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COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM AND AMERICA'S ANSWER

Perhaps the most outstanding national characteristic of the American people is our desire to live in peace. Endowed as we are with an abundance of natural resources and traditions of freedom and individual enterprise, we have been able to create a national wealth second to none ~~other in the world~~ and we have been able to ~~maintain~~ maintain a standard of living which is the envy of all. We seek no territory from anybody; we covet no other nation's wealth. Rather, we seek only to establish the conditions of peace and security which will enable us, through the medium of mutually beneficial trade, to share our blessings with all the peoples of the world.

But because this love of peace is an integral part of our make-up and throughout our history has been the foundation of our dealings with other nations, we have difficulty in understanding the will to conquest and the desire for aggression which motivate some governments and we tend to remain complacent too long in the face of threats to our national security.

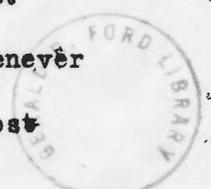
This complacency was never more evident than in our approach to communism and Soviet Russia during World War II and the years immediately following. Beguiled by the false assurances of the godless men in the Kremlin and misled by our sympathy for a people suffering from the attacks of our common enemy, we failed to recognize the communist conspiracy for what it was and is, an attack upon the traditions and heritage of freedom which we so deeply cherish and a menace to our national existence, and we erroneously believed that the Soviet rulers had abandoned the precepts and teachings of their false prophets and were desirous of living in a world community based upon mutual understanding and honor among free nations.



Our leaders, acting upon these assumptions, were led into mistakes which enabled the Russian ^Marmies to overrun Eastern and Central Europe and entered into treaties which permitted the communist tyrants to enslave the free peoples of these areas. In our anxiety to return to the ways of peace after the defeat of the Axis powers, we too hastily demobilized our armies and immobilized our navy and air force and by our weakness encouraged Soviet Russia and her satellites in their aggressions in Korea and elsewhere.

Little is to be gained, however, by dwelling upon the mistakes of the past. The threat which is posed to our way of life and the struggle which has been forced upon us are too great to permit regret and we must not allow recrimination to divide and weaken us. We must, rather, devote our entire attention to understanding the nature of communist imperialism, its objectives, and its methods and to the formulation and implementation of our answer.

There can be little doubt in anyone's mind today as to the fundamental nature of Soviet communism. Its description is to be found in the writings and speeches of its leaders, past and present, and in the pattern of its actions, and only those who will not read and those who will not learn can fail to understand its significance. Soviet communism is, first of all, a vast and monstrous conspiracy of evil men who, because they know no God, recognize none of the moral principles of honesty, truthfulness, and integrity which are the foundation of all societies in which religion plays an important part. They sneer at the virtues and stand^Aards which we respect and regard them as weaknesses to be taken advantage of and exploited. They have only one guiding principle - that the end justifies the means - and there is no limit upon the methods they employ in moving toward their objectives. To them falsehood and deceit are not sins, but tools to be employed whenever necessary to mislead and weaken those who stand in their way. Their most



solemn promises are meaningless and are adhered to only so long as adherence serves their purposes. Lest anyone question this, let him look to the long list of treaty violations on the part of Soviet Russia since she first became a world power.

The ultimate goal of this conspiracy is likewise clear. It is the subjugation of the entire world to the tyranny of the men in the Kremlin. The false and brutal philosophy to which they are devoted is based upon concepts and theories which are irreconcilable with the principles of free enterprise, civil liberties, and respect for the dignity of the individual upon which our civilization is founded and they well know that so long as there are nations who live by these principles their position of power is in jeopardy. So long as there are men who enjoy the fruits of freedom so long will there be danger that the people who have been subjected to the yoke of communist despotism will tire of their slavery and revolt against those who impose it upon them. The communist rulers know that they must continue the struggle upon which they have entered, for to rest is to invite the loss of all they have conquered.

The United States is, and must be, the principal object of their attack. It is in this country that the greatest individual freedom has been achieved and it is here that we enjoy the spiritual, intellectual, and material wealth which is the goal of all mankind. We are the freest and richest nation on earth and because of this we are the epitome of all that the leaders of communism despise and fear and we are the principal obstacle in their march to dominate the world.

The history of the last two decades amply demonstrates that there is no limit to the tactics which these men are willing to employ to advance



their evil cause. In the Nineteen Thirties, finding their citadel in Russia threatened by a rival tyranny, they pretended to join the society of free nations in a united front against Hitler. When he, perfidious as they, offered a temporary respite and a free hand in the conquest of the Baltic states they did not hesitate to desert their allies and entered into the treaty which precipitated the calamity of World War II. When Hitler launched his attack upon Russia in 1941 they did not hesitate to accept the aid and assistance of the democratic nations and again renewed their false pledges to join in an international association to secure peace and improve the conditions of mankind. But once the danger was removed and their rival eliminated, they again turned upon the free world and renewed their effort to destroy it.

That effort has been unrelenting and constant. Refusing to join in the establishment of a program to reduce armaments and outlaw atomic weapons which most of the United Nations desire, the Soviet rulers have instead augmented their military power, embarked upon a policy of expansion, aggression and subversion, and frustrated all efforts to build a secure peace. They have extended their territory by the absorption of parts of Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, China, and Japan and by direct interference in the domestic affairs of these countries have succeeded, with the exception of Japan, in establishing communist tyrannies opposed by the vast majority of their citizens. They have threatened Turkey, Greece, and Iran. And through their Chinese satellite they launched military operations in Korea and Indo-China and threaten them in other areas in Asia.

At the same time, these would-be world rulers have defeated, by their use of the veto, and their refusal to co-operate, every major effort by the United Nations to solve the political problems which have come before it

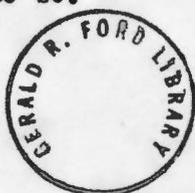


and to promote social and economic stability throughout the world. Knowing full well that communism can triumph only when a people is hungry, restless, and dissatisfied they have sought to extend rather than alleviate these conditions.

Posing as devotees of peace and promoters of democracy, the leaders of international communism and their minions have instead created unrest, encouraged civil strife, and initiated open warfare and have become masters of over one-quarter of the world's surface and more than one-third of its people.

The communist conspiracy is indeed an awful thing to behold, fearsome in its objective, insidious in its methods, and unrelenting in its attack. But to recognize it for what it is and to understand its purpose is not to lose hope. It is rather a necessary condition to the preparation of our response. Unless we as a nation fully appreciate our peril and are willing to assume the obligations which it imposes upon us, we cannot develop the unity of purpose and the strength which will enable us to survive as free men and to hand down to our children the heritage which has made this country great and contributed so much to the advancement of mankind.

Our first responsibility in meeting the communist threat is to maintain and expand our military strength. Because in the past we failed to do this, we were unprepared to resist the aggressions of communist imperialism and were forced into a hasty and unplanned military effort which was expensive and wasteful and which taxed our resources and strained our economy. We must not repeat this error, but must be ready to meet any attack, large or small, wherever it may occur and whenever circumstances demand that we do so.



We must build our stock of atomic and hydrogen weapons and we must provide the means of delivering them. The destructive power of these weapons is indeed appalling and it is shocking to think that we may some day have to use them, but we know that Soviet Russia possesses them and only if we can convince its rulers that we can and will respond with even greater havoc upon their people can we hope to deter them from such an attack upon us. It is ^{IN} conceivable that even these men, bent as they are upon world conquest, would be willing to destroy their own nation in what would be their final effort to achieve their ambitions.

As part of our preparedness program, furthermore, we must expand our research and production in the field of guided missiles and we must develop any new weapons which our science and industry may provide. Only because we were not limited in our horizon and were willing to explore new fields were we able, during World War II, to develop the new weapons and equipment which contributed so much to our victory and only by pursuing the same course today can we hope to maintain our superiority.

But in emphasizing the new we must be careful not to neglect the old. One of the principal tactics of the men in the Kremlin has been to embark upon limited aggression in areas where our superiority in strategic weapons is of little value and we must be prepared to counter this whenever it is to our advantage to do so. It is imperative, therefore, that we maintain an adequate army, navy, and airforce well equipped with the conventional tools of war and that we establish and train a reserve which will enable us quickly to expand these forces.

And, finally, it is of prime importance that we prepare the defenses of our cities and develop ^{the} vital programs of civil defense. While we all



fervently hope and pray that an attack will never come we must not neglect taking the measures which might minimize its impact.

The second part of our answer to communist imperialism lies in the realm of our relations with other nations. While the United States is the principal object of its attack and the bulwark of its opposition, we are not alone in the struggle to keep the red tide of communist tyranny from overrunning the world. There are other nations who are desirous of living in peace and harmony and of preserving the traditions of human dignity and individual liberty and we must unite with them in our common cause and work together for our mutual security. Through the Inter-American Alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty, and the security treaties with our allies in the Western Pacific we have developed a pattern of mutual defense which must be maintained and strengthened and we must work diligently to extend it to areas which are not now included. While the United Nations Organization has in the past failed to be the kind of instrument for peace envisaged by its founders, we cannot despair of making it so and we must direct our attention toward finding the means to this end.

The principle of collective security is of course one of the foundation stones of our foreign policy. Through the co-operation of free sovereign nations we are organizing a military strength to which each nation contributes according to its resources and which will be capable of matching the uneasy power which the Soviet Union has mobilized by conquest and subversion. By this means, and this means alone, can we obtain the bases which are essential to the full effectiveness of our air force as a deterrent to atomic warfare and can we build a force with the flexibility and mobility needed to meet the various forms of aggression which are part of the tactics of our enemy.



Unfortunately, some of the allies with whom we are united do not possess the economic strength to maintain and equip the military forces required for our common defense and the United States must provide financial assistance to enable them to carry the burden. Regrettable as this is, we must remember that we are possessed of almost 50% of the world's industrial resources and by the aid which we are providing we are using only a small fraction to assist other free nations to hold their territory and sovereignty against the communist tide.

Furthermore, there are in the world today backward nations which are striving to achieve or consolidate their independence. For many of these the process is a difficult one, attended by conditions of economic hardship and social unrest, and the leaders of the communist conspiracy are quick to take advantage of these situations in an effort to extend their tyranny. Supporting the native adherents to their cause with money and arms, they create and enhance divisions among the people, contribute to their hunger and distress, and make difficult the task of those who seek to maintain governments based upon the principles of freedom and equality. By thus fostering the chaos which breeds communism, the men in the Kremlin are working constantly to expand their despotism. We, of course, must prevent this, for whenever a new area falls behind the Iron Curtain there is widespread human tragedy and the people and resources are harnessed to the Soviet war machine.

It is necessary, therefore, that we offer these nations the technical assistance and economic aid required to enable them to establish in their countries the economic and social stability under which democracy flourishes. Such assistance and aid are in fact weapons in the battle against communist imperialism and by their use we can bring to our cause new adherents and



additional strength.

In building our own forces and supporting those of our allies and providing aid to other nations we have to keep in mind the fact that our resources, while vast, are not unlimited and we must take care to avoid the economic bankruptcy which would give our enemy, without cost, the victory he so ardently desires. While we are forced to prepare for a war which we hope and pray will never come, we cannot permit our economy to become so geared to our defensive effort that it is dependent upon the stimulus of government expenditures for such purposes in order to operate at a high level. Pronounced and continuing imbalance between government revenue and expenses only lead to ever increasing inflation and a weakening of the values upon which our society rests, and we must continue our efforts toward a balanced budget. Only by so doing can we encourage private ~~investment, expansion, and growth of our economy, and preserve and advance~~ investment, maintain the highest level of employment, preserve and advance our standard of living, and otherwise keep our economy in the strong and healthy condition necessary to our success.

Finally, I believe that the third part of our answer to communist imperialism lies in a re-affirmation and strengthening of the principles of freedom and the spiritual and moral values which so sharply distinguish us from our enemy. The evil leaders of world communism offer mankind only the prospect of a world governed by a bureaucracy almost incomprehensible in magnitude and controlled from the Kremlin. Under their system, every phase of human activity must be conducted according to the rules which they lay down and must fit the patterns which they establish. Every moment of the life of their subjects, from the first to the last, must be spent in the service of their godless cause and the dungeon, slave labor camp, or



the hangman's noose is the reward for those who deviate in the slightest degree.

How different is the philosophy which we live by and which we are defending! To us each man is not an automaton whose only value lies in his ability to serve his masters, but a human being capable of thinking for himself and working out his own salvation. Co-operation, not conformance is the motivating force in our society and we need no secret police, spies or informers to insure our obedience to the wishes of a ruling class. To us the government is not our master, but our servant and its only true function is to protect the liberty and well being of its citizens.

To preserve our way of life we must strengthen the freedoms upon which it is based. Freedom of enterprise, the right to elect our officials, freedom to think and speak as we wish, and the right to attend the church of our own choosing are the foundation of our civilization and we must guard them with a vigilance never before demanded in our history. There are some among us who through traitorous motives serve the communist cause and who would use the constitutional guarantees which we cherish to protect them in their destructive tasks. These we must seek out and punish but in doing so we must protect the innocent and we must not, in the name of fighting subversion, seek to impose conformity upon those whose views we disapprove or whose actions may be sometimes displeasing to us. We are a people of diverse political opinions and attitudes and in this we are fortunate, for only through the free competition of ideas, as through the free competition of products, can we find the best solutions to the problems which we face.

We in America are a religious people and though the forms of our worship may differ we are united in our faith in a just and merciful God. It is



this faith that we draw the moral and spiritual values which so sharply distinguish us from our enemy and make us superior to him. In the final analysis, it is this faith which is the source of our greatest strength and an asset which our enemy cannot match, and we must nurture and preserve it to the day of our ultimate victory.

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