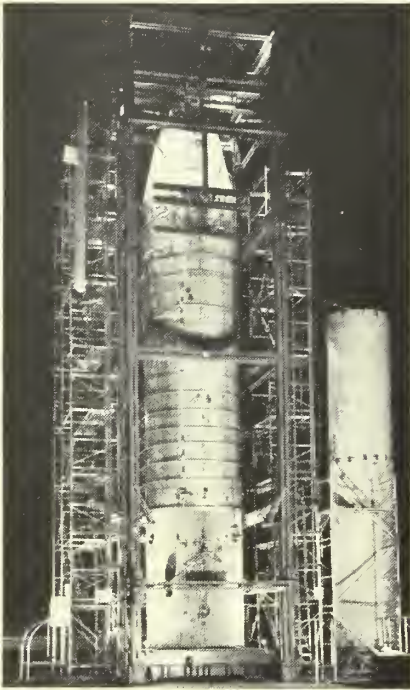


By **PRESTON J. MOORE**

NATIONAL COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION

NO ONE KNOWS better than a veteran that the methods of waging war do not remain the same. The man who fought in the trenches in World War I and then as a "retread" in World War II found himself fighting an entirely new kind of war. The World War II vet who was called back to fight in Korea learned that the warfare there was different in many important respects, notably in certain strange concepts of strategy.



We have to keep building a powerful, balanced defense.

More than a century ago a famous military writer, Clausewitz, described the changing concept of war in a series of books that have become classics. As a youth Clausewitz had fought in wars that were almost idyllic. Peasants plowed their fields as battles raged a short distance away, and as soldiers died in those battles burghers in nearby towns carried on their business as usual. But Clausewitz saw that situation changing, and we have been living through the change he predicted and discussed.

One of the key phrases in his works is this: "*War is nothing else than the continuation of state policy by different means.*"

In other words, no longer do two mighty armies face each other on a field and, at a given signal and with a flourish of trumpets, join battle. Warfare is subtler and more abstract, the front is everywhere, and whatever can hurt the enemy is permissible as a weapon.

All of us have seen this terrible evolu-



Warriors once fought deadly battles while peasants worked quietly in adjoining fields.

We must learn to fight.. **A NEW KIND OF WAR**



We are losing out to the Soviets

because we do not understand the strategy they
are employing so effectively against us.

tion of warfare. We are familiar with the way in which Hitler used various kinds of pressure and persecution to force the capitulation of his weaker neighbors. We saw how Japan, without any formal declaration of war, evolved its Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We certainly have not forgotten how the interplay of political pressures between the United States and Japan culminated in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. And since the end of World War II we have seen in the actions of the Soviet Union the greatest demonstration of all in the way of brutal, relentless war.

In 13 years we have seen how Soviet



Wily Maxim Litvinov, left, in 1933 sold our Government on the idea of recognizing Russia.

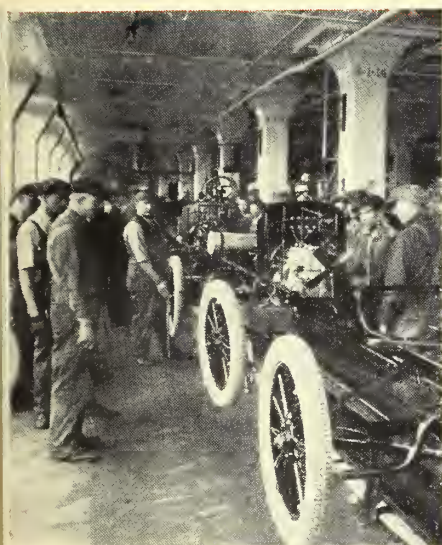


But today civilians are directly involved in wars.

they are being used against us; to fail to do so is to go under without realizing what happened to us.

Actually, there is no reason why there should be any misunderstanding as to our true relations with the Soviet Union. No one will dispute the fact that Nikita Khrushchev is the boss communist, and that what he says is law. When Khrushchev tells us that he intends to bury us, he is merely reminding us in a few words of a basic premise of communist doctrine. Years ago Lenin spelled it out in the following statement:

"Marxists have never forgotten that violence will be an inevitable accompaniment of the collapse of capitalism . . . and of the birth of a socialist society. And this violence will cover a historical period; a whole era of wars of the most varied kinds—imperialist wars, civil wars within the country, the interweaving of the former with the latter, national wars, the emancipation of the nationalists crushed by the imperialist powers which will inevitably form various alliances with each other in the era of vast state-capitalist and military trusts and combines. This is an era of tremendous collapses, of wholesale military decisions



Our assembly lines used to be the wonder of the world. Today we find it difficult to meet competition from abroad.

Russia has absorbed 17 nations into its bloody empire, and we are well aware that today one-third of all the people on earth—923,000,000—are now arrayed against us in what the communists have always referred to as "the final struggle" between communism and the free world. In not a single case did the conspirators in the Kremlin formally declare war against the countries they took over. Instead they employed espionage, treason, sabotage, political blackmail, threats, persecution, murder, and other methods that decent people abhor. Even though their methods are treacherous and evil, they did get results. It is time that we understood those methods and how

of a violent nature, of crises. It has already begun. We see it clearly—it is only the beginning."

We in America must see this picture just as clearly as the communist master strategist did, and we must see it in relation to our own personal affairs. This is a matter that we must recognize and help solve as individuals. We cannot pass the buck to the state and go on the assumption that if we allow our politicians to spend enough money on foreign aid and armament, the unpleasant picture painted by Lenin will automatically disappear.

The new kind of war is not fought that way. We cannot—like the peasants and burghers of the 18th century—unconcernedly watch soldiers dying as we plow our fields and engage in trade. We are directly involved in war right now, regardless of what our business is, where we are located, and what station in life we occupy. And keep in mind that it is official—this war was declared when Marxism began, and it is now rapidly approaching the showdown stage, "the final struggle," as various manifestations of war erupt in Berlin, Iraq, Tibet, Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere.

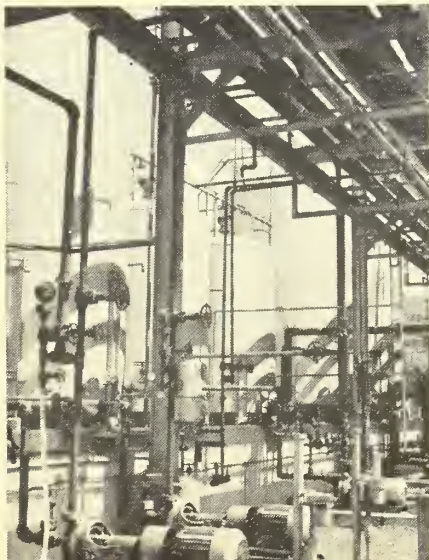
A few weeks ago the biggest and blackest headlines in our newspapers dealt with Berlin, and by the time this

(Continued on page 42)



Not long ago the Kremlin sent Mikoyan here to try to sell the United States another phony deal.

The main thing wanted this time was American chemical equipment, plus technical assistance.



in 1924, giving the Congress for the first time a body of its own which could specialize in the whole enormous problem. It is now 1959, and the Legion is still asking the Senate to form a veterans committee.

These were the major steps out of the wilderness which the Legion thought out. From 1921 to 1924 the entire foundation of the Veterans Administration and most of its programs was laid down. The basic pattern was designed by the Legion out of its concern for the human side of veterans affairs, and its intimate knowledge of that all-important aspect.

The Legion used pressure to bring about its ends, but it cannot be said that the Congress minded. The Legion's pressure was an intense public information campaign that prepared public support for sound proposals which the Congress welcomed.

This, far too briefly, is the story of how The American Legion became a pressure group for veterans without having meant to at first. The pattern of veterans affairs that is so familiar today had

never existed before. In 1945 and later, the foundation that the early Legionnaires designed proved itself after a war of even vaster proportions, with a Legion designed GI Bill thrown in on top of it. But that's another story.

In 1933, President F. D. Roosevelt ripped the whole structure apart under the ill-famed Economy Act. Immediately the conditions and suffering of 1919 returned. The Legion fought back, and within a year a sympathetic Congress repaired the wreckage. Roosevelt later admitted his concept had been wrong.

In recent years, many groups without basic experience in veterans affairs have come forth with many seemingly "novel ideas." The Hoover Commission of 1949 proved to its satisfaction on paper that the Veterans Administration should be broken up. A public health agency should take the hospitals; a separate claims bureau should handle compensation and pensions; a separate insurance agency should take over GI insurance, and so on. Great public controversy raged over the proposal. The Legion of

course, said no, and the Congress agreed. They'd both been there before.

Almost any year there come other amateurs with charts and graphs and selected statistics and projections and hypotheses for revamping the federal veterans structure.

Invariably, they tangle with the Legion and get nowhere with the Congress, and end up accusing the Legion of being "a selfish pressure group."

Most such theorists have never done the humble work of trying to help veterans worthy of aid. Their zeal is usually in direct proportion to their ignorance of the human side of veterans affairs.

But the Legion's work begins and ends with the guys from the Argonne, the boy by the coconut log, the soldiers who still hurt and the survivors of the dead, the two million still disabled, the 387,000 widows and orphans, the 57,000 insane. After forty years, the Legion is still ready with all the pressure needed to prevent them from being reduced to the condition in which it first found them in the summer of 1919. THE END

A NEW KIND OF WAR

(Continued from page 17)

article appears in print it is quite likely that Berlin will again be the world's greatest danger spot. Khrushchev has served notice on us that if we want access to Berlin, we must deal with his puppet East German regime; and he has been told without equivocation that this we will not do. The Russian action means the breaking of another treaty, but this is a matter of no consequence to a people who are pathologically insistent on signing treaties of no worth whatsoever. From our standpoint, to give up Berlin would mean the end of the allied position not only in Berlin but throughout the world. It would dramatize a point that the reds constantly try to prove to the rest of the world: that the United States is weak, vacillating, and cannot be counted on. As a corollary, the writing off of Berlin would mean the end of NATO.

While the Berlin crisis was diverting the world, the communists pulled another coup by seizing power in Iraq. This highly strategic, oil-rich country is now firmly in the hands of the reds, and you may be sure they will exert leverage from this position to bring other Middle Eastern countries under their control. The results could be disastrous to the free world. Europe uses 137 million tons of oil every year, and 85 percent of it comes from the Near East. Any cut in the flow of oil from there would paralyze European industry and cripple NATO.

However, on the credit side there have been two happenings which should impede the flow of the red tide. Nasser is

currently unhappy about Soviet moves in the Middle East, and has made some critical remarks indicating that the honeymoon between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic is definitely over. It is to be hoped that our State Department can and will exploit this rift.

In the Far East the communists lost a tremendous amount of face when Red China tried and failed in its attempt to seize the Dalai Lama of Tibet. Even the greatest efforts by Mao Tse-tung's armies were unable to keep the spiritual leader of the Tibetans from gaining sanctuary in India, and the brutal action of the Red Chinese in seeking out the Dalai Lama's followers and in destroying their ages-old lamaseries has made a profoundly unfavorable impression, notably in the Orient. Even Nehru's limitless tolerance toward the reds has been put to a strain, particularly since his own people are in an uproar over the outrage.

In Africa events are shaping up which strongly indicate that we can expect much trouble there. The issue is presented as a reaction from colonialism, with new nations emerging. Ghana, formerly the British Gold Coast, has become independent, as has French Guinea. Nigeria becomes an independent nation next year. The Belgian Congo, a major source of uranium, has exploded into a civil war between whites and blacks. The Mau Mau seem to be back in the business of bloodletting in Kenya and Tanganyika, and there are disturbing rumbles from the French Sudan.

We can sympathize with any nation

which wants its freedom, but all too often the people of these new nations are not prepared for nationhood, democracy, and law. That, however, does not stop the hellbent rush for national freedom, and in this rush they are being prodded by outside agitators. Those fellows are helping to develop a strong anti-white-man complex which can cause a great deal of trouble for us in the future. The same communist agitators cause us trouble in another way. As the new nations emerge they invariably look to the United States for help. If we do not come through with sufficient foreign aid, the Russians move in with big promises and at least some token assistance, usually in the form of loans to permit the purchase of Russian goods. This in turn creates more mischief because with the Russian goods come communist "technical advisers" who specialize in subversion of various kinds.

In our own backyard, Latin America, we have plenty to worry about. In Venezuela we witnessed the humiliating spectacle of a Vice President of the United States being stoned and spat upon by a howling mob which had been stirred up by the reds. In Mexico an ambitious strike which was planned to cripple the country was fomented by reds, and the Mexican Government courageously showed where the strike had originated by kicking two Soviet diplomats out of the country. In Cuba we find ourselves in a dilemma. Fidel Castro insists that he is not a communist, but he is equally insistent that he is going to be inde-

pendent of both the East and the West. Some of the people surrounding him, who seem to be preoccupied with exporting revolutions, are certainly not reassuring. Meanwhile, executions go on in Cuba, popular elections are years off, and there are charges that the country is being used as a base for operations against other Caribbean countries which are anticommunist and on friendly terms with the United States. Elsewhere in Latin America there is political turmoil as the communists busy themselves stirring up hatred of the gringos when they are not in a position to manipulate the governments themselves.

There was a time when many people thought that the Russian people themselves could be counted on to side with us in case of trouble with their rulers. No people was ever more harshly treated by the men in the Kremlin than the Russian people themselves. Millions had been purged and millions more had suffered in slave labor camps. It seemed logical that, given a chance, the Russians would rise and overthrow their brutal masters. But from all accounts there is a different feeling in the Soviet Union today. The image of Stalin is gone and Khrushchev is not hated as his predecessor was. Also, the Russians are beginning to get some of the consumer goods they had been promised for many years. By American standards they are not getting much, but visitors to the Soviet Union report that the people seem content.

Probably most important, however, is the fact that the Russians are beginning to take pride in the communist regime. They see material evidence of Soviet scientific progress in such things as their sputniks and Lunik, their massive armament, their nuclear bombs, and their excellent planes. They no longer feel that they are looked upon as a backward people, and they are showing more enthusiasm for the idea of catching up with and overtaking the great United States of America. They have a timetable for this. By 1965, they are told, their production will be ahead of any European nation, and by 1970 they will surpass the U.S.A.

In this race with the United States they are competing with Red China. The Chinese are in fact being driven far more brutally than the Russians are today, and they are being given an outlet for the resentment they must feel. The United States, they are told, is the enemy of the Chinese people, and if they don't work hard and make their country strong, the American imperialists will invade their land and slaughter them with germ warfare and atomic bombs. So they are taking what is called "the long leap forward," and this exercise is keeping them busy, literally, from sunup till far into the night, building an economy that by the year 2000 will have to accommodate

an estimated 1.59 billion Chinese.

I don't have to emphasize the danger that this population pressure represents to us and to the world generally. There are some wishful thinkers who say that the big danger is to Soviet Russia, but I think differently. There is no sign of friction between the two nations. Years hence Russia and China may turn on each other, but that will come only if they are able to vanquish the West. In that case, like jackals, they could tackle each other over the spoils.

Since the new kind of warfare does not necessarily mean marching armies or firing of guns, most American are not aware of the true situation. They may arouse themselves when a flight of MIG's blasts down an unarmed American transport and murders American men, and they may become indignant when the Soviets insult us when we inquire about the bodies of the murdered airmen. But we forget quickly and turn back to the sports pages and television screen.

While the communists use violence and brush-fire wars where those things serve their purpose, the main battles of this war are now being fought on other fronts — economic, psychological, and moral. And it is high time that all Americans received some basic training in these things so that they can understand exactly how the enemy employs them in this strange new warfare.

Obviously the Soviet Union is not paring down its military might. There is no hint that the Red Army is being reduced in size. The Red Air Force, from all accounts, is being steadily augmented. The Red Navy's far-ranging fleet of hundreds of modern submarines is being increased. And we know that the Russians are far advanced in the nuclear and missile fields. In short, the men in the Kremlin many propagandize for peace and peaceful coexistence, but they are ready to smash us militarily if they think it possible that they can do so without our retaliatory power destroying Russia.

We would be foolish indeed to give them any reason to think they could do so. Therefore our only possible course is to keep building a powerful and balanced military force which can defend this Nation and devastate the Soviet homeland if Khrushchev should ever dare to launch an attack against us or the allies to whom we are committed.

Military power costs money, a lot of money, and this means big budgets which, in turn, mean high taxes. We have to make sacrifices to maintain this power, but the only alternative is the sacrifice of our freedom.

Although military force is not being employed at present against us, other pressures are being built up. One of these is what Khrushchev had in mind when he challenged us to a trade war.

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**THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
 RETAIL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

As I stated earlier, the people behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains are being exhorted in every way to beat America in production. This is not just for national pride nor to give the peoples of those countries more of the good things of life. This production is wanted for a trade war. Khrushchev has challenged us to this war and says that he will beat us at it. If he does, he will be well on the way to defeating us. Molotov explains why in a statement he made in 1946:

"We are not fighting America as yet," he said, "but once we have deprived her of her markets, crises will follow and cause confusion. After we have taken her markets in Europe, expelled her from Asia and elsewhere, she will have no market where to dump her merchandise. She will curtail her production, and there will follow unemployment. Our opportunity to square accounts with America will be at hand."

What are we doing to meet this threat? In the five years from 1950 to 1955 we had an unparalleled growth in this country. Even so, we were beaten by many countries. Germany led with an annual growth of 10 percent. Japan was second with 8 percent, and the Soviet Union was third with 7 percent. Actually, the U.S.A. turned up in the bottom half with a rate of growth of only 4 percent. Ahead of us were Canada, France, Netherlands, and Italy. But what has happened since then is even more shocking. The Soviet rate of growth has jumped to an estimated 9 to 11 percent in the past two years, and our own rate of growth has stood still. Is it any wonder that Khrushchev boasts about licking us in a trade war?

In their calculations for this new kind of warfare, the canny communists count heavily on a weakness they attribute to us which they call "decadence." In communist literature there is frequent ref-

erence to the "decadent bourgeoisie," and the communists look upon them with contempt as weaklings who are no match for their so-called Soviet man.

Unfortunately, cynical men such as Khrushchev do not have to look far to find evidence of this kind of weakness. They recognize as a sign of decadence, or weakness, the way in which some businessmen will do anything if they can make a profit from it. In the late 1920's and early 1930's, for example, the reds desperately wanted diplomatic recognition by the United States for their shaky regime. A good case can be made for the thesis that if we had withheld this recognition we would not today be facing the red colossus that threatens to bury us. One of the arguments advanced for recognition was trade. The communists and their apologists in this country insisted that with recognition we could expect a tremendous and highly profitable volume of business with the Soviet Union.

The American Legion, I am proud to say, did its best to prevent the communists from achieving this great diplomatic triumph, but the pressures were too great. The papers were signed in 1933, and the Soviet was thereby given another lease on life. And I might add that the promised trade with the reds never materialized.

Not long ago the red line was baited once again with promises of big business. This was when Khrushchev sent the wily Anastas Mikoyan to this country to sound us out on a new deal, and while doing so to give the U. S. a sound drubbing in the psychological war that is going on between this country and the U.S.S.R. The Americans who promoted the trip may have had the naive idea that it would show him our strength, but what it really did was demonstrate to the subjugated peoples, the neutralists, and our

allies that some Americans probably are as decadent as the reds say we are.

Years ago Lenin made the cynical observation: "When we communists are ready to hang the capitalists, they'll try to outbid each other for the sale of hemp to us."

The truth of that saying was proved by the way in which Anastas Mikoyan was wined and dined by some of our so-called best people. Here was a man who had ruthlessly purged working people, and he was being honored by some of our best known labor leaders. Here was a man who had boasted of robbing banks, and he was being treated with deference by officials of some of New York's largest banking houses. Here was a man dedicated to the overthrow of the free enterprise system, not to mention the U.S.A., and he was being given standing ovations by some of America's foremost industrialists.

Here indeed were capitalists and others, competing to sell the rope that the communists would need for their hanging!

What was back of this shameful spectacle? Mikoyan was tempting these people with hints of trade. The U.S.S.R. needs many things, and would like to get them from the United States. Never mind if those things, such items as chemical plants, would eventually be used to destroy us! The important thing was that profits could be made out of this kind of coexistence. But Mikoyan subsequently let the cat out of the bag when he told Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon that he wanted \$300 million from the United States to make the purchases he had discussed with the businessmen who had done him such honor. And when Mr. Dillon politely rejected the audacious deal, Mikoyan turned the true face of communism toward him. According to the press, it was not a pleasant face.

But let it not be thought that only certain members of banking and business circles are afflicted with weaknesses that the reds can exploit. Because of selfish, unrealistic, and unsound thinking with regard to production, we are making it increasingly easy for Khrushchev to make good his boast that he can beat us in a trade war.

In this country we once went on the theory that the more that people produced, the more money was available for wages, improvements, profits, and so forth. Henry Ford demonstrated this when he set up his assembly lines to make the Model T. By turning out a lot of cars, he was able to pay his workers an unheard-of salary of \$5 and more a day. Our economy became geared to mass production, and the flood of goods that poured from our factories not only gave us a standard of living that was the envy of the world but made it possible



"You're right, dear. Anyone with ingenuity these days can earn a little extra money!"
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

for the Allies to win two World Wars.

But there has been a change in our thinking. Now the policy of certain highly influential labor leaders is to insist on producing the absolute minimum for the greatest possible wages, plus various and sundry "fringe benefits." This would be bad enough in normal times, since it would mean high prices; but faced as we are with a trade war with friends and avowed enemies, this sort of boondoggling can lead to national suicide. Unless there is a return to some basic fundamentals of production and sound economics, we are going to find our goods priced out of markets around the world. This could bring on still another aspect of this new kind of warfare, one the reds have confidently predicted: a crippling depression that could turn our country sharply into orbit with the Soviet Union.

Certainly capital and labor are not the only offenders. The actions of these two groups have their counterparts throughout our entire economy as millions of people strive to get something for nothing. This may give these people a temporary advantage, but it is the communist hierarchy which will gain the final victory if we continue in this way.

Specifically, what can we do to fight this new kind of war? We must first of all put our faith in divine providence, just as our Founding Fathers did when they threw down the gauntlet to the British in the Declaration of Independence. It is no accident, to use a communist cliché, that the communists fight religion. They recognize it as a mortal enemy which must be destroyed lest it destroy them. Lenin laid down the dictum: "We must combat religion — this is the ABC of all materialism, and consequently Marxism." Let us not throw away this weapon so greatly feared by the anti-Christ of the Kremlin!

And let us make greater use than we have of patriotism. Americans have too long been too sensitive to the sneers of self-styled intellectuals who label love of country as "flag waving." Quite often these people are actually scornful of the flag itself, rather than what they choose to mock as "flag waving." And some of them have given their loyalty, for whatever it is worth, to the blood-red banner of socialism.

The end result of our shamefaced attitude toward patriotism can be found in a study of brainwashing made by Army Major William E. Mayer. He studied the case histories of a thousand of our soldiers who had been captured in Korea and found that many of them were so weak in their patriotism that they succumbed easily under pressure from their Chinese interrogators.

A Chinese intelligence report found in North Korea in 1951 gives further evidence of what is wrong in certain quarters. Here is what the Red Chinese

said about some of the men they captured and studied:

"The American soldier has weak loyalties to his family, his community, his country, his religion and his fellow soldiers. His concepts of right and wrong are hazy; opportunism is easy. He underestimates his own worth, his own strength, and his ability to survive. He is largely ignorant of social values, social tensions and conflicts. There is little knowledge or understanding, even among United States graduates of American political history and philosophy, of the federal, state and community organizations; of states rights and civil rights; of safeguards to freedom, and of how these things supposedly operate within his own system."

This is a terrible indictment of the men who succumbed to red brainwashing, but it is an even greater indictment of those educators who offer students intellectual shoddy instead of the truth.

In this new kind of war we can take another lesson from the Founding Fathers, this time from Benjamin Franklin who assured his fellows: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." Recognizing that we are in a war, we should show the enemy a united front. I do not by any means counsel unthinking conformity, but we must not allow ourselves to be split asunder by false prophets who are trying to divide us.

There are, unfortunately, many such people among us, and their ringleaders have recently been authorized to go their way without much hindrance, war or no war. But let us recognize them for what they are — fools at best, or traitors at worst. These are the people who suffer from a strange myopia when the Soviet Union is concerned, but who showed amazing clarity of vision when other countries menaced world peace. They had no illusions about Mussolini when his legions marched into Ethiopia. When the Japanese seized Manchuria, they were quick to recognize where that aggression was likely to lead. When Hitler's troops started to overrun Europe, while at home he conducted diabolical persecutions, they called for retribution — but only after the Hitler-Stalin Pact was broken. But when the Soviet Union commits the most unspeakable atrocities against humanity, these people are either silent or they raise their voices to excuse and condone the brutalities of the Kremlin. Consistently, of course, such people viciously attack any and all who oppose communism. I am proud that The American Legion rates high on their list.

Such people are entitled to their opinions, even when their expressions come close to being treasonable in view of the war in which we are engaged. But there is no reason whatsoever why these pro-communists and anti-anticommunists

should be given the prestige and prominence that is often accorded them, and their propaganda, by our press and our broadcasting systems. The best they merit is a form of quarantine in which the red virus they hope to spread can die out harmlessly without being disseminated to further infect and weaken Americans.

Recognizing that we are engaged in war, one in which every conceivable weapon is being used or threatened against us, we must be prepared to make sacrifices. However, this time it is essential that the burdens be borne more equitably than they have been in the past. We cannot have people enduring privations in order to create a specially privileged class such as the infamous black-marketeers of World War II. Taxes will have to be high, but let us make certain that the money isn't wasted by selfish politicians on extravagant Utopias or in personal empire-building.

We need the best we can get in the way of armament, but we cannot afford the waste, stupidity, or chicanery exemplified by vast stockpiles of equipment that is worthless for one reason or another. Production for defense is vital, but such production should not be used as an excuse for management to make inordinate profits or for labor to demand outrageously high wages. Where foreign aid is necessary, let us make sure that the billions being spent will benefit our country. We cannot afford at this time the luxury of keeping an army of bureaucrats abroad or of providing vast slush funds for foreign politicians who may be of doubtful value to us in this new kind of warfare.

There are many more things which have to be done, and done properly, and it is the responsibility of every American to take an active interest in what is being done and how these things are being worked out. To repeat what I said earlier, in a war like this we are all active participants and we cannot delegate to others the job of winning it. What, specifically, can an individual do? Maybe a good way to answer this would be to try a routine that the communists use in a distorted manner—self-criticism. Communists and prisoners of the reds are required to engage in extensive soul searching with the idea of learning their weaknesses and how they can overcome these weaknesses.

The basic idea has much to recommend it, and you might give it a try. You may discover some weaknesses within you of a type that the communists count on and hope to exploit. Discovering them at this stage, you will have the opportunity to correct them without having an armed guard to assist in the process at some future time — in the event we fail in this new kind of war.

THE END