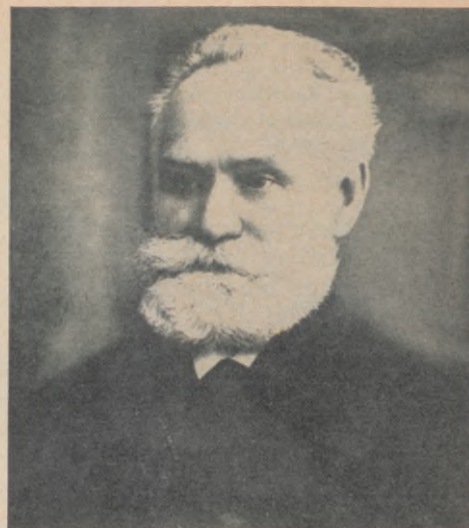
A year or so after I began hearing about brainwashing from the Chinese, I began to discuss it with white people who had gone through the process in Red China. I had seen some brainwashed Americans briefly after they had left the mainland; then again, perhaps more than a year afterward, at home in America. They were now capable of analyzing what had happened to them. What struck me was the similarity of their experiences, not only to one another but to that of the Chinese whom I had previously interviewed. Later I met people who had gone through brainwashing in the Communist satellite countries of Europe. Except for the change in locale, details corresponded exactly. There was no doubt about the pattern; the strategy was the same everywhere.

### **America Is Alerted**

The free world began to hear strange reports from the Communist-operated prisoner-of-war camps in North Korea. Broadcasts were heard in voices recognized as those of normal young men in American, British, and other UN forces. The voices belonged to these men, but the language did not. Pro-Communist publications began to carry purported confessions and grotesquely-worded statements said to have been signed by these soldiers in support of whatever propaganda appeal international communism was making at the moment. Peking went on the air to boast that a group of UN soldiers, mostly American, had decided to remain inside the Red orbit, not go back to their respective lands. This, and statements made by released p.o.w.'s revealing how they had been brainwashed, tore the lid off, forced facts into the open. What they said was exactly the same, detail for detail, as what had been related to me by Chinese civilians, by white civilians in China, and by Americans and Europeans who had suffered the same atrocities in Eastern Europe.

The American public had reason for alarm and shock. Never before had the citizens of a rich land such as the United States, beneficiaries of the highest standard of living that the earth had ever seen, elected to stay in an extremely backward, dreadfully impoverished country, supposedly out of preference for its way of life. It led the American people to self-examination of their own character and moral defenses. The unbridled denunciation of their own country — obviously manufactured and parroted — by young Americans whom the Reds had carefully

Dr. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936), Russian physiologist, whose laboratory experiments on dogs were appropriated by Lenin, Stalin, & Co., in attempts to create the "new Soviet man."



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

picked from widely separate parts of the United States, shocked the public out of lethargy.

These young expatriates spoke and acted as if under hypnotic spell. The information I had been gathering convinced me that some form of mass hypnosis was part of the Red technique.

I met many men who had stood up marvelously against exceedingly tough blows and had survived honorably. They frequently seemed at a loss to explain how they had done it. Simple, down-to-earth truths had been their pillars of strength. The fundamental facts were the same, whether related by a civilian or by a soldier from China or Korea or by someone from East Europe.

My research brought me into contact with some of the 14,000 Chinese in the United Nations' p.o.w. camps who steadily refused repatriation to Red China. These stalwart soldiers had succeeded in one of the strangest, most heroic struggles for freedom the world had ever witnessed. They had pitted themselves, with only their desperation to support them, against the most cunning and rigorous pressures that obdurate minds could devise to force them back into the embrace of communism.

To be successful, brainwashing depends fundamentally on the subject's ignorance of it. When understood, the worst that the Red laboratories can produce may be thwarted by the character of the free man. When techniques of Communist brainwashing become common knowledge, the system will either be shattered completely or made so difficult and costly to the Reds that the game will hardly be worth the candle.

### **Man and Dog**

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, eminent Russian physiologist, performed interesting experiments with dogs. He conceived of physiology as mankind's servant, not its master. His purpose, he always insisted, was to discover basic laws in physiology which would help medical science heal the afflictions of the human body and work toward the avoidance of mental disorders. Nothing he ever said indicated that he entertained any such hideous concept as mind control.

Moscow academies' reports repeatedly insisted that Pavlov had intended his "strictly objective method of investigation" to be applied to man as well as to beast. Regarding Pavlov's experiments, "there is a growing appre-



This picture, from an official Chinese Communist news service, was published by "The Daily Worker" in London, with caption: "The first batch of American prisoners marches through the streets of Pyongyang, principal town in North Korea."



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

ciation of their value to the science of dialectical materialism." The doctor's clinic here becomes the politician's study!

*Conditioned*, in Pavlov's experiments, meant "induced by man, or by outside influences." By *unconditioned*, he meant "natural," or "instinctive," such as the eye's involuntary blinking when an insect flies close to it. Conditioned-reflex action can be brought about deliberately; this is what the Communist hierarchy now relies on to make a basic change in human nature, to give birth to the "new Soviet man" in whom the concept of the individual "I" is to be replaced by the "we" of collectivity. In short, the totalitarian State strives toward the insectivization of human beings.

The central theme of Pavlov's experiments was indicated by a scene from a documentary film, showing a dog in harness, standing on what looked like an operating table, in a room full of mechanical gadgets and curious meters. What immediately attracted attention was the glass container inserted into the side of the dog's lower jaw. Unsmiling doctors busied themselves with the experiment. One held the bulbous end of a rubber tube. By squeezing it, air pressure moved a circular tray bringing a bowl of food within reach of the harnessed canine. As soon as this happened, a light flashed. The dog hungrily eyed the approaching food; saliva began to drip into the test tube attached to its jaw. Each drop was counted and carefully tabulated on a graph.

The dog at first paid no attention to the light. Sometimes the rotary table brought an empty bowl to the dog's mouth, but when that happened the light did not go on and there was no saliva. A routine was now established. When the light flashed, food appeared and saliva appeared. When an empty bowl approached, the light did not go on and there was no saliva.

After a while, the dog hardly glanced at the bowl. It had identified the light with the food. The light was sufficient sign; it had "learned." The crucial point in the experiment was now reached. A white-gowned doctor pressed a button, the light flashed, but this time the round table did not bring the dog any food. Its saliva dripped just the same. The light had replaced the food in the mind of the dog, the way a slogan or label can replace a thought in a man's mind. The caption read: "Reflex caused by flashing light."

What the Pavlovian doctors had learned from animals could be used to intrude into the mind and soul of man, to warp and change his brain. Anything could be made into a trigger, or what they called a stimulus.

Brain-changing was the culmination of this whole evil process, when actual damage was done to a man's mind through drugs, hypnotism, or other means, so that (1) a memory of what had actually happened could be wiped out of his mind, and (2) a new memory of what never

happened would be inserted.

Another Russian film about Pavlov and his conditioned-reflex experiments portrayed him as a ruthless dialectical Marxist, which he never was. Indeed, if Pavlov had known his simple findings were to become the basis of modern brainwashing, he would have recoiled in horror.

### Newly-Devised Torment Applied

Marx had expected communism to change human nature. Lenin had found out that it would never happen naturally. He saw in the Pavlovian technique the ferment which could bring it about, despite the opposition it naturally aroused. He told Pavlov that he had "saved the Revolution." Lenin, the practical dictator, betrayed Pavlov.

During the last six months of Pavlov's life, the settings were already being planned for the liquidation of all the Old Bolsheviks within the Kremlin's reach, except one: Stalin. Each of the defendants in those three gigantic trials was held, like the "isolated animal" of the training film, for from six months to a year, while his public performance was being rehearsed in the Pavlovian manner. The chief of almost every branch of government joined in his own indictment, pleading for his own prompt extermination.

The pressures of the mind — atrocities called brainwashing — were as modern and as devastating an advance in war as nuclear fission. Few in the free world fully realized that the Reds had erased the line between war and peace, that for them peace merely called for a change in tactics. Few could conceive that the missionary in prison in the Chinese interior, the business man in an interrogation center in Eastern Europe, the military officer in a cave in North Korea were being asked the same questions, were subjected to the same humiliating pressures, endured the same tortures, suffered alike in the gigantic war against people's minds.

[At this point in the book Mr. Hunter, the author, gives a number of detailed case histories, a few of which are here reduced to brief sketches.]

**I. MARLIN.** An American officer, a pilot in the U. S. Air Force, whom we shall call Marlin, was, while a prisoner



ring the Korean war, submitted by the Reds to reporters for an interview.

Marlin appeared worn and strained. In his tense state, half an hour was all the press could have. He spoke earnestly and contritely. He said he hoped the Chinese and Korean people would forgive his misdeeds, and explained with disarming frankness how he had engaged in germ-warfare attacks against the peasantry. His eyes looked infinitely sad. The fast flow of his answers removed any scepticism.

What particularly impressed reporters was the frank way Marlin answered their toughest questions. He showed no hesitancy. Now they had the final proof that America had engaged in cowardly and loathsome germ warfare. They had the details from a man who had done it!

Numerous editors all over the world informed their readers that such disclosures could not be brushed lightly aside. The editors said they were being objective. After all, hadn't it been a group interview? Sound films had been made of the interview. The films were shown to selected groups at parties given by Red diplomats.

Outsiders did not know that Marlin had been "prepared," rigorously and at great length, for that "scoop" interview.

**2. SAM DEAN.** An elderly American engineer named Sam Dean, who had been a college teacher in China for many years and had had nothing to do with politics, fell victim to the Communist invaders and felt the full weight of the confession technique.

For months they bombarded him with questions, accusations, and orders to write, write, and keep on writing everything he had ever known, everything he had ever done. He was deprived of food and rest. Teams of fresh interrogators came in relays, hammering at him every minute. Then they told him that he had confessed to many crimes, including that of being a spy. He was too dazed to have the least idea of what he had said or written. They said they ought to punish him more but because of his age they would let him leave China.

His wife brought him home to America. For a long time he was practically unconscious of all that went on around him. Most distressing was his loss of memory. Proper environment in America, loving care, and steady devotion to work gradually restored Sam to mental and physical health. He says:

"They trap you like a rat. Finally, you have to take their line."

**3. JOHN D. HAYES.** Hayes was a highly educated, analytic man, a missionary. He had studied psychology and knew of Pavlov's theories although, when arrested, he didn't dream that the physiologist's experiments would relate to his case. I met him about half a year after his release from a Communist prison in central China, where he had undergone intense brainwashing.

He was then able to give only a smattering account of it. When he searched his mind for details, it hurt. The agony that brainwashing imposes on its victims was still in his eyes.

We met next more than a year later. He was now able to present an integrated account of how he had been led by subtle and brutal pressures to believe and admit what had never taken place. Most important was the fact that he took all the Reds dealt him, yet beat them in the end. The Reds were never able to achieve their primary objec-

tive with him. His mind kept slipping away from them. His experiences exposed the fatal limitations of brainwashing.

Hayes was constantly hungry. He felt drugged from lack of sleep. The brainwashing chamber was a downstairs room in the prison, about twelve by eighteen feet, where he faced from one to seven inquisitors and torturers. Brainwashing victims from East Europe have described similar courts to me, with hypnotists and psychiatrists on the staff.

The court informed Hayes he was head spy for all Southwest China and demanded he fill in the details for them by confessions. They insisted he reveal his connections with the FBI; they provided what they called proof and spent ten steady days pounding on this. They gave him thinking assignments on which he had to write and report. The tension was like a drill piercing his mind, worse than physical suffering. They gave him Mao's books to study in his cell; they had him write a long autobiography; they wore him down with insane, repetitious questioning. They would get him all wound up and bewildered over nothing. He realized that there was a devilish consistency and persistence about all this treatment from the Reds.

Finally, after three-quarters of a year of uninterrupted, intensive drilling away at his mind, he was in no shape to reason things out. Hallucination took possession of him. He became wholly unconcerned over what the Reds might do to him. Their objective was to "convert" him, to indoctrinate him into their ideology, actually to win his loyalty, on the firm conviction that environment, if the pressure is sufficient, will not only break a man but remake him. He defeated them at their own tactics. After that, he felt sure they would either release or murder him. It happened to be, for Hayes, release.

Later, much later, Hayes could analyze his little battle in the brain warfare that is being waged around the world. "The more I think of it," he said to me, "the surer I am that the mind is influenced to a great extent by environment and training, but that the really decisive, controlling element is the spirit. You can't crack that if it is sound."

When Hayes discussed this with medical men in America, a San Francisco psycho-analyst told him:

"Your mind gave way when you had your hallucination. That saved you. You were intact, only your mind had cracked. The Reds couldn't do any more to you. Your spirit had escaped them."

This was a medical man's analysis, uninfluenced by missionary thought. Yet on this field of battle of the mind, these two men saw eye to eye.

**4. THE NEGRO AS P.O.W.** In the prisoner-of-war camps in North Korea, the dark-skinned American was put on his mettle racially because the Communists insisted on appealing to him as a Negro. The color of his skin was constantly emphasized as his all-important characteristic. He was pitted against his country, symbolized in the person of the white man. But they failed to gain the great propaganda victory they had counted on, to win the minds of non-white peoples of the world. Out of thousands of Negroes taken prisoner, only three were among the cowed and upset lads who said they did not want to return home to America.

I asked a newspaperman just back from the Korean



Air Force Captain Zach Dean, who was shot down in Korea, embraces his wife at airbase in Japan, following his repatriation in the final exchange of sick and wounded war prisoners at Panmunjom. While her husband was held prisoner, Mrs. Dean did Red Cross work in Tokyo.



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

front: "How did the colored man come out in comparison with the whites?"

"Fine," he replied.

Others told me the same. I did some investigating on my own, and discovered that the Reds had dismally failed in their attempts to squeeze racist propaganda out of their colored captives. Talking to repatriated Negroes, I found that they had seen through the enemy right from the start; they could detect racist cheese by its smell, no matter how it was camouflaged.

A quality that stood them in great stead is exemplified in Negro songs. They are generally without bitterness, without hate. Bitterness and hate are negative reactions, and sour a man. In the long pull, the p.o.w.'s primary objective was to protect his own facilities, to keep hope up. When this was lost, so was the mind. The Reds kept chiseling away at his hope. Therefore, the person to whom hope (optimism) is second nature, is the toughest nut for Commies to crack.

**5. HERB MARLATT.** Army Captain Herbert E. Marlatt was a victim of Communist brutality. The Reds had often kicked him and beaten him with clubs, in irritation over his failure to break. On his back, the jellied flesh had developed into a tumor. I visited him in the military hospital at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Here is part of his story.

He had been, for long weeks, in the Death March under North Korea's "Tiger." Any man who faltered was battered over the skull and shoved or kicked off the road, to become one more corpse among hundreds. Herb saw men summarily executed for the crime of being sick or wounded. Men marched shoeless, in cotton clothes. All down the line, limbs were freezing and gangrene spreading unchecked.

Why should anyone go on with it? was the state of mind of the remnant who dragged into the first permanent camp. Then spoke up John J. Dunn, who had served in the Burma jungle with Merrill's Marauders. His voice was angry — there was no despair in him; he was all rage.

"Those so-and-so and so-and-so's!" he cried. "They're completely evil!" (Those were not his exact words.) "They will never listen to any reason except force! Their kind of viciousness has to be wiped out on a battlefield. It won't ever be solved at a conference table; it can only be cut out, like a cancer!"

"Men, that's why we're here! When that day comes, and we meet communism on the battlefield, our country will

need people who have seen its face and know what it is. That's why we have to survive, so we can go home and let our people know. Of course that's why we're here! We must survive — that's our job now!"

When the men heard that, Herb told me, it was as if they had been given a shot in the arm. They had a purpose; there was meaning to their suffering. Whereas the moment before they had hoped for death, feeling the hopelessness of their plight, now they knew they had to survive — a reason that was incalculably more powerful than the pains they were suffering.

The men were now certain that they were in on the ground floor of what was actually a phase of World War III. From that time on, Dunn kept stressing that the men must regard their captivity as a tremendously important opportunity to understand and interpret the Chinese Communist mind, and to find the most effective ways of reacting to the Reds and their environment.

"We can succeed in our job," he kept saying, "only if we get out of here alive."

Instead of being discouraged by the enemy's pressures and being caught off balance, the prisoners met each blow with eagerness. They discounted the Red propaganda. Herb was positive that those in his regiment who survived did so because of Dunn's inspiration.

**6. ZACH DEAN.** Captain Zach W. Dean of the U. S. Air Force was an oil-field engineer from Oklahoma, with deep-set eyes. When I asked how long he had been a prisoner, he said: "Two years and four days." I almost expected him him to add the hours and minutes.

"The Reds brought you to the point of death and then revived you," Zach said. "Then again they brought you to death's door, and when you were about to enter, they pulled you back. After the Reds did this a few times, you were thankful to them for saving your life."

Dean frequently referred to the way the Communists seemed to know everything that took place in the camps. "We could keep nothing from them!" he exclaimed. The illusion of knowing everything was one of communism's most powerful weapons. In some p.o.w. camps the Reds made it more than an illusion — they did find out everything. A few of the weaklings made it possible.

"You couldn't trust a single person," Zach said. "The way the Reds got hold of almost every scrap of information was eerie."

Yet they didn't know everything. "A small group of Masons remained intact during their captivity," he told me. "The Reds never found out. The mere knowledge that they were able to keep this group in existence was a tremendous boost to morale. These men, strengthened by this proof that the Reds were not supermen, maintained a good record against crack-ups."

**7. ROBERT WILKINS.** Robert Wilkins was given the works, yet came out intact in body and soul. He was a master technical sergeant, a man whose mind was filled with details the Reds wanted. He came from Detroit, a city the Commies detested because its workers owned their homes and drove their own cars, making them "capitalists," and turning the conventional Red language of class war into utter nonsense.

Bob helped ferry the first American warplanes to Indo-China. Soon he was flying into Korea, sometimes on four or five missions daily, in B-26 light bombers. These were



all low-level attacks in mountainous terrain, without radar or oxygen, with only six hours' fuel.

"We weren't told anything about the type of war we were fighting," he said. "We had no idea why we were fighting in Korea, and we weren't told anything about the Communists. I had to become a prisoner of war after fifty missions, to realize why we had to fight them.

"Despite all the lies and twisted facts the Reds told us in their indoctrination lectures, we still got a better all-around picture of the world situation from them than from our own people! What we found out from the Reds themselves proved to us that they were our all-out enemy and justified every bit of fighting we were doing. What a wonderful boost for morale it would have been if we could have learned that from our own side, instead of having to wait until we were captured by the Reds to find out how rotten they were and how right we were."

After many adventures in prison camp, "The Chinese began to indoctrinate us," Bob said. "They gave us Red magazines and papers and lectures. After a while, they came to me and suggested that I 'voluntarily' give a talk on 'the indiscriminate bombing of Korean villages.' What they wanted was a confession they could publicize. I refused.

"The next morning I refused again. They told me they would send guards for me in a couple of hours, and that this would be it! Those next two hours were awful! I was less worried when the third hour passed without anyone coming to take me to those new, unknown horrors. They never came! I never regretted calling their bluff.

"When they failed to show up, I lost a great deal of my fear. From then on I was able to get along much better. I refused to sign anything. If I had given in on that one point, I believe I would have cracked through and through. I also learned to let nothing be taken from me willingly."

Bob didn't realize it, but he was paying them back in their own coin. Communists never give a man anything until they have to. Indeed, this is a clue to their aggravating behavior in international relations. The Reds never concede a single point, no matter how trivial, until they must, and have got everything they can in exchange.

**8. DAVID F. MACGHEE.** Major MacGhee, after release from prison camp, returned from Korea certain that the development of strong leadership qualities was the main requirement in combating Red corrosion tactics.

While a prisoner, he had three crises with "canaries" that almost proved his undoing. For seven months he was kept in solitary confinement. He said: "I had no sense of loneliness. I kept myself busy. I relaxed by focusing on anything that could take my mind off the Reds. I observed everything possible. I made a study of how a fly lands on the ceiling. I examined what spiders do when non-edible matter enters their webs."

They came to Dave about germ warfare one day and demanded he write something about it. He wrote that it was contrary to the principles of the U. S., adding that he himself saw no reason why America shouldn't use it, that he himself wouldn't hesitate using it, but that he was sure the U. S. hadn't done so. He was serving a three-month jail sentence at the time, and they doubled it for this frank opinion.

"The Reds were constantly on the watch," Dave said, "for some excuse to charge you with having a hostile attitude. Another opening the Reds eagerly awaited was

loss of temper. This was a major crime in their book." They continued to indoctrinate, argue, threaten.

One freezing night, when they had imprisoned Dave in an icy bathhouse built by the Japanese while they ran Korea as a colony, he wrote on the wall some words which came to him in a flash:

*Black is black and white is white. Neither torture, maltreatment, nor intimidation can change a fact. To argue the point with me who is color-blind serves no useful purpose.*

Later, six different p.o.w.'s told him they had memorized the words, and hadn't given in to their tormentors. The Red examiners hadn't seen it. The bathhouse had been too cold for them to enter.

**9. THE BRITISH IN KOREA.** The British groups stymied the Red indoctrinators on the germ-warfare charges by enduring the accusations for a while, then popping such questions as, "Tell us, how did those infected flies live at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero? Did the efficient Americans design special little overcoats for them?"

British sense of humor went from this to roughhousing. A p.o.w., wanting some cigaret tobacco, would ask: "Anybody got a roll?"

Someone would reply, "He wants a roll, fellows." And they'd all pounce on him and roll him along the floor. Then they'd politely help him to his feet and give him what he first asked for — if they had it — in a poker-faced, most dignified manner. The Reds didn't get it; couldn't think of a way to ban it.

A number of American p.o.w.'s told me about British pluck and comradeship. "They managed to have their tea at ten and four," Wilkins told me. "They rarely had any tea, of course, and were lucky when they managed hot water. But they had plenty of ceremony and went about it with the utmost composure and seemed not to have the least worry in the world. They might have been worrying themselves sick a minute before, and would start right afterward — but not during tea-time.

"They simply didn't notice that they were not drinking tea. The only mention of tea was the call, 'Tea's up!' Then nobody referred to there not being any, any more than they would have complained about the lack of it had



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S/Sgt. Robert Wilkins (left) talks with Gen. O. P. Weyland, Far East Air Forces Commander, after the Sergeant landed at an airbase near Tokyo, as one of the first U. S. Air Force men to be repatriated in Operation Big Switch.



they been guests somewhere. They were very English about it. This break did a lot to keep up morale."

While they were still able to get together, British and American p.o.w.'s who hadn't seen a square meal for a long time would engage in animated discussion of each other's choice dishes. Some fellows filled notebooks with such recipes when they were supposed to be writing Marxist ideology.

### Brainwashing Defined and Analyzed

Through many disclosures, brainwashing was revealed as a political strategy made up of two processes: (1) The conditioning or softening-up process, primarily for control purposes; (2) An indoctrination or persuasion process, for conversion purposes. They can be conducted simultaneously, or one can precede the other. The Communists are coldly practical about it: Only results count. They operate strictly within the framework of "dialectical materialism," which recognizes only power.

The sole reason that the Red hierarchy concerns itself with indoctrination is for Party discipline, their only protection. They want to make sure that their followers do not grab the first opportunity to turn against them. That is their eternal nightmare, the problem they have been unable to solve and never can — short of creating a "new Soviet man" with the instinctive obedience of a termite instead of a free will.

Communism, as practiced in real life — and brainwashing amply proves this — has nothing to do with the word as defined by the dictionary. The Party's own name is one of its striking examples of double-talk. Communism is a sheer power system, gang rule with modern appliances. As long as the individual member submits unquestioningly, he is a "disciplined Party member." The retention of his own individuality by a single person is recognized as a deadly menace to the whole monolithic structure.

The methods used to make "learning" and confession palatable are borrowed freely from three sources: evangelism, psychiatry, and science. The language and ideals in each of these fields were taken over and given new meanings, new interpretations. *Brainwashing is a combination of fake evangelism and quack psychiatry in a setting of false science.* It is a system of befogging the brain so a person can be seduced into acceptance of what otherwise would be abhorrent.

### Ultra-Refined Torture

Hunger is an ever-present element in brainwashing cases and ranges from planned malnutrition to outright starvation. Diet deficiencies are cunningly thought up by diet specialists whose job it is to keep meals scientifically unbalanced.

The usual Communist tactic is to provide just enough food for survival but not enough for adequate brain functioning. The p.o.w. camp in Korea, nicknamed Pak's Palace, was under rigid mind-enfeebling dietary rules. That was a specialized institution. *Soviet Russians were attached to it. P.o.w.'s saw them in Russian Army uniforms.*

Pak's Palace worked closely with brainwashing establishments directly under Soviet Russian inquisitors in Manchuria, to which some prisoners were transferred for advanced treatment. In Pak's Palace, the minimum amount of rice a man could eat and still survive was carefully tabulated and then cut by one-third.



Back from Communist prison, Robert A. Vogeler, American businessman who was captured and brainwashed in Hungary, speaks at a news conference immediately after his return, at New York's International Airport.

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Looking back over their experiences, ex-prisoners were able to see how cunningly the hunger motive was used. Amounts of food ladled out were adjusted to effects desired, like a treatment, without relation to available supplies. Food was apportioned according to a man's resistance qualities. This was even done openly. Every p.o.w. in Korea knew that the boys who collaborated got extras. An additional spoonful of cabbage in a bowl of rice can become the most important thing in the world to a man, inciting any sacrifice. In the same camp, some ate better while others starved. Without a word said, this constituted a powerful argument and pressure.

*Fatigue* is another of the chronic conditions under brainwashing. No more insidious poison exists than fatigue, and no worse torture than prolonged fatigue. Its wearying, debilitating effects are maddening. Most people at some time have gone for 24 hours without sleep. Many have survived several days in a row with very little sleep. But kept up, this cracks the finest mind and drives the strongest person insane. Suicide is a welcome relief.

*Tenseness* is another chronic state artificially aroused. The prisoner is thrust into an iron-curtained compartment inside an iron-bamboo curtain, the prey to petty, fearsome hints and warnings, with no means of checking any detail.

Tenseness has many forms and the Reds take advantage of them all. They range from uncertainty and frustration to hopelessness.

No matter whether the man I interviewed came from a satellite country in Europe or from Red China, his brainwashers had told him that he had been deserted and betrayed by country, church, and friends, so that he now stood all alone. This was impressed on Robert Vogeler in Budapest until he tried unsuccessfully to climb over a railing and hurl himself to death from the awful loneliness. This, too, was told to Robert T. Bryan, Jr., the China-born American lawyer in Shanghai. The p.o.w.'s in Korea told me the same.

The hopelessness-inevitability line permeates Communist strategy everywhere the Reds go, whether in an international conference as at Geneva, or in a torture chamber in a grim Leningrad prison. Communist strategy, often incomprehensible otherwise, makes sense when analyzed from the standpoint of *hopelessness-inevitability*.

Confess your guilt, cleanse yourself, and you will be accepted into our paradise, they seem to say. They funnel



right down to a man's subconscious and offer him new life, rebirth.

In accordance with the teachings of dialectical materialism, the inevitability of Communist world victory is part of brainwashing.

The visit made to Red China in late 1954 by British Labor Party leaders was exploited by the Reds as part of this hopelessness-inevitability line. Clement Atlee and Aneurin Bevan walked through the cynically-named Model Reform Prison at Peking without seeing or talking to the inmates. Absolutely no contact was allowed between them. A number of American and British prisoners and eminent Chinese were within its walls at the time, having endured torture for months and even years. The visit to their prison by these VIP's was made the subject of so-called discussion meetings, obligatory everywhere inside Communist countries. The Reds interpreted it as obvious proof that there was no sense any longer for these prisoners to hope that they could obtain help or sympathy from outside.

*Discussion* has no object in the Red language — you just discuss. To the Reds, discussion means going over the same thing again and again until your eyes swim and you feel you are spinning endlessly.

*Psychological tortures* thought up by the Reds have something mad about them, as if they follow prescriptions written by a doctor gone insane. Take the case of the foreign missionary who was led each day into a courtyard in China, his hands manacled. He was put into a big water jug, the kind used where plumbing is unknown, into which he could just fit, squatting. Water was then poured slowly into the jug. He never knew where the level would stop. Sometimes at his ankles, and he would wait for more. Sometimes to the tip of his nose; he had to strain hard to keep his head out, even so swallowing some.

*Violence* was an element in brainwashing. Outright bloody violence ranged from head-smashing and a kick in the groin (haphazard blows delivered in uninhibited rage) to modern laboratory refinements of these ancient tortures. The latter have immensely more devilry in them. The refined tortures of ancient China have been revived with modern psychological frills.

*Threatened punishment of loved ones* on the Chinese and Korean mainland was the most effective tactic to force cooperation with the Red underground. I began

hearing about families seized as hostages a year before this practice became world news. Ghastly pressure was put on the p.o.w.'s.

The UN was "embarrassed" by the desire of captured Reds to stay on our side. Selwyn Lloyd, speaking for the British Government, said that the UN Command wanted "as few people as possible" to refuse to go back to Communist China. Widely quoted by the Chinese Reds, this fitted neatly into their brainwashing pressures, along with the abandonment by the UN of supervision over p.o.w. enclosures to Red agents.

### **Intensification of Cruelty**

An ideology so ruthlessly materialistic as communism would be at variance with its own philosophy if it failed to make use of drugs and hypnotism. In special cases, when the mind is so strong-willed that death would come before submission to ordinary brainwashing tactics, drugs and hypnotism have been used.

*Brain-changing* is a word which specifically refers to the complete job of alteration in thinking, brought about by treatment hitherto identified with a doctor's prescription or a surgeon's scalpel. Cardinal Mindszenty underwent brain-changing; that is how his vigorous mind was bent. Information obtained through the most persistent inquiry reveals that drugs and hypnotism were used on the Cardinal.

The extent to which these additional pressures have been employed by Red China is not known. China still lacks the specialists who are at the beck and call of Lubianka Prison in Moscow, but is known to be working to overcome this inadequacy, with the help of Soviet Russian advisers. I was told about the use of drugs by two victims: Robert T. Bryan, American lawyer in Shanghai; and Lieutenant John A. Ori, a p.o.w. in Korea. Drugs weaken a man's resistance and constitute a valuable auxiliary in hypnotism. We have a limited knowledge of this subject generally.

The extraordinary Red stress on *confession* betrays the extreme importance they attach to it; it is indispensable to communism. The meaning in confession, as the Reds use it, is agreement with the rules laid down, hence submission to the existing hierarchy. The Reds have made it the most vital part of their control mechanism.

Communists well know the corrosive effects of repetition on a man's mind and reactions. Nothing is more opposed by the Communists than the freedom to be silent. Everyone in a people's discussion must speak up. Everyone must express a Communist point of view in his own words; must then repeat each tiny bit of dogma until it becomes spontaneous.

The last thing that captured UN troops expected in Korea was to come up against a school atmosphere. The study chamber was in a freezing Korean house, or outside in subzero weather. A lecture lasted at least four hours. The p.o.w.'s usually wore thin fatigues, were always cold and hungry. Many died. Attendance was "voluntary" — those who failed to show up were not fed. Those who failed to join in the discussion were beaten, some to death. The fiercest penalties were for those who failed to confess; but after it was all over, those who had given in easily got as bad treatment as those who had resisted.

The Reds hammered the point that captured UN soldiers were war criminals, not mere prisoners. Each was a sinner against the Marxist faith. So everyone had to confess.



Major David F. MacGhee sports a full beard at Freedom Village, Korea, after his repatriation. He had written on the wall of his icy cell a message which was destined to bolster the morale of later occupants.

WIDE WORLD PHOTO



"Confess, for we have already proved you a liar," was one of the constant cries of the brainwasher.

Clarity of mind was needed to see through all this. How could a chap with only a few years of education and little or no Sunday school, who had gone directly into the military as a raw recruit, who found himself in Korea a few months later and in a p.o.w. camp a few months after that — all before his twenty-first birthday — see through such sleight-of-hand, while people at home were daily falling for card sharks, quack doctors, and Communist fronts? Yet such was part of the personal story of many.

### Clinical Analysis

The psychoanalyst, Dr. Leon Freedom, calls brainwashing *corticovisceral psychiatry*. Here is part of his explanation:

"The Reds apply pressure on the simple, fundamental traits of the isolated individual. The indoctrinator carefully differentiates between various types of people.

"One type inspires confidence, is a leader. The reticent type can sit in an office for six months without his colleagues' knowing his name. The mild type is as gentle as a bunny rabbit. There is the hard, cantankerous type, sometimes vicious or even evil. The worry bird is full of doubts. The impulsive type wants to do everything right then and there. The apathetic type isn't aroused by anything.

"These different kinds of people all have subconscious needs. Sometimes they are unaware of them. Conflict arises between the responses that a man knows he has, and those suppressed. Nobody actually realizes what goes on in his own subconscious. The brainwasher is trained to increase such conflict and to manipulate these responses.

"Every man has basic needs. Frustration brings a sense of defeat. The brainwasher knows what a very useful tool defeatism is to communism. Either frustration or a sense of defeat leads to resentment. Out of resentment the indoctrinator creates hostility.

"Only one short step separates hostility from outright hate. Communism puts great emphasis on hate. Without a foundation in hatred, communism would perish. The brainwasher foments hate to achieve his main objective: some pro-Communist activity. The customary reaction of a person fostering a hostility or a hate is to project it outside himself. The planners decide the direction that this projection takes. The importance of this cannot be exaggerated.

"The individual who blames another for his mistakes is using this projection mechanism. The indoctrinator keeps working at the hostile feeling already in the [screened] individuals. Guilt feelings also are aroused. The brainwasher, during entire contact with the individual, attempts to sow doubt in his mind. Doubt leads to tension. Tension leads to fear. Fear has given communism some astounding victories. A deadly spiral is set up and the brainwasher keeps it spinning until the man breaks.

"Out of fear comes desire to retaliate. This is the reaction toward which the brainwasher has been working all the time. Once aroused, he has only to project it against whatever the Reds want to strike. This desire to retaliate may be directed against the man himself. Then he eagerly plays the martyr."

Dr. Freedom stressed that the traits which were deliberately encouraged by the brainwasher were the same as those he himself diagnosed in his clinic as illness or mental

upset. The Reds used the highly-specialized knowledge of medical science to take balanced minds and make them unbalanced. This approach, and this alone, is their contribution to modern thought. The most diabolical intrigues of the past never descended to such dark, unstirred depths. There is something revolting and against nature in it. This is not easy for the normal mind to grasp. Once realization dawns on a person, he is revolted by it.

The all-too-human response to such shocking information is, "I just won't believe it." Pavlov called this type of reaction, "conditioned inhibition." He was dealing with the reflexes of animals, but the comparison with humans is perfect. When brainwashing is exposed, people instinctively want to fight it — if only out of a sense of self-preservation. That is why the totalitarian state can survive only by maintaining an iron curtain: what Dr. Freedom calls a conditioned or controlled environment.

The Reds themselves have thought up nothing. Dr. Freedom says, "All they have done is to take what free science developed and use it in a way that would ordinarily be considered mad. Their objective is solely to make minds sick, not healthy; to create frustrations and fan them into hates, so they can be projected against their own subjects and against the free world."

I also discussed with Dr. Freedom the weird emphasis that the Reds put on confession. They borrowed it from religion for purposes of politics, but used it in a way that put it into the psychiatrist's field.

Victims of brainwashing, including returned p.o.w.'s, frequently told me their brainwasher went into a tantrum, becoming almost panicky, in his insistence on a confession. The inquisitors were under the same pressures as others to accomplish the task set, to fulfill their work quota. If they failed, they were severely penalized, as any other worker in this dog-eat-dog system. Fear permeates both sides, in the confession ritual. Confession becomes a desperate form of play-acting.

The sole stability, they teach, is the eternal verity of the Communist cause. They consider as truth only that which upholds the Communist line; all else is untruth, lies! Good is what advances communism. Bad is what hurts communism. No exceptions are recognized. No religion has ever been more fanatical.

Such fanaticism, which in the case of the individual has already crossed the line between mental imbalance and actual insanity, is being induced on a national scale by the Reds, with a world scale the ultimate objective. *This calculated creation of national neurosis is incontrovertibly the greatest threat ever posed against human society.*

Dr. Freedom is again quoted: "The perversion of therapeutic techniques by political authorities of the totalitarian countries requires exhaustive study in order to counteract and defeat it."

### How It Can Be Beat

Communism, by applying Pavlov's findings to old ways of influencing minds, appears to many realistic people as unbeatable strategy. The Reds discovered that science, like fire, can be used more easily for destruction than construction, and have chosen that way.

This gave rise to a defeatist state of mind: "Every man has his breaking point." The Commies endlessly repeat their hopelessness-inevitability line; in a Soviet prison or at an internationalist conference, it is always present.

What struck me is the Communists' fear of the word



brainwashing, as if it might destroy them. Joseph Z. Kornfeder, an ex-Communist, has described mind attack as "the most sensitive nerve of international communism." He says the only Red defense would be to hush up the subject, because even to deny the idea would be to bring attention to it. Anyone who heard the details, even if he were skeptical, could not but recognize brainwashing, once it was attempted against him. Awareness of how it is perpetrated can bring about its ultimate defeat.

### A Thrilling Discovery

What was evident out of the experience of the brainwashed was that two men could undergo similar pressures under the same circumstances and one would crack, the other not. Replies to my questions showed how a mind could defeat the most subtle pressures of a corticovisceral psychiatrist. Details given to me built up to this new pattern of mental-survival stamina.

No discovery could have been more thrilling. If brainwashing can take a fine mind and make a parody of it, the safeguarding of such intellects is one of the problems of our age. Its solution is necessary to enable free society to win over the police-state concept.

The new Red warfare is based on mind attack. The Reds subordinate all other weapons to this new strategy, abandoning all considerations of honor, decency, and religion, except when those, too, can be used as weapons in mind attack.

Hitherto, society has given its youth physical-survival training. Now they must be given mental-survival training. Never again should our youth worry themselves sick over the double-talk of a trained propagandist because unable to distinguish between words and motives. He must be trained in defenses against the planned disintegration of his will.

Free society must teach each man and woman that this is everyone's business, for everyone is the target of total war. There is no front, no rear, in mind attack.

I was given a multitude of answers to my questions on mental-survival by persons of completely different natures and professions and backgrounds. Their replies varied in detail but were alike on essential points. Out of their experience came a practical pattern for survival.

### Faith and Convictions

Missionaries and others attached to religious organizations naturally leaned on their faith for support while under mind attack. Down-to-earth, practical, unemotional men declared that the most important elements in their survival were faith and prayer. So did the majority of those who went through Red brainwashing.

They credited strong convictions, too, with playing a decisive role in their struggle for stamina.

The convictions that protected a man were contained in his way of life, in a code of conduct commanding steadfast faith and fullest loyalty. Religion frequently was expressed as a way of life rather than as a specific dogma. Patriotism, simple faith in one's own country, was one of the basic convictions. Three words: prayer, faith, and convictions, were closely linked in most minds and often used interchangeably.

Robert A. Vogeler came out of Red prisons no longer just a practical business man, but a man with a mission. His experience under communism had broadened him



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

The U. S. Army released this photo, which shows the body of an American soldier bearing multiple-puncture perforations, no one of which was sufficient in itself to cause death. The Army referred to this as an example of bamboo-spear or sharpened-stick torture inflicted by Communists on p.o.w.'s in Korea.

into a crusader for freedom. I often came across this phenomenon in men who had climbed down from the Calvary of brainwashing. They had acquired a new perspective, a new set of values.

Clarity of mind is a vital element, in mental survival. A clear mind cannot be brainwashed; it first has to be put in a fog. The first requirement of a clear mind is rational thinking. When under mind attack, an individual must not loosen his grip for an instant on what he knows and believes. Otherwise, hesitation gives the indoctrinators the openings they seek.

Clarity of mind cannot exist in a vacuum. The mind must have facts to go on. Some of the easiest Red conquests have been made of very intelligent young men with little or no education, certainly with no instruction in the wiles of communism. The intelligent but uninformed individual, particularly if a high IQ gave him a natural capacity for information, was easily confused by half-truths and by being cut off from access to facts. From confusion to a false conviction was but one step.

In the case of some Chinese p.o.w.'s I interviewed, release from their mental bondage came from a break in the controlled environment. The Pavlovian animal, when its conditioned environment is interfered with, tends to forget what it has been taught!

The Red hierarchy cannot help suspecting this, and so cannot trust its own adherents. If mutual accusations and purges ceased for even a brief moment in any Communist country, internal crack-up would begin.

A remarkable proportion of the outstanding cases of mental survival was of men who shut their eyes and closed their ears to what the Reds were saying. They knew that the Reds were telling them lies; that when the Reds did tell them something truthful, it was to harm them. They were not intolerant or illiberal men. They had merely decided upon a counter-tactic, recognizing this as an all-out fight.

The mature thinker's approach to communism is that it is evil — not partly evil, but all evil.

Experiences of the brainwashed showed that the ability

(Continued on page 55)



# Glimpses of Books

YOU WILL WANT TO READ

## COMPETITIVE COEXISTENCE

By Rodney Gilbert

A Free Enterprise publication, distributed by The Bookmailer, 118 East 28 St., New York 16, N. Y., 1956, 182 pp., \$3.00.

Rodney Gilbert, veteran journalist, traveler, and expert on Oriental affairs, was known as "Heptisax" to readers of his former column in the *New York Herald-Tribune*. Here he brings up the heavy artillery and pours a shattering broadside upon "liberals," left-wingers, and 'fraid-cats who evince greater alarm over "being atomically cooked" than over "having to live under such systems of slavery as have been imposed upon the 900 million victims of criminal insanity within the Red Empire."

"We are in this psycho-economic war with the Red Empire," he asserts, "described by the genial Khrushchev as 'competitive coexistence,' until we win or lose it. It won't be much of a war until we stop saying that we are scared, that we find the possible upshot too terrible for contemplation, and and that we are aching to beg our way out of it. Until we get over that, . . . it will go on being a Red walk-over, here and there, until it's here."

He observes: "Negotiations direct or indirect between the representatives of government of the American people and any of the Red dictatorships has the character of talk for peace between the municipal government of Chicago and the Al Capone gang."

The two themes of this book are: (1) "That communism must be destroyed, if our scheme of things is not to be destroyed. (2) That we had better recognize that fact, proclaim our recognition of it, and get at it, as a dedicated people."

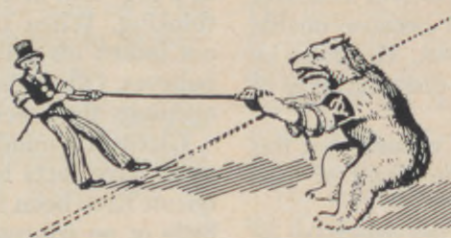
How to go about it?

First of all, we should remember the John 3:16 of Red Gospel: "It is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with the imperial-

istic states. Ultimately, one or the other must conquer."

They do not intend to atomize us, if only they can take us over intact. Their idea of "competitive coexistence" is to hem us in from foreign markets and imports of raw materials; to reduce us to national bankruptcy, with unemployment on a scale previously unheard-of, and taxation carried to the point of financial ruin.

"Nobody who has made a close study of Soviet policy and publicity believes that a change in the manners of the supreme Soviet hierarchy, from



fang-baring hostility to great joviality, means abandonment of the Red Empire's objectives. Conquest of Asia through Red China comes first. Conquest of the United States through economic strangulation and exhaustion, then through the capture of a revolution in this country, is the ultimate objective. . . . That we know is the program, because the Communists have talked so loudly about it, for thirty-five years and more, that only those who plugged their ears could be ignorant of it. . . . It is a soundly-planned program and the Reds shout to each other that its success is 'inevitable.'"

We are told that common sense demands America's giving foreign aid where it will do the most good — that is, to the oppressed peoples under Soviet despotism. They, with a fraction of the help we now lavish upon lukewarm European nations (not to

mention the "neutrals" who have naught but contempt for us), would passionately utilize every bit of backing we could give, to throw off the hated Red yoke. They would, with the utmost zeal and relish, proceed to do our fighting for us.

America's moral strength is rated by this author as being far above that of the USSR. We are reminded that, in World War II, the Russian armies tried to surrender to Hitler. His savage response forced them to fight for their own country, although they loathed its form of government. We are assured that the Russian people today, given an opportunity and a welcome, would join forces with us against our common foe, the tyrants of the Kremlin.

"If our government and people are finally as convinced as this writer is," he says, "that the Red hierarchy is determined to wage this cold war to the finish (meaning our subjugation or their collapse); and if our government and people are finally persuaded, as this writer is, that the only effective offense against their creeping aggression . . . is an all-out psycho-economic counter-offensive; then, the confidence which we Americans have in one another in an emergency, the confidence which the great majority had in our government . . . in wartime, and the readiness of all but a tiny minority to cooperate with government in every way suggested, is in striking contrast to the relationship between government and people in any province of the great Red Empire. That is why we are unbeatably strong, and why the hierarchy in Moscow . . . and the various satellites are almost pathetically weak. . . . Something like 98 per cent of us Americans becomes, in any really 'tense' situation, a moral unit even less easily cracked than the atom."

He points out that Britain didn't do so well, through recognition of Red China. In efforts to protect her commercial interests in the Orient, Britain accomplished not a single one of her



objectives, and has been repeatedly, grossly humiliated, into the bargain.

The less dependence we place in United Nations, Mr. Gilbert thinks, the more advantaged we are, as a nation.

What about friendship and diplomatic relations between Communist and non-Communist nations? Don't be a dupe, scoffs "Heptisax." "The road to lasting peace is over the corpse of the international Communist apparatus."

As these few excerpts indicate, we have here a robust book for red-blooded readers. It sets down a stark

record of the appalling mistakes which we have already made, yet leaves us with the deep conviction that America can, must, and will accept the truth, and go forward along paths of wisdom and rectitude.

This is no time for patriots to sit at ease on the side-lines, letting the other fellow make all the decisions and do all the work. Khrushchev himself has described the struggle as "competitive coexistence." America, concludes the author, had better learn "to distinguish between a petting party under the moon and a challenge to a duel."

END

## THE WHITE NIGHTS

By Boris Sokoloff

The Devin-Adair Co., 23 E. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y., 1956, 294 pp., \$3.75.

Thrill-packed, adventure-crammed, this book lifts you right out of your armchair and deposits you in old St. Petersburg, the City of White Nights, where summer mists from the Neva River used to wrap the landscape in a pearly dream-like cloud.

Dr. Sokoloff, physician and scientist of international renown, now living in Florida, writes brilliantly of his youth and education in Russia, where he was born in 1893. He recalls memories of World War I, the fall of the Romanoff dynasty, the brief and vacillating Kerensky government, its trend toward socialism, its capitulation before the furious onslaught of communism.

At age fifteen, Boris, while in Switzerland on vacation, met Lenin; was unfavorably impressed when he heard the man explode: "Class war, hatred between rich and poor, between capitalists and workers, is the moving force in the social progress of mankind." Fortunately for Boris, he had been well grounded by his beloved history teacher, Chaskolsky, in democratic ideals and principles which were to guide him through life.

"To a foreigner visiting Petrograd in October, 1917, the city gave the appearance of living a full, normal, animated existence. . . . But the calm was deceptive. A grave political crisis was menacing . . . the newly-born democratic state. . . . Lenin demanded . . . an energetic fight against the 'bourgeoisie,' meaning the Socialist liberals and moderate Socialists. By hook or crook the Bolsheviks had filtered into the various soviets, particu-

larly the soviet of Petrograd, steadily increasing their influence. . . . There was a strong underlying trend of appeasement, and this was soon to become the source of tragedy for Russian democracy."

Stirring events of January, 1918, marked the end of the All Russia Constituent Assembly, headed by earnest but unrealistic statesmen who forbade any armed demonstration against the Bolsheviks.

"There was no publication in exist-



ence which was free to raise its voice against Soviet propaganda," laments the author — save *The Soldier's Capote*. This four-page sheet, edited and published by Sokoloff and two daring associates, was immensely popular during its life-span of three weeks. The people did not want communism.

"One regiment would have been sufficient to throw the delicate balance of power in favor of democracy. This was admitted by many Communist leaders in private conversation." Lenin was fearfully biting his nails, shaking in his boots; daily he risked assassination. In fact, on several occasions he was shot at. Once, four bullets (out of five, fired by a girl, at close range) entered his body; he was with difficulty patched up at a hospital. One of those bullets is still in his embalmed

remains in the mausoleum on Red Square (if it really is Lenin on display, not merely a wax figure).

One girl is, however, not a regiment. The talk-talk-talk of statesmen in conference could not prevail against the crack-crack-crack of machine guns in action. Lenin forged ahead.

"Democracy was at his mercy. . . . The fate of the left-wing Socialists was pathetic. Although admitted to the Soviet of People's Commissars, in which they received a few seats, they were mercilessly liquidated as soon as their usefulness as appeasers had ended."

Young Dr. Sokoloff visited Pavlov's laboratory. Pavlov talked of "neurism," which assigns to the brain, and to the brain only, the seat of higher nervous activity, of man's mental processes, moods, and emotions — personality being regarded as the end result of man's adaptation to the outside stimulus, or environment.

Lenin called on Pavlov in October, 1919. Their conference "was the take-off point for the Soviet government's gigantic project of controlling human behavior. It was actually a war on that Russian individualism of which we had been so proud in the past. Several of Pavlov's disciples were appointed as heads of institutions in other cities, where work was at once directed along the line of neurism, with financial support from the Soviet government.

"Scientists, physiologists, and psychiatrists who disagreed, even slightly, with 'superneurism,' were denounced as 'enemies of communism' and 'bourgeois lackeys.'"

Over and over again, the dissident Dr. Sokoloff escaped death by a hair's breadth, and, naturally, spent some time in prison. He says:

"Paradoxically, I was in the midst of left-wingers. Out of twenty men in Cell 17, fourteen were men who only two years before had ardently promoted and defended communism. . . . All were filled with hatred for the Soviet government. They claimed they had been betrayed, by Lenin and his comrades, in the most outrageous manner.

"Without us," they reiterated, "the Communists would never have been able to overthrow Kerensky's government or disperse the Constituent Assembly. We believed them. We trusted their honesty, their integrity, their promises to adhere to democratic principles and respect freedom. We

(Continued on page 63)



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- 70% — Belong to Organizations
- 19% — Hold Office

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## HANDY ENTRY FORM FOR

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Vote the Facts Forum Poll. If no contest entries are included, simply clip poll questions below and mail. Or, if you prefer, send answers on a separate sheet of paper or postal card.

**EXPLANATION:** If you wish to vote the Facts Forum Poll only, answer the questions, clip and mail to **FACTS FORUM NEWS**, 1710 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas.

If, however, you wish to enter any of the Facts Forum contests, you must...

- Vote the Facts Forum Poll.
- Send it in with your contest entry.
- Submit with each entry form the names and addresses of five persons who would be interested in receiving **FACTS FORUM NEWS** (your name will **NOT** be used in connection with any solicitation).

Each contestant is eligible to submit only **ONE** entry form each month. Read complete rules on page 62.

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your Address \_\_\_\_\_

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

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## FACTS FORUM POLL QUESTIONS

**Closes December 10**

Yes No

- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Is religion an effective weapon against communism?                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should the Taft-Hartley law be repealed?                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should anti-trust laws be applicable to unions?                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should Egypt be allowed to control the Suez Canal?                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should we have adult education on current and world problems?          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should an executive agreement have the force of a treaty?              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have we lost the fight to save America?                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should every state have a compulsory automobile insurance law?         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should we modernize and expand our post offices?                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do working mothers increase juvenile delinquency?                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should there be a mandatory retirement age for Supreme Court justices? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Is it fair for the U. S. to pay one-third of all UN expenses?          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should we have an opportunity to vote on continued UN membership?      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Should we have a national certification law for teachers?              |

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## FACTS FORUM CONTESTS

Complete rules for all Facts Forum contests are given on page 62 of this magazine. The handy entry forms on this page are merely for the contestant's convenience.

To enter any or all of the contests you **must** vote the Facts Forum Poll and list the names and addresses of five friends who might wish to receive **FACTS FORUM NEWS**.

## Poll Questions

I wish to submit the following poll questions (questions must be worded so that they can be answered "yes" or "no," and must not exceed 72 characters, including spaces).

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Slogan

I wish to submit the following slogan \_\_\_\_\_

## Letters to the Editors

Please enter the attached clipping of my "letter to the editor" in your contest. It does not exceed 150 words, and it has been published in a newspaper (or magazine).

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Name of publication from which

my letter was clipped \_\_\_\_\_



# Come to the Cross

By RUSSELL MAGUIRE  
Publisher of American Mercury

Christ meets the deepest needs of every soul. History and experience conclusively prove we are on absolutely sure ground that Christ alone has the right to rule in the hearts of men. No other foundation of faith is safe and sure.

All we need is to trust in Christ's redeeming love and try to do His works. Remember, love is more warming than sunshine. With His love you will have sunshine in your heart. So come to the Cross. It is the symbol of a changed life. Kneel there and receive forgiveness by faith. St. Paul said, "God forbid I should boast save in the Cross of Christ."

Christians will need to make sacrifices to carry their cross. When they do so, they are the sons and daughters of the Resurrection. Let us pray that human love will make us more aware of the Divine Love. We need rededication. As trustees and custodians of the God-given heritage of precious freedom, we need to fulfill our duties and obligations to those who will follow. Our troubles can teach us sympathy. We must discipline ourselves.

Evil forces within our borders have brainwashed us to turn to government, seeking security, freedom, liberty, and happiness. Our wise and successful ancestors turned only to God. Don't you recall their agreement, "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor"? World government is the Beast which will lead us to destruction. It will command that we bow down and worship the coming anti-Christ!

Never forget there are two strings on the Devil's violin:

1. You can get something for nothing.
2. It's too late, you can't do anything about it.

Both are phony promises. *You* definitely can do something about it! *Will you?*

P. S.: The above message is from my heart — and His.

— From American Mercury

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## An Historic Precedent

(Continued from page 9)

ments, namely, (1) a special educational committee for theological schools; (2) a department for international church affairs; (3) a business department; (4) a publication department; (5) a department of pensions.

"The administration of the Russian Orthodox Church is handled according to the rules adopted by the Church. It is governed by the Patriarchate together with the Holy Synod consisting of six members. There are three permanent members, namely, the Metropolitans of Kiev, Leningrad, and Moscow. The other members are diocesan bishops who take their turns. There are seventy-two dioceses which conform to the geographic State administrative districts. Each diocese has a bishop, who, in certain instances may be an archbishop or a metropolitan.

### Functions of Sobor

"On the most important matters there is a 'Sobor' (convocation) of the bishops. In addition, there is a national Sobor which alone has the right to effect changes in the Constitution of the Church. The National Sobor comprises all of the bishops, beside representatives of the clergy and the laity. It elects the Patriarch. Patriarch Alexei was elected in 1945 on the death of Patriarch Sergei.

"There is in the Soviet Union a great diversity of churches and religions. These include the Russian Orthodox, Moslems, Roman Catholics in Lithuania, Evangelical Lutherans in Latvia and Estonia, the Union of Evangelical Christian-Baptists, Adventists, Methodists, Reformed, Old Believers, Armenians, and Buddhists.

"Representatives of all these religious bodies met in 1951 in Zagorsk. Notwithstanding the variety of religions represented, they all agreed in seeking peace.

"The Russian Church pays homage to the other churches. It has received delegations from the Dutch Church, several groups from England, a delegation from the Church in Denmark, also from the West German Evangelical Church, and from the Quakers in Britain.

"In the Orthodox Church there is no centralized body for all of the Orthodox Churches in various countries. There are fourteen auto-

cephalous or autonomous Orthodox Churches. They have a common faith and the canons which are accepted by all. There is a feeling of friendship between them. The Orthodox Church does not believe in proselytizing, as it wishes to avoid arousing the feeling of hatred between Christians." [Not included are statements made by representatives of the Armenian, Lutheran, and Baptist churches, which are similar in nature to statements of the Orthodox Church.]

### The Peace and War Issue

This question occasioned the most vigorous discussion; two sessions were devoted to it. At the first of these two Metropolitan Nicolai was the only Russian churchman present. The American deputation questioned the wisdom of this arrangement since there would be nine American churchmen on one side of the table and only one Russian on the other. This arrangement, however, seemed to be preferred by the Metropolitan.

"The Russian churches," he said, "are ready to cooperate with any movement which can effectively work for peace. When the World Council of Churches issued its statement against atomic war, the Orthodox Church welcomed it. We have written to the World Council of Churches proposing that concrete arrangements . . . be made for a meeting with its representatives. In the United States, many Protestant clergy raise their voices against the atom bomb and for disarmament. We welcome such voices. The Russian Orthodox Church extends

its welcome to all who work for peace."

Dr. Van Kirk presented a paper on behalf of the deputation. Seven points were emphasized: (1) peace is the by-product of truth, freedom, and righteousness; (2) steadfast support for the United Nations; (3) international negotiation for the easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union; (4) support of efforts for international control of atomic energy and multilateral control of armaments through the United Nations; (5) support of programs of economic aid and technical assistance, not as hostile acts against the Soviet Union but as a humanitarian endeavor; (6) the establishment and safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (7) the goal of autonomy for subject and colonial peoples.

Metropolitan Nicolai replied, saying he appreciated the spirit in which Dr. Van Kirk's paper had been presented, and he would have it translated into Russian and make copies available to the Russian conferees for a subsequent discussion.



At this point the discussion turned to the question of the relation of the churches in the United States to the peace efforts of the World Peace Council, in which Metropolitan Nicolai had played so important a part. The Metropolitan was reminded of the unjustified criticism that had been leveled against the American churches from the platform of the World Peace Council. One of the American churchmen said that certain of these misrepresentations had been made by Metropolitan Nicolai himself. When the

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, center, president of the National Council of Churches, makes a good-will presentation to Baltic clergymen in Moscow. The Lutheran Archbishop is Gustav Turs, left, of Latvia, and John Kiivit, of Estonia



WIDE WORLD PHOTO





An Easter scene at Trinity monastery, near Moscow. Shown in background is the Russian Orthodox Church.

WIDE WORLD PHOTO

Metropolitan seemed not able to recall what had been said by him regarding the American churches, it was suggested that certain quotes be read. The Metropolitan replied that the days of the Korean War had been difficult for everybody; that what had been said during those days had best be forgotten since now a new era of understanding had begun.

#### Christians Accused

To this one of the members of the deputation replied that it would not be easy to forget that American Christians had been called murderers; that they had been accused of supporting the alleged practice of germ warfare in the Korean War. "We cannot forget, but we can forgive," it was said. "We refer to this unhappy past in the spirit of Christian love. We have come a long way to show how eager we are to reach a basis of understanding, but this understanding can best be reached as we face the facts of history, and correct the misinterpretation of the past."

Still another member of the deputation insisted that the World Peace Council continued to be dominated by the Communists. It was pointed out that the conditions for peace set forth by the World Peace Council corresponded in every essential respect to the policies of the USSR; that the few churchmen from the West who had collaborated with the World Peace Council did not have the confidence of, nor were they representative of,

their churches.

Metropolitan Nicolai replied, saying: "Let's not argue about the World Peace Council, but rather find common ground. Let us now and for the future try to find a basis for common activities. I speak to you not as a member of the World Peace Council, but as an Orthodox Christian. If during the Korean War we erred somewhat, that is now long ago, and it is all over." To which it was replied that hereafter, when future reference is made to the American churches, it would be better to ascertain the facts. Said Bishop Sherrill: "We have traveled a long way, not for superficial conversations. We must speak the truth — in love. If we did not care for understanding, we would not have come so far."

#### Churches for Justice and Peace

The second round of discussions on the peace and war issue took place at a later session. Metropolitan Nicolai read a statement saying he welcomed, "with joy and brotherly love, the Christian spirit of Dr. Van Kirk's statement given in the name of the delegation of the National Council of Churches, and its assurance that 'the churches comprising the National Council firmly support a policy leading to the establishment of peace and justice throughout the world.'" The American conferees took special note of the fact that the Metropolitan had linked together in his statement, the concepts of peace and justice. The

Metropolitan asked each of his Russian colleagues whether they agreed to the points set forth in his paper. Each one expressed agreement, the Baptist saying: "I would not add a word, or take away a word."

Dr. Van Kirk, after consultation with members of the National Council's deputation, presented a comment on the Metropolitan's paper. Here again, as earlier, stress was laid upon considerations of justice, freedom, and human rights. The deputation also requested that all of the formal presentations on the peace question be published together.

Bishop Sherrill introduced this item of the agenda. He explained the meaning of the separation of church and state in the United States. He spoke of the manner in which churches in the United States are supported; policies respecting religious instruction in other than church schools; taxation in relation to the churches; administration of church institutions in areas of education, health, and charitable endeavors, and participation of church members in the political community, stressing particularly the variety of political opinions and the freedom with which choices are made on the political level.

#### Churches Have Responsibility

"Clergymen differ as do other citizens in their political allegiance to one party or the other," said Bishop Sherrill. "There is no clerical party in the United States and no church uniformity in the use of the ballot. . . . The churches acting severally, and many times in unison, do not hesitate to criticize actions of government, sometimes on local or again on state or on the national level. The churches have a prophetic function, a responsibility, when needed, to be the conscience of the nation. . . ."

Protopresbyter Nicolai Koltchitsky of the Russian Orthodox Church, in speaking to this question said, in part: "It is necessary that our guests understand that the mission of our Church is to bring our brothers closer to God. Religious life is closely connected with deeds. Our Russian Orthodox Church holds that the clergy must not only teach, but be an example."

There are seven Sacraments, but the most important are confession and communion. They form a close bond between the believer and the pastor. The spiritual life of a Christian is expressed in that he is in close touch



## *"The Visit Was Profitable"*

OUR mission was to church leaders in Russia. We knew in advance of our going that it would not be easy to achieve understanding, let alone agreement. But we believed that in a time of world tension, with deep cleavage between East and West, Christians of varying backgrounds and traditions should talk with one another with frankness in an endeavor to clarify differences and to seek areas of agreement. This we did.

The experience was profitable. We understand the Russian churchmen better as a result of our conversations. We are also confident that our clear statements face to face enabled them to understand us better.

This visit should be understood as a first step toward future correspondence and other exchanges. Thus limited in objective our mission has been accomplished and we regard it a distinct success.

We were received with generous hospitality. We had formal conferences as well as countless personal conversations, since we were constantly in the presence of Russian Christians. We visited many churches and shared in the worship of the Orthodox as well as the Baptists. Lutherans from the Baltic states and Armenian Orthodox joined in the discussions. We were taken to theological seminaries and academies and to monasteries.

In addition we held two conferences with the Councils of the Soviet government which deal with religious affairs. As we went for a definite church purpose, we make no comments on economic and political conditions in the Soviet Union except as they directly apply to the situation of the churches.

It is apparent that Church and State have reached at least a temporary accommodation. It was stated again that

Church and State are separate. In a limited sense this is true, by our standards. There seems to be no interference with worship in the church. Congregations were large and devout in the relatively few available churches with a preponderance of older people and of women. Enrollment in the few theological seminaries that are open is at capacity. Some churches have been repaired, and a few new ones are being built, though there are far from enough.

The most severe limitation of the Church is in the area of education; for there seems to be no religious education except in the home by parents and by priests or ministers on occasional visitations. Publication of literature is confined almost entirely to books used in worship. It is clear that the churches generally are confined within themselves. They regard their function as that of saving souls and preparing them for Heaven. They show little other concern for the social or intellectual life of their people. It was the prevailing assumption that science involves the reason, religion the feelings. Educational, economic, and political life is the concern of the State. Worship, from birth to death, is the task of the Church.

This sharp division of function, in a population rapidly receiving scientific education biased toward atheistic assumptions, constitutes perhaps a greater danger to the Church than does political control of the Church itself.

This generally prevailing concept of the mission of the Church is in our judgment inadequate. It has not always been so narrowly conceived by the churches now in the Soviet Union. There is obviously a fundamental difference between the concept of the mission of the Church as we found it in the Soviet Union today and that which we

with his pastor; whatever he does is with the blessing of the priest. The priest visits his spiritual children very often. If there are misunderstandings in the families, the priest does what he can to solve them. If there are children, the priest teaches them to pray. The believers are under the direct influence of the priest. Only his death or his departure from the place separates him from the believer. As regards the family, they may all be believers, but there can be families in which there are some who do not believe, either the father or the mother. In such cases those who believe come to see the priest. So there is no hindrance to the ministry to the family.

"Religious life is also deepening in that bishops visit their parishes, talk

with the people and thereby strengthen both the clergy and the people. This stimulates the activity of the priests. Such is the religious freedom of the priest to fulfill his mission.

"The Church is divorced from the State. We live only on the contributions of believers. The more sincere the priest, the more he is loved, the better is the Church supported. The sale of candles is the chief source of income. They also pass the plate in the churches.

"The people show their attitude toward the priests by the extent of their giving. The priest has full freedom in visiting his flock; his children are not discriminated against in the educational system, either in the lower or the higher schools. Nor is there any

discrimination in accepting people for work. Many Christians hold very high places in industry and in government service."

Jacob J. Zhidkov spoke for the Baptists: "We preach the gospel intensively within the premises of the churches," he said. "It is not our practice to have services in the open air. There is no hindrance to attending services. We have no organization of youth because we find nothing in Holy Scriptures that tells us to have such organizations, and we adhere strictly to the Bible. . . . Young people work in the factories, and in addition, they are active in developing their intellectual life. We consider it improper to take their time for additional studies."

Archbishop Kiivit of Estonia ex-



## Both Sides Spoke Frankly"

hold in our churches. We hope that future conversations will bring both to them and to us a deeper understanding of the Church's mission. On our side, we are already grateful for a deepened appreciation of the elements of devotion and mystery in Christianity. We hope that further contacts will lead them to increased concern for the totality of life.

During the last several years the policy of the Soviet government has discouraged persecution of the churches and has regarded the clergy and other believers as loyal citizens. At the same time it has increased the aggressiveness of scientific education as the means ultimately to eradicate religion. Thus the Church has more freedom than in preceding decades but at the same time confronts a more subtle challenge. It is our hope that, even within the limitations imposed by the State, the Church will find effective answers and effective means for teaching to the end that the Christian faith may be maintained and strengthened.

In return for freedom of worship the leaders of the churches have apparently inclined to go along with Soviet Communist leadership in important areas. Perhaps the most distressing illustration is in the area of peace propaganda.

We had frank discussions on that matter. We are convinced that the Russian churches and people ardently desire peace. However, the statements of the Church leaders were almost uniformly identical in making vague appeals for "the defense of peace" without taking into consideration the realities of the world situation or the facts of history.

It appeared to us that their concept of peace was

derived not only from the Soviet Foreign Office but also from an inadequate concept of the mission of the Church.

We pointed out that the World Peace Council, in which Church leaders from Russia have given conspicuous leadership, has consistently taken the same line as that of the Soviet government and that participants from the West have not been truly representative of Western churches. We emphasized the necessity of finding some other basis than their past positions if we are to work together for peace.

We made it clear that the means to peace are as important as the end. Specifically, we set forth certain positions taken by the National Council of Churches, for example: (1) Peace cannot be achieved apart from justice, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. (2) The reduction and abolition of atomic weapons cannot be separated from effective inspection and control, nor in isolation from other armaments. (3) The goal of independence and freedom for subject and colonial peoples is best reached through processes of law and order and by free elections under international control.

The contacts we have already had with the Church leaders in the Soviet Union have been worth while. Despite many and difficult differences we found important common ground as Christians. We look forward to a continuation of conversations in the United States in June. We were courteously received in Russia, and we hope to reciprocate here. A beginning has been made. Under the guidance and power of God we believe the churches of Jesus Christ may be used for the reconciling and salvation of the nations.

END

plained that the churches do not have a tax or assessment as before. Support, as in the case of the Orthodox Church, is on a free and voluntary basis. Archbishop Turs added that he and all Lutheran ministers had "complete freedom" in their sermons.

Speaking for the Orthodox Church, Father Koltchitsky said that the main object of Orthodoxy was the saving of souls — through worship, preaching, confessing, and visiting homes. "The Russian Orthodox Church," he said, "is at work not only in the USSR but also abroad. In China there is a diocese with an Archbishop. There are Russian Orthodox missions also in other countries where our hierarchs and priests fulfill their task. In Japan, there are many Orthodox Japanese Chris-

tians, but unfortunately we do not have our own bishop."

The conversations on the question of the freedom of the churches to fulfill their mission clearly showed no agreement had been reached as to what constitutes "the mission" of the churches. In the absence of such a common interpretation, the conversations respecting freedom of the churches did not always reach definite conclusions. . . . [There were further discussions on the Christian faith and other religions, modern science and religion, and theological trends and Christian literature.]

At the conclusion of the formal discussions a communique was issued. It will suffice for our purpose . . . to quote the concluding paragraph of

this joint statement.

"These conversations took place in a spirit of Christian mutual understanding and were of friendly and sincere character. As a result of the exchange of opinion there was expressed a firm desire to develop contact by means of visits to each country by church delegations, and also the exchange of literature on theological science and church history; by increasing acquaintance with the doctrinal system and moral theology of the churches and by close common work on the current question of modern times — the maintenance of peace in all the world, with the conviction that all of these means will facilitate the cause of drawing together and of the friendship between our peoples."

END



# The Power to Destroy

(Continued from page 13)

Rates of income tax in Great Britain are higher, and exemptions are lower than in the United States, although there is no British equivalent of the state income taxes which often add substantially to the taxpayer's bill in the United States. The German national income tax has been cut and is not so steeply graduated in the upper brackets as the American. However, Germans who are not refugees and who were not bombed out during the war are obliged to pay a substantial levy, the so-called *Lastenausgleich*, for the benefit of those who were. This probably at least equals the score.

Japanese rates of income tax, applied equally to foreigners, are so heavy that many foreign newspapermen and businessmen cannot afford to live in Japan and have moved to Hong Kong. A recent report from Formosa was to the effect that income tax rates as high as 114 per cent had been levied there, although the Finance Minister was promising to look into the matter.

## Taxation Without Representation

The one exception to a crushing load of direct taxation is found, curiously enough, in Communist countries which started off with programs of wholesale nationalization, confiscation, and robberization and still do not tolerate private operation or ownership of industrial or commercial enterprises. But experience has taught the Communist political bosses that unequal pay for work of unequal value is good stimulating medicine for productivity. So one finds very sharp wage and salary differentials, to say nothing of extensive perquisites of office in the shape of superior housing, cars, and the like for top level officials and members of the managerial bureaucracy. And in Tito's Yugoslavia, at least at the time of my visit in the summer of 1955, there was no income tax. Lest this should start a stampede of American expatriates to Yugoslavia, I hasten to add that there are many features of Tito's brand of communism in that country even less pleasant than filling out income tax blanks.

The power to tax has indeed proved the power to destroy. The personal income tax, growing like a Frankenstein's monster and showing little

abatement from wartime heights, has destroyed for American citizens, among other desirable things:

(1) **The precious sense of personal independence** that comes from being able to provide for their years of old age and retirement. The difference between nineteenth century and twentieth century rates of income tax is the difference between independence and dependence, between the ability of a man of reasonable thrift and diligence to "save up" for his later years and being dependent on some state handout or some company pension scheme. Anyone with a medium



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Alexander Hamilton was active and influential in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and was second only to James Madison in securing ratification of the new Constitution. As Secretary of the Treasury through George Washington's two administrations, he worked constantly for a sound financial system, and the development of industry.

middle-class income can take paper and pencil, figure out how much he has paid to satisfy the exactions of federal, state, and sometimes also municipal tax collectors, and calculate what he has lost in terms of an annuity or retirement allowance.

In an age that prides itself on its concern for security, exorbitant rates of personal income tax are a most acute source of personal insecurity. Money that otherwise would have been saved for a rainy day is earned only to be siphoned off by the insatiable demands of the State.

(2) **The sense of economic free-**

dom. The United States conquered the wilderness, built great cities and fertile farm areas on land once tenanted by a few nomadic savages, built up a standard of living that made it, in Shakespeare's phrase, the envy of less happier lands, because the individual American was free to earn what he could and to keep what he earned. Now the government, like a racketeer, "muscles in," demanding a large first cut of everyone's earnings, a cut that becomes progressively and rapidly larger as the individual is presumably more competent and efficient and able to earn more money.

The federal government has a prior claim on more than half (52 per cent, to be exact) of the profits of every corporation. A reversion to serfdom under modern conditions is suggested by the fact that almost everyone must work a certain amount of time for the government by surrendering a portion of his earnings. This time varies from one to two months for those in lower brackets, to three to six months as steep progression exerts a leveling influence on those in middle and higher brackets. In the case of the highest incomes, where 91 per cent may go to the State, the individual may reckon that he is working only a few weeks for himself, the rest of the time for the government.

## "A Reversion to Serfdom"

There can be only one end to the prolonged operation of the kind of steeply progressive income tax system which is in force in the United States today. This is to transform what was once a people of self-reliant individualists, accustomed to relying on themselves in emergencies, into an amorphous mass of wards and serfs of the State. These would be neatly ticketed with social security numbers, conditioned to giving up to the State a larger and larger share of what they earn, and looking to the State to satisfy more and more of their needs. One of the most insidious consequences of the present burden of personal income tax is that it strips many middle-class families of financial reserves, and seems to lend support to campaigns for socialized medicine, socialized housing, socialized food, and socialized everything.

(3) **The spark plug of incentive** is brought to a sputtering halt by a taxation system that treats wealth as a crime and makes almost impossible the building up, without inherited



wealth, of the medium and small fortunes which formerly testified to the vitality of the individualist economic system. Consider a situation that might easily arise in a small business. The income of the owner is \$200,000 a year. He might be able to increase this to \$300,000 by going to some trouble and risk in installing some new machinery that would make for higher productivity. But how much of the extra \$100,000 would he be able to keep? Only a few thousand dollars. Is it reasonable to expect a man to work as hard if he must turn over 90 per cent or more of the fruits of his labor to the State as he would if he could keep all or the greater part of it himself?

The enormous productive successes of the capitalist, or individualist, economic system during the nineteenth century were largely due to the fact that the sky was the limit as regards the rewards of energy and initiative. Marx and Engels, who wished to destroy the capitalist system, knew what they were doing when they introduced a demand for a heavy graduated income tax into the *Communist Manifesto*. In the United States, where the Socialist party is in liquidation, where there is no taste for outright nationalization, the graduated income tax, regarded by left-wing theorists as a legitimate and desirable instrument of economic and social leveling, has achieved many of the results which were feared or hoped from socialism. It has served to discourage thrift and dilute incentive, sometimes to the vanishing point. It has enormously restricted the range of individual opportunity. It has made the individual vastly more dependent on the State and more avid for state handouts. It has shifted the balance in America from an individual-centered to a state-centered economic and social system.

#### Andrews Didn't Mince Words

There is much more that could be said in criticism of this form of fiscal exaction. Much of it has been said very ably by a man in a position to know whereof he speaks, Mr. T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Andrews pulls no punches in an article entitled "Abolish the Income Tax," which is sprinkled with adjectives and expressions like brutal, confiscatory, murderous, brigandage.

Out of a wealth of recent experience the former Commissioner flatly asserts



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

that the income tax law is so complicated that very few taxpayers do or can understand it. Almost two years have elapsed since the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 became law, and it has not yet been possible for the Treasury Department to come up with an official interpretation of that law. The punch lines of Mr. Andrews' article may be found in these paragraphs of his appeal to members of Congress:

Whether you believe it or not, everybody is being overtaxed and the middle class is being taxed out of existence. Thereby the nation is being robbed of its surest guaranty of continued sound economic development and growth and its staunchest bulwark against the ascendancy of socialism. We, who somehow have managed to hold on, finally are beginning to see the shameful extent to which we have been made the special victims of rapacious tax enactments — and we don't like it.

We are concerned about the future because we don't believe that we could stand another serious recession, what with the present "good times" founded as largely as they are on defense production, deficit financing, and other generators of thin-ice and phony prosperity, and with the tax collector taking the fruits of our labors in "progressive" ratio to our achievements. High rates of tax don't mean anything when there isn't anything to tax.

#### Free Enterprise Needs a Tonic

What might be deemed a flaw in the position of Mr. Andrews is that he calls for the abolition of the income tax without proposing what to do next. He merely advocates a congressional examination of the whole problem of taxation — an excellent idea in theory,

Up to **\$2,000** taxable income  
the tax collector takes **20%**.

From **\$4,000** to **\$6,000**  
it's **26%**.

From **\$16,000** to **\$18,000**  
it's **a half**.

From **\$32,000** to **\$38,000**  
it's **two-thirds**.

From **\$50,000** to **\$60,000**  
it's **three-fourths**.

And so on until  
the top rate of **91%**  
is reached **at \$200,000**.

The above figures have been cited by T. Coleman Andrews (left) who stated, "This is called 'progression,' a fancy term. . . ."

but one that might well bog down in endless delays. Present rates of income tax, which in many cases confiscate the individual's margin for saving, have been more or less passively accepted on the false assumption that the current level of government spending is untouchable.

No one who has had even limited acquaintance with government in operation is likely to be convinced that no savings in that field are possible. It is elementary human nature to spend government money more freely than one's own money. There certainly is desirable room for saving in handouts to unfriendly foreign neutralist governments.

#### Legislation for Economy

The Hoover Commission, after a most exhaustive prying into all the dark nooks and crannies of civilian and military bureaucracy, has come up with concrete practical suggestions calculated to save many billions of dollars in federal expenditures. Further substantial savings could be realized if the amazing report of the Committee on Government Operations about the wide scope of government enterprises — often operated at a loss and in competition with private business — were heeded in economy legislation.

The time has long passed when the personal income tax could be regarded as something that merely knocked off a little of the surplus wealth of a few millionaires. Its bite is now deep and wide. A levy that starts at 20 per cent (a higher rate than the highest im-



posed when this tax was first introduced) is distinctly everybody's concern and everybody's business.

### **Let John Doe Handle His Purse Strings**

What is needed is dynamic bipartisan leadership in a tax reduction program that will make clear the folly of paying out of one pocket so-called benefits and "free" services which are supposed to put something in the other. The proposition should be hammered home that government does not and by its very nature cannot create wealth. It can only redistribute existing wealth and sell to people, at a steep and growing price in taxes, benefits which individuals could well provide for themselves, if they wanted, and if they were not required to carry such a heavy load of taxation.

The United States has been more resistant to socialism, presented under a Socialist label, than most other countries. During decades of political activity the American Socialist party was only able to elect two representatives to Congress. And this was a long time ago.

But, while socialism has been refused admission at the front door, it has been sneaking in through the back door and through unguarded windows. Consider the implications of the following provisions of existing financial legislation:

The federal government, through the corporation income tax, takes 52 per cent of the profits of business firms. Then it taxes what is left of these profits a second time, when they are paid out in dividends. In the case of taxpayers in the higher income brackets this means that the government, without assuming any of the risks of business operation, establishes a prior lien on 90 per cent or more of the profits. And there are demagogues ignorant and unscrupulous enough to allege that this government, which through income, inheritance, gift, and corporation income taxes annihilates private wealth on a gigantic scale, is "a rich man's government"!

### **The Mills of the Gods**

History shows by many examples that excessive taxation, the reckless use of the power to destroy, as it has been so aptly called, is an important factor in the decline and fall of civilizations. The following citation from George Finlay's solid historical work,

*Greece Under the Romans*, is one of many that might be used to illustrate this point:

At last the whole wealth of the empire was drawn into the imperial treasury; fruit trees were cut down and free men were sold to pay taxes; vineyards were rooted out and buildings were destroyed\* to escape taxation. . . . The increase of the public burdens proceeded so far that every year brought with it a failure in the taxes of some province, and consequently the confiscation of the private property of the wealthiest citizens of the insolvent district, until at last all the rich proprietors were ruined, and the law (of collective responsibility for the payment of taxes) became nugatory.

Small wonder that there was little will to resist the barbarian invasions in the West or the Moslem sweep in the East. The sucking up of power, initiative, and national wealth into a bureaucratic centralized apparatus of government is one of the most unmistakable of historical danger signals.

For the last quarter of a century and more this signal has been flashed

with increasing urgency to the American people. Now the time has come to reverse the fatal trend toward centralization, to curb the power to destroy which is implicit in a form of tax that makes a mockery of the right of private property and gives the State an elastic and indefinitely extensible claim on the fruits of the labor of its citizens. A decisive repudiation of a type of taxation that stifles initiative and tends slowly but surely to transform formerly free men into wards and serfs of the State would resound through the land with the invigorating effect of a new Declaration of Independence. END

\*In this country and, to a larger extent, in Great Britain, this destruction of spacious homes which cannot be kept up under existing burdens of taxation is already in full swing. In this and other such social and economic matters Britain offers a preview of what may be expected in this country after a decade or two if present trends are not reversed. In "Does the State Build Homes?" Russell Kirk, in his latest book, *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice*, gives a vivid description of the disappearance of British homes which were centers of culture and community sense.

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## **Looking Ahead With the American Legion**

*(Continued from page 17)*

could that be his motivation, since, having had only sixty-seven days in service, he is not eligible for any veterans' benefit on the statute books at present, and would certainly not promote anything that would make him eligible for such benefits.

Mr. Lucas asked if Mr. Daniel planned to carry on the policies of J. Addington Wagner, his predecessor in office.

"Yes, in general," Mr. Daniel replied. "You realize, of course, Mr. Lucas, that the marching orders of a national commander are provided by the National Convention. And also, of course, by the National Executive Committee. These are the governing bodies of the organization.

"Of course," he added, "I will unquestionably have priority projects."

"Specifically, will your pension program have the priority that it had under Commander Wagner?" inquired Mr. Lucas.

Asked to clarify his reference, Mr. Lucas mentioned the purported expenditure by the Legion of as much as \$100 thousand in its campaign to enact pension legislation. This plan which was presented in the last Con-

gress, he outlined, had been described variously as the \$77 billion to the \$140 billion universal pension plan.

"Well, of course, the American Legion has always been on record as opposing a general pension for veterans," said Mr. Daniel. "That was voted down in our convention last year and again this year. You refer, of course, to Bill 7886. That bill is now dead. We do propose to ask for a limited liberalization of the present pension laws. It will amount to about 12 per cent over-all, and the best figure that we can arrive at will be approximately \$325 million for the first year.

"Now, that sounds like a lot of money, I know, to begin with," he added, "but when you realize that the veterans' program in this nation is costing in excess of \$4 billion today, then you know that it's a very small amount by comparison. And I might say also that while the budgets of other governmental agencies have gone up markedly in the past few years, the budget for the Veterans' Administration has been cut in half in the past six years."

Mr. Daniel agreed that this budget



could, of course, be expected to be lowered following the closing date of a war.

Asked by Mr. Lucas if the figures he had quoted were a scaling-down of the pension plan presented in the last Congress, and which he now described as dead, Mr. Daniel replied that this bill would contain just about the same provisions as were contained in the bill presented last year, and that there was reason to hope that it might go through the next Congress.

"We will use every effort to promote this legislation," he stated, explaining that this was a mandate of the National Convention.

### **"Cost of Living" Increase**

"Well, if it does fail, Mr. Daniel," inquired Mr. Lucas, "would you be willing to sit down with some group — say, the House Veterans' Committee — and work out a general revision of existing legislation so that disabled veterans get benefits, for instance, in line with the increased cost of living?"

"Actually, that's what this amounts to, Mr. Lucas. It is a cost of living increase," replied Mr. Daniel. "To answer your question, though, I couldn't comment on that because I would have no power to act beyond my present administration. The American Legion takes the position that the overwhelming majority of men who entered upon military service suffered in some way. Most had not only physical, but economic disabilities. Our equalization law is designed to compensate those men in some small way for the loss that they suffered, and is in keeping with our long-standing traditions of fairness and equity."

"Commander Daniel," inserted Mr. Prina, "leaving the domestic front, I believe the Legion advocated at its recent convention that all steps should be taken to assure the passage of vessels of all nations through the Suez Canal. Now, does that resolution, or the advocacy of that resolution, extend to the use of armed convoys, or to war?"

"Let me first say that the event that led up to the controversy over the Suez Canal, in my judgment, was a step in the right direction taken by our State Department when they refused aid in the building of the Aswan Dam," explained Mr. Daniel. "Very frankly, I would not like to answer that question because of the negotiations that are now going on in an attempt to settle the controversy. I

would, however, say this: that our convention did go on record as proposing that we use every step or effort available to us to keep the ships of all nations moving through that international waterway. I don't think that I have enough facts at my disposal to say more than that."

"Generally speaking, though," pursued Mr. Prina, "do you think that the U. S. has been aggressive enough in handling President Nasser, who has shown signs of being quite a 'one man show' in that section of the world?"

"I certainly think, as I said before, that the steps that have been taken have been in the right direction," reiterated Mr. Daniel. "I realize that we have in Mr. Nasser a probable miniature of Hitler, and it seems to me that we are going to have to apply whatever pressure is necessary to stop him in his tracks now before we have a repetition of World War II."

### **Should Nasser Control Suez?**

Mr. Prina asked whether Mr. Daniel would advocate that President Nasser be allowed to set the tolls, to direct traffic and pilots, and so forth, or whether he felt that the international body ought to insist on this jurisdiction.

Mr. Daniel, however, did not feel qualified to comment upon these points, again pointing to his lack of knowledge of current negotiations.

Mr. Lucas, changing the subject under discussion, mentioned that Senator Ellender of Louisiana, a prominent member of the United States Senate, had recently denounced three of our allies, — South Viet Nam, Nationalist China, and South Korea — as bloodsuckers, after a visit to Europe where, as Mr. Lucas put it "he had some very kind things to say about Mr. Khrushchev and Company."

"I notice," Mr. Lucas added, "that he is being picketed in Seoul. Would you care to comment on that?"

"I certainly do not care to question the motives of Senator Ellender," replied Mr. Daniel. "We in the American Legion have always looked upon the nations that he has condemned as friendly allies of the U.S.A. Based on what I know, and what we have been told in our briefings, I believe that they are friends of the United States."

Mr. Lucas then asked if Mr. Daniel would outline the position of the American Legion with regard to foreign military and economic aid programs.

Coincidentally, Mr. Daniel was prepared to comment upon this subject by quoting the very newsman by whom he was being questioned. Mr. Daniel pointed out that Mr. Lucas had just returned from the Far East when this statement was made, which specifically referred to India.

"You said, sir, in that statement," he pointed out, "that we had spent 'X' number of dollars in an attempt to stabilize the economy of India, and we found the strange spectacle of Nehru and Menon flying all over the world — I believe you said 'perhaps at our expense' — preaching a strange type of neutrality, one that recognized all the virtues of communism and none of its faults, and all the faults of capitalism and none of its virtues."

"Your statement," Mr. Daniel commented, "strikes me very forcefully, and also ties in with the position of the American Legion. I may say to you, sir, that we were strong advocates of the Marshall Plan. Many of our members had just returned from the war-torn areas of the world, and they recognized a great need for the rehabilitation of those countries. We were led to believe at that time that this program would cost approximately \$17 billion, and would be extended far beyond that, and that we have spent now in excess of \$60 billion in these programs."

### **The Tito-talitarian Affair**

"Another specific example I'd like to bring out, in line with your statement regarding India, is the case of Burma," he continued. "There we spent \$31 million in an attempt to democratize that country. And what happened? The day we spent the last dollar of that money, they asked the United Nations to brand us as aggressors in Korea. However, the most blatant example, of course, is that of Yugoslavia. Here we are spending \$35 billion a year in our defense program in an attempt to stop communism in Soviet Russia. At the same time, we spend a billion dollars, in addition to providing other sinews of war (including 380 jet planes, I believe), promoting the same type of government in Yugoslavia. Well now, to me that just doesn't make sense, because in my opinion a Communist is a Communist, whether he lives in Belgrade, in Moscow, or whether he lives in Danville, Virginia, or Washington, D. C."

Mr. Prina pointed out that the Eisenhower Administration takes the



position that by giving this aid, the United States can keep Yugoslavia independent, and out of the arms of the Soviet Union, and asked if, as seemed obvious, Commander Daniel would disagree with that.

"Let me quote Mr. Tito," Mr. Daniel said, by way of reply. "Mr. Tito said in a statement in Stalingrad in June of this year, while speaking to the Russian people, that 'we shall march shoulder to shoulder with the Kremlin in their march toward our ultimate goal of complete socialization of the world.'"

"As I understand it, the Legion's attitude is one of tolerance with the United Nations," mentioned Mr. Prina, "but when they consider UNESCO, I believe the Legion objects to the distribution of UNESCO materials in our schools, saying that this leads us to one-world ideas, and the like. Now,

do you think that the United States should drop out of UNESCO?"

"We have never advocated that the United States drop out of UNESCO," Mr. Daniel clarified. "We have advocated that we do away with our National Commission for UNESCO. This entire subject of UNESCO brings up one question: Do we, as a nation, wish to maintain our national sovereignty, our American way of life, under God, a way of life that isn't perfect, but one which has provided for its people more freedom, more happiness, and a higher standard of living than any known to man; or do we wish to become part of an international system of collectivism which recognizes nothing higher than economic determinism.

"I think that sums up pretty well the way we feel about UNESCO," he concluded.

END

## Public Enemy No. 2

(Continued from page 15)

cer is far more frequent in men than in women, possibly because the latter are more careful of their appearance and seek advice at once if blemishes develop.

A thorough inspection of scalp, head, and neck will be conducted by the doctor. By using a tongue depressor and an examining light, he looks at the patient's lips, the inside of the cheeks, gums, tongue, throat, and tonsils. However, if there is actual hoarseness of the throat, he may do a more extended throat examination. Generally, this is not needed.

By using his fingers, the doctor will feel beneath the jaws and along the neck of his patient. He will be looking for so-called swollen glands (enlarged lymph nodes). He will also feel for swellings in the armpits and at the points where one's collarbones join the neck. Additionally, he will run his fingers over the scalp to detect lumps.

Because of the element of accessibility, with corresponding early detection and treatment, cancers of the breast and pelvic area frequently can be cured. In the physical examination given to women, doctors will examine the breasts to detect abnormalities of shape or size and to discover lumps. Doctors can also instruct female patients, showing them a simple method

by which they may detect cancer in its earliest, and therefore most curable, state.

For all women, no check-up should be complete without a pelvic examination. And for the most complete protection, the latter should be repeated at regular six-month intervals for those over thirty-five.

Cancer's "C" men have brought new hope to hundreds of thousands of American women. "C" is for cytology, which is the study of body cells.<sup>3</sup>

Cancer of the uterus is, next to breast cancer, the most dangerous killer of women. Now, however, with a simple cytological test, cancer can be detected early and dealt with. A painless cervical smear on a glass slide, given expert examination under a microscope, is sufficient to detect cancer in its early — and curable — stage. It has been recommended that every woman have her physician take a cervical smear every twelve months.<sup>4</sup>

If the doctor *does* discover any symptom or warning of cancer during the examination, the next positive step will be to do a biopsy. This is the simple procedure of merely cutting a tiny particle from the patient's body and submitting it to a pathologist, to be examined closely under a microscope for positive identification.

While the patient is on the examin-

ing table, the doctor will press on various parts of the abdomen. By simple touch and pressure, he will be able to detect certain changes in the normal size and character of the abdominal organs. With men, he is more likely to be concerned with the digestive system organs. If there are reports of persistent indigestion, he may recommend more specifically intensified studies.

It might be added that cytology is not limited to discovering cancer in any one area. "C" men probe into throats, colons, and stomachs. For example, a timid woman came to a clinic for a smear test, bringing her husband. To impress upon his wife the simplicity of the test, the man had a smear taken of his throat. In the final analysis it was determined that *he* had cancer, and she didn't.<sup>5</sup>

Special care will be taken in examining the chest. The doctor will listen to the lungs through a stethoscope. If one has an unexpected cough, such an examination will help determine what is causing it.

Today, all doctors are alert for cancer of the lung, since this condition is becoming increasingly common, especially among older men. If one is a man over forty-five, his physician usually will recommend a chest X-ray, to be repeated every six months. This is

<sup>3</sup>The American Weekly (September 30, 1956). "An Intimate Medical Message . . . To Every Woman," by Curtis Mitchell.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

Nobel prize winner, Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, head of the University of California's virus research laboratory at Berkeley, holds up a culture flask containing a shallow layer of angry red liquid — enough virus to infect millions of people. Dr. Stanley believes that viruses are responsible for most, if not all, kinds of cancer.



the best means of detecting lung cancer in the silent stage, when it is most curable.

Heavy smoking is one of the major causes of cancer, according to Dr. Charles S. Cameron, Medical and Scientific Director of the American Cancer Society. In Dr. Cameron's best seller, *The Truth About Cancer*, he states, "Cancers of the mouth and lips have a greater chance of developing in smokers of pipes and cigars than in non-smokers."<sup>6</sup>

Dr. Cameron states, further, that thirty years ago studies of patients suffering from lung cancer revealed that as a whole, they smoked considerably more than did people of a comparable age who did not have lung cancer. Within the past five years scientific investigation has been carried out in some fifteen instances. The results have been much the same. A history of heavy cigarette smoking is encountered more frequently in persons with cancer of the lung than it is in the general population.

#### Too Much Smoking Bad

According to Dr. Cameron's report, heavy cigarette smoking can definitely cause many various forms of cancer.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the ACS director's findings, here are important points to remember:

1. Among heavy cigarette smokers, death rates from cancer of the lung are at least five times higher than among men who never smoked.
2. Heavy cigarette smoking is associated with an increase in the death rates from cancer without regard to what kind of cancer — amounting to two and a half times.
3. In general, the greater the quantity of cigarettes smoked, the the higher the death rate.
4. Death rates of men who divided their smoking between cigarettes and some other form of tobacco are not as high as those for men who smoked cigarettes only, but they are still higher than rates among non-smokers.

Studies made by the American Cancer Society reveal that older men who have been smokers of cigarettes, and who stop smoking, are not as likely to develop lung cancer as those who continue to smoke.<sup>8</sup>

Improved techniques have been discovered in the giving of X-ray exami-

A new cancer detection procedure is shown by using the "smear slide" test developed by Dr. George N. Papanicolaou. Gastric fluid from the patient is being extracted for later analysis. This technique makes it possible to detect cancer almost as soon as it starts through microscopic examination of secretions of the lungs, reproductive system, bladder, stomach, lower intestines and of other body fluids.



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

nations and treatments. A new method has been developed by M.I.T. which allows the patient to sit in a rotating chair while the X-ray is aimed to penetrate and destroy the cancer cells. Thus, there is no danger to the normal tissues through which the X-ray travels as it attacks the tumor.

Previously, in routine screening, a single X-ray picture was inadequate for revealing early cancer in the portion of the lung under the breastbones. Research is taking place now which will eliminate the necessity of taking several X-rays in order to diagnose a patient's case. Eventually, a super X-ray will curtail the effects of over-exposure of the body to X-rays. Also, when its film is developed, the X-ray will reveal a larger portion of the area being examined than the present method reveals.<sup>9</sup>

#### Cancer Surgery Improved

Doctors can now perform safer and more efficient cancer surgery through recent discoveries of improved methods of anesthesia, blood transfusions, and the use of antibiotics to kill infections. There is a better chance for a successful cancer removal through surgery by the increased knowledge of biochemical aids.

Large-scale progress has been accomplished in the field of radiation research. At Roosevelt Hospital in New York, an entirely new principle is being used to treat cancer through radiation. A radium beam projector worth one million dollars is being employed to attack cancer. The rays from the projector can effectively penetrate a deep-seated cancer with a minimum amount of skin damage.<sup>10</sup>

Radiation has become increasingly important as a cure, through the development of more powerful sources

of energy, better sources of application such as rotation and reduction of side effects. Radioactive isotopes are extremely valuable as research tools and in treatment. In some thyroid cases, radioactive iodine is a proved killer of cancer cells that have colonized.

Dr. A. C. Ivy, a widely known medical researcher, has completed a report on Krebiozen therapy. Krebiozen is a body hormone growth-regulator, and has been described by Dr. Ivy as a possible long-sought "key" to cancer.<sup>11</sup> Dr. Ivy and two hundred other physicians claim to have successfully used Krebiozen in the treatment of hopeless cases of cancer. The American Medical Association, however, withholds its sanction of this treatment, as well as of several other so-called "cure" treatments administered in various parts of the country.<sup>12</sup>

If a person is sensible enough to observe the prescribed check-ups every six months, and if some day he is the one person in four attacked by cancer, the chances are greatly in his favor that the disease will be caught in that early and curable stage from which he can expect complete recovery.

The tremendous value of a physical examination is not limited to detecting cancer. Often a check-up uncovers other, unsuspected conditions that might become serious if not corrected. In fact, it is reported that cancer is found in only about one in every one hundred presumably well persons examined. The possibility of recovery

<sup>6</sup>Charles S. Cameron, M.D., *The Truth About Cancer*, p. 54, pub. by Prentiss-Hall, Inc., Englewood, N.J. (1956).

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 55.

<sup>8</sup>American Cancer Society, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

<sup>9</sup>*Cancer News*, American Cancer Society.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>11</sup>*Krebozen: Key to Conceal*, by Herbert Bailey.

<sup>12</sup>*Closer-up* (Newsletter, July 27, 1956), published by Time for Truth Press, P.O. Box 2223, Palm Beach, Florida.



and correction of various other elements is important, but the major reason for this examination is either to find cancer or to give each individual the remarkable *peace of mind* which comes from the doctor's assurance that there is no sign of that dread disease.

Meanwhile, the search for a permanent cure for all cancer still keeps marching along. Despite the millions allotted by the federal government for cancer research, the ACS needs more private donations to further their work. Every dollar counts in the battle against this common enemy of all mankind.

It has been estimated that with luck, plus diligent work and adequate financial aid for research, a permanent cure for cancer may be discovered as early as 1960. Millions of people — both victims and their families — pray fervently for the early discovery of such a cure.

Progress is slow, but the search for a permanent cancer cure continues. Workers in busy laboratories continue to spend long hours in endless research. It is felt that when cancer is cured, mankind will be well on the way toward the eventual conquering of all dread diseases. END

## More Precious Than Gold

(Continued from page 11)

a state-run boarding school, and stay there until they are fully grown.<sup>4</sup>

Since the goal of the American family is not to "build socialism" in our youth, wherein have we failed to provide American principles?

Gordon H. Schroeder, writing in the *Christian Herald*, tells us:

To discover how much time fathers and sons spent together, three hundred seventh- and eighth-grade boys kept an accurate record for a two-week period. The average time father and son had alone together for an entire week was seven and one-half minutes.

In a day when America's parenthood has its nose to the economic grindstone, our nation needs more Dads who can devote themselves to companionship with youngsters — who can provide the needed leadership in boys' clubs, in scouting, and in other youth activities. The sometimes clinical approach of the trained social worker, while it is filling a basic and urgent need, should not be allowed to substitute completely for the companionship of interested, and interesting, parents.

America, too, needs more mothers who can participate in children's school interests, and guide youthful steps into constructive paths in the hours after school.

### 'The Joneses' Standards May Be Too High

America's Mothers and Dads have decided, in many instances, that two pay checks are needed to provide modern conveniences. Family life has too often been placed on the altar of economic necessity. In those cases

where "living up to the Joneses" is responsible, it might be pointed out that the Joneses often have no children, or that the character of their children is not to be envied. The greatest need of America's youth is for both Mothers and Dads who are vitally interested in what their children are learning, both at school and at play, as well as through the media of radio, television, and the motion picture screen, through the printed word in school books, newspapers, comic magazines, and Sunday school literature.

A telling answer has been provided by youth itself. Lorraine Butler, a student at St. Aidan's school, Williston Park, New York, won an essay contest with the following composition:

### White Lies and Dishonest Tax Returns

... What is juvenile delinquency? It is lawlessness, disregard of the rights of others, dishonesty, hatred, and almost everything that is evil in the adult world reduced to juvenile scale. A child must learn by example. He should be told that standards of right and wrong do not vary.

If it is wrong for a child to lie, why then should he be forced to listen to the "white lies" of his parents? ... If it is wrong for a child to cheat, how can one explain a dishonest tax return? If it is wrong for a child to hate, how can an adult explain the gossip and bad will that the child senses in the adult world? ... A parent will show his love by giving the child his time rather than his money — his example, rather than his gifts. To win the love of a child, you must first command his respect. When a child loves and respects his parents, he will try to please them by good conduct. ...<sup>5</sup>

A thought-provoking analysis of the American educational system has re-

cently been made by Mrs. Rachel Thomas, an experienced exchange teacher from India, trained in child psychology. Mrs. Thomas believes that American education experts have gravely underestimated the brains and ambition of the American child by equating interest with entertainment. As a result American school children are suffering from intellectual malnutrition. Where in all this maze of opportunity, she asked, is the child given a chance to develop perseverance, patience, and the ability to concentrate? Mrs. Thomas' classes in America provided unaccustomed intellectual training and challenge to her students. She concluded that American children do not have to be tempted or hoodwinked in order to concentrate and persevere. Instead of trying to fool them with "easy" spelling and "fun" arithmetic, she relied upon two powerful allies: children's natural intellectual curiosity and their desire to succeed. Her pupils rose to the challenge and mastered a far more extensive area of study than our educational system usually allows them to tackle.<sup>6</sup>

Mrs. Thompson's evaluation brings the reader to the question: If so much less is required of the students than they are able and willing to do, is a portion of the restlessness of today's youth chargeable to boredom through lack of intellectual challenge?

### A Dangerous Doctrine In 'Progressive Education'

Sir Basil Henriques, one of Britain's top authorities on juvenile delinquency, and long-time chairman of the East London Juvenile Court, who visited the United States earlier this year, said regarding the system of "progressive" education followed in some schools: "Oh yes, I did want to speak of that new kind of discipline we both have, that is to be found in some of the so-called — heaven only knows why — progressive schools. What a most dangerous thing we are doing for our children, to let them go into a class that that morning calls for arithmetic — and that morning, the child doesn't feel like arithmetic. Who does, for heaven's sake? So instead of doing the job anyway, he goes and makes puppets or something. We are not teaching, 'I must, because I ought,' but

<sup>4</sup>U. S. News & World Report, Sept. 28, 1956, p. 57.

<sup>5</sup>Congressional Record, July 5, 1956, p. A5292.  
<sup>6</sup>"Are U. S. School Children Being Cheated?" by Frances V. Rummell, Reader's Digest, June, 1956.



the most dangerous doctrine of 'I see, I want, I take.'

We have an alarming spectacle here, he said, of parents being terrified of their children. "Instead of using their paternal and maternal instincts, parents rely on cheap books about psychiatry — which they don't understand — and are afraid to repress the child. The result is that the child runs the home."

Sir Basil feels that television is the pernicious poison of America. "I find nothing but shooting, prison scenes, divorces, teen-age girls going wrong," he commented. "You can just twiddle on it any time of day or night. It doesn't give children time to read, or think, or dream."

This authority on juvenile delinquency expressed disgust with our stringent requirements for social workers in youth groups, saying: "I have so frequently heard of someone in a youth group, or someone helping youngsters to use their leisure time, 'Oh, he isn't trained,' or 'She isn't a trained social worker,' said in a tone of contempt. I'm sick to death of trained social workers! I don't mind how many degrees, nor how many hours and years someone has worked for those degrees! What good is he if he hasn't an understanding heart?"<sup>7</sup>

### Wrong Signposts — Wrong Road

Surely the "duck-cut," levi-clad, leather-jacketed misfits in our urban areas are directly traceable to television and movie representations of youth, as well as to comic strip characters. Those youngsters whose training has not provided them with the ability to choose what is fine, and to exercise discrimination in rejecting what is undesirable, are prone to mimic the bold manner of dress, the hard-faced mien, that they may assure the world they have reached a stature where attention is due them. Our youth needs to be given beauty and refinement to emulate, together with the desire to enrich and improve their appearances and their lives.

A prominent school official in Buffalo, New York, Dr. Joseph Manch, noted in his handling of juveniles how shabbily and "thuggishly" they dressed. He suggested to the Inter-High School Student Council, representing Buffalo's fourteen public high schools that they might want to take up respectable dress as a project.

The students drew up the following recommendations on proper dress for



Robert A. Rabroker, Associate County Agent (second from right), instructs Dallas County 4-H Club members in "land judging." The 4-H program is a part of the national educational system of cooperative extension work carried on through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, state land-grant colleges, and individual counties.

academic high schools:

Recommended for boys: Dress shirt and tie or conservative sport shirt and tie with suit jacket, sport coat or sweater; standard trousers or khakis, clean and neatly pressed; shoes polished; white bucks acceptable.

Not recommended for boys: Dungarees or soiled, unpressed khakis; T-shirts and sweat shirts; extreme shoe styles, including hobnail or motorcycle boots.

Recommended for girls: Blouses, sweaters, blouse and sweater, jacket with blouse or sweater; skirts, jumpers, suits or conservative dresses; appropriate shoes for rest of costume.

Not recommended for girls: V-neck sweaters without blouse; Bermuda shorts, kilts, party-type dresses, slacks of any kind; ornate jewelry; T-shirts and sweat shirts. Fitting should be "appropriate and modest."

The response in all of Buffalo's fourteen high schools was instantaneously good. One of the high schools installed a full-length mirror at the head of a stairway where students pass. Over the mirror was the inscription: "Look! This is you. Are you satisfied?"

Dr. Manch reported that the improvement in dress had resulted in an improvement in attitudes, as well, in the Buffalo schools, and that even youngsters in elementary grades, emulating their older brothers and sisters, are dressing better.<sup>8</sup>

A recent report by the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency regarding the effects of entertainment media on American youth calls for more stringent application of the Movie Code, a cleanup of advertising,

and submission of filmed television shows to the Hollywood Code Authority for seals of approval. Mr. William H. Mooring testified before this subcommittee in an attempt to document evidence of increasing brutality, crime, and immorality in movies and television. His stated purpose in furnishing testimony was to show that movies and television do affect human behavior patterns, especially among youths; that the Movie Code had been relaxed to a dangerous degree, and that movie people had been showing less and less concern for youngsters in the audience; also that film advertising had been getting morally worse, and that a race had developed between movies and television trying to outdo each other with entertainment exploiting sex and crime.

### Massacre Scenes Outlawed

In expressing his gratification that the Senate Subcommittee's final report agreed with his testimony, he reports that "Even as the subcommittee on juvenile delinquency published its recommendations that Hollywood should more rigidly enforce its own voluntary code to curb criminal violence on the screen, two brothers, Frank and Walter Seltzer, were warring with the code administration.

"They were adamant that a scene of gangsters committing a machine-gun

<sup>7</sup>Time, March 5, 1956.

<sup>8</sup>"An Unusual Cure for Delinquency," by Dick West, Dallas Morning News, May 25, 1956.



massacre in their new film, 'The Boss,' shall stay in. The code people refuse the film a seal of approval unless it is cut out.

"The Seltzers, egged on by a left-wing, anti-code, anti-Legion minority in Hollywood, argue that if it was okay to show gangsters killing each other with machine guns in 'The Big Combo,' filmed in the fall of 1954, it is okay now.

"The argument," Mr. Mooring concludes, "is illogical. It was not okay in 1954. It is not okay now. 'The Big Combo' was among the crime films in the juvenile delinquency investigations. It illustrated just the type of movie against which the Senate Subcommittee warns the Hollywood film industry."<sup>9</sup>

The vice-president and general manager of Television and Radio Hearst Division, Mr. D. L. Provost, reporting recently on television's role in combating juvenile delinquency, stated that in less than a decade the miracle of television had rushed to adulthood with such vigor that today it stands as a Goliath in the realm of mass communication. More and more, he stated, culture and information are replacing meaningless programs.

Pointing to the political conventions, senatorial investigations, *Peter Pan*, the Sadler-Wells Ballet, operas, medical programs, and the presentation of *Richard III*, among countless other programs of major stature, Mr. Provost stressed that with dramatic suddenness the network and local stations have upgraded their shows to provide a more adult diet for viewers. Acknowledging that ignorance fosters juvenile delinquency, he feels that television is embarked on a vital crusade to improve the minds of the people.<sup>10</sup>

### TV Code Protects Needs of Children

Most independent television stations subscribe to the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, whose seal of good practice is from time to time flashed on their screens. The NARTB television code lays down a standard of practice for its member stations which requires that they police themselves. The preamble to this code stresses:

Television and all who participate in it are jointly accountable to the American public for respect for the special needs of children, for community responsibility, for the acceptability of the program materials chosen, for decency and decorum in production, and for propriety in advertising.

Item after item of this code is designed to insure the practice of avoiding telecasts that would in any way demoralize viewers or foster such unfortunate evils as juvenile delinquency. Among many other requirements, profanity, obscenity, and vulgarity are forbidden; attacks on religion and religious faiths are not allowed; the administration of illegal drugs is not to be displayed; the presentation of cruelty, greed, and selfishness as worthy motivations is to be avoided; and criminality shall be presented as undesirable and unsympathetic.<sup>10</sup>

### Activities Provided for Youth

Constructive action in providing worthwhile activities for America's youth is also being taken by numerous organizations throughout the country. Instruction and leadership are being given by the Boys' Clubs of America, the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, 4-H Clubs, and many others.

#### JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT COMPANIES —

##### "A Taste of Free Enterprise"

Outstanding service is being rendered to high-school youth through the Junior Achievement programs sponsored by 1,700 business concerns throughout the country. Practical experience is afforded through the pint-size companies which these programs foster, which give teen-agers a foretaste of the soaring spirit of free enterprise. Groups are sponsored by community business firms, who assign production, sales, and accounting advisers to assist them. When the youngsters have decided what product or service they are going to develop and sell, working capital is raised by the sale of shares at 50 cents each to relatives and friends. Each miniature enterprise is in operation only about thirty weeks, and is liquidated at the end of the school year. During their period of operation, company members are paid employees, keeping books and carrying out their specific

What we have a right to expect of the American boy is that he shall turn out to be a good American man. The boy can best become a good man by being a good boy — not a goody-goody boy, but just a plain good boy. . . . In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard. — THEODORE ROOSEVELT

duties in an effort to achieve success, and earn a profit for themselves and stockholders at the end of the year.

Junior Achievement companies fail in about the same proportion as U. S. business in general, and, just as in U. S. business in general, some achieve phenomenal success. Most JA companies which have been moderately successful are able to pay dividends of 5 to 10 per cent on stockholders' investments, and some have even paid as high as 50 per cent.

The youngsters working in Junior Achievement programs learn to appreciate the profit system as the best means of creating things people need.<sup>11</sup>

#### BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA —

##### "Character Builders of Urban Youth"

The Boys' Clubs of America, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary as a national organization, has done an outstanding job in channeling youthful energy into wholesome habit patterns and laying the groundwork for healthy, law-abiding lives. Although only a small percentage of the more than 400,000 youngsters who participate in Boys' Club activities are problem cases, successful salvage jobs on boys who have started off "on the wrong foot" are taking place each day among the more than 425 Boys' Clubs in the United States.

"Character is something that is caught, not taught," says Arthur Burger, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. "If a boy doesn't catch it from his parents, it rubs off on him from other boys and club leaders."

The "bad" boy is usually a neglected boy who is eagerly looking for someone or something he can admire and copy. The Boys' Clubs of America provide him with just that.<sup>12</sup>

#### 4-H CLUBS —

##### "Head, Heart, Hands, Health," For Rural Youth

While the Boys' Clubs are formed mainly in congested, urban areas, the rural and suburban areas, too, have constructive programs for youth. Chief among these are the 4-H Clubs, which claim more than 2,156,000 members in

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<sup>9</sup>"Senate Investigating Unit Upholds Critic's Views," by William H. Mooring, *The Advocate*, July 28, 1956.

<sup>10</sup>"On The Question," by D. L. Provost, *Congressional Record*, July 28, 1956, p. A5918.

<sup>11</sup>"These Youngsters Are in Business," by Blake Clark, *Reader's Digest*, Sept., 1955.

<sup>12</sup>"400,000 Boys Are Members of the Club," by William L. White, *Reader's Digest*, Feb., 1956.



# What Religion Can Do To Defeat Communism

(Continued from page 7)

will make statements which the Soviet propaganda machine will use against us all over the world. It is therefore clear that we place the Russian churchmen in a very precarious position — they are forced to lie in behalf of their bitterest enemy.

It is with great sadness that I am compelled to state most emphatically that of all the delegation exchanges, I must consider the exchange of the churchmen the most tragic. It should not have happened.

## U. S. Rescue of Soviet Regime

On five different occasions we of the West have helped rescue the Soviet regime from destruction by their own people. This is the sixth occasion. The Soviet government has been living through one crisis after another. Thirty-eight years after the advent of the Soviet power, it still has not solved the serious food problem. The Soviet peasants refuse to recognize their tyrannical masters, even if blundering governments in the free world have recognized them. This is no time to hobnob with the enemy and enhance his prestige when even the youth of Russia, born and educated under the Stalin regime, is revolting. It is significant that by far the greatest number of escapees from the Iron Curtain side since the war have been boys born ten or twenty years after the revolution, they who have never known any other economic or political system.

Khrushchev and his henchmen know what their masses think of them — the executioners of millions of Russians. Being photographed with the President of the United States, visiting the British Empire and dining and wining with the reigning head there or in other countries is all designed to enhance their prestige with their own people, and hence is to our detriment.

What can religion do to defeat communism? My answer is that there are things which we must NOT do, if it is to be defeated. Exchanging delegations with the enemy is one of them. Would it not have been better for Dr. Blake's group to cable the Russian churchmen that they were cancelling the return visit for a more propitious moment, after the overthrow of the Communist regime, when they would be able to come to the United States as free men and not chained to a god-

less tyranny?

Such action would have been the greatest sensation of the century. It would have rocked the Soviet system to its very foundation, electrifying the peoples of all the countries now dominated by the hated gangsters in the Kremlin; it would have emboldened them to stiffen their resistance to Stalinism-Khrushchevism.

Speaking before the World Christian Endeavor convention on July 25, 1954, President Eisenhower said: "*It is only the governments that are stupid, not the masses of people.*" Sane words, the sanest to come from the lips of a world statesman since the turn of the century. Let us follow that wisdom. Let us remember that we cannot leave this task of helping the Russian peoples overthrow their regime to the usual bureaucrats. Since 1914 we have witnessed the total bankruptcy of Western diplomats. They are largely responsible for the misfortunes which have been plaguing mankind for nearly half a century. It is time for the people themselves to attend to their knitting.

## War Has Raged Since 1917

Before we can enter upon a crusade to end the Red nightmare, certain fundamentals must be clarified. What are they?

The Soviet regime, without any provocation from us, had declared war against us and the rest of the free world on December 24, 1917. That war has been raging ever since. It can only become more deadly as it progresses, as it gathers momentum. It will continue to rage as long as Stalinism rules one-third of the human race.

Removal of strategic and semi-strategic industrial items and materials from the restricted export list for shipment to Russia or its satellites is rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. The underlying cause of that blunder, of course, is ignorance, stupidity, and cowardice. Ignorance of the enemy's weaknesses in the past prevented us from taking measures which could have brought all of us deliverance from the problems created by the Kremlin. For example: During the years immediately after the second world war we talked much about the imminence of a Soviet assault upon Europe. We were not aware of the

vast guerrilla warfare within Russia which was threatening the regime's survival. Those of us who did have information about the true state of affairs were not permitted to bring it to public notice by ill-informed or uninformed editors.

Christian and humanitarian considerations demand that our churchmen lead our citizens in demanding a revision of our official and business attitude towards the Soviet gangsters. Sitting with the arch-murderers at the conference table is immoral. Permitting the Soviet to maintain an espionage system within the shadow of the White House is not only stupid but criminal. There is not a normal embassy in the Western sense. Trading with the enemy in any commodity, from a pin to a bomber, benefits only the enemy and not America. The welfare of America must be put before dollar profits. As long as the Red nightmare lasts, profits will remain illusory at best; taxation will eat them up. And every time we say or do something which strengthens the enemy, it means higher taxes for us, it means greater sacrifices for our children.

## Inadmissible, Impossible and Sinful

Let us be realistic and not indulge in wishful thinking. Realism points to the conclusion that to have cultural relations with a regime which recognizes no culture is inadmissible; to conduct business relations with a regime which has destroyed all private enterprise is impossible; to have religious relations with the victims of a gangster regime is a sin; to carry on educational relations with a system which denies children the moral teachings which alone can differentiate them from the beast, a system which enslaves children in order to dehumanize them for murder at home and abroad, is unbelievable.

Specifically, what should our platform be? Where should we begin?

In an address before the Manufacturers Association of Illinois on December 8, 1955, our Secretary of State John Foster Dulles made some remarks which could serve as our guide and compelling factor in the work ahead of us. Said Mr. Dulles:



This nation has from its earliest days been influenced by religious ideals. Our forebears believed in a Divine Creator who had endowed all men with certain inalienable rights.

"They believed in a moral law and in its concepts of justice, love, and righteousness. They had a sense of mission in the world, believing it their duty to help men everywhere to be and to do what God designed. They saw a great prospect and were filled with a great purpose. . . . However, the coming years pose a challenge to our nation and its people. A grudging response will not be enough. Nor will public money alone provide the answer. An effective response will call for a revival of the crusading spirit of our past.

No one in this country has ever stated the case better than our sincere, hard-working Secretary of State. It is up to the churchmen of America to heed his counsel, heed the counsel of a great churchman and statesman. With such principles and goals written on our banner, and with God's help, let us proceed with the following initial undertakings to bring about the realization of America's mission and America's dream:

### The Plan for Action

1. From now on every church organization in the country should review its activities. Anything that does not contribute directly or indirectly to the liquidation of the emergency brought upon us by the Kremlin gangster regime must go out of the window for the duration. The money, time, and energy thus released should be employed in the work which will help the Russian peoples end the Soviet nightmare.

2. There is a child slave labor system in Russia of which you do not know. The object of these child slave labor establishments is to *dehumanize* the future adults to be obedient servants of communism.

3. The Russian woman is the major beast of burden. Let us expose the inhuman conditions of the Russian woman's life. Let us thereby encourage those women in their struggle against their enslavers. Young girls are to be found in slave labor camps. Let the Russian women know that we are concerned about their fate, that we will never rest until they and their children are liberated. They are fellow Christians and it is un-Christian to abandon them to the mercies of a merciless enemy.

4. Once and for all let us make up our minds that only we, the people,

can bring about liberation. Once we get this firmly fixed in our minds, that George is not going to do it, nor the government bureaucrat, we will return to that "crusading spirit of our past" mentioned by Secretary Dulles. We need millions of self-sacrificing people to make this a reality. There is not much time left to indulge in further babbling.

5. To insure success, let us take a lesson from Lenin. When his treasury was still empty right after assuming power, he set out to establish universities to train revolutionary leaders for China, Europe, the United States, Latin America, and the rest of the world. His people were dying of hunger, but he had ample cash for the long-range program which has paid off so well since then. The graduates of the Eastern University, the Lenin University, and other similar schools are



Rest After Flight . . . Just a few of the 20,000 refugees who fled the Soviet zone of Germany are shown in temporary quarters in a West Berlin refugee camp shortly after their arrival. Among this group are farm families who were forced to escape the Eastern zone because they owned more than fifty acres of land. They were considered "kulaks" and were under strong Communist pressure.

those who have brought about the destruction of freedom in China, in the Eastern European countries and will, if we continue to sit on our hands, bring about the same results here and in the rest of the free world. They teach in those schools the arts of sabotage, espionage, subversion, propaganda, assassination, kidnapping, street fighting, military strategy, and guerrilla warfare.

I have never been able to understand the mentality of the thousands of our foundations with billions of tax-free dollars, and without the slightest sense of responsibility towards solving the nation's number one problem. Thirty-eight years after the rise of the

Soviet beast, America is still without a single institution where we can train idealistically-inclined men and women to serve the cause of freedom, to help obliterate the godless crew of Stalinists with the aid of their own victims.

I therefore urge that at the earliest possible date we establish the first International Anti-Communist Academy of America. I am sure this example will be followed by Latin American countries and others. Those trainees could become our shock troops for the universal crusade for the preservation of our freedoms and those of all mankind.

6. Five years ago a little group of us realized that the victims behind the Soviet Red curtain were the forgotten people. We realized, on the basis of our Russian background, that come a shooting war or a continuation of the present cold war, we must make sure

that the embittered masses of Russia would remain our friends and allies. Only they can prevent a shooting war from flaring up by overthrowing their tyrants. Let no one tell you that it cannot be done. It has been done before and it will be done again. Besides, dozens of uprisings have already taken place in Russia since 1917. True, they have been drowned in rivers of blood, but it would never deter the Russian freedom-loving people from trying again and again, if we will only encourage them and assure them that we will not rescue their tyrants as we have done on five different occasions before.

We then conceived the idea that



our first step is to take care of the Russian escapees in Europe, integrate them into the various economies, help them to get work, offer them friendship, teach them foreign languages, and help those who wish to dedicate their lives to the struggle against our common enemy. We started this work on pennies. We borrowed, we begged, we dug into our own pockets and opened the first friendship home for such escapees in Munich. From that has grown quite a network of friendship-freedom homes for those people. The latest one was opened in Solingen in the Ruhr region, Germany, only last December.

In recent times the American government has learned to appreciate the value of our work and is giving us a substantial grant to help with the work abroad. But that is only part of the function of the American Friends of Russian Freedom. It is only the beginning. The pilot plant we have built during the past five years has shown its worth. It is now up to you and the rest of our people to get behind this and build the center of our anti-Communist activities the world around.

### **Social Whirl Interferes**

Since early in 1955 our work has become far more vital than anyone of us could have imagined five years ago. The Soviet government is determined to remove the tens of thousands of escapees in Europe and all over the world for very obvious reasons. They cannot afford to let us have men like Captain Khokhlov, for example, whose interpretations and guidance in our struggle with the Kremlin are priceless. Anyone who has not read his interview in the *U. S. News and World Report* of March 30, 1956, should do so without fail. It will answer most of the questions our people keep asking; it will allay all of your doubts about the possibility of a revolution in Russia. But that revolution will not come about if we continue to sit on our hands, with golf as usual, cocktails as usual, with lectures made an end in themselves and not a means to an end — the end being ACTION, vigorous, decisive, courageous, and persistent action until victory is won for our holy cause.

Why is the Soviet government now spending untold millions in an effort to induce or force the escapees to return? You must have read in our press last April about five of the Russian sailors who have departed from our

American freedoms. We have been told that over a thousand have since returned to Russia. They do so because the West has failed them. It has not helped them get established and, what is most important from their point of view, get an opportunity to carry on the anti-Communist work which they had hoped they would find here. Instead they have found a very active pro-Stalinist Communist Party and no activity against that menace. It is the Soviet regime's plan to bring them back for propaganda reasons.

### **Russian Youth in Revolt**

There is terrific underground swelling in Russia: restless youth is getting out of hand. They are not delinquents in our sense of the word. Theirs is a political revolt. They want to destroy their Communist gangsters. When the returning escapees land in Russia they are used for propaganda purposes to show how hopeless the situation in the West is. Of course, once the returnees have served the government's designs, they will be liquidated or sent to slave labor camps. But for some of the escapees this is preferable to remaining in helplessness in the West.

This is what the American Friends of Russian Freedom is trying to prevent. And for this we need the cooperation of the entire American family. Under the guidance of American church leaders we could turn the tables on the enemy. My advice therefore is that SAVE THE RUSSIAN ESCAPEES plan become project number one. It is the most pressing at the moment. Not a day must be lost in getting under way. If any of your communities would want some board member of the American Friends of Russian Freedom to come out to enlighten your people on the subject, by all means call on us. Our office is at 270 Park Avenue, New York City, and the telephone is Plaza 9-6883.

### **To Tell What the Press Omits**

7. There is a herculean job of educating the American people. They cannot find the material in our newspapers and magazines. Our congressional committees have a wealth of authentic material which must be put to greater and better use. Each church organization should ask the Internal Security Committee of the Senate, and the House Un-American Activities

Committee to be put on their mailing list. Some of the most basic publications should be bought and distributed, with each recipient paying for his copy. Let us not hear any more about not knowing the facts. A little effort on our people's part and they will become the best informed in the world.

8. There is another vital and pressing task. The American Friends of Russian Freedom has access to confidential information reaching our European institutions through the active underground. It is priceless. It is something no American newspaper or magazine has access to. We could work the material up in short or long articles and feed them to weekly newspapers or other institutions that will print and circulate them. Our press is primarily sensation-minded. Our material is sensational, but coming through the various underground channels it is not, of course, freshly baked — the kind our newspapers want. So let us use other media for the dissemination of the important facts about life behind the Iron Curtain and the designs of the Soviet gangsters upon our security and well-being.

9. At an early date I would consider it very urgent that a delegation of churchmen with one or two of our board members proceed to Europe for a personal inspection of our institutions, for talks with the escapees and the leaders of the underground movements. A first-hand investigation on the spot would be most useful to get our work started right. This is a Christian movement, with all Christians the world over interested in its success, and with God's blessing it must succeed.

### **America's Russian Churchmen**

10. Churchmen should get to know the Russian churchmen in our midst. They are anti-Communist, of course. They can speak freely in our beloved America, and they can help in the crusade as no other segment could. News of other church denominations tying up with the Russian Orthodox churchmen in America for the common cause of liberating the Russian peoples from their godless tyrants would be news of the greatest significance and consequence in Russia and the satellite nations. The Russian churchmen here are the true representatives of the Russian masses, not the ones Dr. Blake and his fellow churchmen have talked



to in Russia. Those are on a leash. Their tongues are tied. They are slaves of a tyranny which has murdered tens of thousands of Russian churchmen and will do this again when it suits their purpose.

There are a great many fallacies current concerning the proper course to defeat the purposes of the Soviet government. Too often we are told that we must make this country the perfect society before we can hope to influence peoples abroad and arrest the march of the Kremlin camarilla.

Where is there another country which has taken into her family tens of millions of men and women from every corner of the globe and given to them an opportunity to share in the greatest abundance, in the highest standard of living, in the greatest free institutions to develop themselves in freedom? Can we talk of competition with the Soviet slave system? And if our examples of unselfishness to people all over the world, when famine strikes them, when earthquakes shake them, when floods wash their homes and crops away, has not taught them what the character of America really is, then, my friends, we had better abandon the ungrateful nations and attend to our own knitting.

### **Wet Nurse of the World**

Think what this country could have been today if a mere twenty per cent of the tens of billions of dollars we have poured into foreign lands had been used for our own! Why must we be the wet nurse of the world? Why can't we help those who help themselves? Why must we help governments which have neither the brains nor the courage to destroy their powerful Communist nests in the service of our common enemy? Why shouldn't they come here with hat in hand, with plans worked out, and hire our technicians and industrial experts if they really want to raise the standard of living of their masses? Our helpfulness has not been appreciated because we have acted as though we could not survive as a nation unless they did us the favor of relieving our hard-working people of their sweat and toil.

The time is long past for us to keep the gates of our country wide open to every comer. It is next to impossible now to screen the millions who would want to come here. When Stalin wanted to kill General Krivitsky, they reached out for him in a Washington hotel. When they wanted to murder

Trotsky, Mexico City was not too distant for them. Their agents are already roaming the country at will, and most of them are so-called Americans who came here without a shirt on their backs, took all we had to offer, and founded the Communist Party to destroy the freedoms of their benefactor and host.

Statesmen must think for the centuries. Even if they think in generations, they should realize that with the population pressure we are now experiencing we will have standing room only in this country within a century. Our birth rate has risen from 16 to 25 per thousand in a short period of time, and is still rising. We must provide for the millions yet unborn and not make this the dumping ground for all comers. There are still other lands with more territory and more natural resources to populate. Let Russia open its doors to millions of immigrants. And since she claims to be the friend of the downtrodden, let her live up to her pretensions. But, of course, she will not. Her entire philosophy is based on falsehood. She is not interested in bettering the conditions of her own people, so how can any sane person expect her to worry about the fate of others? Her goal is world Stalinization. Oh, sure, Khrushchev would not like to be called a Stalinist, even though for thirty years he has been shouting from the housetops his 100 per cent loyalty to the leader he now calls an arch-murderer. But the mere passing of Stalin has not brought an end to Stalinism. It will never end as long as his disciples live.

### **The Unmelted Pot**

Testifying some years ago before a Judiciary Subcommittee of the Senate, the U. S. Attorney General stated that of 4980 militant subversives no less than 91.4 per cent were of foreign origin or married to former immigrants. The Communist movement was created by my fellow ex-immigrants in their ungrateful appreciation of what this country has done for them. The time has therefore come to give the melting pot a better chance to melt what it already has taken in.

In a recent issue of the *New York Times Sunday Magazine*, Professor Murray P. Horwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote:

The question confronting America today is whether she is willing to undertake and underwrite the development of backward areas for perhaps several centuries in order

to begin to make some permanent progress.

This continent, too, was once underdeveloped and a backward area. Did anyone help us by pouring out their wealth and their scientific knowledge to bring about the "permanent progress" we have? Our help is and should be accessible to all except the Communist gangsters. But it should not be at the expense of the American taxpayers. They who need our help should pay for it with toil and sweat as we have done and are doing today. As long as France is the recipient of our charity, she has no right to close her factories down for long vacations. The same holds true of all others.

Shutting our immigration gates for twenty to twenty-five years is today a prime necessity for this country. The men and women of foreign lands should exert themselves a bit more to raise their own standard of living and not seek the easiest way out. They owe a duty to their country. Besides, it is high time to create a more homogeneous community to help lessen the crime waves, the delinquency waves, and the heavy tax burdens afflicting our people.

### **Have Faith in Russian Peoples**

In conclusion I urge you to have faith in the Russian peoples. Their greatest yearning is FREEDOM, not luxuries. To attain this they are willing to eat black bread and potatoes and not steaks; to fight and die, if need be. They who have known slavery, hunger, disease, slave labor camps, oppression, and brutality under socialism, Stalinism, know better than we here the price of liberty.

There is an old Russian adage: "Happy is the bird in the golden cage, but happier still on the green twig." The Khrushchevs and Bulganins can never make the Russian people forget what Stalinism-communism has done to them. Neither can they forgive them. No rise in the standard of living will ever blot out from their memories the suffering of at least ninety per cent of the people.

The fervent hope is that the Christians of America will not forsake them, will not aid their enemy, will stand by them in spirit and belief that with a little effort on our part we can aid them to perform the surgical operation upon their cruel Stalinists which will rid them and the rest of the world of the Lenin-Trotsky-Stalin nightmare.

END



## Brownell Interview

(Continued from page 12)

that the facts of each case would determine the answer.

"Have you made any plans for it, or looked ahead to it?" inquired Mr. Sylvester.

"No, we take these cases one at a time," replied Mr. Brownell. "So far, there is no doubt that great progress is being made in the integration of the schools. This has been done in an orderly way without the necessity of any action by the courts of the type that you suggest."

### Good Integration Examples Cited

Pointing to Louisville, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore as cities where integration has been effected in an encouraging manner, Mr. Brownell expressed the opinion that in many large areas of the country, especially in the border states, substantial progress was being made, and the hope that eventually steady progress would be made in the same manner throughout the seventeen states that did not have integrated schools at the time of the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Sylvester asked, "Is there, as a matter of fact, any way provided under our form of government, in which the Supreme Court or the Federal Court can enforce its decision?"

"It seems to me," he continued, "that one of our presidents — was it Jefferson? — said in the case of Chief Justice Marshall, 'Now, let him enforce the decision, having made it?'"

"That, to my mind, was never a very all-inclusive statement," demurred Mr. Brownell, "because the primary way has been shown recently when the governors of several of the border states, realizing that the states have just as much obligation as the federal government to see that court orders are carried out, went ahead, and in the normal way under our system of government, took the necessary steps."

"Now, that would be the usual way," he added. "As you noticed, the southern governors at their conference pointed that out, and the President has pointed it out in press conferences also. There has been no indication that it is necessary to go farther."

Mr. Mollenhoff asked if the briefs which the Attorney-General had been forced to file supporting desegregation had injured the Republican position in

the South and jeopardized Republican chances of carrying southern states in the election which, at the time of this interview, was in the offing.

As far as the Department of Justice was concerned, Mr. Brownell felt there should be no partisan aspect whatever to the handling of the desegregation ruling.

"In this, as in every other thing that we have to handle in the Department of Justice," he emphasized, "we are going to do what we think is the right thing to do from the standpoint of the public welfare and the law of this country regardless of consequences."

The impression was voiced by Mr. Sylvester that the element of politics was injected into this issue by Vice President Nixon, who had hailed the decision as one led by a great Republican Chief Justice.

"I have heard that argument," replied Mr. Brownell, "but after listening to both sides of the matter, I felt that it was not any deliberate attempt to inject politics into the situation."

"The minute you characterize a Chief Justice by either party you introduce a political note, do you not?" insisted Mr. Sylvester.

Mr. Brownell reiterated that under all the circumstances in that case, he felt there was no intention of bringing in party politics.

### Now You See It — Now You Don't

"Mr. Mollenhoff, Mr. Sylvester," inserted Mr. Hurleigh, "could I interject for the benefit of clarification that we have a situation here where disagreement has arisen over the placement of a comma. In Mr. Nixon's earlier remarks regarding the Chief Justice, there are those who feel that he said 'a Republican Chief Justice,' while others interpreted his remarks as 'a great Republican, comma, Chief Justice.'"

"In a conversation of this kind," interposed Mr. Brownell, "I think we ought to look at the broad aspect of the picture. I think that the local officials in the areas where this is a great social problem have done a good job. The law enforcement officials of both federal and state governments have likewise used their utmost endeavor to see that the integration decision is carried forward in an orderly way. I

do not think we should flash back in any way the progress that has been made. It has been remarkable and fine, and I look forward to a continuation in the same spirit."

Mr. Mollenhoff inquired whether the Republican administration should, in Mr. Brownell's opinion, have credit for the progress that has been made on integration in southern schools.

"I believe that you will find," replied Mr. Brownell, "that the whole program of civil rights has received great impetus in the Eisenhower administration, and that in many areas progress has been made which is to their credit — not only in this particular area about which we are talking, but in seeing to it that government contracts are awarded without regard to race or color, and that discrimination is abolished in the armed forces as well as in the District of Columbia government, in seeing to it that in interstate commerce there shall be no racial or color discrimination in transportation facilities."

"I think it should be noted," he summed up, "that the Republican administration has made great progress, and that forceful leadership has been exhibited."

### Who Pays the Freight?

Mr. Mollenhoff, always on the alert for news values in looking at "the other side of the coin" inquired, "How can you take credit without assuming the political liability?"

"Well, as I tried to intimate a little while ago," replied Mr. Brownell, "I think that as far as political consequences are concerned, they all follow naturally. However, we want to point out our record in this matter: it is the sincere belief of the President that by public education and leadership we can solve this discrimination problem and reach the goal that the Constitution laid out for us that there should be no second-class citizens in this country, and that people should be regarded on their merits, and not discriminated against just because of their color or their race."

"I take it then, Mr. Attorney-General, that you endorse the decision of the Supreme Court on desegregation?" inquired Mr. Sylvester.

Mr. Brownell replied that he felt his own opinion in this matter had been pretty well set forth in the briefs that had been filed by the Attorney-General's office at the request of the Supreme Court in school integration



and transportation cases, indicating that the Supreme Court decision had his endorsement.

"Would you have liked to have seen your party platform endorse the decision rather than merely accept it?" Mr. Sylvester queried.

"I thought that we had a fine statement on the matter in our party platform," replied the Attorney-General. "Anyone who is interested in the development of a strong civil rights program and the elimination of discrimination would have to endorse the view that we took."

### **A Weak Plank**

"Quite to the contrary," he added, "I felt that the Democratic party, in its platform, was very compromising and wishy-washy on this issue."

Mr. Sylvester inquired regarding Mr. Brownell's differentiation between "endorsing" something, or "accepting" it.

"I feel that when you hold public position," pointed out Mr. Brownell, "you subordinate your own personal views, and forget about them. Now, so far as I am concerned, even if I didn't agree with the decision, which I do, it would be my obligation as a public official to enforce all the laws of the federal government."

Mr. Brownell added that the feeling was that some of their predecessors had picked and chosen the particular laws they wanted to enforce, whereas in this administration an endeavor had been made to "enforce all laws equally and against all persons equally."

"On that particular point, Mr. Brownell," stated Mr. Mollenhoff, "during this political campaign Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver have attacked the Administration as one of corruption and mismanagement. This in and of itself would be a charge against you, since you are the chief law enforcement official of the Administration."

"I wonder if you could tell us," he inquired, "why you think you have done a good job against corruption?"

Mr. Brownell contrasted what he termed the present administration's "record of decent and honorable government" to "the scandal and corruption that existed in the Truman administration," and remarked that he would personally like to see Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Kefauver state their opinions of the scandals and corruption of the Truman era.

"I think they should have gone into it," he added, "if they expected their people to believe that they were speaking frankly on **this subject**. That should have been their **first duty**, since those things were their party's responsibility."

Again Mr. Mollenhoff turned the coin, remarking, "In connection with the Dixon-Yates contract it is their contention that the Administration did not act until it was prodded by Congress and the Talbot case."

"I wonder if you could tell us," he asked, "why it took the Administration much more than a year to find out about the conflicts of interest in the Dixon-Yates case and in the Talbot incident?"

Mr. Brownell stressed that that instance also should be looked at in the perspective.

"What we want to do on a program of this sort," he insisted, "is to take the over-all picture. They pointed out two instances where I think you ought to say that the Administration acted with care. In the over-all picture there has never been an administration in my time that is as clean and decent, and has had such effective law enforcement and high standards for personnel in the Executive branch of the government as the Eisenhower administration."

### **Lest We Forget**

"I don't think that any particular incident should be brought up," Mr. Brownell added, "which would make us forget that, especially when we contrast it with the Truman administration where, as you know, in order to clean up the mess it was necessary to prosecute more than a hundred officials in the Internal Revenue department alone. The broad scale of corruption and mishandling that happened at that time has never been denounced by our opponents, although they had the responsibility for it."

Mr. Mollenhoff pointed out that in the 1952 campaign, President Eisenhower had stated generally that he would act quickly and not wait for prodding from Congress, yet that Senator Gore had charged recently that this administration waited until it was prodded by congressional committees in these particular incidents.

"You must remember of course that the Congress has a very different jurisdiction from the Executive branch in its investigatory powers," cautioned Mr. Brownell. "The Executive branch

moves in when there is evidence of a crime presented, or evidence of misconduct of any kind. In these two particular cases, the minute that any substantial question was raised, the minute that propriety was involved, very quick action was taken by the Executive branch."

"You found there was no crime in the Talbot case?" asked Mr. Mollenhoff.

"Oh, none at all!"

"You found that an impropriety existed?" pressed the newsman.

"I don't know that anybody feels that there was," Mr. Brownell said.

Mr. Mollenhoff inquired regarding the Attorney-General's personal opinion on this case, which drew from Mr. Brownell the statement that he concurred with President Eisenhower's conclusion that Mr. Talbot had acted wisely under all the circumstances in resigning his office.

### **The Frozen Medal**

"Mr. Talbot got a fine letter of commendation when he left," pointed out Mr. Mollenhoff, "and I think he also got a medal. This seemed to be a little reminiscent of what happened to a couple of Internal Revenue officials under the Truman administration. I wondered if you felt that Mr. Talbot had carried out his duties basically as he should have, and that there was no real wrong?"

"Oh, I think that to compare this with the Internal Revenue scandal would really be a great mistake," replied Mr. Brownell, disclaiming the element of scandal in the Talbot case.

"So far as he was concerned," he explained, "he decided that he had made a mistake in judgment and he resigned. That settled the matter."

"Do you feel he was wrong, personally?" Mr. Mollenhoff persisted.

"We never had anything to do with that case in the Justice Department," the Attorney-General pointed out. "There was never any allegation, even by political opponents, of any violation of the law having occurred, so we never took action on it."

Mr. Mollenhoff was not satisfied. "But there seems to have been a hesitancy on the part of the Administration," he insisted, "to do what I rather anticipated. I had the feeling that there was possibly something wrong, and if there were that they would just frankly say it. That was what I have been trying to get you to do, if

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## Brainwashing

(Continued from page 29)

to keep one's mind busy is an element in maintenance of moral stamina. The Communists engage in a perpetual battle for the contents of a man's brain. They try to empty of every thought not polarized around communism and its pressures. The only way this can be beaten is by giving the mind other thoughts.

Merely to accept suffering is not sufficient to maintain stamina. You have to learn to use suffering. Some who had been brainwashed called it "a sense of mission," or "having a purpose."

Another element in mental survival was confidence, which can stave off defeatism, make victory possible, and at the same time keep a man's mind alert against tricky attacks. Overconfidence, however, is simply blindness.

Another survival element was adaptability, which is the capacity to roll with the punch.

Deceit permeates the Communist approach. The greatest Red deceit was their claim to omnipotence and omniscience. They set about making their victims feel they were faced by supermen.

Deceit against the Reds is a survival element, justifiable not only as a war tactic, but because a streak of insanity runs through communism, as it did through Hitlerism. Anyone who tries talking logic when cornered by a man with a dagger in his hand is a corpse.

## Challenge to Action

Decent humanity has not the right to permit people to be caught in a controlled environment and made into guinea pigs for ultimate dehumanization under a perverted Pavlovian technique.

The war against men's minds has for its primary objective the creation of the "new Soviet man" — a mechanism in flesh and blood, with new beliefs and new thought processes inserted into a captive body. What that amounts to is the search for a slave race which, unlike the slaves of old, can be trusted never to revolt, but always to be amenable to orders, like an insect to its instincts. Secrecy and the darkness of a controlled environment are required for it to work.

The fight against it is the culminating issue of all time. There can be neither escape nor neutrality where such responsibilities lie. Man can be immensely strengthened against brainwashing technique. To do that is the job of home, school, and church.

*Character more than anything else will determine the outcome.*

Truth and integrity are devastating weapons. Facts can demolish the Communist "paradise." Nothing should be allowed to interfere with getting those facts across to people who need and can use them.

Mind warfare is total war. In the fight to give man forever the opportunity to develop, every possible weapon must be utilized.

The field of battle is everywhere. There is no "behind the lines" any longer.

END

## Editor's Mail Basket

(Continued from Inside Cover)

side to his own water supply was advised that this should be done *only by prescription* and under *expert supervision*. The reply goes on to state that the obvious method to use is fluoridation of public water supplies. Just how prescriptions and expert supervision could be obtained in this case was not mentioned.

Another doctor, asking why fluoride could not be added to salt as is done with iodine, was told that the use of salt varied so greatly and that the factor of safety with fluoride was so much less than with iodine that this would be dangerous. This is not a reassuring statement.

As Doctor Leitch pointed out in his excellent article, it is the compulsion inherent in fluoridation that causes all the heat. If that were removed, there would be no controversy.

The quotation from Mr. Cushman at the end of the case for fluoridation is not reassuring. It smacks much more of the police state than of the free United States of America. Law and compulsion have not succeeded in making all men good — they will not succeed any better in making them healthy.

Thank you for presenting both sides. I feel that you have been very fair, but that the points I have raised have been overlooked too long.

WILLIAM CHAUVENET  
Consulting Engineer  
P. O. Box 528  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

### MODERN ART CONDEMNED

The article by Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art, [June, 1956, issue] was based much better and his reasoning sounds more convincing than that of Miss Pels in the February, 1956, issue. I believe, however, that it is possible in a brief manner to reach the following point of view on modern art.

1. The art of the twentieth century will be either spasmodic, because the world is in revolutionary cramps, or it will not be at all (Hitler's and Stalin's spiritless "realism").
2. Today's world is weary, often disgusted, with modern or revolutionary art (starting with expressionism around 1900). Despite the fact that prohibition of showing this art is against

the principle of artistic freedom, it is at the same time in the interest of society, which, if fed confused modern art, yields much easier to totalitarian thoughts of various social "myths" such as racial ideology (Hitler), or the ideology of proletarian world revolution (Moscow).

3. If the art of the future is fed by a new or *regenerated metaphysical ideal*, it will not be confused and erring like today's manifestations of often outstanding talents, but rather it will be creative, and the question of form, abstract or realistic, will not be important. But if it is fed further by revolutionary cramps (point of view of Miss Pels), or if it is defended, out of fear of a spiritual attack of totalitarianism on free European-American civilization (point of view of Dr. d'Harnoncourt), it will always be revolutionary, very individualistic, often erring and destructive, and in its final consequences inspiring revolution against existing order.
4. The whole modern art of today, fifty to seventy years old, is hardly more than an affair of a few experts and gourmets. Does it have the right to exist, if it has a destructive influence? I think it does not have the right!

DR. RICHARD SVATEK  
58 Main Street  
Hackensack, New Jersey



# What They're Saying...



after reading *Facts Forum News*



The following paragraph is from a letter to me from Governor Lee of Utah:

"I suggest that you try to obtain copies of the June, 1956, *Facts Forum News*, 1710 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, which featured an article entitled 'Case For and Against Foreign Aid.'"

CHARLES M. MURPHY, JR.  
Box 793  
Holy Cross College  
Worcester, Massachusetts

Happy to receive this first copy of your magazine, and I wish to thank the friend who mentioned my name to you. I like everything about the magazine. Its size is not too large, not too thick. Its contents are top world news and there is no possible shadow of doubt as to its loyalty to the U. S. and all it stands for. In my DAR work, this magazine will be priceless, and I'm hoping to become a regular subscriber soon.

MRS. BONNIE D. ELKIN  
Grange Hall Road  
Marshall, Texas

Friends . . . We are enjoying and deeply interested in your radio programs. We wish to learn more about your efforts. . . .

MRS. CARL P. HOPKINS  
Box 1603  
Yakima, Washington



I think you will be pleased and proud to know that my debate class at school considers your magazine very interesting and informative. Lots of our material for our cases comes from your articles.

FARIS HOWRANI  
1901 Adams Avenue  
Flint 5, Michigan

My best wishes for the continued success of the Poll Questions as they stimulate interest in better government.

SAM H. COLLINS  
1201 West North Avenue  
Pittsburgh 33, Pennsylvania



Wish to say I am always eager to get *Facts Forum News*. It is very informative about the Communist threat to the U. S., and its [coverage] of politics contains all the vital information necessary to guard against complacency, and it stimulates patriotism. I [therefore] subscribed to *Facts Forum News* for three years in advance.

HERBERT H. SCHRIEWER  
Geronimo, Texas



Your essay contest on "How America Can Best Fight Communism," published in the October issue of the *Facts Forum News*, has stirred a great interest among the students of my American history class.

BROTHER CHARLES-LEO, S.C.  
Mount Saint Charles Academy  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Just a letter to try and express our gratitude for the award\* of ten dollars. . . . We are at a loss for words and were simply overwhelmed. It would have been an honor to have had a letter published in *Facts Forum News* without [winning a prize].

MRS. WAITS H. CAMERON, Sr.  
Route 1, Box 39  
Blount Springs, Alabama

Many Americans are grateful that such a fine magazine exists.

MRS. FRANK C. LAIRD  
R.F.D. 4  
Freehold, New Jersey

\*Award Winner in Letters to the Editors Contest.

I can't tell you how much I prize *Facts Forum News*; how avidly I read it, and how it lifts my spirits to know that able, intelligent, and inspired Americans are working so tirelessly and effectively for the change we so desperately need and must have! I am so glad and proud that your circulation and influence are growing; more speed to them.

DAISY McCUTCHEON  
Dillon, South Carolina





## Sharing and viewing *Facts Forum Radio and TV Programs*



Thank you for your excellent coverage of the fluoridation controversy in your September issue.

MRS. D. SCHURINGA  
6632 South Lowe Avenue  
Chicago 21, Illinois

Please accept my most sincere, though belated, thanks for your nice letter and sample copy of your truly named "thought-provoking" *Facts Forum [News]*. I can readily see, after reading its informative, educational and interesting material, how much I have been missing without being a regular subscriber. "Never too late to begin," 'tis said. Mother and grandmother (the writer) consider that we are getting much more than our money's worth for value received; in fact a real bargain, thanks to your generous offer which we gratefully accept per enclosed card.

We appreciate truthful facts. In these times more and more people prefer to "think things through" for themselves.

MRS. A. R. CLARKE  
Perryville, Rhode Island

I cannot help but admire the intelligence of the people who write for your magazine. Your publication is by far the most informative published today. I wish every school child and every adult in the U. S. could have the opportunity to read your magazine all the way through each month.

"The Primrose Path" by W. G. Vollmer in your September issue was the best article that I have ever read showing the dangers of government economic planning, and the socialistic policies that are being advocated in the U. S. today. We are locked in a fight to the death against those who are trying to destroy our individual freedom. I, for one, intend to go down fighting.

EDWARD R. ADKINS  
P. O. Box 393  
Waynesville, Missouri

I have been reading *Facts Forum [News]* for some time, and firmly believe it is one of the very finest magazines in existence. I am thoroughly in agreement with the stories printed therein. Thank you for your splendid work.

RIDER SOUTH  
P. O. Box 573  
San Diego 12, California

Good luck to you. You have done, and are doing a magnificent job in providing American patriots with factual information they can use.

MRS. PHILIP L. CORSON  
Plymouth Meeting, Penn.

This is the first copy of your wonderful magazine [that I have seen] but it certainly won't be my last.

M/SGT. CARL S. FOURTON  
14349102  
3201 Air Police Sq.  
Eglin AFB, Florida

Your magazine is grand. It does a lot of good for public welfare. I buy it at the newsstand here and read every line of each issue. I buy books you review.

ROSS WILLIAMS  
Attorney-at-Law  
1415 Security Building  
Miami 32, Florida



... I would like to congratulate your organization on the fine job you are doing in presenting to the American people, in an unbiased manner, the major issues of the day. The magazine has taken over a regular part in my reading schedule and has helped me tremendously in my school work.

DAVE KELLER  
King Hall, Heidelberg College  
Tiffin, Ohio

I enjoy *Facts Forum News* because it can be relied upon to present the true facts. I hope it may gain more circulation to the "grassroots" people. I am glad to have an opportunity to have copies sent to some of my friends. May you keep on with your good work. America needs you.

JASPER L. CHENEY  
1331 12th Avenue S.  
St. Petersburg, Florida

We're thankful for *Facts Forum*.

MRS. SID RUGGLES  
602 Fifth Avenue N  
Lewistown, Montana

I began reading your magazine 3 issues ago, and don't intend to stop.

CHARLES K. MARSDEN  
99 S. Lansdowne Avenue  
Lansdowne, Pennsylvania





# FACTS FORUM RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS

FACTS FORUM...REPORTERS' ROUNDUP TV...TOPIC OF THE WEEK

## ALABAMA

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Alexander City	WRFS*	1050	Sun	12:15 p
Andalusia	WCTA*	920	Sat	5:30 p
Birmingham	WBRC-TV†	6	Sun	11:30 p
	WISN*	610	Sun	7:30 p
Carrollton	WRAC*	590		
Clanton	WKLF*	980	Sun	12:15 p
Decatur	WHOS*	800	Wed	7:15 a
	WHOS*	800	Sun	3:30 p
	WMSL-TV†	23	Sun	2:30 p
Dothan	WOOF*	560		
Enterprise	WIRB*	1230	Sun	12:15 p
	WIRB*	1230	Sat	6:30 p
Eufaula	WULA*	1240	Mon	8:05 p
Fayette	WWWF*	990	Sun	12:45 p
	WWWF*	990	Sun	1:00 p
Florence	WOWL*	1240	Sun	6:05 p
Ft. Payne	WZOB*	1250	Sun	12:15 p
Gadsden	WGWD*	570		
Guntersville	WGSV*	1270	Sun	12:45 p
Jasper	WWWB*	1360	Sat	5:30 p
	WWWB*	1360		
Marion	WJAM*	1310	Thurs	7:30 a
Monroeville	WMFC*	1220	Sun	3:45 p
	WMFC*	1220	Sat	10:30 p
Montgomery	WAPX*	1600		
	WCOV-TV†	20	Wed	6:00 p
Oneonta	WCRL*	1570	Sun	1:30 p
Opp	WAMI*	860	Sun	1:00 p
Piedmont	WPID*	1280	Sun	5:00 p
Roanoke	WELR*	1360	Sun	12:15 p
	WELR*	1360	Sun	4:00 p
Russellville	WWWR*	920	Sun	12:45 p
	WWWR*	920	Sun	2:00 p
Scottsboro	WCRT*	1050	Sun	2:00 p
Sylacauga	WMLS*	1290	Sun	12:15 p
Talladega	WHTB*	1230	Sun	9:00 p
Tuscaloosa	WJRD*	1150	Thurs	9:45 p
	WTBC*	1230		

## ALASKA

Fairbanks	KTVF-TV†	11	Sat	8:30 p
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## ARIZONA

Bisbee	KSUN**	1230	Tues	9:30 p
Douglas	KAWT**	1450		
Holbrook	KDII**	1270	Sat	2:00 p
Kingman	KCAN*			
Nogales	KNOG*	1340	Thurs	5:15 p
Phoenix	KOOL-TV†	10	Sat	10:45 a
Tucson	KVOA*	1290		
Winslow	KVNC*	1010	Sat	9:05 a
	KVNC*	1010	Sun	7:30 p

**Authentic News...  
Authoritative Views**

## ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia	KVRC*	1240		
	KVRC*	1240		
Batesville	KBTA*	1340	Sat	9:15 a
	KBTA*	1340	Sun	9:00 p
Benton	KBBA*	690	Sun	12:15 p
Camden	KAMD*	1450	Sun	8:30 p
Conway	KCON*	1230	Sun	3:00 p
	KCON*	1230	Sun	4:00 p
El Dorado	KBBB-TV†	10	Sun	4:30 p
	KDMS*	1290	Sat	4:45 p
Fayetteville	KGRH*	1450	Sun	6:45 p
Forrest City	KXJK*	950	Sun	2:00 p
Fort Smith	KWHN*	1320	Sun	4:30 p
	KWHN*	1320	Sat	6:15 p
	KFSN-TV†	22	Sun	1:00 p
Harrison	KHOZ*	1240	Sat	6:45 p
Hope	KXAR*	1490		
Hot Springs	KWFC*	1340	Sat	10:15 p
Little Rock	KARK*	920	Fri	10:15 p
Magnolia	KSSC*			
McGehee	KVSA*	1220		
	KVSA*	1220	Thurs	2:00 p
Monticello	KHBM*	1430	Sun	1:30 p
	KHBM*	1430	Sun	8:00 a
Mountain Home	KTLO*	1490	Sun	7:00 p
	KTLO*	1490	Sun	6:45 p
Newport	KNBY*	1280	Sun	10:00 a
	KNBY*	1280	Sun	11:30 p
Pine Bluff	KATV-TV†	6		
	KCLA*	1400	Sun	1:00 p
Pocahontas	KPOC*	1420	Sun	9:15 a
Rogers	KAMO*	1390	Sun	12:45 p
Siloam Springs	KUOA*	1290	Sat	12:45 p
	KUOA*	1290		
Springdale	KBRB*	1340	Mon	7:00 p
Stuttgart	KWAK*	1240		
	KWAK*	1240	Sun	7:30 p
Warren	KWRF*	860	Sun	1:15 p

## CALIFORNIA

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Coalinga	KBMX**	1470	Sun	12:30 p
Fort Bragg	KDAC*	1230	Sun	6:00 p
	KDAC*	1230	Sun	6:30 p
Hollywood	KCOP-TV†	13	Sun	11:00 p
Los Angeles	KPOP*	1020	Wed	12:00 n
Needles	KSFE*	1340	Mon	7:30 p
	KSFE*	1340	Sun	6:15 p
Ontario	KOCS*	1510	Sun	4:45 p
Oroville	KMOR*	1340	Sun	5:00 p
Sacramento	KBET-TV†	10	Sun	12:00 n
San Diego	KCB*	1360	Mon	8:30 p
San Francisco	KGO-TV†	7	Sun	11:30 a
San Luis				
Obispo	KVEC-TV†	6	Sun	6:30 p
Santa Cruz	KSCO*	1080	Thurs	8:30 p
Susanville	KSUE*	1240	Wed	6:45 p
	KSUE*	1240	Mon	7:00 p
Turlock	KTUR*	1390	Thurs	8:45 p
	KTUR*	1390	Fri	8:00 p
Yuba City	KAGR*	1450	Sun	1:00 p

## COLORADO

Cortez	KVFC*	740	Wed	9:45 a
Delta	KDFA*	1400	Sun	3:30 p
	KDFA*	1400	Sat	2:00 p
Denver	KOA*	850	Wed	8:45 p
	KTVR-TV†	2		
Grand Junction	KREX-TV†	5	Sun	10:30 p
La Junta	KBNZ*	1400	Sun	10:00 p
Pueblo	KDZA*	1230	Sun	12:00 n
Sterling	KGEK*	1230	Sun	12:45 p
	KGEK*	1230	Wed	6:30 p

**Listen to  
Reporters' Roundup Radio  
Monday, 9:30 p.m. EST  
over MBS**

## CONNECTICUT

Hartford	WGTH-TV†	18		
Meriden	WMMW**	1470	Sun	1:30 p
Waterbury	WATR-TV†	53	Thurs	6:00 p
West Hartford	WKNB**	840	Sun	10:30 a

## DELAWARE

Milford	WKSB**	930	Sun	1:30 p
Wilmington	WPFH-TV†	12	Sun	10:30 p

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington	WEAM**	1390	Wed	10:00 p
	WFAN*	100.3		
	WOOK*	1340		
	WTTG-TV†	5	Sun	4:30 p

## FLORIDA

Cocoa	WKKO*	860	Sat	6:00 p
	WKKO*	860	Sun	4:30 p
Crestview	WJSB*	1050	Sun	3:00 p
Daytona				
Beach	WESH-TV†	12		
Jacksonville	WJHP-TV†	36		
Kissimmee	WRWB*	1220	Sun	12:30 p
	WNER*	1390	Mon	5:45 p
	WNER*	1390		
Miami	WITV-TV†	17	Fri	9:30 p
Naples	WNOG*	1270	Sun	5:30 p
Orlando	WDBO-TV†	6		
Panama City	WDLN*	590	Sun	2:00 p
St. Augustine	WSTN*	1420	Tues	11:45 a
Sanford	WTRR*	1400	Sat	9:15 p
Tallahassee	WCTV-TV†	6	Sun	1:30 p
Tampa	WTVT-TV†	13	Sun	2:00 p
West Palm Beach	WJNO-TV†	5		

## GEORGIA

Americus	WDEC**	1230	Sun	1:30 p
Atlanta	WERD*	860	Sun	
	WAGA-TV†	5	Sun	3:00 p
	WJBF-TV†	11	Sun	3:00 p
Augusta	WDAK-TV†	28	Sat	5:30 p
Columbus	WGFS*	1430	Sun	1:15 p
Covington	WBL*	1230	Sat	6:45 p
Dalton	WBGK*	1370	Sun	1:00 p
Jesup	WIBB*	1280	Sun	11:00 a
Macon	WIBB*	1280	Sun	4:00 p
	WMRE*	1490	Sun	9:00 p
Monroe	WMRE*	1490		
Savannah	WTOG-TV†	11	Sun	3:00 p

## HAWAII

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Hilo	KILA*	850	Sat	8:45 p
Honolulu	KONA-TV†	2	Sun	9:30 p
Wailuku, Maui	KMVI*	550	Sun	12:15 p
	KMVI†	2	Sun	9:30 p

## IDAHO

Boise	KIDO-TV†	7	Sun	3:30 p
Moscow	KRPL*	1400	Tues	6:30 p
Weiser	KWEI*	1240	Sun	3:00 p

## ILLINOIS

Belleville	WIBV*	1260	Sun	5:00 p
Bloomington	WBLN-TV†	15	Sun	2:00 p
Canton	WBYS*	1560	Sun	3:45 p
	WBYS*	1560	Sat	4:00 p
Carmi	WROY*	1460	Sun	1:45 p
Cicero	WHFC*	1450	Mon	10:00 p
Danville	WDAN-TV†	24	Thurs	6:30 p
	WITY*	980	Sun	12:00 n
Decatur	WDZ*	1050		
	WDZ*	1050	Sun	12:30 p
	WTVP-TV†	17		
De Kalb	WLKB*	1360	Sun	1:00 p
Dixon	WSDR*	1240		
East Peoria	WEEK*	1350		
East St. Louis	WTMV*	1490		
	WTMV*	1490		
Fairfield	WFIW*	1390	Sun	12:00 n
Freeport	WFR*	1570	Sun	1:00 p
	WFR*	1570	Sat	11:45 a
Harrisburg	WEBQ*	1240	Thurs	2:00 p
	WEBQ*	1240	Sat	2:30 p
	WSIL-TV†	22	Sat	10:30 a
Jacksonville	WLDS*	1180	Sun	12:45 p
Joliet	WJOL*	1340	Tues	6:45 p
Kankakee	WKAN*	1320		
	WKAN*	1450	Thurs	6:00 p
Kewanee	WKET*	1320	Wed	9:45 p
	WKET*	1450	Tues	6:30 p
Lincoln	WPRC*	1370	Sun	3:00 p
	WPRC*	1370	Sun	4:30 p
Litchfield	WSMT*	1540	Sun	1:30 p
Marion	WGCH*	1150	Sun	6:45 p
Mt. Carmel	WVMC*	1360		
	WVMC*	1360		
Mt. Vernon	WMIX*	940	Sun	1:00 p
Olney	WVLN*	740	Sun	12:45 p
	WVLN*	740	Sun	12:00 n
Quincy	WGEM-TV†	10		
Rockford	WREX-TV†	13	Sun	1:00 p
Sparta	WHCO*	1230	Fri	2:45 p
	WHCO*	1230	Sun	5:30 p
Sterling	WSDR*	1240	Sun	8:00 p
	WSDR*	1240	Mon	7:30 p
Waukegan	WKRS*	1220		

**Authentic News...  
Authoritative Views**

## INDIANA

Bloomington	WTTS*	1370	Sun	1:15 p
Connersville	WCNB*	1580	Sun	9:30 p
Elkhart	WSJV-TV†	52	Sat	6:00 p
Evansville	WEHT-TV†	50	Sun	10:30 p
	WEOA*	1400		
	WEOA*	1400	Sun	9:30 p
Ft. Wayne	WANE*	1450		
	WOWO*	1190		
Frankfort	WILO*	1570	Sun	1:45 p
Indianapolis	WISH-TV†	6	Sun	12:00 n
	WIBC*	1070	Sun	8:45 p
	WIBC*	1070		
Jasper	WITZ*	990	Sun	4:45 p
	WITZ*	990	Sun	11:00 a
Kokomo	WIOU*	1350		
Lafayette	WFAM-TV†	59	Fri	8:00 p
Logansport	WSAL*	1230	Sun	12:15 p
	WSAL*	1230	Sat	6:30 p
Michigan City	WIMS*	1420	Sun	12:15 p
	WIMS*	1420	Sun	7:30 p
	WPCO*	1590	Sun	4:30 p
Mt. Vernon	WMUN*	104.1		
Muncie	WLBC-TV†	49	Sat	5:00 p
	WLBC*	1340	Fri	10:05 p
New Castle	WCTW*	102.5	Sun	12:15 p
Portland	WPGW*	1440	Sun	3:00 p
	WPGW*	1440	Sun	11:00 a
Salem	WSLM*	1220	Wed	11:00 a
	WSLM*	1220	Fri	11:00 a
Seymour	WICD*	1390	Sun	12:00 n
	WICD*	1390	Sun	5:00 p
Terre Haute	WBOW*	1230		
	WBOW*	1230		
Washington	WTHI-TV†	10	Tues	9:30 p
	WAMW*	1580	Sun	6:15 p
	WAMW*	1580	Sun	11:30 a

\*FACTS FORUM

\*\*TOPIC OF THE WEEK

†REPORTERS' ROUNDUP TV



# FACTS FORUM RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS

## IOWA

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Davenport	WOC-TV†	6	Mon	8:30 p
Decorah	KDEC**	1240	Sat	5:00 p
Des Moines	WHO*	1040	Mon	9:30 p
	WHO-TV†	13	Tues	6:30 p
Fort Dodge	KVFD*	1400	Thurs	8:00 p
	KQTV-TV†	21	Tues	6:30 p
Iowa City	KXIC**	800	Sun	4:00 p
Mason City	KGLO-TV†	3	Sun	5:30 p
Muscatine	KWPC*	860	Sun	11:45 a
Osceola	KOEL**	950	Sun	7:00 p
Ottumwa	KTVO-TV†	3	Sun	2:00 p
Waterloo	KWWL-TV†	7	Sun	11:00 a

## KANSAS

Chanute	KCRB*	1460	Sun	9:15 p
	KCRB**	1460	Sun	9:45 p
Great Bend	KCKT-TV†	2	Thurs	5:00 p
McPherson	KNEK**	1540	Sun	8:30 a
Pittsburgh	KSEK*	1340	Sun	5:30 p
	KSEK**	1340	Sun	9:00 p
Wichita	KAKE-TV†	10		
	KANS**	1480		

## KENTUCKY

Benton	WCBL*	1290	Mon	5:45 a
Lexington	WLEX**	1300	Sun	5:30 p
Madisonville	WFMW**	730	Sun	5:30 p
	WFMW*	730	Wed	6:45 p
Mayfield	WKTM*	1050		
	WKTM**	1050		
Monticello	WFLW*	1570	Tues	8:30 a
	WFLW**	1570	Thurs	8:30 a
Murray	WNBS*	1340	Tues	8:00 p
	WNBS**	1340		
Owensboro	WVJS*	1420	Tues	7:30 p
Paducah	WPAD*	1450	Mon	9:00 p
Frestonsburg	WPRT*	960	Sun	10:30 p
Princeton	WPKY*	1580		
	WPKY**	1580		
Vancleve	WMTG*	730		
Winchester	WWKY**	1380	Sat	4:00 p

**Authentic News...  
Authoritative Views**

## LOUISIANA

Alexandria	KALB-TV†	5		
Bogalusa	WHXY**	920	Sun	5:00 p
Lafayette	KLFY-TV†	10	Fri	1:30 p
Lake Charles	KTAG-TV†	25	Wed	9:30 p
Minden	KAPK*	1240	Sun	12:00 p
Monroe	KMLB*	1440	Sat	6:05 p
	KNOE-TV†	8	Mon	1:00 p
Natchitoches	KNOC*	1450	Sun	10:15 p
New Orleans	WJMR-TV†	20	Sun	7:30 p
	WJMR*	990	Sun	12:15 p
	WJMR**	990	Sun	1:00 p
Opelousas	KSLO*	1230	Sun	9:00 p
	KSLO**	1230	Sun	5:30 p
Ruston	KRUS*	1490	Sun	6:15 p
	KRUS**	1490	Sun	12:45 p
Shreveport	KTBS*	710	Wed	9:45 p
	KWKH**	1130		
	KTBS-TV†	3	Sun	1:00 p

## MAINE

Bangor	W-TWO-TV†	2	Mon	10:30 p
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## MARYLAND

Annapolis	WASL*	810	Sun	7:00 p
	WASL**	810	Sun	2:30 p

## MASSACHUSETTS

New Bedford	WBSM*	1230	Sat	1:45 p
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## MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor	WPAG-TV†	20	Mon	8:30 p
Cadillac	WWTV-TV†	13	Sun	6:00 p
Sheboygan	WCBY**	1240	Sun	2:30 p
Coldwater	WTVB*	1500	Sun	2:00 p
Detroit	WJBK*	1500	Sun	8:30 p
	WJBK**	1500		
	WJBK-TV†	2	Sun	8:30 p
Grand Rapids	WFUR*	1570	Sat	12:30 p
Hillsdale	WBSE*	1340	Tues	6:45 p
Lansing	WTOM-TV†	54	Thurs	6:30 p
Midland	WMDN*	1490	Thurs	6:45 p
Munising	WMAB*	1400		
	WMAB**	1400		
Mt. Pleasant	WCEN*	1150	Sun	11:00 a
	WCEN**	1150	Sat	1:00 p
Saginaw	WKXN-TV†	57	Wed	2:30 p
Sault Ste. Marie	WSOO*	1230	Sun	7:30 p
Sturgis	WSTR*	1230	Mon	8:30 p
	WSTR**	1230	Sat	5:15 p

## MINNESOTA

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Austin	KMMT-TV†	6	Sun	3:30 p
Breckridge	KBMW*	1450	Sun	10:15 a
Duluth	KDAL-TV†	3	Sun	2:30 p
Minneapolis	KSTP*	1500	Sun	9:45 p
	KEYD-TV†	9	Sun	2:00 p
Rochester	KROC-TV†	10	Wed	6:30 p

## MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi	WVMI*	570	Sun	5:30 p
	WVMI**	570	Sun	12:00 n
Canton	WDOB*	1370	Sat	11:30 a
	WDOB**	1370	Sun	3:00 p
Cleveland	WCBD*	1490		
Columbus	WCBI*	550	Sun	6:00 p
	WCBI**	550		
	WACR*	1050	Mon	10:30 p
Corinth	WCMR*	1230	Sun	8:30 p
Greenwood	WGRM*	1240		
Gulfport	WGCM*	1240	Sun	10:15 a
Hattiesburg	WBKH*	950	Sun	12:00 n
Jackson	WJTV-TV†	12		
McComb	WAPF*	1010	Sun	2:00 p
	WAPF**	1010	To be announced	
Philadelphia	WHOC*	1490	Sun	6:30 p
Starkville	WSSO*	1230	Tues	6:15 p
	WSSO**	1230	Fri	6:30 p
West Point	WROB*	1450	Tues	7:15 p

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## MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau	KFVS-TV†	12	Sun	11:00 a
Caruthersville	KCRV*	1570	Sun	4:15 p
Charleston	KCHR*	1350	Sun	12:45 a
	KCHR**	1350	Sun	1:30 p
Clinton	KDKD*	1280	Sun	12:00 p
Dexter	KDEX*	1590	Sun	1:45 p
	KDEX**	1590	Sun	3:30 p
Flat River	KFMO*	1240		
	KFMO**	1240		
Hannibal	KHMO*	1070	Sun	5:30 p
Jefferson City	KLIK*	950	Sun	2:30 p
Joplin	KFSB*	1310	Sun	3:30 p
	KFSB**	1310	Sun	8:30 p
	WMBH*	1450	Sun	11:00 a
Kansas City	KSWM-TV†	1450	Sun	11:00 a
Malden	KMBC-TV†	9	Sun	11:00 a
Moberly	KTCB*	1470	Sun	12:00 n
Poplar Bluff	KNCM*	1230	Sun	2:00 p
	KWOC*	930	Sun	6:30 p
	KWOC**	930	Wed	5:45 p
Rolla	KTRR*	1490	Mon	6:30 p
	KTRR**	1490	Sun	7:00 p
St. Joseph	KFEQ-TV†	2	Sun	1:00 p
St. Louis	KTVE-TV†	36	Mon	7:00 p
Ste. Genevieve	KSCM*	980	Sun	7:30 p
	KSCM**	980	Sun	4:00 p
Sedalia	KSIS*	1050	Sun	12:30 p
Sikeston	KSIM*	1400	Mon	6:45 p
	KSIM**	1400	Sun	2:30 p
Springfield	KICK*	1290	Sat	6:30 p

## MONTANA

Billings	KGHL*	790	Thurs	7:00 p
	KBMY**		Tues	8:30 p
Bozeman	KXLQ*	1450	Sat	9:00 p
	KXLQ**	1450		
Butte	KXLF*	1370	Sat	9:15 p
	KXLF**	1370	Sat	10:00 p
	KXLF-TV†	6	Sun	7:30 p
Glasgow	KLTV*	1240	Wed	7:15 p
Glendive	KXGN*	1400	Sun	6:15 p
Great Falls	KXLK*	1400	Sat	9:00 p
	KXLK**	1400	To be announced	
Helena	KXLJ*	1240	Sat	9:15 p
	KXLJ**	1240	To be announced	
Lewistown	KXLO*	1230		
Miles City	KATL*	1340	Sun	8:00 p
	KATL**	1340	Sat	7:00 p
Missoula	KXLL*	1450	Sat	9:15 p
	KXLL**	1450	Mon	9:00 p
	KGVO-TV†	13		

## NEBRASKA

Chadron	KCSR**	1450	Sun	4:00 p
	KCSR*	1450	Wed	7:15 p
Columbus	KJSK*	900	Tues	1:45 p
Hays Center	KHPL-TV†	6	Sat	6:00 p
Kearney	KHOL-TV†	13	Sat	6:00 p
Norfolk	WJAC*	780	Sat	10:15 a
North Platte	KJLT*		Sat	4:30 p

## NEVADA

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Ely	KELY*	1230	Sun	2:30 p
	KELY**	1230	Sun	11:30 a
Las Vegas	KLRJ-TV†	2		
Reno	KZTV-TV†	8		
	KNEV-FM**	95.5	Sat	5:00 p

## NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City	WLDB**	1490		
	WLDB*	1490	Sun	4:30 p
East Orange	WVIR*			
	WVIR**			
Pleasantville	WOND**	1400	Sun	5:00 p
South Orange	WSOU*		Mon	2:15 p
	WSOU**		Thurs	3:00 p

## NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque	KGGM-TV†	13	Sun	3:30 p
Carlsbad	KAVE*	1240	Wed	8:30 p
	KAVE**	1240	Sun	1:30 p
Clayton	KLMX*	1450	Tues	6:30 p
	KLMX**	1450	Sun	2:00 p
Clovis	KCLV*	1240	Sun	1:30 p
Las Vegas	KFVN*	1230	Sun	1:45 p
Portales	KENM**	1450	Fri	6:30 p
	KENM*	1450	Wed	7:15 p
Roswell	KSWV-TV†	8	Mon	4:15 p
Truth or Consequences	KCHS**	1400	Sun	12:15 p
Tucumcari	KTNM*	1400	Sun	8:30 p

## NEW YORK

Albany-Troy	WCDA-TV†	41	Fri	9:00 p
Amsterdam	WCSS*	1490	Sun	10:30 p
	WCSS**	1490	Sun	10:00 p
Bronx	WFUV-FM*	90.7	Fri	7:45 p
	WFUV-FM**	90.7		
Dunkirk	WFCB*	1410	Mon	7:15 p
	WFCB**	1410	Wed	7:15 p
Hornell	WWHG*	1320		
Hudson	WHUC*	1230	Wed	7:15 p
	WHUC**	1230	Sun	3:00 p
Jamestown	WJTN**		Sat	8:30 p
Mineola	WKBS*	1520		
New York	WOR-TV†	9		
Niagara Falls	WJLJ*	1440	Sun	7:00 p
Oneida	WONG*		Sun	1:00 p
Port Jervis	WDLC*	1490	Sun	7:00 p
Watertown	WATN**	1240		

**Authentic News...  
Authoritative Views**

## NORTH CAROLINA

Brevard	WPNF*	1240	Mon	7:15 p
	WPNF**	1240	Sun	8:00 p
Charlotte	WSCO*	1240	Thurs	8:30 p
Concord	WEGO*	1410	Thurs	10:15 a
	WEGO**	1410	Sun	9:30 a
Forrest City	WBBO*	780	Mon	7:00 p
	WBBO**	780	Sun	5:30 p
Hickory	WIRC*	630	Sun	10:00 a
Kings Mountain	WKMT*	1220		
Lexington	WBUV*	1440	Sun	7:30 p
Mt. Airy	WPAQ*	740	Sun	1:15 p
Raleigh	WNAO-TV†	28	Sat	5:00 p
Roxboro	WRXO*	1430		
Washington	WHED*	1340	Sun	8:00 p
	WHED**	1340	Sat	6:30 p
Wilmington	WMFD-TV†	6	Tues	10:30 p
Winston-Salem	WTOB-TV†	26	Sun	5:30 p

## NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck	KFYR-TV†	5	Sat	7:30 p
Dickinson	KDIX*	1230	Sun	1:30 p
	KDIX**	1230	Thurs	8:15 p
Fargo	WDAY-TV†	6	Sat	3:30 p
Hettinger	KNDC*	1490	Sun	4:30 p
	KNDC**	1490	Sun	3:00 p

## OHIO

Canton	WCMW*	1060	Sun	5:30 p
	WHBC**			
Cleveland	WDOK*	1260	Sun	5:00 p
	KYW-TV†	3	Sun	11:30 a
Columbus	WTVN*	610	Sun	6:00 p
Dayton	WHIO*	1290		
Elyria	WEOL*	930	Sun	11:45 a
	WEOL**	930	Sun	9:00 p
Fremont	WFRO*	900	Sun	2:30 p
Gallipolis	WIEH*	990	Sun	10:00 a
Hamilton	WMOH*	1450	Sun	1:00 p
Lima	WIMA-TV†	35	Sat	6:00 p
Middletown	WFPB*	910	Mon	7:45 p
Newark	WCLT*	1430	Sun	12:30 p
Toledo	WSPD*	1370	Mon	8:15 p
	WSPD**	1370	Thurs	9:30 p
Zanesville	WHIZ-TV†	18	Sun	1:00 p



# FACTS FORUM RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS

FACTS FORUM ... TOPIC OF THE WEEK ... REPORTERS' ROUNDUP TV ... TOPIC OF THE WEEK ... FACTS FORUM

## OKLAHOMA

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Ada	KTEN-TV†	10	Sun	6:00 p
Cushing	KUSH*	1600	Sun	5:15 p
Enid	KCRC*	1390	Sun	9:30 p
Lawton	KSWO-TV†	7	Sun	6:00 p
Miami	KGLC*	910	Sun	6:00 p
Oklahoma City	KCEO-TV†	5		
	KLPR*	1140	Wed	1:30 p
Okmulgee	KHBC*	1240	Sun	5:00 p
Poteau	KLCO*	1280		
Pryor	KOLS*	1570	Sun	9:30 a
	KOLS*	1570	Fri	10:15 a
Tulsa	KVOO*	1170	Thurs	9:30 p
Woodward	KSIW*	1450	Wed	7:45 p

## OREGON

Hillsboro	KRTV**	1360	Sun	1:00 p
McMinnville	KMCM*	1260	Sun	7:45 p
	KMCM*	1260	Sun	6:00 p
Oceanlake	KBCH*	1400	Thurs	4:30 p
Pendleton	KUMA*	1370		
Portland	KXL*	750		
	KLOR-TV†	12		

## PENNSYLVANIA

Barnesboro	WNCC*	950	Fri	9:15 p
Beaver Falls	WBVP*	1230	Sun	9:30 p
Bethlehem	WLRN*		Wed	8:30 p
	WLRN*		Fri	8:30 p
Carlisle	WHYL*	960	Sat	8:15 a
Easton	WGLV-TV†	57	Sun	9:00 p
	WEST*	1400		
Gettysburg	WGEE*	1450	Sun	8:00 p
Harrisburg	WCMB-TV†	27	Wed	7:30 p
Johnstown	WARD-TV†	56	Fri	10:00 p
McKeesport	WEDO*	810	Thurs	3:30 p
Oil City	WKRZ*	1340	Wed	7:30 p
Philadelphia	WPFH-TV†	12	Sun	10:30 p
Pittsburgh	WENS-TV†	16	Thurs	10:30 p
	WPIT*	730	Fri	4:00 p
Reading	WHUM-TV†	61		
St. Marys	WKBI*	1400	Sat	9:00 p
Tyrone	WTRN*	1290	Sun	1:00 p
	WTRN*	1290	Sun	1:30 p
Wellsboro	WNBT*	1490	Sat	9:00 p
	WNBT*	1490	Sun	9:00 p
Williamsport	WLYC*	1050	Sun	7:00 p
	WLYC*	1050	Mon	10:30 p
York	WNOW*	1250	Sun	6:30 p
	WNOW*	1250	Sun	2:00 p
	WNOW-TV†	49	Sun	8:00 p

**Authentic News ...  
Authoritative Views**

## PHILIPPINES

Manila	DZAQ-TV†	3	Mon	9:00 p
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## PUERTO RICO

Mayaguez	WTIL**	1300		
San Juan	WHOA**	1400	Tues	7:00 p

## RHODE ISLAND

Providence	WICE**	1290	Sun	5:30 p
West Warwick	WWRJ**	1450	Sun	7:30 p

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson	WAIM-TV†	40	Sun	3:30 p
Beaufort	WBEU*	960	Sun	2:00 p
Bishopville	WAGS*	1380	Sat	9:00 a
Charleston	WCSC-TV†	5	Sun	4:00 p
Chester	WGCD*	1490	Sat	7:45 p
	WGCD*	1490	Sat	6:30 p
Florence	WOLS*	1230	Mon	9:15 p
	WOLS*	1230	Wed	9:00 p
Greenville	WFBC-TV†	4		
Mullins	WJAY*	1280	Sat	11:15 p
	WJAY*	1280	Sun	5:30 p
Orangeburg	WTND*	920	Sun	1:30 p
	WTND*	920	Sat	7:00 p
Seneca	WSNW*	1150	Sun	5:15 p
Sumter	WFIG*	1290	Sun	7:00 p

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City	KRSD*	1340	Sun	5:45 p
Sioux Falls	KOTA-TV†	3		
Yankton	KELO-TV†	11		
	KYNT**	1450	Thurs	6:30 p

## TENNESSEE

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Clarksville	WDXN*	540	Sun	6:15 p
Dyersburg	WDSC*	1450	Thurs	5:45 p
Etowah	WCPH*	1220	Sun	2:15 p
Harriman	WBHT*	1230		
	WBHT*	1230		
Jackson	WTJS*	1390	Sat	5:45 p
	WTJS*	1390	Mon	9:30 p
Johnson City	WJHL-TV†	11	Sun	2:00 p
Knoxville	WKXV*	900		
	WATE-TV	6		
Lawrenceburg	WDXE*	1370	Sun	5:30 p
Lebanon	WCOR*	900	Sun	2:00 p
Lexington	WDXL*	1490	Sun	7:00 p
Maryville	WGAP*	1400	Sun	9:00 p
Memphis	WHBQ*	560	Sat	6:30 p
	WMCT-TV	5		
Murfreesboro	WGNB*	1450	Sun	1:00 p
	WGNB*	1450	Sat	12:00 n
Newport	WLK*	1270		
Paris	WTPR*	710	Sun	2:30 p
Sevierville	WSEV*	930	Sun	4:15 p
South Pittsburgh	WEPC*	910	To be announced	
	WEPC*	910	To be announced	
Springfield	WDBL*	1430	Sun	2:00 p
	WDBL*	1430	Sun	12:00 n



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Monday, 9:30 p.m. EST  
over **MBS**

## TEXAS

Abilene	KWKC*	1340	Sun	9:15 p
Amarillo	KGNC*	710	Fri	7:00 p
Ballinger	KRUN*	1400		
	KRUN*	1400	Wed	9:00 p
Beeville	KIBL*	1490	Sun	8:15 p
	KIBL*	1490	Mon	7:30 p
Big Spring	KBST-TV†	4	Wed	6:30 p
Bonham	KFYN*	1420	Sun	12:15 p
	KFYN*	1420	Sat	9:00 a
Breckenridge	KSTB*	1430	Sun	5:10 p
	KSTB*	1430		
Brenham	KWHI*	1280	Sun	1:30 p
Brownsville	KBOR*	1600	Sat	6:15 p
Carrizo Springs	KBEN*	1450	Wed	6:30 p
Cleburne	KCLE*	1120	Sun	1:15 p
Colorado City	KVMC*	1320	Sun	12:30 p
Corpus Christi	KRIS*	1360	Fri	7:00 p
	KVDO-TV†	22	Fri	6:30 p
Crockett	KIVY*	1290	Sun	3:30 p
	KIVY*	1290	Sun	3:30 p
Dallas	KRLD-TV†	4	Sat	3:30 p
	WFAA*	820	Wed	9:45 p
	WFAA*	570	Mon	10:30 p
Eastland	KERC*	1590	Sun	3:30 p
Galveston	KLUF*	1400	Sat	6:15 p
	KLUF*	1400	Sun	7:00 p
Greenville	KGVL*	1400	Sun	1:15 p
Hillsboro	KHBR*	1500		
Houston	KPRC*	950	Wed	9:45 p
	KPRC*	950		
Jacksonville	KEBE*	1400	Sun	7:00 p
Junction	KMBL*	1450	Mon	6:30 p
Kingsville	KINE*	1330	Sun	12:00 n
	KINE*	1330	Sat	5:30 p
	KINE*	1330	Sat	8:30 p
Laredo	KHAD-TV†	8	Wed	8:30 p
Littlefield	KVOW*	1490	Sun	7:30 p
Longview	KFRQ*	1370	Sun	12:15 p
Lubbock	KDUB-TV†	11	Sun	1:00 p
Lufkin	KTRE-TV†	9	Tues	10:30 p
	KTRE*	1420	Sun	5:00 p
Midland	KMID-TV†	2	Sun	
	KCRS*	550	Fri	7:00 p
	KCRS*	550		
Mt. Pleasant	KIMP*	960	Sun	12:30 p
Nacogdoches	KSFA*	860	Sun	2:30 p
Pecos	KIUN*	1400	Sat	8:00 a
Port Arthur	KPAC*	1250	Sun	6:45 p
Post	KRWS*	1370	Sun	2:30 p
	KRWS*	1370	Sat	1:00 p
San Angelo	KTXL-TV†	8	Sun	3:30 p
	KTXL*	1340	Sun	1:00 p
San Antonio	WOAT*	1200	Wed	9:45 p
	KENS-TV†	5		
Sherman	KRRV*	910	Sat	6:00 p
	KRRV*	910	Sun	4:30 p
Sulphur Springs	KSST*	1230	Sun	6:30 p
	KSST*	1230		
Sweetwater	KPAR-TV†	12		
Texarkana	KTFB*	1400	Sun	4:45 p
	KTFB*	1400		
	KCMC-TV†	6	Sun	11:00 a
Texas City	KTLW*	920	Sun	6:00 p
Tyler	KLTV-TV†	7	Mon	9:00 p
	KGKB*	1490		
Waxahachie	KBEC*	1390		
Weslaco	KRGV*	1290	Wed	9:45 p
	KRGV-TV†	5	Mon	10:15 p
Wichita Falls	KSYD-TV†	10	Sun	5:00 p

## UTAH

City	Station	Dial	On	At
Brigham City	KBUH*	800	Sun	12:30 p
Vernal	KUEL*	1340	Mon	5:15 p
	KUEL*	1340	Sun	3:00 p

## VERMONT

Newport	WIKE*	1490	Wed	9:30 p
St. Johnsbury	WTWN*	1340	Sun	5:30 p
	WTWN*	1340	Sun	6:30 p

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

Christiansted,	WIVI*	1230	To be announced	
St. Thomas	WSTA**	1340	Sat	1:00 p

## VIRGINIA

Arlington	WEAM**	1390	Thurs	10:00 p
Clifton Forge	WCFV*	1230	Sun	6:45 p
	WCFV*	1230	Sun	8:00 p
Crewe	WVS*	800	Sun	4:30 p
Hopewell	WHAP*	1340	Tues	7:15 p
	WHAP*	1340	Thurs	7:00 p
Norfolk	WVEC-TV†	15	Sat	5:00 p
Hampton	WMBG*	1380	Fri	7:30 p
Richmond	WMBG*	1380		
	WTVR-TV†	6	Sun	7:00 p
Roanoke	WLVA-TV†	13	Sun	2:00 p
Staunton	WAFC*	900	Sun	7:00 p
Suffolk	WLP*	1450	Sun	7:45 p
Waynesboro	WAYB*	1490	Sun	5:15 p
Winchester	WINC-WRFL*	1400	Tues	5:45 p
	WRFL*	1400		

**Authentic News ...  
Authoritative Views**

## WASHINGTON

Chehalis	KITI**	1420	Sun	5:00 p
	KITI*	1420	Sun	12:30 p
Colfax	KCLX*	1450	Sun	2:00 p
	KCLX*	1450	Sun	4:00 p
Colville	KCVL*	1480	Sun	9:15 a
	KCVL*	1480	Sun	5:00 p
Moses Lake	KSEM*	1450	Thurs	9:30 p
	KSEM*	1450	Sun	5:00 p
Pullman	KOFE*	1150	Sun	10:45 a
	KOFE*	1150	Sun	1:30 p
Seattle	KTVW-TV†	13	Mon	9:30 p
Spokane	KXLY-TV†	4	Sun	11:00 p
Sunnyside	KREW*	1230	Sun	7:15 p
Tacoma	KTAC*	850	Wed	9:15 p
Walla Walla	KMO*	1360		
	KUJ*	1490		

## WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg	KPD*	750		
Martinsburg	WEPM**	1340	Sun	10:00 p
Morgantown	WGL*	1300	Sun	4:45 p
Oak Hill	WOAY-TV†	4		
Princeton	WLOH*	1490	Sun	4:30 p
Roanoke	WRON*	1400		
	WRON*	1400		
Weirton	WEIR*	1430		
Wheeling	WKWK*	1400	Sun	7:45 p

## WISCONSIN

Green Bay	WMBV-TV†	11	Sun	4:30 p
Madison	WMFM*	104.1	Sun	12:15 a
	WMTV-TV†	33		
Manitowoc	WWOC*	980	Sun	3:15 p
Portage	WPDR*	1350	Sun	4:00 p
Reedsburg	WRDB*	1400	Sun	6:30 p
Richland Center	WRCO*	1450	Sat	7:30 p
	WRCO*	1450		
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR*	910	Sun	5:00 p
Two Rivers	WTRW*	1590	To be announced	
Wausau	WSAU-TV†	7	To be announced	

## WYOMING

Casper	KVOC*	1230	Sun	7:15 p
Cody	KODI*	1400	Sun	7:15 p
	KODI*	1400	Sun	8:30 p
Evanston	KLUK*	1240	Thurs	2:00 p
Thermopolis	KTHE*	1490	Sat	1:00 p
Torrington	KGOS*	1490		
	KGOS*	1490	Sun	9:30 a

\*FACTS FORUM

\*\*TOPIC OF THE WEEK

†REPORTERS' ROUNDUP TV



## Brownell Interview

(Continued from page 54)

you did think that there was something wrong."

"Well, you are entitled to express your personal opinion on that," granted Mr. Brownell, "but I believe that the facts will show, as I say, that when the situation became apparent quick action was taken. With that we come right back to the basic point, that — by and large, and in the broad view — the Administration has conducted one of the most clean and honorable administrations that we have ever seen in this country."

"Mr. Attorney-General," interposed Mr. Sylvester, "not to press this point — but, when a man who is Secretary of the Air Force resigns under pressure, you don't really do that in a strong position, do you? When your honesty and your good moral sense is charged, you don't quit under fire if you are really in the clear, do you? Really?"

"Well, he said, and I certainly believe him," Mr. Brownell insisted, "that he felt that he had made a mistake in judgment, and was therefore retiring."

### A Changed Tune

"Let's turn to the Dixon-Yates thing," prefaced Mr. Sylvester. "Why was it that a year ago the President was able to say that he considered the role of Mr. Wenzel, who represented both Dixon-Yates on the one hand and the government on the other, when asked at his press conference, and I quote him, 'perfectly proper'? Now, on the same basis, with no new facts developed, a year later your department is saying that not only was it not proper, but it was a violation of criminal laws of the United States."

Mr. Brownell expressed the opinion that new facts had come out in the intervening time which indicated that a conflict of interest existed.

"You mean that you all caught on to them," corrected Mr. Sylvester, "for it had been shown before then, as well as printed, what the conflict of interest was."

"That is not my recollection," Mr. Brownell stated unequivocally.

There was some amusement at Mr. Sylvester's succeeding statement that he could understand that the Attorney-General might not recollect this.

"Mr. Brownell, on that particular

point the testimony had been given before the Senate Committee prior to the time the question was asked of the President," reminded Mr. Mollenhoff, "and apparently he had not been informed of the testimony at this stage. Apparently he had been informed that Mr. Wenzel had absolutely nothing to do with Dixon-Yates, and so stated. Now, who misinformed him? You've looked into this, haven't you?"

Mr. Brownell recalled only the part the Department of Justice took in this matter.

### President's Full Support

"After the testimony was taken and the full facts came out," he reported, "the transcript was sent to us in the orderly course of business to find out whether or not a violation of the law occurred. We thought that there was a conflict of interest, and, as you know, we took a very vigorous action."

"I know," he added, "that our action has had the President's full support all the way through."

"You felt the Administration was wrong in initial decisions in this case?" Mr. Mollenhoff had again picked up a loose thread and attempted, by pulling it, to unravel the snarled skein.

"Well, that doesn't follow," denied the Attorney-General. "What happened on this 'conflict of interest' matter, and I think we should get this clear, was that when the facts came out — they were not known before, but when they came out — as I say, we took very prompt and vigorous action to see to it that the courts of law had the opportunity to settle whether any violation of the law had occurred."

"Senator Kefauver, among others, has charged that there was an actual attempt in the Administration to cover this up," stated Mr. Mollenhoff, "and he cited individuals like the head of the Security Exchange Commission and Sherman Adams, who were persons he said had knowledge of this and were covering up Mr. Wenzel's part. Have you looked into that?"

"Oh, yes," Mr. Brownell replied matter-of-factly. "I think that his rather reckless charges in this matter have been completely disproved by the fact that, as I say, as soon as these facts came out through an orderly in-

vestigation, the whole matter has been put up to the courts and will be decided there, which is the proper procedure."

Mr. Sylvester reminded the Attorney-General that although the President had announced at a press conference that all facts would be made clear about this case, Mr. Wenzel's name was eliminated and not brought out.

"It didn't come out from the White House, or from the Administration," he continued. "It was dug out, really. So when you say all facts were known, what do you mean?"

"I mean," explained Mr. Brownell, "that we have presented this matter to the courts in great detail and, I think, with great forcefulness, and we have asked the courts to rule as to whether or not there was any violation of the law. They will do that in due course."

"I think," he continued, "you will find in our briefs and in statements made to the court that every pertinent fact has been brought out and presented to them for decision."

"Didn't you really, though," persisted Mr. Sylvester, "only act after the General Services Administration advised the government not to pay any money until this whole conflict of interest thing was tested in the courts?"

Mr. Brownell indicated disagreement on this score.

"That opinion came out a good many months before your department acted, did it not?" persisted Mr. Sylvester.

"I suppose you mean General Accounting —"

Mr. Sylvester agreed.

"Well, we worked in cooperation with them on the whole program which led up to this lawsuit," replied Mr. Brownell.

### Executive Secrecy Questioned

Mr. Mollenhoff opened a new line of questioning with the statement, "Mr. Brownell, at least four Democratic congressional committees that I know of off-hand have contended that your administration has thrown a secrecy around the operations of the Executive branch of government to the point where they cannot get anything because it is all considered confidential. And they state that you are taking the position that the Executive branch can classify anything confidential. Is this a fact?"

Mr. Brownell did not feel that this



# Contest Rules

TO ENTER the Facts Forum contests it is necessary that contestants (1) vote the Facts Forum Poll and (2) submit with each entry form a list of names and complete addresses of five friends who would be interested in receiving FACTS FORUM NEWS (contestants' names will not be used in connection with any solicitation).

Only one list of names is necessary for contestants to enter any one or all of the monthly contests. However, contestants are eligible to submit only *one* entry form each month. Use the handy entry sheet on page 34.

No employee of Facts Forum, or member of an employee's family, is eligible to participate in any Facts Forum contest.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITORS:** Write letters of 150 words or less to your favorite newspaper about any subject of national interest. If you need more than 150 words to express your views, divide the material into two or more letters. Letters must have been published in a newspaper or magazine, and a clipping sent for entry.

An award of \$10 will be paid for each letter selected by our contest judges.

**SLOGAN:** An award of \$10 will be paid to the person who, in the opinions of the contest judges, submits a slogan superior to the one currently appearing in the magazine. Until such a slogan is received, the present slogan will be continued each month.

**POLL QUESTIONS:** Do you have questions on subjects of national interest which would be suitable for use in our monthly poll? Facts Forum offers a prize of \$5 for each question selected by our judges. Questions for the contest must not contain more than 72 characters, including spaces. Questions will be judged for their current interest, fairness and conciseness. Keep questions "unloaded." Questions must be worded so that they can be answered "yes" or "no."

**QUESTIONS FOR TV PROGRAM:** Mail questions for use on Reporters' Roundup-TV to: P. O. Box 26, Washington, D. C. The three persons submitting questions used will receive Longines wrist watches.

**QUESTIONS FOR RADIO PROGRAMS:** Questions suggested for Reporters' Roundup-Radio should be mailed to Mutual Broadcasting System, Washington, D. C. The three persons submitting questions used will receive Wittnauer wrist watches.

criticism was justified.

"I think that there has been some misunderstanding on their part in this instance," he stated. "I notice that they are under severe attack for holding so many of their congressional meetings in executive session, but I think everyone would realize that there are certain aspects of government involving security matters which must be kept confidential. We don't want to telegraph our punches to the enemy, you know!"

Mr. Brownell was asked if the United States should advocate a "new look" in American policy towards

Soviet Russia, as suggested by Senator Ellender because of the so-called peaceful aims of the Soviets.

"Well, I would say there," Mr. Brownell replied, "that the Administration's position on this is that at all times our policies toward the Soviet are under keen review. They are never static. Each new development in the relationship of the Russians to the other countries of the world brings about a new situation which has to be re-examined so that the policy of the Administration is to have a dynamic and ever-changing approach to meet the current problems which are raised

by the international Communist conspiracy."

"Would you recommend the Internal Security Act of 1950 be amended to cover non-sensitive as well as sensitive employees of the United States government?" asked Mr. Hurleigh.

Mr. Brownell replied that that had been advocated at the last session of Congress. However, he pointed out that rather than the Internal Security Act, the so-called Public Law 733 applied.

Asked, finally, if a state does not comply with the Supreme Court's order to integrate the school system, what measures short of force it was intended to use to enforce the court's decision, Mr. Brownell referred to his previous remarks.

"As we said a little earlier on this program," he reminded, "the current steps being taken by the Department of Justice are to support the school boards like the one in Hoxie, Arkansas, which has gone ahead and integrated the schools in compliance with the Supreme Court decision." **END**

## Read Before You Sign

A western professor passed an interesting-looking paper among his students, ostensibly asking for a holiday on a prominent American's birthday. Forty students readily signed the paper without giving it more than a passing glance. When the professor read the document to them, they discovered that they had signed a petition to have their right arms amputated. Thereafter occurred a lecture by the professor on "Read before you sign."

## Patriotism Not Passé

I think you will concede that in some intellectual circles the very word "patriotism" has become anathema. It is frowned upon as old-fashioned and somewhat ridiculous.

Now it is axiomatic that a nation is as strong as its economy is healthy and as its people are unified. Such a nation is hard to beat, either by force of arms or by infiltration. That is why there has been a long, covert, intense campaign to make patriotism a nasty word, an absurd, archaic concept. For only if it can weaken our patriotism, and thus our unity, can communism defeat its mightiest opponent — the United States. — **ROBERT C. HILL**, Assistant Secretary of State



## Award Winners



# LETTERS to the EDITORS

### HIDDEN COMMUNISM IN BRIGHT RED VISITS

To the *Des Moines Register*:

The Communists have "won" hundreds of millions behind barbed wires guarded by machine guns day and night. There they do not practice segregation — instead they murder everyone, rich or poor, who is not going to sell his conscience, mind, and freedom to the Communist rape. This includes those who directly or indirectly helped them to establish Red genocide.

Loving this country and admiring its freedom I have to say that all meetings with Reds and visits by them are in waste. Coexistence with bandits is impossible. The Red visits will do more harm than good to the free world. Our own kidnapers, murderers and bank robbers go on trial. Are the international crimes of less importance than the local ones?

A. VALIUSKIS  
1832 Greenwood Drive  
Ottumwa, Iowa

### CURB SUPREME COURT'S POWER

To the *Miami Herald*:

Confusion still exists as to what interposition really means.

Perhaps "Supreme" is an unfortunate misnomer for our high court. We do not apply the superlative to its co-equals, the administration and Congress, and therefore the court seems sacrosanct beyond its true status.

There is neither defiance nor disrespect in appealing from a lower to a higher court, and that is what interposition amounts to. It is an appeal to the people, the true court of final appeal, to review the Supreme Court's decision by constitutional amendment; and, until such review, it strengthens the status quo.

Amendment is the only protection that we, the people, have against the court's dictatorship. We vote on Congress and the administration, but never on the life appointees of the Supreme Court.

GEORGE J. RAWLINS  
P. O. Box 14  
Islamorada, Florida

### 'HOT MONEY'

To the *Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph*:

Editorials on "hot money" reveal that foreigners have 26 billion dollars invested in American industry. This sum exceeds the gold stored at Fort Knox, Kentucky. If these foreign investors, many of whom are under the economic and/or political domination of the Soviet, dumped their holdings on the American market demanding gold in payment, what would happen to our credit system? We witnessed a similar catastrophe under Hoover's Administration in 1932 when over 40 billions in credit were wiped out.

The New Deal Administration enacted a law making it a criminal offense for an American citizen to own a gold dollar but there is no law to prevent foreign investors demanding gold in exchange for their American holdings.

The "hot money" question should arouse the American people to the realization that our Administration, in the past ten years, has given 51 billion dollars to aid foreign countries, the majority of whom despise us.

ROBERT W. MAHER  
36 Walnut Street  
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

### FREE ENTERPRISE

To the *Boston Post*:

When our forefathers came to this country, they tried to share their harvest and their crops with everyone alike, but they found out that things did not work fairly under this system. While some families worked from sun-up until sundown, they got no more for their labors than the ones who sat doing nothing.

Our forefathers saw the light, and that is when free enterprise was born. As long as these United States keep free enterprise, America will remain free. Free men and women work better, and are a happier lot, than those under any other system.

This country grew strong on free enterprise. If the federal government got out of public housing, bank financ-

ing, radio and TV, agricultural adjustments, and other businesses, free enterprise would benefit, and the country would prosper, because taxes could be collected on these various things.

MRS. SUSAN F. REILLY  
16 Norwood Avenue  
Somerville 45, Massachusetts

## White Nights

(Continued from page 31)

realize now that it was all a fraud — that they wanted power and nothing but power.' Again and again, they discussed among themselves the ignominy of their own conduct, which had helped to bring disaster to their country.

"The first to die were the two liberals. Called by the warden, they walked out of the cell crying, 'Damn the Communists!' Next, one after another, the Left Socialists were taken. They went forth with murder on their lips, cursing their former comrades and associates, the Communists."

After escape from prison, and after participating in many happenings of historic significance, Sokoloff decided that Russia held nothing more for him. In 1920, he made a magnificent exit from the USSR, quite in keeping with former exploits, though not at the time publicized. Told in retrospect, that part of his memoirs is amazing.

Dr. Sokoloff has achievements to his credit in the fields of scientific research and of varied writing. As for communism, he is still asking, "Why?" Not only that, but he has come up with a few arresting answers. The obvious parallel between his Russian acquaintances who embraced communism and treason to their own detriment, and certain American Communists, pro-Communists, and fellow-travelers of today, provides material for serious reflection and discussion.

He tells much of his story in zigzag rather than chronological style. This method calls loudly for the index that isn't there. But the book is a fascinating first-person account of Russia in upheaval.

END

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% Yes

## OCTOBER POLL RESULTS

- 72 Is unrestrained taxation America's number one menace?
- 84 Is yearning for security tending to counterbalance vigorous thinking?
- 56 Are our airways getting too crowded for safety?
- 19 Is disarmament of all nations the key to a system of world peace?
- 23 Should industry accept the invitation to exhibit at 1957 Moscow Fair?
- 70 Should narcotic violators be given the death penalty?
- 41 Should we have a national automobile license law?
- 76 Should senile persons take tests each year to get drivers' licenses?
- 8 Do American taxpayers owe a living to underprivileged nations?
- 66 Is rock and roll music lowering the morals of teen-agers?
- 83 Do we need a Hoover-type study of our whole tax set-up?
- 50 Are Polish riots proof that Soviet grip on satellites has slipped?
- 27 Should the age limit for Social Security benefits differ by sex?
- 96 Should candidates state their stand on UN membership for Red China?

## More Precious Than Gold

(Continued from page 48)

all 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The United States Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant colleges, and the counties share in the 4-H program, which is a part of the national educational system of cooperative extension work. 4-H Club members carry on a wide variety of farming, homemaking, community service, and other projects. They raise livestock and poultry, grow gardens and field crops, conserve the soil, sew, cook, preserve food, make things for their homes, and work for community betterment.

The main requirement for membership is a willingness to "learn by doing," which is the club slogan, and "to make the best better," which is the club motto.

The 4-H Club idea now circles the globe. More than forty countries, in widely separated areas of the world, have adopted all or part of the plan and adapted it to their own needs and conditions.

This year, through funds solicited by the 4-H Clubs and agricultural extension agents in six states (Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois) a Friend Ship bearing an \$800,000 cargo was sent to the 600,000 4-H Club members in Korea. This cargo included fertilizer, seeds, machinery, and other farming materials and aid goods, as well as livestock. Shipping was financed by the American Korean Foundation.

Twelve 4-H Club boys chosen from

the six contributing states to accompany the Friend Ship were graciously received, and were entertained and taken on sightseeing tours by the Korean Club members. They have invited their erstwhile hosts to pay them a return visit, and it is expected that the Korean 4-H Club boys will come to visit the United States in 1957.<sup>13</sup>

America's youth in a restless world is deserving of our highest effort. These organizations among many others are doing their part to conserve our most precious resource, the youngsters who will guide America tomorrow. But America's youth demands the individual attention and interest of every parent in the land. Not to youth, but to those who are responsible for the guidance of youth is the biblical injunction directed: "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

END

<sup>13</sup>"Korean 4-H Boys May Visit U. S.," by Helen Beth King, *Dallas Morning News*, Sept. 11, 1956.

## Poll Question Winners For December, 1956

An award of \$5.00 has been made to the following persons who submitted questions used in this month's poll:

1st question: EDWARD R. ADKINS  
P. O. Box 393  
Waynesville, Missouri

2nd question: EMMETT F. ALLDREDGE  
76 West Court-206,  
Memphis 1, Tennessee

3rd question: MRS. LOMA ANDRUS  
P. O. Box 423  
Huntsville, Arkansas

4th question: W. S. DEAN  
430 South Center  
Grand Prairie, Texas

5th question: EDWARD H. CONRAD  
331 East Nineteenth Street  
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota

6th question: LUTHER R. DUNARD  
4210 Maryville Road  
Granite City, Illinois

7th question: MRS. T. D. FICKES  
3819 Livingston Drive  
Long Beach 3, California

8th question: RAYMOND A. GOYETTE  
142 South Frazier Street  
State College, Pennsylvania

9th question: GEORGE KNIGHT  
R.F.D.  
Salado, Texas

10th question: MRS. J. D. MARSH  
102 Third Avenue  
Hiawatha, Iowa

11th question: PHILIP S. PRUIT  
Box 206  
Summerton, South Carolina

12th question: PAT SPILEWSKI  
260 River Road  
Edgewater, New Jersey

13th question: R. E. WILLIAMS  
3311 Twenty-ninth Street  
Lubbock, Texas

14th question: LUTHER B. WILSON  
Belpre, Ohio

### SLOGAN FOR DECEMBER, 1956

*He Wisely Acts Who Has the Facts*

Submitted by MISS MABEL M. STURGIS  
1505 North Fifteenth St., Boise, Idaho



# Calif



**S**ANTA BARBARA MISSION, pictured on the back cover, was founded in December, 1786, and is one of the best preserved of the twenty-one along the California Mission Trail. The old Mission Trail, first trod by the Franciscan founders of these Missions, covers the coastal area of California from San Diego to San Francisco. It is often described as the cradle of the State's colorful history.

With the exception of the Indian houses which once surrounded Santa Barbara Mission, it stands almost as it was originally. Even the original Sanctuary light has never been extinguished. In its chapel many famous churchmen have said mass, and in its museum rooms are old relics of Indian days. In front of the mission stands a fountain built in 1806, and a long cement trough with wide, flat sides, in which Indian women washed clothes. The High Altar is made of stone, and the reredos behind it is adorned with five old wood-carved statues. The central one represents Saint Barbara, patroness of the Mission.

Back Cover Photo—Courtesy of California Mission Trails Assn.

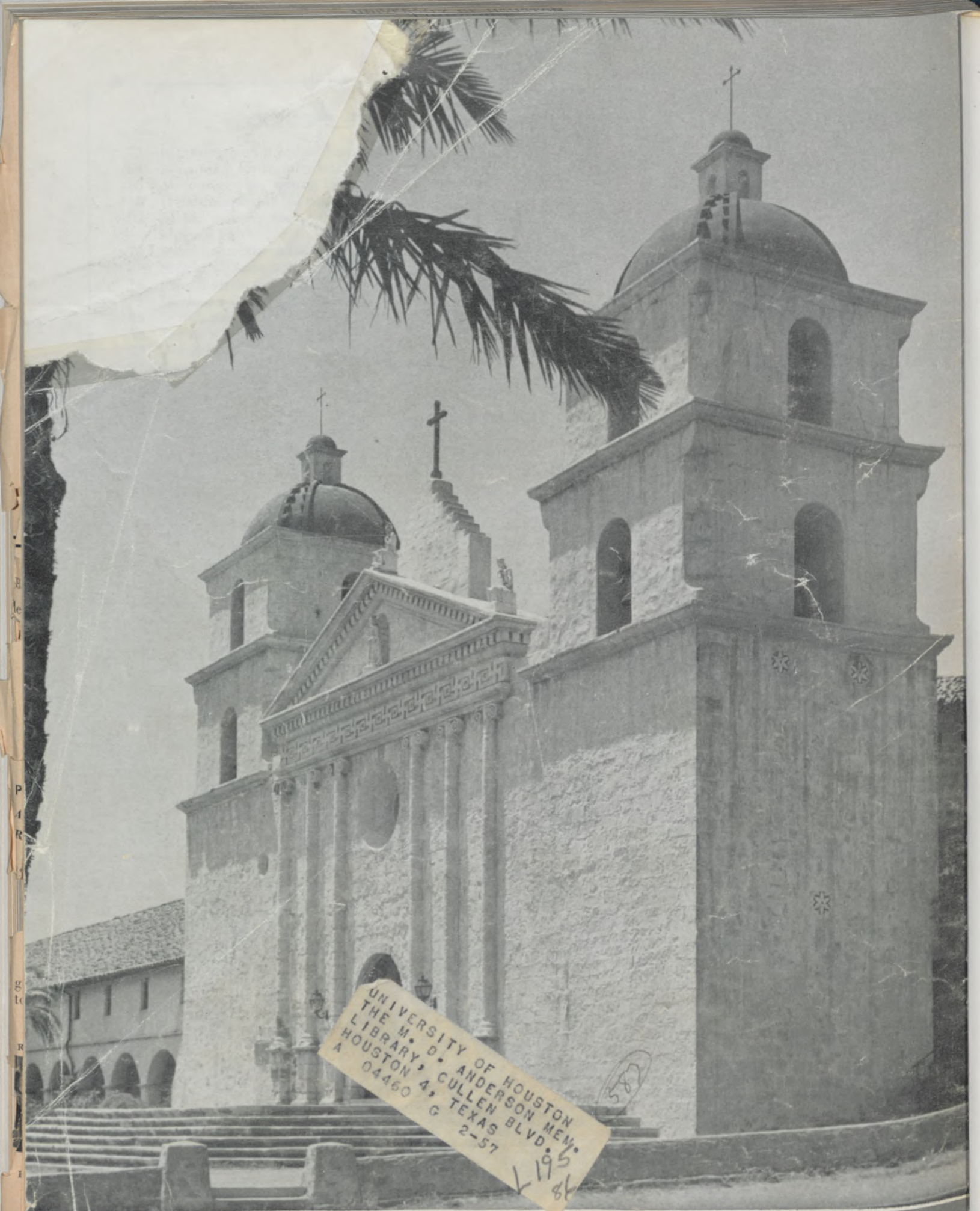
**1** There are more than 1,500,000 acres of verdant redwood forests in the famed Redwood Empire. The scene featured is along Redwood Highway, north of Pepperwood, Humboldt County.  
Photo courtesy of Redwood Empire Assn.

**2** Monterey Peninsula is the golf capitol of the world. The Bing Crosby Tournament and many other equally important tournaments spotlight the superb courses. Shown above, on the peninsula, is the famous water hole at Cypress Point golf course.  
Photo courtesy of California Mission Trails Assn.

**3** Palm Tree Jungle near Los Angeles. Subtropical Southern California is a land of palm trees, where they grow tall and curve into exotic shapes. This new arboretum, operated by Los Angeles County and the state of California, overlooks Santa Anita Park racetrack.  
Photo courtesy of All-Year Club of Southern California







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**Mission of Santa Barbara in California . . . known as "Queen of the Missions"**

The historic background of this Mission along the old Mission Trail, and other photographs of the scenic beauty of California, are featured on back of this cover.