

America---The Modern Romans



Part I.

Introduction

The Roman Empire was in the habit of making allies of their enemies toward the end of their Empire, until eventually their “allies” turned on them and conquered them. During World War II The United States went through a war-time re-armament and re-industrialization process unseen in modern history, and essentially became an empire, reaching superpower status by 1950. But the United States, starting from the end of World

War II and onward throughout the Cold War, emulated the Roman Empire, in turning their two primary enemies during World War II, Japan and Germany, into allies. Also while doing this, United States foolishly turned one of their most significant allies into an enemy, the one military ally they had that was the principle driving force for the defeat of Nazi Germany, and this was the Soviet Union. Under their new American President, Harry S. Truman, the United States achieved superpower status as a thermo-nuclear military force in the world. But Harry S. Truman foolishly used this growing nuclear arsenal to belligerently threaten the battered, shattered and just recovering Soviet Union, and thus initiating a 45 year long Cold War and nuclear arms race with the Russians. The Cold War would flair up into two hot wars, Korea and Vietnam, costing almost 100,000 American lives and millions of Korean and Vietnamese lives. Also as a nuclear superpower, this modern 'Roman' empire of America, through the C.I.A. and covert military operations, supported, fostered and forced Nazi-type right-wing governments on most of the Central and South American countries from the end of World War II onward through the 1990s, and this, just so these poor helpless nations would remain friendly to American big business, using *'the threat of communism'* as a flimsy excuse for this crime against humanity. In the late 400s AD Rome's enemies-turned-allies turned on them and conquered the Roman Empire. Is the United States traveling down the same road? Will the enemies we've created and even our enemies-turned-allies defeat us in some future economic and military confrontation? Let's look at some history and see, history that has been ignored for far, far too long. ***"The problem after a war is with the victor, he thinks he has proven that war and violence pay. Who will now teach him a lesson?" (A.J. Muste, 1941)***

CHAPTER 1

“On The Eastern Front” (or “Our Empire, Built On Whose Shoulders?”)

While the United States was ramping up their industrial machine to full-tilt arms-manufacturing at the beginning of World War II, **who** was taking up the slack in Europe against Hitler’s Nazi Germany? England had just held out gloriously in the defense of their island homeland during the Battle of Britain, but beyond that, wasn’t doing much initially. Then right after the Battle of Britain, in June of 1941 Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. So the full brunt of Hitler’s military might came upon the Soviet Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians, 300 crack German divisions stretching out along a 2,000 mile long front blasting their way into the Soviet Union, conquering up to 200 miles a day. The Soviet Union then, over the next one and a half years, blunted those 300 crack German divisions to a standstill, ultimately turning back the tide of the Nazi invasion at Stalingrad in an incredible 162-day-long battle. It was the Soviet Union, through the shed blood, sweat and tears of 5 million soldiers and 10 million civilian (partisans) slain in battle, which bought the Western Allies of Britain and America the time they needed to gear up for this war and get on their feet militarily. Let’s take a hard look at the facts “on the eastern front,” for we’d all be speaking German if it hadn’t been for this immense Soviet-Russian sacrifice. Essentially “our future American empire” was built on the shoulders of the military sacrifices and success of the Soviet Union, while in all honesty we played a supernumery part, under the foundation of the Red Army’s hard-won successes. That may be a tough truth-pill for Americans to swallow, but it’s the unvarnished historical truth that serious historians have come to realize.

First let’s look at a misconception we’ve been fed in anti-Soviet propagandized history books. We’ve been taught that Stalin and thus the Soviet Union was initially friendly to Hitler and Nazi Germany. For one, Stalin had contributed troops and arms to Spain to fight against the fascist Franco regime during the 1930s. Stalin was no fool, he knew what was coming. He

had already run the proposal by England and France to form a military alliance, but they had both refused him. So, to protect the Soviet Union (which had a history of being attacked by Germany, going back to the Teutonic Knights (see *Alexander Nevsky*), he was forced to “make a non-aggression pact with the Devil.” This was the infamous Rapolo Treaty signed with von Ribbentrop. We get this from Nikita Sergeyvich Khrushchev’s memoirs “*KHRUSHCHEV REMEMBERS*”, p. 128, par. 2-3, p. 129, par. 2-3, p. 130, par. 1, “*The English and French representatives who came to Moscow to talk with Voroshilov [about forming a military alliance] didn’t really want to join forces with us against Germany at all. Our discussions with them were fruitless. We knew that they weren’t serious about an alliance with us and that their real goal was to incite Hitler against us. We were just as glad to see them leave. That’s how the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, as it was called in the West, came into being. We knew perfectly well that Hitler was trying to trick us with the treaty. I heard with my own ears how Stalin said “Of course it’s all a game to see who can fool whom. I know what Hitler’s up to. He thinks he’s outsmarted me, but actually it’s I who have tricked him! Stalin told Voroshilov, Beria, myself, and some other members of the Politburo that because of this treaty the war would pass us by for a while longer. We would be able to stay neutral and save our strength...I believe that the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 1939 was historically inevitable, given the circumstances of the time, and that in the final analysis it was profitable for the Soviet Union. It was like a gambit in chess: if we hadn’t made that move, the war should have started earlier, much to our disadvantage. As it was, we were given a respite. I think the vast majority of the Party considered the signing of the treaty tactically wise on our part, even though nobody could say so publicly...It was very hard for us--as Communists, as antifascists, as people unalterably opposed to the philosophical and political position of the fascists--to accept the idea of joining forces with Germany. It was difficult enough for us to accept this paradox ourselves...For their part, the Germans too were trying as a maneuver to win time. Their idea was to divide and conquer the nations which had united against Germany in World War I and which might unite against Germany again. Hitler wanted to deal with his adversaries one at a time. He was convinced that Germany had been defeated in World War I because she had tried to fight on two fronts at once. The treaty he signed with us was his way of trying to limit the coming war to one front. All the while the English and French and the whole bourgeois*

press were trying to sic Hitler on the Soviet Union, trumpeting “Russia is nothing but a colossus with feet of clay!” *England and France would have loved to have stood by and watched Germany and the Soviet Union go at each other and finish each other off. The English and French rubbed their hands in delight at the idea of lying low while Hitler’s rampage took its toll on our blood, our territory, and our wealth.* [emphasis mine] We’ll see this exact same attitude being trumpeted in a speech by Senator Harry S. Truman on the U.S. Senate floor in 1941. The time Stalin bought the Soviet Union was from August 1939 to June 21st, 1941, almost two years to prepare for the Nazi-German onslaught. Two weeks later Hitler initiated World War II by invading Poland, taking half of Poland, leaving the other half to the Russians. This was September of 1939. Early in the Spring of 1940 Hitler initiated the Battle of Britain, attempting to gain air superiority over English soil, preparatory to an invasion of England. The British R.A.F. held their own in a stunning and heroic air battle, successfully fighting off the Luftwaffe and driving them out of British air space. From that spring, summer and fall of 1940 the German Luftwaffe was never able to gain mastery over English soil and air space. Nine months later, in June of 1941, 300 crack German divisions (3 million soldiers), stretching out along a 2,000 mile front from the Arctic to the Black Sea, were conquering up to 200 miles a day across Soviet-Russian soil. The Germans burned and razed to the ground approximately 200 cities and 9,000 villages, with their ‘Death-squads’ following behind the regular German Waffen SS army, killing men, women and children as they went. Against all odds, and with initially very little help coming from their new allies (who had finally decided to make an alliance with Stalin and the Soviet Union), the Soviet Red Army prevailed. Falling back repeatedly, until the German army approached Moscow, Stalin learned from a very heroic Soviet spy in Tokyo, Richard Sorge, that Japan was going to conquer southeast into the oil rich Dutch East Indies instead of conquering up past Manchuria into Siberia. Stalin could now free up General Georgi Zhukov’s 40 Siberian Divisions to come rescue Moscow. Zhukov, coming on with a vengeance, turned the tide of battle. German losses that winter of 1941 alone amounted to about 400,000. According to war reporter Leland Stowe in his book “*They Shall Not Sleep*” (published 1944) ‘*In the first two years of war against the Germans 5 million Soviet soldiers and 10 million Russian civilians would die, stopping 200 crack German divisions cold in their tracks, culminating in the heroic Battle of Stalingrad, and then would start to push the Germans back*

toward Germany.’ [read “*They Shall Not Sleep*” by Leland Stowe, 1944, available as a used book at amazon.com. Watch also “*Enemy At The Gates*” about Vasily Zeitzov and Tonya Ternova, two crack Russian snipers in the midst of the Battle of Stalingrad, gives you a good audio-visual of the action.]

In September of 1941 Stalin had pleaded in vain with the British to send 25 to 30 divisions to the Motherland. He also once again pressed Roosevelt to open up a 2nd Front against the Nazi forces in Western Europe. (I dare say, he had better luck with Roosevelt than Churchill.) Roosevelt announced publicly in May of 1942 that he would open up this 2nd Front, and told General Marshall to order General Eisenhower to draw up plans for the invasion of Europe, to be implemented ***no later than the spring of 1943.*** Stalin, understandably, was elated, but Winston Churchill balked at such an invasion, supposedly fearing a bloodbath. Churchill somehow talked Roosevelt into having Eisenhower and Patton invade North Africa (both General Marshall and Eisenhower thought this was a waste of time), instead of going for the German jugular. Churchill, an “empire man,” was more concerned with keeping British sea-lanes open to their eastern and far eastern empire than relieving Soviet suffering and bringing a speedier end to Nazi Germany. The Italian Campaign up through Italy was a slow, costly and bloody series of battles against well-entrenched German forces. Marshall and Eisenhower both thought it was a waste of time and lives. So the 2nd Front against French shores was ultimately delayed by one and a half years. Leland Stowe, a U.S. war reporter assigned to the Eastern Front on the Russian side of the lines, was constantly being asked by the desperate Russians, from peasant-partisan men and women, young children to old women, and by generals alike ***“When will the United States start a 2nd Front in France against Germany?”*** This was not just a plea coming from Stalin, but from the entire Soviet Russian populace as well, as attested to by Leland Stowe in his book. He didn’t know how to answer them, and it made him feel real uneasy, as he could see and witness daily their single-handed struggle and slow but steady victory over the Nazi war machine, accomplished with almost no Allied assistance except a trickle of planes, jeeps, trucks and some canned food. His constant implication throughout his account of the Russian Front was that had it not been for this heroic sacrifice on the part of the Soviet Russians, we in the United States would be speaking German. In Leningrad the Russians lost 1 million citizen-soldiers during the siege, and Leningrad was never taken.

But Stalin was not waiting around for or relying on Allied promises, and proceeded to move the entire Soviet war industry---**all of it**---across the Urals, creating over 2,000 new factories, where an entire workforce made up mostly of women and children worked 12 to 18 hour days. Within two years, by 1943, the Soviet Union was out-producing all other nations on the European side of the Atlantic, including Germany. Leland Stowe said within the first one and a half years of war, from June 1941 to the beginning of 1943, 10 million Russian civilians, partisans included, and 5 million regular soldiers had died fighting the Germans to a standstill. Other estimates after the war were 4 to 8 million Ukrainian Soviets, 2 to 2.5 Belorussian Soviets, with 200 cities and 9,000 villages burned to the ground, not to mention the Soviet Russian losses, the final tally for the war coming to 27 million dead for the whole Soviet Union in defeating Nazi Germany.

“Stalingrad”

In spite of huge losses, the Red Army and Soviet civilian partisans could not be defeated. One option lay open to the German army, to capture the Soviet oil fields at Baku, southeast of Stalingrad. Stalingrad lay right smack in the way. Get the oil fields at Baku and Stalin’s Red Army would grind to a halt without the needed gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, and bunker fuel an army, air force and navy run on. So the German 6th Army under General Friedrich von Paulus drove south toward the oil rich area of Baku. The Red Army under Marshal Zhukov had to stop the Germans at all costs. The loss of Baku would force the Soviet surrender. Stalingrad was the one city which geographically stood right in the way of Baku. In the winter of 1942, as the United States was in the beginning stages of ramping up war-production, the German army met its match. In what could be the single greatest battle in World War II, the Soviets lost more men (and women) than the British or Americans did during the entire war, losing an estimated 500,000 (half million) killed. Considering General Paulus’ reinforced 6th Army came at Stalingrad with 30 divisions (300,000 men), the Luftwaffe and thousands of tanks, the 6th German Army lost 200,000 of their best troops. At the time of General Paulus’ surrender in January 1943, only 91,000 were left alive to surrender, of whom only 9,000 returned to Germany ten years after the end of the war. In the Battle of Kursk, the greatest tank battle in history, the Germans lost 70,000 dead,

the Red Army twice that much. Now the Germans were in the midst of a full-scale retreat.

Through the years of 1944 to 1945 the Red Army continued to advance through Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, losing another 1 million soldiers in the process. As the Red Army was now fighting its way toward Berlin through these German-occupied eastern European countries, the Allies finally opened up their long-delayed 2nd Front on Normandy's beaches, with just twelve months remaining in the war. The Soviet Red Army had done the lion's share of the fighting and absorbed the lion's share of death and destruction in beating back the Germans, first to a standstill, and then into full retreat, all while the Allies essentially fought on the sidelines in North Africa and up through Italy. But it must be remembered that the United States was truly fighting a two-front war, one against Nazi Germany in the west, and the Empire of Japan in the east. Within the first two years of the United States being in the war, while the Soviet Union was *'buying the U.S. some precious time'* by taking on the majority of the German war machine, the U.S. was able to build itself into a top-of-the-line, first-rate naval and military power. From 1943 onward we were producing 100,000 military aircraft a year (as compared to Japan's total of 70,000 aircraft produced for the whole war), and by 1944 the U.S. had 100 Essex class heavy aircraft carriers, to the mere 25 Japan produced during the whole war. Our 352 Fleet Submarines sank about two-thirds of Japan's merchant ships and over 20 percent of Japan's warships, Japan was being strangled.

An Interesting Statistic

Here's an interesting statistic, the Red Army at any one time was fighting more than 200 German divisions. In sharp contrast to that, the Americans and British fighting in the Mediterranean never faced more than 10 German divisions at any time. As Oliver Stone said in his history series, ***"Though the myth lives on that the United States won World War II, serious historians agree it was the Soviet Union and its entire society, including its brutal dictator Josef Stalin, through sheer desperation and inordinately stoic heroism, forged the narrative of World War II, the defeat of the monster German war machine."*** [***Oliver Stone's: THE UNTOLD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES***] As the end of 1942 approached, the United States was ramping up their war

production, as the industrial might of the United States came on line. About two million tons of supplies finally started flowing through to the Soviets from lend-lease, including 400,000 trucks, 52,000 jeeps, 7,000 tanks, 15,000 aircraft (our Aircobras, which we felt were underpowered, so we gave them to the Russians), guns, and 8,000 railway cars. According to Nikita Khrushchev in his memoirs *KHRUYSHCHEV REMEMBERS*, where he honestly gives credit where credit is due, *“Unfortunately, our [the Soviet Union’s] historical works about World War II have perpetrated an illusion. They have been written out of a false sense of pride and our of a fear to tell the truth about our Allies’ contribution—all because of Stalin himself held an incorrect, unrealistic position. He knew the truth, but he admitted it only to himself in the toilet. He considered it too shameful and humiliating for our country to admit publicly. But telling the truth needn’t have been a humiliation. Recognizing the merits of our partners in the war need not have diminished our own merits...But I think we should have openly admitted what happened and not tried to cover up. We would have been helping our country and our cause by not trying to hide our mistakes, by revealing them for the people to see, no matter how painful it might have been...We shouldn’t boast that we vanquished the Germans all by ourselves and that the Allies moved in only for the kill. That’s why I give my own view of the Allies’ contribution, and I hope that my view will be confirmed by the research of historians who investigate objectively the circumstances which developed between 1941 and 1945. The English helped up tenaciously and at great peril to themselves. They shipped cargo to Murmansk and suffered huge losses. German submarines lurked all along the way. Germany had invaded Norway and moved right next door to Murmansk.*

“As Mikoyan confirmed after this trip to America, we received military equipment, ships, and many supplies from the Americans, all of which greatly aided us in waging the war. After Stalin’s death, it seemed that all our artillery was mounted on American equipment...By this I wanted to only stress how many of our cars and trucks we had received from the Americans. Just imagine how we would have advanced from Stalingrad to Berlin without them! Our losses would have been colossal because we would have had no maneuverability...We also received food products in great quantities. I can’t give you the figures because they’ve never been published. They’re all locked away in Mikoyan’s memory. There were many jokes going around in the army, some of them off-colored, about American Spam; it tasted good nonetheless. Without Spam we wouldn’t have been able to feed our army. We had lost our most

fertile lands---the Ukraine and the northern Caucasus.”
[KHRUSHCHEV REMEMBERS, pp.224-226, selected parts] The United States was getting on its feet industrially and rapidly ramping up the size and training of its military. But the question still begs to be asked, on whose shoulders was our re-armament and re-militarization made possible? All our successes, it can be fairly stated, were accomplished on the shoulders of the Red Army and Soviet citizens, men, women and children, 27 million of whom ultimately died to enable our victory on the Western Front.

Who Was Henry Wallace?

Henry A. Wallace, during the first two terms of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s presidency, during the Great Depression, was Roosevelt’s Secretary of Agriculture. Along with Roosevelt, he had shown the financially destitute working and middle class citizens, as well as all those who had fallen on hard times during the Depression the kinder side of government. There was a government not just of the people, but for the people. As Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had first introduced Food Stamps for all those in need, and free school lunches for all school children in public schools, both programs of which continue to this day. Henry Wallace was selected to be Roosevelt’s Vice President and became so when Roosevelt was re-elected for his 3rd term. In May of 1942 Wallace gave his famous “Common Man” speech, where he said, **“Some have spoken of the American Century. I say the century on which we are entering which will come out of this war, can be and must be the Century of the Common Man. There must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The march of freedom of the past 150 years has been a great revolution, there were the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Latin American revolutions, the Russian Revolution; each spoke for the common man. Some went to excess, but people groped their way to the light.”** Wallace detested the British Empire, for what Leland Stowe as a war reporter had observed, the poverty-stricken conditions which he had witnessed which British colonialism had fostered in almost all the British colonial nations he had traveled through, particularly Burma, India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Roosevelt had observed the same things in the British colony of Gambia in western Africa, and was disgusted by what he saw. Leland Stowe observed in his book that **“The colonial nations of the British Empire were like rotten fruit, ready to fall**

off the vine.” Wallace said in another speech, **“The future must bring equal wages for equal work, regardless of sex or race.”** In early 1943 President Roosevelt sent his Vice President, Henry Wallace, known for his love for the common man and anti-colonial attitudes, to the Latin American nations on a ‘*Good Will Tour.*’ Their love for him was overwhelming, and in the process he was able to recruit twelve nations to declare war on Germany. This would give the United States a valuable number of air-bases and radio-intercept towers which enabled the successful defeat of Germany’s U-boat forces (radio-triangulation towers and submarine patrol aircraft). And all this because of who Henry Wallace was, and what he represented to the ordinary citizens of those nations. Henry Wallace was one of the few, along with Roosevelt, but he spoke out more publicly on it, who said that the two government-economic systems, that of democratic capitalism and socialist communism, ought to be allowed co-exist and function side-by-side, in friendly competition, each learning from the other and helping each other. They both felt, given enough time, coupled to this friendly co-existence, Soviet-communism would moderate out and democratize, taking on and working into its system elements of capitalism. They were so right, and visionary in this belief. Nikita Khrushchev and John Fitzgerald Kennedy also felt this way. But Roosevelt wouldn’t live to bring his visions to the world, and Wallace wouldn’t be allowed to. We’ll get to John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev a little bit later.

Future Roosevelt-Wallace Foreign Policy That Would Never Be

Roosevelt, just like Henry Wallace, hated the colonial system which the British and French had imposed on the poorer nations of the world (which we would later emulate through C.I.A. controlled “client states” in the Latin American nations and elsewhere). Roosevelt spoke about setting up a post-war trusteeship system which would help prepare these colonies for independence. Roosevelt even told Cordell Hull, his Secretary of State in 1944 that **“France has had the country [of Vietnam], 30 million inhabitants, for nearly 100 years, and the people are worse off than they were at the beginning.”** So remember, this is one of two key, critical elements of the Roosevelt/Wallace Presidential foreign policy which Roosevelt wanted to establish for the post-war United States and in the world, an end to colonialism. Another foreign policy direction

the Roosevelt/Wallace Presidency desired to establish in the post-war world was the peaceful coexistence of the United States with the Soviet Union. A critical part of this included the post-war economic assistance---which Roosevelt promised---to help the Soviets rebuild their shattered nation. A reparations commission was set up based on an estimated 20 billion dollars, ***with half going to the Soviet Union.*** Serious students of Soviet history know that Josef Stalin was not interested in pursuing or promoting International Communism (as Leon Trotsky was). He was very interested, instead, in guaranteeing the Soviet Union had secure borders, which included making sure nations on their borders had governments friendly with the Soviet Union (they didn't have to be communist). Considering what the Soviet Union had just endured from Nazi Germany, Poland alone, at first, then many of the other eastern European nations, needed to have their governments friendly to the Soviet Union. Germany had invaded Russia twice in the 20th century across the flat plains of Poland, like an arrow headed straight for Moscow, and Napoleon had done the same in the early 1800s, not to mention what the Teutonic Knights had done earlier. Stalin had even remarked, amazingly, *“that Communism fit Poland like a saddle fit a cow.”* Thus, these concerns and promises were made at the Yalta Conference, between Roosevelt and Stalin. **Roosevelt had also made it clear that he intended to give the Soviet Union (based upon their security concerns) “considerable latitude in the shaping of the future of eastern Europe and the Baltic states,” his only request being, “that Stalin only implement changes judiciously and not offend world opinion.”** About Yalta Roosevelt wrote, *“We made great progress...I may say that I got along fine with Marshal Stalin, and I believe that we are going to get along very well with him and the Russian people, very well indeed.”* Roosevelt also got Stalin to commit to have the Soviet Union with its huge Red Army invade Japan three months after the close of the European war, in return “for territorial and economic inducements.” Thus, these concerns and promises were made at the Yalta Conference, between Roosevelt and Stalin. Roosevelt had said to Churchill in his last cable to him, *“I would minimize the Soviet problem as much as possible, because these problems in one form or another seems to arise every day, and most of them straighten out.”* Two months later, after 12 years in office, this great man died of a massive stroke. Why would Henry Wallace not be able to follow through with the visions of the Roosevelt/Wallace Presidency?

Who Was Harry Truman?

Missouri Senator Harry Truman declared on the floor of the Senate in 1941, ***“If we see that Germany is winning we ought to help Russia--and if Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany, and that way, let them kill as many as possible.”*** That just gives us a foretaste of who Harry Truman was, a hint as to how totally different in outlook and his humanity or lack thereof, he was from Franklin Roosevelt and Henry Wallace.

The 1944 Democratic National Convention

In 1944 Franklin Roosevelt was up for re-election for his unprecedented 4th term in office as President. He was chosen for the Democratic Ticket hands down. He was in San Francisco, and not at the convention. He asked people to vote for Wallace as his running mate, but maybe due to his failing health, he failed to press home his support for Wallace. A Gallup Pole on opening day showed Wallace for Vice President with 65 percent of the vote. Jimmy Byrnes had 3 percent of the vote, and Truman had come in 8th with 2 percent. Yet within another day, led by the corrupt Party bosses (Edwin Pauley, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, Robert Hannegan, Ed Flynn, Bronx party boss, Ed Kelly, mayor of Chicago, and the list goes on), they not only choose Truman, a political light-weight with no real experience, but then through some of the most underhanded, smoky backroom political wheeling and dealing, defeated Wallace, and successfully put Senator Harry Truman on the Democratic Ticket as Roosevelt's running mate for his 4th term election. On the second day of balloting the final tally was: Truman 1031 votes; Wallace 105 votes. This totally overlooked footnote in history for the average history student, the Democratic National Convention of 1944, would be the hinge upon which the future history of the world would turn on, what I term as “a hinge of history.” In early spring of 1945 Franklin Delano Roosevelt died, and on the 15th of April 1945 Henry Wallace and Harry Truman, the new President of the United States met at Union Station in Washington D.C. to meet Roosevelt's funeral train. The direction history was going in was about to change radically, as was the foreign policy of the United States of America.

Chapter 2

The Truman & Eisenhower Presidencies

New President, New Advisors, New Foreign Policy,

Henry Wallace had powerful political enemies in the Democratic Party, Party bosses such as Jesse Jones, Party Treasurer and oil millionaire Edwin Pauley, just to name two, who had caused his defeat as Roosevelt's running mate. And Truman's future 'Assistant Presidential Advisor' James "Jimmy" Byrnes was one of them, Byrnes, the Senator from South Carolina who had been Truman's mentor in his early years in the Senate. Byrnes' training from South Carolina was in the environment of White Supremacy and Segregation. He was responsible for blocking a Federal Anti-Lynching bill in 1938. He was a powerful U.S. Senator, and it was said of him, "If you want anything done on the Hill, see Jimmy Byrnes." He was staunchly anti-communist, and thus anti-Soviet Union, which made sense, since Jimmy Byrnes had been known for breaking up labor unions, and thus was connected to and the friend of big

business on the corporate side. He was not a man for the common man, as Wallace and Roosevelt had been, nor did he stand for social justice. Upon Roosevelt's death, Truman, admitting his utter ignorance in foreign affairs asked Byrnes, his former mentor, to fill him in about just about everything, which Byrnes gladly did. Truman inherited Roosevelt's recently appointed Secretary of State, who interestingly, had loyalties toward big business and thus he too had an anti-communist, anti-Soviet bias. This was Secretary of State Edward Stettinius (1944-1945), former U.S. Steel Chairman of the Board, who "painted a picture of Soviet deception and perfidy" to the new President, reinforcing everything Winston Churchill was now fervently feeding Truman about how Stalin and the Soviets couldn't be trusted. Next comes the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Averill Harriman, recently returned from Moscow, who now "warned that the U.S. was facing a barbarian invasion of Europe and urged Truman to stand firm" against poor Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. Backing up these 'advisors' to Truman was a cabal of "vociferous critics of the Soviet Union," all anti-socialist. Ambassador Harriman was the son of a railroad tycoon. Included in this cabal were international bankers, Wall Street and Washington lawyers, corporate executives, including Dean Acheson, Robert Lovett, John McCloy, John Foster Dulles and his brother (future head of the C.I.A.) Allen Dulles, Nelson Rockefeller, Paul Nitze "and General Motors President Charles Wilson, who as head of the War Production Board had said ***"The United States needs a permanent war-economy."*** The start of *the Military Industrial Complex* anyone? All these men had served under Roosevelt, but FDR was a strong enough leader not to let others like this infect his judgment---truly a great leader, along with Henry Wallace. But Roosevelt was dead, and Wallace was out of the political picture. All these men who were now advising and influencing Truman shared a deep hatred of socialism (naturally, because socialism and communism fostered trade and labor unions). As seen by Truman's speech in 1941 on the Senate floor, whereby he called for the U.S. to support either Nazi Germany or the Russians, depending on who was winning or losing, so they could kill each other off, reflected the crass and shallow understanding Truman had of world affairs and what the people of the Soviet Union had been through, as well as what the people within the British and French colonies had been through. Whereas Roosevelt's and Wallace's foreign policy reflected a peace-fostering empathy for these peoples and nations, Truman's future foreign policy which was shaping up under these 'advisors' was pointing the United States straight

toward that of becoming a belligerent, bullying American Empire, just as we were about to become the strongest economic and military superpower in the world.

Truman Learns Of The Atomic Bomb

As Vice President no one, not even Roosevelt, had ever thought to inform Harry Truman about the Manhattan Project, where the United States was designing and building the most powerful and devastating “explosive” known to man, the atomic bomb. Jimmy Byrnes now briefed Truman about the progress we were making toward building and testing the first atomic bomb. He also informed President Truman that being the only nation on earth to possess such weapons would put the United States in a position “to dictate our own terms at the end of the war.” Which, by the way, neither Roosevelt nor Wallace would ever have done, using atomic and later hydrogen bombs to dictate and bully our own terms against the Soviets and Stalin--- Roosevelt and Wallace knew better than to pursue such brinkmanship.

Truman Meets Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov

On the 23rd of April, 1945 Truman met with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and verbally blasted the poor Soviet foreign minister for their supposed breach of the Yalta agreements over Poland, as Molotov tried in vain to explain Stalin’s and the Soviet position with regards to Poland being a serious security concern. Molotov remarked to Truman “*I’ve never been talked to like that in my life.*” Whereby Truman snapped back at him, “*Carry out your agreements and you won’t get talked to like that.*” Molotov stormed out of the room. Admiral William Leahy, Roosevelt’s chief military advisor had remarked to FDR that the Yalta agreement about Poland, due to its wording, would be nearly impossible for the Soviets to break. As stated before, a Soviet-friendly government in Poland was essential to their security concerns. President Truman had just belligerently trampled all over that. The seeds of mistrust between Washington and Moscow were being sown right from the start of the Truman Presidency. Most of our top military officers, generals, including Army Chief of Staff George Marshall and Secretary of War Henry Stimson were against Truman’s antagonistic view and actions toward the Soviets. But Truman wasn’t listening to the voice of reason. But then, for a brief period of time, a historic moment in time, Truman (due to

Stalin's response to the Molotov affair) realized his tough-guy tactics weren't working. Truman had several meetings with former Soviet Ambassador Joseph Davies, and ***“Davies noted how fundamentally the relationship had changed in the last six weeks with the British [Churchill, primarily] acting as instigators, and [he] warned that if the Russians decide that the U.S. and Britain are ganging up on them, they'll respond by out-toughing the West...But he assured Truman that when approached with generosity and friendliness, the Soviets respond with even greater generosity.”*** A close friend, now deceased, an ex-Radio Liberty Russian language translator in charge of interviewing Soviet Russian émigré's [escaped from the Soviet Union] had told me, ***“The Russians are a very warm-hearted people, but they are very security conscious.”*** As the war drew to a close, Truman, unlike Roosevelt and Wallace, had no empathy for what the Soviet people had been through. Roosevelt had suffered with polio all his life. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, had also suffered constantly from his severe back injuries when PT-109 was blown out from under him in the Pacific during the war, as well as suffering from Addison's disease. Kennedy had developed this empathy for the Soviets shortly before his assassination. At the Commencement Address at the American University, June 10, 1963 (after the Cuban Missile Crisis) he said this, ***“No nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than the Soviet Union in the 2nd World War, at least 20 million lost their lives, countless millions of homes and families were burned or sacked. A third of the nation's territory, including two-thirds of its industrial base was turned into a wasteland, a loss equivalent of this country east of Chicago.”*** In this speech by JFK, it showed where obviously he intended to warm up relations with the Soviets and Nikita Khrushchev, with the purpose of the two leaders ending the Cold War. This fact is backed up in Roy A. Medvedev and Zhores A. Medvedev's book *“KHRUSHCHEV: THE YEARS IN POWER”*, p. 102. We'll get into this a little bit later.

The War Ends In Europe

Germany officially surrendered on May 7th, 1945, which meant that the Soviets, per their agreement with Roosevelt at Yalta, would declare war against and enter into the war against the Empire of Japan around August 8th, 1945. The most important Conference between the Allies was coming up, to be held in a suburb of bombed-out Berlin, Potsdam, in July of 1945. Both

Truman and Byrnes were waiting for news of our first a-bomb detonation in the desert of Alamogordo, New Mexico. Truman had arranged for the summit to take place two weeks later than originally planned, hoping “the bomb” would be successfully detonated before negotiations with Stalin began. Robert Oppenheimer said, *“We were under incredible pressure to get it done before the Potsdam meeting.”* Obviously, Oppenheimer knew by now this was a political/foreign policy thing, to be used against the Soviets. This was just the beginning of Truman’s nuclear brinkmanship aimed at the Soviets. On the 16th of July, 1945, as Truman was touring bombed-out Berlin, our scientists at Los Alamos detonated the first atomic bomb.

The Atomic Bombing Of Japan

Curtis “*Demon*” LeMay’s terribly effective and destructive fire-bombing of over 100 Japanese cities, reducing them to charred rubble, was seen by some very key scientists, such as Leo Szilard, Harold Urey and astronomer Walter Bartky, they saw the atomic bomb as a very terrifying and frightening next step to what LeMay had done with his B-29 bombers, and the implications terrified them. And so those three sought to have a meeting with Truman. They knew as all our top generals and admirals knew by then, including MacArthur, LeMay, Nimitz, Eisenhower, Admiral King, and George Marshall, that Japan was finished and ready to surrender, the Japanese only wanted a guarantee for Emperor Hirohito’s safety. These and quite a few other scientists from the Manhattan Project didn’t want to see us let the **Atomic Genie** out of the bottle, just to merely bomb an already defeated enemy that was already putting out serious peace overtures to us through the Soviets. But these three scientists, in their attempts to see Truman, got shunted off to South Carolina to see Jimmy Byrnes. To quote Leo Szilard, ***“Mr. Byrnes knew at that time, as the rest of the government knew, that Japan was essentially defeated. He [Byrnes] was much concerned about the spreading of Russian influence in Europe, and of our demonstrating and possessing the bomb would make Russia more manageable.”*** There’s the bottom line right there, out of Jimmy Byrnes’ own mouth, that the Truman administration wanted to drop atomic bombs on Japan as a pretext for ending the war, but really the real reason was to cower the Soviets, make them more “manageable.” Another group of scientists in Chicago drafted a report warning that a nuclear attack [on Japan]...would institute a nuclear arms race with the Soviet

Union. This report also pointed out that the U.S. would not be able to maintain a monopoly on nuclear bomb technology and manufacture. Their warning was prophetic, but fell on deaf ears, and was squashed from the top by General Groves. We dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima with devastating results. But Japan didn't surrender as Truman had hoped. Japan didn't even give a hint of surrendering. We dropped a second atomic bomb, a plutonium implosion bomb, on Nagasaki on August 9th, 1945. Up to this point we had been fire-bombing Japanese cities to charred rubble anyway. The Japanese, in reality, didn't see much difference between one bomber dropping one bomb and one city destroyed, or 250 bombers destroying one city. But on August 9th, 1945, Stalin, true to his word to Roosevelt to invade Japan three months after the end of the war in Europe, attacked the Japanese Kwantung army on three fronts that very same day, August 9th. An estimated 700,000 Japanese soldiers were killed, wounded and captured, as Stalin's 1.5 million-man Red Army overran Japanese held Manchuria, Korea, the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin Island. General Masakazu Kawabe, Japanese Army Deputy Chief of Staff said, ***"It was only in a gradual manner that the horrible wreckage that had been made of Hiroshima became known. In comparison, the Soviet entry into the war was a great shock, because we had been in constant fear of it, with a vivid imagination that the vast Red Army forces in Europe were now being turned against us."*** Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki gives us the real reason Japan surrendered, when he said, ***"Japan must surrender immediately or the Soviet Union will take not only Manchuria, Korea, Karafuto [southern half of Sakhalin Island, all of which the Red Army did take very rapidly], but also Hokkaido. This would destroy the foundation of Japan. We must end the War when we can deal with the U.S."*** On August 14th, with the Japanese still desperately fighting the Red Army, Emperor Hirohito publicly called for all Japanese forces to surrender. Looking now a little more accurately, how the Red Army was chewing it's way toward the Japanese mainland, their home islands, is it any wonder why the Japanese so graciously welcomed the U.S. military onto their home islands without a shot being fired, their sacred homeland? The real reason we dropped those two atomic bombs on Japan was two-fold. First reason, to bluster and cower the Soviet Union into doing what we wanted them to in Europe and Asia, what Stalin called "blackmail" which he said the Soviets wouldn't submit to. The second reason was that Truman was attempting to get Japan to surrender before the Soviet Red Army invaded Japanese

territory. Truman was trying to worm his way out of the territorial and economic concessions promised by Roosevelt for Soviet entry into the Pacific war against Japan. Harry Truman was leading the United States down a potentially suicidal nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union. The detonation of those two atomic bombs, to quote the future Soviet Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko's son Anatoly, who recalled his father telling him that, "*Hiroshima set the heads of the Soviet military spinning.*" Mistrust of Washington in Moscow grew in leaps and bounds from then on. Nikita Khrushchev says in his memoirs, "*Stalin had formed good relations with Eisenhower and even better ones with Roosevelt. He had bad relations with Churchill and even worse ones with Montgomery....I think Stalin was more sympathetic to Roosevelt than Churchill because Roosevelt seemed to have considerable understanding for our problems.*" [KHRUASHCHEV REMEMBERS, pp. 220, 222] Roosevelt had empathy for the Russians and what they were going through. There you have it, right out of Nikita Khrushchev's mouth.

In December 1945 Henry Wallace tried to get President Truman to take control of America's atomic weapons away from General Leslie Groves who still had unilateral control over them. It was Groves who had advocated a pre-emptive nuclear strike against any other nation trying to develop nuclear weapons. Wallace's concern was aptly portrayed in the classic movie "*Dr. Strangelove*" by General Ripper (aka Groves), who launched S.A.C. B-52 bombers at the Soviet Union in a pre-emptive nuclear strike. In the movie scenario, after some tense moments, all the B-52 bombers were successfully recalled, except for one (whose radio was out), which proceeded on to its target inside the Soviet Union. On the other hand, back to the present in 1945, the war-torn and devastated Soviets were hoping to maintain the Alliance, holding all their other Communist allies in check, hoping in vain for the war-reparation payments Roosevelt had promised. Truman had given the British a whopping 4 billion dollar loan, and the Soviet Union next to nothing, reneging on Roosevelt's promise. The Soviet Union was in tatters, their people in abject poverty, while the U.S., having only lost 405,000 dead compared to the Soviet Union's 27,000,000 dead, held two-thirds of the world's gold reserves and three-quarters of its invested capital.

In March 1946 Winston Churchill, like an old lion coming out of its lair to stir things up and make trouble, traveled to Truman's home town to give a devastatingly incendiary speech accusing the Soviet Union of dropping an "iron curtain" across eastern Europe. Stalin responded by accusing Churchill of **"being in bed with the war-mongers who followed the racial theory that only English-speakers could decide the fate of the whole world."** Wallace, a month later, attempted to defuse all this incendiary rhetoric and said in a speech, **"The only way to defeat Communism in the world is to do a better and smoother job of production and distribution. Let's make it a clean race, but above all a peaceful race in the service of humanity. The source of all our mistakes is fear. Russia fears Anglo-Saxon encirclement [as evidenced by Stalin's response to Churchill's speech], we fear Communist penetration. Out of fear great nations have been acting like cornered beasts, begging only of survival. The common people of the world will not tolerate imperialism, even under enlightened Anglo-Saxon atomic bomb auspices. The destiny of the English speaking people is to serve the world, not dominate it."** I's say we've been guilty of the latter over the past 80 years since 1945, dominating it, while pretending to serve it. But only two months after Wallace's speech Truman decided to proceed with two nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands, "Shot-Able" 20 kilotons, B-29 dropped, and "Shot-Baker," an underwater detonation, on 25 July 1946, 21 kilotons, that destroyed an entire fleet of warships anchored there for the test. Two months later, Henry Wallace in September 1946 at New York's Madison Square Garden, in a vain attempt to stop the madness, said this, **"The tougher we get, the tougher the Russians will get. We can get cooperation once Russia understands that our primary objective is neither saving the British Empire nor purchasing oil in the Near East with American soldiers. Under friendly peaceful competition the Russian world and the American world will gradually become more alike. The Russians will be forced to grab more and more of the personal freedoms, [which by the way Khrushchev was attempting to give Soviet citizens during the 1950s], and we shall become more and more absorbed with the problems of social-economic justice..."**

1947

Birth Of The Truman Doctrine

Through the period of late 1946 through 1947 the British army had been busy fighting and then successfully overthrowing the popular leftist National Liberation Front in Greece, and restored the monarchy under a right-wing dictatorship (which by the way was made up of wealthy businessmen and others who had been Nazi-collaborators during World War II in Greece, while the communist-partisans had been fighting the Nazis). This set off a communist-led uprising which grew into a civil war. The British, being severely strapped for cash, asked the United States to step in and take over. Harry Truman, not missing a beat, lay out America's new vision as the world's policeman, giving a speech which was to become the foundation of the Truman Doctrine, which essentially expanded the Monroe Doctrine (no European or outside influence in the Western Hemisphere) to encompass the whole world. It linked the fate of the people and nations of the whole world to the security concerns of the United States. He used the U.S. intervention in Greece as a stepping-stone to establishing the Truman Doctrine as official U.S. foreign policy. We'll soon see the apparatus Truman created for enforcing the Truman Doctrine on the peoples and nations of the world, both during times of peace and war. He said in his speech, *"The very existence of the Greek State is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men led by Communists. At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."* We have an example of Cause & Effect here. Two months later, Stalin reacts, sponsoring a Communist coup (May 1947) overthrowing the democratically elected government of Hungary. The New York Times called this one correctly when it wrote, ***"The coup in Hungary is Russia's answer to our action in Greece and Turkey. And it clearly contributed to the Soviet decision [which General George Marshall had previously predicted] to impose a stricter order across eastern Europe."*** As seen previously, this was not the original intention of Stalin nor the Soviet Union. Our belligerence had brought the Soviets to these actions.

Birth of the C.I.A.

Now for "Truman's Apparatus" for enforcing his Truman Doctrine, which, by the way, I'll let Oliver Stone describe for us,

as he does a better job. ***“In July of ’47 Truman pushed through the National Security Act, which created a vast new bureaucracy headed by the anti-Soviet hardliner James Forrestal, as this country’s first Secretary of Defense. The Act also created the Central Intelligence Agency, which was given four functions, three of them dealing with the collection of, analysis and dissemination of intelligence. It was the fourth function that would prove the most dangerous, a vaguely worded passage that would allow the C.I.A. to perform “other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting national security as the President saw fit.” The C.I.A. would use that vague wording to conduct hundreds of covert operations around the world, including more than 80 during Truman’s second term.*** It’s earliest success was to subvert Italy’s 1948 election to ensure victory over the Communist Party...***democracy was apparently a virtue when it served U.S. interests.*** Sometimes referred to as

Capitalism’s

Invisible

Army

the C.I.A. was truly the beginning of a new America, but based upon a secret State that would grow exponentially over the following decades...” [quote from “Oliver Stone’s Untold History Of The United States.”] To show just how Truman was to use this new “apparatus” we’ll use one more Oliver Stone quote, considering current events in the Ukraine this one is a corker, there’s two sides to every story, and Vladimir Putin certainly has his side being reflected here. ***“In the summer of ’48, following the Czechoslovakian coup, Truman approved the dramatic escalation of global covert action to include guerilla operations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. One project went to creating a guerilla army code named “Nightingale” in Ukraine, which originally had been set up by the Nazis in 1941, made up of ultra-nationalist Ukrainians. These groups [in 1948] now wreaked havoc in the famine-wracked region where Soviet control was loose, carrying out the murder of thousands of Jews, Soviets and Poles who opposed a separate Ukrainian state. Beginning in 1949, for five years the C.I.A. parachuted Ukrainian infiltrators back into the region [i.e. this occurring between 1949 and 1953!]. To the Soviet mind, it was as if they had infiltrated guerillas into the Canadian or Mexican borders of the United States, and signaled the lengths to which the U.S. was willing to go to dislodge Soviet control in their own border areas and***

sphere of interests.” [ibid. THE UNTOLD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES]

1949

In Henry Wallace’s final election bid, which sadly he lost, he said in a speech, ***“The people of the world must see that there is another America than the Truman-led, Wall Street dominated, military-backed group that is blackening the name of democracy all over the world.”*** In 1948 Robert Oppenheimer (leading scientist in the Manhattan Project that developed the first atomic bomb) said, *“Our [nuclear] monopoly is like a cake of ice melting in the sun.”* Henry Wallace had previously warned in 1945, *“Truman and his group were terribly wrong to assume that the U.S. would have a monopoly on the bomb.”* In September 1949 the Soviet Union detonated their first atomic bomb.

1950: Cold War Goes Hot, The Korean War

Considering everything the U.S. was doing, numerous nuclear test detonations (over 300 by 1950), C.I.A. operations (Nightingale anyone?) within the Soviet Union and around the world, is it any wonder that Joe Stalin wouldn’t desire to push back, pay-back time, in a serious manner? And that is exactly what he did. Both the Soviet-installed dictator in North Korea (Kim Il-Sung) and the U.S. backed dictator in South Korea (Syngman Rhee) had been itching to unite all of Korea by force. Stalin gave Kim Il-Sung the opportunity to strike first. Stalin’s motives were plain by what he told Kim Il-Sung when he said to him, ***“The war was a way to get back at the arrogant behavior of the United States in Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, and especially its decision to form N.A.T.O.”*** Our “arrogance” under Truman cost dearly in American lives during a war which never needed to start, except that we had really riled Josef Stalin, a man not to be trifled with. We lost 36,516 American lives during the Korean War, not to mention millions of Koreans and Chinese, both soldiers and civilians who lost their lives. In this case, Truman took the bait, applying his Truman Doctrine, and brought the United States into this “Police Action.” Harry Truman was, with his atomic bombs, like a little boy who had gotten his hands on a .45 caliber six-shooter, and took it into town to scare all the folks.

By 1947 the U.S. had detonated 13 atomic bombs, and 50 atomic bombs by 1948 (before the Soviets had detonated their first), and 300 atomic bombs by 1950. We were the new American Empire, the most powerful military and economic superpower in the world. That brings us to Dwight David Eisenhower, after we look at a few nuclear detonation statistics from the Truman-Eisenhower Presidencies.

*Some of the Nuclear Tests Since 1945
Under Presidents Harry Truman And Dwight
Eisenhower*

Germany surrendered 8 May 1945. Intelligence sources under General Groves concluded Germany didn't develop an atomic bomb. However, the War continued in the Pacific.

“Little Boy” (uranium bomb) 15
kilotons
dropped on Hiroshima, 8:15am, 6 August 1945

“Fat Man” (plutonium implosion bomb) 20
kilotons
dropped on Nagasaki, 11:02am, 9 August 1945

With a yield similar to Trinity, this weapon (“Fat Man”) would be considered a nominal atomic bomb and provide a blueprint for all nuclear weapons.

11 months later...

“Operation Crossroads”

Carried out at Bikini Atoll to test the effects of atomic weapons on an unmanned fleet of WWII ships, from battleships, aircraft carriers to landing craft and submarines all floating, anchored on the surface around the atoll, total number of ships, 185, German, Japanese, American.

“Shot Able”
B-29 dropped 20
kilotons

“Shot Baker”

underwater detonation, 25 July 1946

21 kilotons
far greater damage done

“Operation Sandstone”

purpose: to test new weapons designs. 3 devices using same amount of plutonium as “Fat Boy”, but “boosted” kilotonage by some means. Two years after Crossroads, authority was given by President Truman to proceed with Operation Sandstone. This new technology doubled the force of the bomb using same amount of plutonium as used on Nagasaki. It increased our ability to stockpile nuclear weapons.

X-Ray kilotons 15 April 1948, 6:17am	37
Yoke kilotons 1 May 1948	49

results of Sandstone affected design of future weapons.

Los Alamos National Laboratory 2-Division, Sandia Base, located at Albuquerque New Mexico at Kirkland AFB. Sandia’s primary purpose was to engineer and manufacture deliverable nuclear weapons. The Sandia Corporation built weapons designed by Los Alamos. Sandia brought assembly-line technology and mass-production to nuclear weapons manufacture, to build the nation’s tactical and strategic bombs.

September 24, 1949 Los Angeles Times “Truman Says RUSS Have A-Bomb” (coming 5 years earlier than anyone had predicted) The first Soviet atomic bomb was set off on 29 August 1949. [considering what we were doing, can you blame them?]

“Operation Ranger”

January 1951, Nevada Test Site, 5 new nuclear weapons air-dropped at this new test site.

“Ranger-Able” 1 kiloton

27 January 1951, 5:45am,
air-dropped, first detonation in U.S. since Trinity.

“Shot-Easy” 47
kilotons
20 April 1951,
structural test survivability

“Item” test 45
kilotons
first use of tritium “boosting”, kicking yield up from 20-kt,
doubling it to 45-kt

The Hydrogen Bombs

“George Event” large
225 kiloton
weapon used to burn a deuterium capsule, first of our
thermo-nuclear experiments.

January 21, 1950, The Times, “Truman Deciders To OK
H-Bomb”

“Mike Shot”
Eniwetok atoll
“wet bomb” using liquid hydrogen isotopes, physical
weight
62 tons.

“Ivy Mike” 10
Megatons
first fullscale H-bomb

The Big One

“Castle Bravo” 15
Megatons
28 February 1951, largest U.S. thermo-nuclear
device
Fallout scares take place, Bravo crater 1.2 miles
diameter

“Upshot Knothole”

Spring 1953, 11 Nuclear Weapons Tests in Nevada test site, code named “Upshot Knothole”

“Encore” 27
kilotons

“Grabble” 27
kilotons

Nuclear canon used, 15
kiloton
25 May 1958, atomic canon

1955, Russian explodes their first H-bomb. (LA Times)

[source material: *“TRINITY & BEYOND: THE ATOMIC BOMB MOVIE”*]

What The World Might Have Been

In 1948, after a final failed attempt to run for President, Henry Wallace retired from politics, and went to quietly live on his farm in upstate New York where he died in 1965. Oliver Stone in his fine series “The Untold History Of The United States” said, *“In an irony that only in American capitalism could embrace, the hybrid corn company which Wallace founded in 1926 was sold in the late 1990s to Dupont Corporation for more than 9 billion dollars, a bittersweet reminder to those who repeatedly denigrated “Mr. Smith Goes To Washington” as naïve and Communist. He remains one of the unsung heroes of the Second World War, showing the world a kinder vision of America...**What might have this country become had Wallace succeeded Roosevelt in April of '45 instead of Truman? Would no atomic bombs have been used in World War II? Could we have avoided the nuclear arms race and the Cold War [including both the Korean and Vietnam Wars]? Would Civil Rights and Women’s Rights have triumphed in the immediate post-war years? Might colonialism have ended decades earlier, and the fruits of science and industry been spread more equitably around the globe? We’ll never know. “Some have spoken of the American Century, I say that the century on which we are entering, the century which will come out of this war, can be and must be the Century of the Common Man. If we***

really believe we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. [direct quote from Henry A. Wallace's "Common Man" speech as quoted by Oliver Stone] Far from being a Communist as his detractors, Truman and his cabal of thugs liked to libel him, Henry A. Wallace was a capitalist, of the gentlest and most loving kind, the kind that looks after the poor and needy. Very interestingly, Jesus Christ at his 2nd coming will usher in Henry Wallace's vision, but it will become the Millennium of the Common Man. But, very sadly, before that event can occur mankind has to face and go through the Armageddon Harry S. Truman has aimed us toward. To read several Biblical articles about those two events, see:

To read a prophetic article about one of our enemy-turned-allies,
see,

http://www.unityinchrist.com/prophecies/2ndcoming_4.htm

To read about the coming Millennium of the Common Man, see,

<http://www.unityinchrist.com/kingdomofgod/mkg1.htm>

President Dwight David Eisenhower

In September 1957 the Soviets launched their huge 6-ton Sputnik-2. I remember, I was 11-years old. It carried that dog Liaka into orbit around the world. But, unknown to most at the time Nikita Khrushchev reached out to Eisenhower, where he called for ***"a peaceful space competition and an end to the Cold War."*** But Ike, obviously under huge hidden political pressure from within the military-industrial complex, which was big business, Eisenhower instead spoke publicly about America's huge military superiority. He said, *"We are well ahead of the Soviets, both in quality and quantity."* He ought to know. The huge military-industrial complex which, founded by Harry Truman's efforts, virtually mushroomed under Eisenhower's 8-years in office (1952-1960). By 1961 the Russians had only 15 respectable ICBMs to the United States' over 400 land-based ICBMs, included in the total number of nuclear weapons the U.S. had, which was around 22,000 by the end of Eisenhower's watch. This included multiple thousands

of Strategic Air Command B-52 bombers, and the world's first nuclear powered Polaris missile-firing submarine, the U.S.S. George Washington (carrying 16 Polaris nuclear-tipped missiles which could be launched while submerged). But Eisenhower sounded a chilling warning to the American people and their next President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, about the Military-Industrial-Complex he had helped feed and build up. (On Ike's watch our nuclear arsenal had gone from just over 1,000 to over 22,000 nuclear weapons!) He said this on a national television broadcast just before leaving office, ***"We have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. The influence, economic, political, even spiritual, is felt in every city, every State House, every office of the Federal government. In the councils of government we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes."*** All of Eisenhower's successors in the White House, just as Truman before him, who set the leading example by threatening America's enemies, real and imagined, threatened the Soviet Union with nuclear destruction if they don't bow to our demands. This list of Presidents includes Kennedy (to some degree, although he totally reversed himself in that regards), Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush I, Clinton, Bush II, no one's left off the list of shame since, and including Truman the Big Daddy of them all. One very scary thing Eisenhower did, is that he delegated to theater commanders and to lower level commanders the authority to launch a nuclear strike if they believed circumstances mandated it and they were out of direct contact with the White House. The movie *"Dr. Strangelove"* highlighted this idiotic and frightening delegation of authority over nuclear launch authority, and its potential ramifications. The following lines taken from the movie *Dr. Strangelove* demonstrate this pretty clearly, which the whole movie does, *"General Turgidson, I find this very difficult to understand. I was under the impression that I was the only one in authority to order the use of nuclear weapons."* [spoken by the President--General Turgidson answers next] *"Ah, that's right, Sir, you are the only one authorized to do so, and although I hate to judge before all the facts are in it's beginning to look like General Ripper exceeded his authority."* [President speaks] *"It certainly does, far beyond the point I would have imagined possible."* [General Turgidson speaks again] *"Well perhaps you're forgetting the provisions of*

'Plan-R' Sir." [President speaks again] "Plan-R?" [General Turgidson] "Plan-R is an emergency war-plan in which a lower-echelon commander may order nuclear retaliation after a sneak attack, if the normal chain-of-command has been disrupted. You approved it Sir, you must remember." [Next scene, Slim Pickin's riding "the bomb" down to the Russian target waving his cowboy hat wildly, yelling a Texas war-hoop, and then the detonation, World War III has begun.]

Nuclear Tests Since 1952 Under President Dwight Eisenhower

"Operation Wigwam"

500 miles off the coast of San Diego, California Operation Wigwam, a 30 kiloton device was suspended 2,000 feet underwater on a cable from a barge (first real nuclear depth-charge, for all you subsailors).

7 months prior to Redwing the Soviet Union demonstrated their ability to deliver thermonuclear weapons by strategic bombers [Tu-95 Bear bombers] tipping the balance of power in their favour. [Really? That's what the U.S. military and government wanted us to believe. We in S.A.C. had way more B-52s than the Soviets had of Tu-95 Bears, multiple thousands more.]

"Operation Redwing"

Operation Redwing Pacific Proving Grounds, 17 nuclear tests to test high-yield thermonuclear devices (H-Bombs).

"Cherokee Event"	3.8
Megatons	
very first H-bomb dropped by U.S. aircraft (B-36), 21 May 1956	

"Tewa Event"	5
Megatons	
20 July 1956	

"Operation Plumbob"

1957, 24 Nuclear Tests in the Nevada Test Site (desert)

“Hood Event” 74
kilotons
device suspended 1,500 feet above desert floor [totally
nuts, testing
with U.S. soldiers near it.]

“Rainier Event” 3
kilotons
first fully underground weapons test by U.S. 790 feet
below Mount
Rainier, Nevada Test Site.

“Operation Hardtack”

1958: Pacific Proving Ground, 35 nuclear tests (as many as had been fired in all previous Pacific tests)—(if that didn’t make the Soviet nervous, nothing would). **By now, nuclear weapons tests were perceived as Saber Rattling [which it had been since Truman set off the first two nuclear weapons over Japan, btw], increasing the international tensions that could lead to all-out nuclear war.** [Nikita S. Khrushchev was Premier over the Soviet Union at this point in time, struggling to get Soviet food production and consumer goods going domestically, and struggling to get a degree of democratic reforms into Russia, unseen since during the Stalin years, having just de-Stalinized the Soviet Union, freeing 13 million innocent Russians from the Gulags and shutting them down, and desiring peaceful co-existence between the Communist system in the Soviet Union and American democratic capitalism.] **Against mounting pressure the U.S still believed that these weapons were vital, and were the only counter-weight to offset superior Soviet manpower [the massive Red Army].** The Soviets having just completed an elaborate series of atmospheric tests, were now likely to make a move to renounce testing, knowing full-well that the U.S. was involved in a massive operation, Operation Hardtack.

“Cactus Event” 18
kilotons
first two missile-borne high altitude detonations

“Teak” 3.8
Megatons

“Orange”
using von Braun’s Redstone rocket

“Argus experiment”, three 1 kiloton tests in the South Atlantic, detonating them 300 miles above the earth.

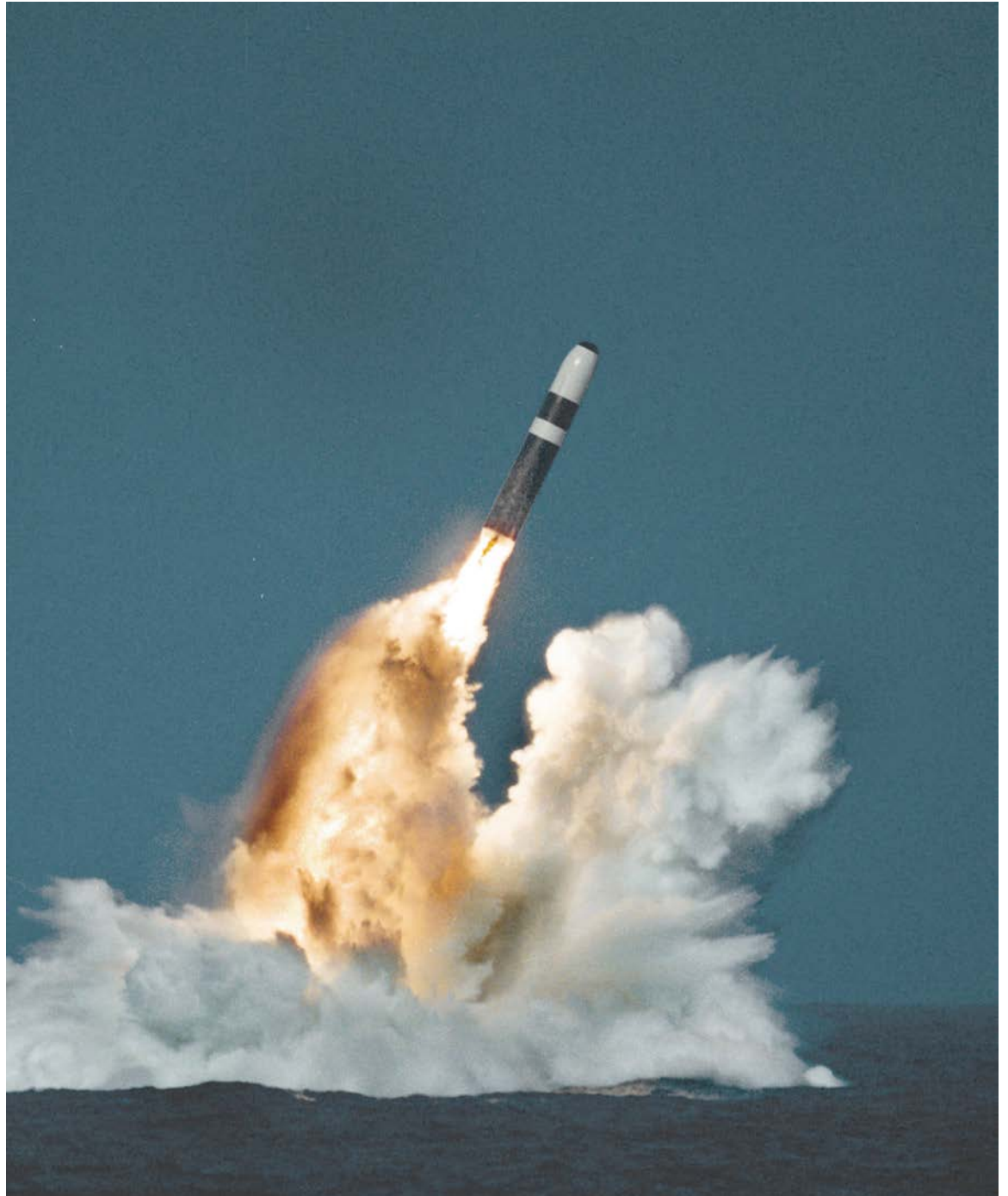
Nikita S. Khrushchev comes to full political power four days later [1958], and the Soviet Union announces it is suspending further nuclear tests. The U.S. branded it a propaganda move, but in reality, studying Soviet history of the 1950s, it was a sincere move on Khrushchev’s part. Eisenhower agrees to put a hold on testing on the part of the U.S. of atomic and hydrogen weapons for 1-year. A two-year moratorium on weapons testing existed.

Under President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Then, in 1961 secretly, the Soviets began designing weapons of mass destruction, with the 57 megaton bomb, aircraft deliverable (via Tu-95 Bear bombers). [They were probably aware of the fact that the U.S. was mass-producing nuclear bombs and warheads at Sandia Corporation in Albuquerque, New Mexico.] On 30 October 1961, the Soviet Union, on Novaya Zymlya tested a monster hydrogen bomb, at 57 Megatons.

“Operation Dominic”

Pacific Ocean, 360 nuclear tests, testing our Fleet Ballistic Missile submarine launch systems and submarines, with the new Polaris submerged launched missiles carrying nuclear payloads.



Subroc and ASROC submerged launched nuclear-tipped cruise missile/torpedoes, as well as the development of the Mk 45 nuclear torpedo of 11 kiloton yield.

Christmas Island B-52 dropped tests

Johnston Island tests using Thor missiles testing high altitude detonations again.

“Tightrope” was the last atmospheric test conducted by the U.S.. Between 1945 and 1962 the U.S. conducted 331 atmospheric nuclear tests.

1961-1962

“...Cuba and the missile gap when Kennedy was elected, he was told that there was no missile gap [i.e. that there was parity with the number of our ICBM’s and the U.S.S.R.’s ICBM’s].” (Dino Briggioni, former C.I.A. photographic interpreter) “Well there was a radical change in our information on Soviet strategic forces right in that period, 1961, ’62” as a result of our using earth satellites for intelligence collection. Through the satellite system we could precisely count the number of Soviet Intercontinental Missile systems and **at that particular time there was 15. The United States had over 400 ICBM’s. The missile gap was rapidly becoming a missile gap in our favor.**” (Raymond Gartthoff, Brookings Institute) Next a telling quote from Sergei Khrushchev, Nikita Khrushchev’s son, now a history professor living in Rhode Island, teaching I believe at Browne University. **“And because it was fear, my father’s fear that if America will know how weak we are, it can provoke them to start the War.” (Sergei Khrushchev)** [Probably referring to why his father, Nikita Khrushchev, set off that 57-megaton H-bomb.]

1963

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy signs the historic Atomic Test Ban Treaty with Nikita S. Khrushchev (at the time of the Moscow-Peking split due to his de-Stalinization of the Soviet Union) [one year after the Cuban Missile Crisis] Source material: *“TRINITY & BEYOND: THE ATOMIC BOMB MOVIE”*

Eisenhower failed to take advantage of the Olive Branch Premier Nikita Khrushchev was holding out to him, for peace and cooperation in space exploration, **and for an end to the Cold War.** The Eisenhower years would be remembered by most at that time as peaceful and prosperous. It was the age of Rock’n Roll. But I also remember it was also the age of “the Bomb”, and I remember trying to dig bomb shelters in the ground with a neighbor kid. Khrushchev would yet again hold this Olive Branch out to the next President. Let’s see what happens next.

Chapter 3

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Part of his Inaugural Speech, January 20, 1961

“To those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request, that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental destruction.” During

Eisenhower’s last term a covert military operation was planned called the Bay of Pigs Invasion (manned by Cuban exiles), which was due to start just after Kennedy took office, so he had to go along with it, like it or not. Its intent was the overthrow of the Castro government in Cuba. It was poorly planned, and when the invasion started to go south Kennedy refused to send in the U.S. Air Force or re-enforcements. In public he took full responsibility for the failed operation, but in private he burned with anger toward his Joint Chiefs “sons of bitches” and “those C.I.A. bastards” and he threatened to “shatter the C.I.A. into a thousand pieces and scatter [them] to the winds.” He went on to fire the head of the C.I.A. Allen Dulles and two other top Intel officials, Richard Bissel and Charles Cabell. He also placed all C.I.A. overseas personnel under State Department control. Almost in the shadow of Roosevelt, a real leader appeared to be at the Helm of the Ship of State.

June 1961

Kennedy Meets Khrushchev

President Kennedy traveled to Vienna for his first summit conference with Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev immediately went at Kennedy for the belligerent and imperialistic manner the United States had been treating the Soviet Union (which was true, as we’ve seen, old Nikita had a bone to pick with our new President). The Soviet Union had been struggling to climb out of the shattered and devastated state World War II had left them in, and Khrushchev was struggling to jump-start their collective farming system (which he was heavily involved in, in a hands-on way, as well as de-Stalinizing the Soviet Union, which included shutting down all the Gulags, freeing 13 million

innocent Soviet citizens from them). The extra financial burden of sinking millions of rubles into a U.S.-initiated nuclear arms race must have really galled Nikita Khrushchev, who had already once tried to get Eisenhower to end the Cold War, and cooperate on space exploration (in 1957). He said to the young American President ***“We in the U.S.S.R. feel the revolutionary process should have a right to exist.”*** This is something Roosevelt and Henry Wallace had been saying all along. Khrushchev tried to explain that it was the prospect of West Germany getting control of U.S. nukes deployed so close to the Soviet Union that was their major concern. Khrushchev, sort of talking to Kennedy through the back door, told an American journalist, ***“We have much longer history with Germany. We have seen how quickly governments in Germany can change, and how easy it is for Germany to become an instrument of [destruction]...you like to think in the United States we have no public opinion. But don’t be so sure about this. We have a saying here, ‘Give a German a gun, sooner or later he will point it at Russians.’ We could crush Germany in a few minutes. But we fear the ability of Germany to commit the United States to start the atomic war. How many times do you have to be burnt before you respect fire?”*** Just before leaving Khrushchev’s presence, Jack Kennedy said with that marvelous sense of humor he had, ***“I ah see it’s going to be a very cold winter.”*** Nikita Khrushchev perfectly explained the age-old fear the Russians have for Germany, not quite properly understood by Americans.

June 1961

Khrushchev obviously sensing John Kennedy was not holding out any olive branches to him or the Soviets, and as McNamara and Kennedy learned, there was a HUGE missile gap in favor of the U.S. The U.S. at this time had 25,000 nuclear weapons to the Soviets 2,500, and the U.S. had 1,500 heavy bombers (B-47 *Hustlers* and B-52 *Stratofortresses*) to the Soviet’s paltry 192. The U.S. had 45 ICBMs to the Soviets 4 serviceable ICBMs (as of 1961 shortly after Kennedy took office. That went up a little bit later to 15 Soviet ICBMs and 400 for the U.S.). So in June of 1961 Khrushchev resumed nuclear testing by setting off a 30 megaton bomb, followed soon afterwards by a 57 megaton monster that was deliverable by their Tu-95 *Bear* long-range bomber. Kennedy’s remark when he heard was ***“F@#&ed again!”*** But Kennedy had missed Khrushchev’s true intentions

all along and had nudged Khrushchev and the Soviets back toward pursuing the arms race by the chilly Vienna summit and our clandestine black ops by the C.I.A. against Castro and the Cubans. This, coupled to some very real military exercises the U.S. carried out in the Caribbean involving almost 100 ships, hundreds of aircraft and 40,000 troops, and another exercise code named "Ortsac" which is "Castro" spelled backwards. Cuba was one of the Soviet Union's model Communist client states, and Castro felt another invasion was immanent, a big one. So Khrushchev, apparently acting on all this activity, coupled to the fact that the U.S. had a number of Jupiter Continental Ballistic Missiles based right near the Soviet border in Turkey, decided to secretly set up about 100 Medium Range Ballistic Missiles (MRBMs) in Cuba, with the ability to deliver nuclear warheads on all U.S. major cities from Chicago to the East Coast.

October 14, 1962, The Cuban Missile Crisis

First, let us understand why Nikita Khrushchev (in his own words) and the Soviet Politburo (this decision was reached by consensus) put Continental Ballistic Missiles (MRBMs) in Cuba. Khrushchev said in his memoirs *"Everyone [in the Politburo] agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something. We had an obligation to do everything in our power to protect Cuba's existence as a Socialist country and as a working example to the other countries of Latin America. It was clear to me that we might very well lose Cuba if we didn't take some decisive steps in her defense [based on the Bay of Pigs attempted Invasion of Cuba]...We had to think up some way of confronting America with more than words. We had to establish a tangible and effective deterrent to American interference in the Caribbean. But what exactly? The logical answer was missiles. The United States had already surrounded the Soviet Union with its own bomber bases and missiles. We knew American missiles were aimed against us in Turkey and Italy, to say nothing of West Germany. Our vital industrial centers were directly threatened by planes armed with atomic bombs and guided missiles tipped with nuclear warheads. As Chairman of the Council of Ministers, I found myself in the difficult position of having to decide on a course of action which would answer the American threat but which would also avoid war. Any fool can start a war, and once he's done so, even the wisest of men are helpless to stop it--especially if it's a nuclear war."* ["KHRUSHCHEV REMEMBERS" p. 493, par. 1-2, selected parts] "In addition to

*protecting Cuba, our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call “the balance of power.” The Americans had surrounded our country with military bases and threatened us with nuclear weapons [we’ve seen the historic evidence of this from Presidents Truman through Eisenhower, this is no idle statement by Nikita Khrushchev], and now they would learn just what it feels like to have enemy missiles pointed at you: we’d be doing nothing more than giving them a little of their own medicine. And it was high time America learned what it feels like to have her own land and her own people threatened. We Russians have suffered three wars over the last half century: World War I, the Civil War, and World War II. America has never had to fight a war on her own soil, at least not in the past fifty years. She’s sent troops abroad to fight in the two World Wars---and made a fortune as a result. America has shed a few drops of her own blood while making billions by bleeding the rest of the world dry.” [ibid. p. 494, par 1, sel. parts] “I want to make one thing absolutely clear: when we put our ballistic missiles [MRBMs] in Cuba, **we had no desire to start a war.** On the contrary, our principal aim was only to deter America from starting a war. We were well aware that a war which started over Cuba would quickly expand into a world war. Any idiot could have started a war between America and Cuba. Cuba was eleven thousand kilometers away from us. Only a fool would think that we wanted to invade the American continent from Cuba. Our goal was precisely the opposite: we wanted to keep the Americans from invading Cuba, and to that end, we wanted to make them think twice by confronting them with our missiles. This goal we achieved---but not without undergoing a period of perilous tension.” [ibid. pp. 495-496, emphasis mine throughout quotes]*

On October 14, 1962 a U2 spy plane photographed those MRBMs on the Island of Cuba. It wasn’t the intention of the Soviets or Khrushchev to create a military confrontation, but merely to protect Cuba from invasion, lessen the huge gap in U.S. superiority in nuclear strike capability, and as Nikita said, **“Giving the Americans a bit of their own medicine.”** It was Khrushchev’s full intention to reveal the presence of the missiles less than three weeks later, on November 7th, 1962, as a surprise announcement at the 45th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution Party Conference in Moscow. But by keeping the presence of the missiles a secret so we could discover them by accident backfired and created a deadly situation, a nuclear Mexican-Standoff. The movie *Dr. Strangelove* worked what Khrushchev had done into their movie

script quite accurately: *“The whole point of the Doomsday Machine is lost, IF YOU KEEP IT A SECRET!!! Why didn’t you tell die Verld, Hey!?!”* (Dr. Strangelove asked the ambassador of Russia. The ambassador answers back) *“It was to be announced at the Party Congress on Monday, as you know, the Premier loves surprises.”* I love that movie, based literally on so much of what was going on between the U.S. and Soviet Union. On October 22nd Kennedy decided on a naval blockade and inspection of all Soviet ships traveling to Cuba. He called it a “Quarantine” in an attempt to lessen the incendiary rhetoric flying around.

October 26, 1962

On October 26, 1962 250,000 American troops were assembling, 2,000 bombing sorties were being mapped out (probably with General Curtis “Demon” LeMay chafing at the bit, cigar clenched in his teeth), and U.S. fighter planes were buzzing the Cuban mainland at treetop level. The world was holding its collective breath. Both Kennedy and Khrushchev feared they were losing control of their respective military machines. Then, amazingly (it stunned Robert McNamara when he read it), Nikita Khrushchev sent President Kennedy an urgent letter which simply asked for a promise to not invade Cuba. He said, ***“It would not be in our power to stop it. War ends when it has rolled through cities and villages, everywhere sowing death and destruction.”*** Khrushchev, who by the way, had witnessed what he had just said along the whole ‘Eastern Front’ between the German army and Soviet Red Army, as well as in the Battle of Stalingrad, which he was a part of, spoke those words understanding their full meaning. Khrushchev said to his generals, ***“Now what good would it have done me in the end, last hour of my life, to know the whole of our great nation and the United States were in complete ruin and the national honor of the Soviet Union was intact?”***

October 27, 1962

The Most Dangerous Moment In History

As a group of Soviet ships were getting close to the Quarantine line, about a hundred miles back from there the U.S.S. Randolph Carrier Group had isolated one of four Soviet submarines that had been assigned to guard the Soviet surface ships. The Randolph Carrier Group started dropping ‘practice’

depth-charges on this cornered submarine. Then they dropped a larger one, probably a real one on this hapless boat. Power went out on the sub, lights went out, emergency lighting came on, ventilation ceased, carbon dioxide levels rose (I was on a similar submarine, a WWII Fleet sub in 1968-69, so I know what these guys were going through). Unknown to the Randolph Carrier Group, these four submarines had been armed with nuclear tipped torpedoes, probably quite similar to our Mark 45 Astor 11-kiloton babies. Commander Valantin Sivitsky, in a panic, ordered the nuclear torpedo readied for firing. In a last-minute consultation with the other two officers on the boat, the political officer, [Zampolitei] Vasili Arkhipov calmed down the nervous captain and convinced him not to fire the nuke fish, thus more than likely preventing a nuclear World War III. Also, in a letter to the editor section of the American Legion, where they were asking veterans of the Cuban Missile Crisis to comment on any of their experiences, a submarine sailor who had been onboard the U.S.S. George Washington said that for two hours (maybe the same time we had this sub cornered? scary thought), the George Washington had all 16 of her Polaris missiles “spun up,” ready for instant launch. As if this was not enough, a U2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba, killing its pilot. Khrushchev had not authorized this. The Joint Chiefs, with more than likely Curtis LeMay in the lead, wanted to take out all the Cuban anti-aircraft firing sites and missiles. Kennedy say **“No.”** [I highly recommend the movie about this, titled *“Thirteen Days”* starring Kevin Costner. It gives you the entire historic scenario.]

October 28, 1962

On October 28th, 1962 the Soviets announced they would withdraw the missiles. Interestingly, during the whole crisis Soviet missiles (unlike ours) were never fueled, and the Red Army reserves were never called up. Nikita Khrushchev was a cool customer. Again, I close this episode with Khrushchev’s words, *“The two most powerful nations of the world had been squared off against one another, each with its finger on the button. You’d have thought that war was inevitable. But both sides showed that if the desire to avoid war is strong enough, even the most pressing dispute can be solved by compromise. And a compromise over Cuba was indeed found. The episode ended in a triumph of common sense. I’ll always remember the late President with deep respect because, in the final analysis, he showed himself to be sober-minded and determined to avoid war.”*

He didn't let himself become frightened, nor did he become reckless. He didn't overestimate America's might, and he left himself a way out of the crisis. He showed real wisdom and statesmanship when he turned his back on right-wing forces in the United States who were trying to goad him into taking military action against Cuba." [“KHRUSHCHEV REMEMBERS” p. 500, par. 4, sel. parts]

Khrushchev's Letter

Sadly, Khrushchev would be legally forced out of power by the combined Politburo in 1964, due to major mistakes he was making with his personal governing of the collective farms, which threatened to bring a famine to the Soviet Union if they didn't act. His removal had absolutely nothing to do with the Cuban Missile Crisis, as many in the West have wrongly believed [read Roy and Zhores A. Medvedev's book *“KHRUSCHEV: THE YEARS IN POWER”*]. But before this occurred, probably right after the crisis, Khrushchev sent President Kennedy a long letter. He started out by saying **“Evil have brought on good...”** He then went on to make a number of bold and stunning proposals for eliminating **“everything in our relations capable of generating a new crisis.”** He suggested a non-aggression treaty between N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw Pact nations. **“Why not”** he said, **disband all military blocs, cease testing all nuclear weapons, in the atmosphere, in outerspace, underwater, and also underground.”** Also included were proposed solutions to the conflicts over Germany and China. Initially Jack Kennedy's response was cool, but both men had, underneath it all, been traveling in the same direction. Khrushchev had been in the most destructive ravages of war on the Russian Eastern Front and in Stalingrad. He was in the grips of trying to modernize the collective farm system and bring some degree of democratic freedoms into them as well. Although, how to accomplish this, sadly, was beyond him, he wasn't a trained agronomist. He really didn't want the Soviet Union to be in a Cold War with the United States, and neither was that the desire of Jack Kennedy, underneath it all. They had inherited the Cold War, but neither leader wanted it, and they were trying their hardest to figure out how to get rid of it. Kennedy started moving in the direction Khrushchev's letter pointed. Kennedy in his National Security Action Memorandum 263 started to take action to pull the U.S. out of Vietnam. He said to his close aid Kenny O'Donnell **“In 1965 I'll become one of the most unpopular Presidents in**

history. I'll be damned everywhere as a Communist appeaser, but I don't care. If I try to pull out completely now [October 1963] from Vietnam, we'd have another Joe McCarthy Red Scare on our hands. But ah I can do it after I'm re-elected. So, ah, we'd better make damn sure I am re-elected."

June 1963

Kennedy's Commencement Address At The American University

In June 1963 at the Commencement Address at the American University, John F. Kennedy encouraged his listeners to think of the Soviet people in human terms, **and called for an end to the Cold War.** (He was finally singing Khrushchev's tune, which Eisenhower was never willing to do.) John Kennedy said this at the Commencement Address, **"What kind of a peace do I mean, and what kind of a peace do we seek? Not a Pax-Americana, enforced on the world by American weapons of war. Let us re-examine our attitude towards the Soviet Union. It is sad to realize the extent of the gulf between us. And if we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity. For in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We are all mortal."**

September 1963: The U.S. Senate passes 80 to 19 Kennedy's Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Kennedy said of the treaty, **"For this treaty is for all of us. It is particularly for our children and our grandchildren, and they have no lobby here in Washington. According to the ancient Chinese proverb, a journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step. My fellow Americans, let us take that first step."** Now, as Khrushchev had called for before with Eisenhower, Kennedy called for replacing the Space Race with joint U.S.-Soviet exploration of space and the moon. Khrushchev had been calling for this and an end to the Cold War since 1957. Finally with Jack Kennedy he had a willing participant. But it wasn't to be.

Quote From The Sad Movie "JFK"

"In September 1963 Kennedy planned for getting all U.S. personnel out of Vietnam by the end of 1965. This plan was one of the strongest, most important papers issued from the Kennedy White House, his National Security Action Memo number 263 ordered home the first 1,000 troops for

Christmas...But why? Why was JFK killed? In 1961, right after the Bay of Pigs [fiasco] National Security Action Memos 55, 56, 57...basically in them Kennedy instructed General Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, that from here on forward the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be wholly responsible for all covert paramilitary action in peace-time. This basically ended the reign of the C.I.A., splintered it, as JFK promised he would, into a thousand pieces. And now he was ordering the military to help him do it. This was unprecedented...the shockwaves this sent along the corridors in Washington, this of course with the firing of Allen Dulles, Richard Bissel and General Charles Cabell, all the sacred cows in Intel since World War II. They got some very upset people here. Kennedy's directives were never really implemented because of bureaucratic resistance...Remember the budget cuts that Kennedy called for in March of 1963, nearly 52 military installations in 25 States, 21 overseas bases...The organizing principle of any society is for war. The authority of the State over its people resides in its war-powers. And Kennedy wanted to end the Cold War in his second term. He wanted to call off the Moon Race in cooperation with the Soviets. He signed a treaty with the Soviets to ban nuclear testing. He refused to invade Cuba in 1962 [during and after the Cuban Missile Crisis], and he set out to withdraw from Vietnam. All of that ended on the 22nd of November 1963. [On the] 26th November [one] day after they buried Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson signs National Security Action Memo 273, which essentially reverses Kennedy's new withdrawal [from Vietnam] policy and gives a green light to covert action against North Vietnam, which provoked the Tonkin Gulf incident. In that document lay the Vietnam War." [quote from the Oliver Stone movie "*JFK*"] "Kennedy seemed to be a man who was too far ahead of his time, and was killed for it" said Oliver Stone. And let's not forget that Henry A. Wallace was also a man ahead of his time, and he got politically killed for it. Kennedy, Khrushchev and Henry Wallace, three great leaders, oh, and let's not forget Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the fourth great leader here.

One movie comedy I love which exemplifies the stupidity of our actions over the years toward the Soviet Union is the old 1965 movie "*THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING, THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING*" starring Alan Arkin, Carl Reiner, Eva Marie Saint, Brian Keith and Jonathan Winters. The movie is about a sightseeing Soviet submarine commander who accidentally runs his submarine aground on the coast of a small island in New England. The local townsfolk think the Russians are invading,

while the poor Russians are just trying to find a powerboat that could help them dislodge their submarine off the sandbar. It is a hilarious movie about misjudged intentions, and in the end shows the attitudes we should have had all along toward the Russians.

Chapter 4

Vietnam Kill Stats, The C.I.A. And Other Things Under Johnson, Nixon & Thereafter

Things are back to “normal” on the Truman Doctrine, with the addition of the Mann Doctrine for good measure. Resulting from the Johnson and Nixon White House: 3.4 to 3.8 million Vietnamese died during the Vietnam War, with the United States losing 58,000 dead. 9,000 South Vietnam’s hamlets were destroyed out of 15,000, over half of their hamlets, and in the North 6 industrial cities were destroyed and 28 of their Provincial towns out of 30, and 96 of their 116 District towns were destroyed. Unexploded ordinance is still everywhere. 19 million gallons of herbicide has poisoned the environment, which for years caused nasty deformities in children and causing many unborn fetuses to be aborted. Almost all of Vietnam’s triple-canopy forests are gone. We never apologized to Vietnam for this, and didn’t recognize them as a nation officially until 1995 under President Clinton. President John Adams (1797-1801) said, **“Power always thinks that it has a great soul, and that it’s doing God’s service when it is violating all His Laws.”**

The Mann Doctrine

President Johnson quickly established what became known as “the Mann Doctrine” in 1964 as part of our foreign policy. (Thomas C. Mann was a U.S. diplomatic specialist in Latin American affairs.) This Doctrine basically made it U.S. policy that all Latin American countries would be judged on how they protected the 9 billion dollars in U.S. investments, not on the interests of their own people. The U.S. would no longer discriminate against right-wing dictatorships and regarded military aid as a wiser investment than Kennedy’s economic aid. That was the Mann Doctrine in a nutshell. It brought evil into

the Latin American countries. Any nation's democratically elected government in Central and South America seeking to implement land reform and controls over foreign investment in their nation would find itself being overthrown by a C.I.A.-backed right-wing dictatorship. And starting in Brazil in 1964, the Latin American governments started to fall like dominos. We will look briefly at two of those governments as an example of this. But first we'll look briefly at the U.S. Petro-dollar system President Nixon put the U.S. on in 1974.

Indonesian Massacre

In 1968 the CIA assisted in the overthrow of Indonesian communist-leaning leader Sukarno, resulting in the mass-murder of 500,000 Indonesian people, mostly peasants, in the process (see William Blum's "KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II", chapter 31).

"Thank You Mr. Nixon"

Marin Katusa in his fine book "The COLDER WAR" explains the U.S. Petro-dollar system set up by President Nixon through Henry Kissinger, to replace the gold standard the U.S. operated on. All U.S. military actions in the Middle East, covert and overt, are based on the necessity of us protecting this Petro-dollar arrangement we have with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.





Viewed through this lens, whenever you see U.S. aircraft carrier battle groups in the Persian Gulf rushing in to quell a threat (such as Iranian ships heading to Yemen recently, under Obama, this explains why this is so essential to the financial security of the United States (something Vladimir Putin would like to destroy, our Petro-dollar system). It also puts the Gulf War I & II into perfect context. Now for Mr. Katusa's explanation, which is excellent. Through this economic system, it allowed the U.S. to be financially irresponsible and make money at it.

*“With gold no longer part of the system, something had to be done to maintain the dollar’s preeminence as the world’s reserve currency. Washington might have sought to ease the country’s trade deficit (the counterpart of which is a buildup of dollars in foreign hands), but that would have required a slowdown in the printing of new dollars. So, of course, it didn’t take that approach. Quite the opposite. **It sought a way to gain a grip on the global financial system that would be so strong it would protect the dollar’s status as the world’s reserve currency even as the flood of new fiat dollars continued.** The power to pass off ever more units of the world’s reserve currency made everything produced outside the United States both cheap and plentiful for U.S. consumers...Conveniently, an opportunity for protecting the dollar’s status was ready and waiting. It came from a commodity far more important to the world economy than gold: oil. **Though rightly disdained for much of what he did,***

Richard Nixon underwrote his country's dominance for decades to come by devising the petrodollar system.
[emphasis mine]

"After closing the gold window, Nixon dispatched Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Saudi Arabia to offer the ruling House of Saud a four-part deal. The U.S. government would provide military protection for Saudi Arabia and its oil fields. It would sell the Saudis any weapons they needed. It would guarantee protection from Israel and any other Middle Eastern state, such as Iran, that might attempt to destabilize the kingdom. And it would secure the Saud family's place as rulers of the country in perpetuity...In return, the Saudis would do two things. They would make oil sales in U.S. dollars only. And they would invest their surplus oil proceeds in U.S. Treasuries...[ibid. p. 53]

"It was a brilliant maneuver. The world's demand for U.S. dollars would soar with the world's increasing demand for oil...It was quite a feat, and with knock-on effects. Everyone needed oil. Since it could be purchased only in dollars, countries needed to stockpile them, which meant more demand for currency units that the Federal Reserve could produce at zero cost.

"Nixon's petrodollar system kept the United States at the top of the global economic heap for decades. But the Great Game wasn't over. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, on the eastern fringe of Europe, a master player was at work, rebuilding his shattered country and preparing it to return to the playing field." ["The COLDER WAR" by Marin Katusa, p. 34]



Capitalism's Invisible Army

What follows are some significant quotes from “**KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II**” by William Blum. “George Bernard Shaw used three concepts to describe the position of individuals in Nazi Germany: intelligence, decency and Nazism. He argued that if a person was intelligent, and a Nazi, he was not decent. If he was decent and a Nazi, he was not intelligent. And if he was decent and intelligent, he was not a Nazi.” [“KILLING HOPE”, p. 2, par. 1]

“The trillions of dollars spent on the American military machine instead of on the cities, the infrastructure, housing, schools, health care, etc., etc., did little to improve the quality of life for

the average person in the United States, though it did wonders for the folks of the military-industrial-intelligence complex. The M-I-I-C and their supporters in Congress successfully fought off the menace of a “peace dividend”, and they show little sign of releasing their death grip on the society. Many years ago they insisted upon, and they got, a permanent war economy...A little earlier [from the merger of Lockheed and Martin Marietta], the Defense Department was not at all embarrassed to announce that it needed funding sufficient to enable it to fight two regional wars at the same time...And so it goes, Our rulers do their best to make sure that we shall never be at peace.

Our first objective is to prevent the re-emergence of a new rival, either on the territory of the former Soviet Union or elsewhere, that poses a threat on the order of that posed formerly by the Soviet Union...we must account sufficiently for the interests of the advanced industrial nations to discourage them from challenging our leadership or seeking to overturn the established political and economic order. ... we must maintain the mechanisms for deterring potential competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional global role.” [“KILLING HOPE”, p. 2, portions par. 2-4]

“The American republic had been replaced after World War II by a national security state, answerable to no one, an extra-constitutional government, secret from the American people, exempt from congressional oversight, above the law.

As to what the rest of the world, primarily the Third World, derived from the cold war, the reader is referred to the pages that follow. It is not a pretty picture.” [“KILLING HOPE” p. 3, par. 4-5]

William Blum writes at the beginning his book **“KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II”** “This is the primary focus of this book: how the United States intervened all over the world to combat this subversion by the I.C.C., wherever and whenever it reared its ugly head. Did this International Communist Conspiracy actually exist? If it actually existed, why did the cold warriors of the CIA and other government agencies have to go to such extraordinary lengths of exaggeration? If they really and truly believed in the existence of a diabolic, monolithic International Communist Conspiracy, why did they have to invent so much about it to convince the American people, the Congress, and the rest of the world of its evil existence? Why did they have to stage, manage, entrap, plant evidence, plant stories, create phony documents? The following pages are packed with double-density double-sided

anti-commiespeak examples of US-government and media inventions about “the Soviet threat”, “the Chinese threat”, and “the Cuban threat.” And all the while, at the same time, we were being flailed with scare stories: in the 1950s, there was “the Bomber Gap” between the US and the Soviet Union, and the “civil defense gap.” Then came “the Missile Gap.” Finally, “the Laser Gap.” And they were all lies.” [“KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II.” p. 7, par. 3-5]

Contents

[I’ve listed the chapters dealing with Latin American interventions]

[chapter]

[page]

- 10. Guatemala 1953-1954: While the world watched
72
- 11. Costa Rica mid-1950s: Trying to topple an ally, part 1
83
- 22. Haiti 1959-1963: The Marines land, again
145
- 23. Guatemala 1960: One good coup deserves another
147
- 25. Ecuador 1960-1964: A textbook of dirty tricks
153
- 27. Brazil 1961-1965: Introducing the marvelous new world of death squads.
163
- 28. Peru 1960-1965: Fort Bragg moves to the jungle
172
- 29. Dominican Republic 1960-1966: Saving democracy from communism by getting rid of democracy [you could rename this whole book with that title].
175

30. Cuba 1959 to 1980s: The unforgivable revolution
184
33. Uruguay 1964-1970: Torture---as American as apple pie
200
- 34. Chile 1964-1973: A hammer and sickle stamped on
your child's forehead**
206
36. Bolivia 1964-1975: Tracking down Che Guevara in the land
of the coup d'etat.
221
37. Guatemala 1962 to 1980s: A less publicized "final solution"
229
38. Costa Rica 1970-1971: Trying to topple an ally, part II
239
45. Grenada 1979-1984: Lying---one of the few growth
industries in Washington.
269
49. Nicaragua 1981-1990: Destabilization in slow motion
290
50. Panama 1969-1999: Double-crossing our drug supplier
305
- 54. El Salvador 1980-1994: Human rights, Washington style**
352
55. Haiti 1986-1994: Who will rid me of this man?
370"
[partial list of Table of Contents taken from "KILING HOPE"]

Salvador Allende's Chile, 'The Caravan of Death'

As Nixon and Kissinger were trying to bomb North Vietnam into the Stone Age in an attempt to drive them to the negotiating table, these two turned to Latin America with this Mann Doctrine, in order to re-assert U.S. power in the interests of big business and Wall Street investors. Salvador Allende was a

very modest socialist-communist who had managed to win the 1970 Presidential election in Chile. He honored and upheld the Chilean Constitution. His sin, he sought to bring much-needed land reform to the Chilean peasant farmers and to nationalize U.S. companies like A.T.&T., which controlled much of the Chilean economy.

Chile 1970-1973

“In Valparaiso, while US military officers were meeting with their Chilean counterparts a young American, Charles Horman, who lived in Santiago and was stranded near Valparaiso by the coup, happened to engage in conversation with several Americans, civilian and military. A retired naval engineer told him: “We came down to do a job and it’s done.”: One or two American military men also gave away clues they shouldn’t have. A few days later, Horman was arrested in his Santiago residence. They knew where to find him. He was never seen again.” [That paragraph is the basis for the movie titled “Missing” starring Jack Lemon and Sissy Spacek, a true story put to film about Mr. Horman traveling to Santiago to try to find his son after the coup d’etat. Let’s continue the story] “Thus it was that they closed the country [of Chile] to the outside world for a week, while the tanks rolled and the soldiers broke down doors; the stadiums rang with sounds of execution and the bodies piled up along the streets and floated in the river; the torture centers opened for business; the subversive books were thrown to the bonfires; soldiers slit the trouser legs of women, shouting that “In Chile women wear dresses!”; the poor returned to their natural state; and the men in the world in Washington and in the halls of international finance opened up their check books.” [“KILLING HOPE” p. 214, par. 3-4] “Washington knows no heresy in the Third World but independence. In the case of Salvador Allende independence came clothed in an especially provocative costume---a Marxist constitutionally elected who continued to honor the constitution. This would not do. It shook the very foundation stones upon which the anti-communist tower is built: the doctrine, painstakingly cultivated for decades, that “communists” can take power only through force and deception, that they can retain that power only through terrorizing and brainwashing the population. There could be only one thing worse than a Marxist in power---an elected Marxist in power.” [ibid. p. 215, par. 3]

Wikipedia's write-up for the movie "**Missing**" reads:

"**Missing** is a 1982 film directed by Costa Gavras, starring Jack Lemmon, Sissy Spacek, Melanie Mayron, John Shea and Charles Cioffi. It is based on the true story of American journalist Charles Horman, who disappeared in the bloody aftermath of the US-backed Chilean coup of 1973 that deposed President Salvador Allende. The film was banned in Chile during Pinochet's regime; ironically, the nation is not mentioned by name in the film (although the Chilean cities of Via del Mar and Santiago are). Both the film and Thomas Hauser's book *The Execution of Charles Horman* were removed from the market following a lawsuit filed against Costa-Gavras and Universal's parent company MCA by former Ambassador Nathaniel Davis, and two others. After the lawsuit, the film was again released by Universal in 2006.

Plot

The film opens with Costa-Gavras' statement that the events of the film are true, and ends with a disclaimer from the State Department, denying the events in the film happened. Set largely during the days and weeks following Horman's disappearance, the film depicts his father and wife searching in vain to determine his fate. The film is based on a book first published under the title *The Execution of Charles Horman: An American Sacrifice* (1978) by Thomas Hauser (later republished under the title *Missing* in 1982)." [see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missing_film]

Salvador Allende took his case against the U.S. to a packed General Assembly at the United Nations in New York in December 1972, to wild applause and cheering. But his speech may well have been the final nail in his coffin. He said, "***We find ourselves opposed by forces that operate in the shadows without a flag, with powerful weapons from positions of great influence. We are potentially rich countries, yet we live in poverty. We go here and there begging for credits and aid, yet we are great exporters of capital. It is a classic paradox of the capitalist economic system.***" As General Pinochet's right-wing military closed in on the Chilean Presidential Palace, Allende spoke these final words, "***These are my last words. I am sure that my sacrifice will not be in vain. I am sure it will be at least a moral lesson and a rebuke to crime, cowardice and***

treason.” After speaking these words, as Pinochet’s military closed in, Salvador Allende took his own life with a rifle Fidel Castro had given him.

El Salvador 1980-1994

“Throughout the 1960s, multifarious American experts occupied themselves in El Salvador by enlarging and refining the state’s security and counter-insurgency apparatus: the police, the National Guard, the military, the communications and intelligence networks, the co-ordination with their counterparts in other Central American countries...as matters turned out, these were the forces and resources which were brought into action to impose widespread repression and wage war. Years later, the *New York Times* noted:

“In El Salvador, American aid was used for police training in the 1950s and 1960s and many officers in the three branches of the police later became leaders of the right-wing death squads that killed tens of thousands of people in the late 1970s and early 1980s” [that New York Times quote would be covering the time-span starting from Truman and Eisenhower’s administrations and going all the way to President Carter’s and Reagan’s administrations, by the way.]

[“KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II” p. 353, par. 5]

“The CIA and the US military played an essential role in the conception and organization of the security agencies from which the death squads emanated. CIA surveillance programs routinely supplied these agencies with information on, and the whereabouts of, various individuals who would end up as death squad victims.” [ibid. p. 354, par. 5]

“If Jimmy Carter’s trumpeted devotion to human rights was to be taken seriously, his administration clearly had no alternative but to side with the Salvadorean opposition, or at least keep its hands strictly out of the fighting. The Carter administration, however, with only an occasional backward glance at its professed principles, continued its military support of the government. Within days before his term ended in January 1981, Carter ordered a total of \$10 million in military aid along

with additional American advisors to be sent to El Salvador...” [ibid. pp. 356-357, par. 9 and 1 resp.]

“El Salvador did not turn into another Vietnam quicksand for the United States as many critics of the left and center warned. But for the Salvadorean people the war and its horror dragged on as interminably as it did for the Vietnamese, and for the same reason: American support of a regime---one even more loathsome than in Vietnam---which would have crumbled dismally if left to its own resources...” [ibid. p. 357, par. 3-4]

“During the Iran-Contra hearings in 1987, it was disclosed that at least until 1985, CIA paramilitary personnel had been organizing and leading special Salvadorean army units into combat areas to track down guerrillas and call in air strikes...In Duarte’s previous incarnation as a government opponent, his view of the Yanquis was even harsher. US policy in Latin America, he said, in 1969, was designed to “maintain the Iberoamerican countries in a condition of direct dependence upon the international political decisions most beneficial to the United States, both at the hemisphere and world levels. **Thus [the North Americans] preach to us of democracy while everywhere they support dictatorships.**” [ibid. pp. 358-359, pars. 9 & 1, emphasis mine]

Ronald Reagan Speaks With Forked Tongue About Human Rights

“On 28 January 1982, President Reagan certified to Congress that the El Salvador government was “making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights” and that it was “achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces, so as to bring to an end the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadorean citizens by these forces...Two days earlier, the American and foreign press had carried the story of how government troops had engaged in a massacre of the people of the village of El Mozote in December. From 700 to 1,000 persons were reported killed, mostly the elderly, women and children...people hacked to death by machetes, many beheaded, a child thrown in the air and caught on a bayonet, an orgy of rapes of very young girls before they were killed...” “If we don’t kill them [the children] now, they’ll grow up to be guerillas,” barked an army officer to a reluctant soldier...anti-communism at its zenith...Two days after the president’s certification, the world could read how

Salvadorean soldiers had pulled about 20 people out of their beds in the middle of the night, tortured them, and then killed them, meanwhile finding the time to rape several teenage girls.” [ibid. p. 359, par. 3-4, 6]

“In 1984, Amnesty International reported that it had received:

regular, often daily, reports identifying El Salvador’s regular security and military units as responsible for the torture, “disappearance” and killing of non-combatant civilians from all sectors of Salvadorean society ... A number of patients have allegedly been removed from their beds or operating theaters and tortured and murdered ... Types of torture reported ... by those who have survived arrest and interrogation included beating, sexual abuse, use of chemicals to disorient, mock executions, and the burning of flesh with sulphuric acid.

In light of the above, and many other reports of a similar nature, it can be appreciated that the Reagan administration had to exercise some creativity in getting around congressional hesitation about continued military aid to the government of El Salvador.” [[ibid. p. 360, par. 1-2] To see a true-to-life movie portraying some of this, based on a book by news reporter Richard Boyle and his experiences in El Salvador in 1980, order “*SALVADOR*” directed by Oliver Stone, starring James Woods, Jim Belushi, Michael Murphy and John Savage. Ambassador Robert White, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, 1979-1981, had this to say, “We spent 6 billion, probably 7 billion dollars, we killed 75,000 people. Many of them died horribly through torture. We drove a million refugees to the United States, and all this, to try in vain to defeat a revolutionary force that was ready to negotiate peace in 1981. Now if anyone can make sense out of that from the point of view of the United States’ national interest, I would like to hear it.” (Direct quote, taken from the special feature “Into The Valley of Death,” documentary part of the DVD movie “*SALVADOR*”) Again, William Blum in “*KILLING HOPE*” has this to say about what we have studied about what President Harry Truman set in motion, and the ultimate negative affect it had on the proper development of the Soviet Union toward democracy and capitalism.

*“Our Policies Toward The Soviet Union From
Truman Through Reagan*

Oleg Kalugin, a retired KGB general (who applauded the changes under Gorbachev) wrote in his memoirs *SPYMASTER*, “In my first few years in Leningrad, tensions between the United States (where Ronald Reagan had now become president) and the Soviet Union reached a level unmatched since the 1960s. We felt it even in Leningrad when, in 1981, we received what I can only describe as a paranoid cable from Andropov [then head of the KGB] warning of the growing threat of a nuclear apocalypse. Reagan’s hard-line, anti-Communist stance, his Star Wars program, and the massive American military buildup scared the wits out of our leadership, and Andropov notified KGB stations around the world to be on the lookout for signs of an imminent American attack. A brand new program (the English language acronym was RYAN) was created to gather information on a potential American first nuclear strike.

“Not since the end of World War II has the international situation been as explosive as it is now,” Andropov wrote in a cable to KGB personnel worldwide.” [*SPYMASTER*, by Oleg Kalugin, p. 353] Oleg wrote this about the period of time near the end of his career in the KGB. The popular TV series *THE AMERICANS* depicts a married KGB couple (classified as “illegals”) living in the Washington DC area during the Reagan years. It is written and produced by an ex-CIA man, and reveals the honest concern the Soviet agents and Soviet Union had toward Reagan’s unhealthy nuclear brinkmanship. In this one aspect, the series reflects genuine Soviet feelings of unease toward Reagan and the United States. The series accurately depicts the KGB at this period of time more or less keeping a watchful eye on the United States due to what Oleg brought out about Reagan and Yuri Andropov’s fears toward him. By all appearances, judging from Oleg’s memoirs, the KGB by this time was behaving in a far less evil manner than the CIA (Latin America anyone?). What overall effect did US belligerence have toward hindering or helping the Soviet Union move from totalitarian Communist socialism to a democratic free-market capitalist economy? Let Georgi Arbatov answer that question.

“Long the leading Soviet expert on the United States, Georgi Arbatov, head of the Moscow-based Institute for the Study of the U.S.A. and Canada, wrote his memoirs in 1992. A *Los*

Angeles Times book review by Robert Scheer summed up a portion of it:

Arbatov understood all too well the failings of Soviet totalitarianism in comparison to the economy and policies of the West. It is clear from this candid and nuanced memoir that the movement for change [toward democracy and capitalism] had been developing steadily inside the highest corridors of power ever since the death of Stalin. Arbatov not only provides considerable evidence for the controversial notion that this change would have come about without foreign pressure, **he insists that the U.S. military buildup during the Reagan years actually impeded this development.**”

“George F. Keenan agrees...He contends that the extreme militarization of American policy strengthened hard-liners in the Soviet Union. **“Thus the general effect of Cold War extremism was to delay rather than hasten the great change that overtook the Soviet Union.”**...Yet what were the fruits of this ultra-tough anti-communist policy? Repeated serious confrontations between the United States and the Soviet Union in Berlin, Cuba and elsewhere, the Soviet interventions into Hungary and Czechoslovakia, creation of the Warsaw Pact (in direct reaction to NATO), no *glasnost*, no *perestroika*, only pervasive suspicion, cynicism and hostility on both sides. It turned out that the Russians were human after all---they responded to toughness with toughness. And the corollary: there was for many years a close correlation between the amicability of US-Soviet relations and the number of Jews allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Softness produced softness.” [“KILLING HOPE” pp. 4-6, selected portions] **Proverbs 15:1** anyone? **“A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger.”** i.e. hate generates hate, love generates love. This is a spiritual law we’ve been breaking since Harry Truman took office upon Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s death. William Blum totally agrees with the premise made in this article, as well as from Oliver Stone’s *“Untold History of the United States”*, that it was the belligerent attitude of the United States that hampered and delayed the Soviet Union’s move toward capitalism and democratic principles, and ultimately to democracy itself. We have seen that Nikita Khrushchev was trying to get Eisenhower to end the Cold War as early as 1957, and then repeated his offered Olive Branch to President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in 1962-63. As Oliver Stone asked, *‘Where would the United States have been now had Henry Wallace been nominated as Roosevelt’s V.P. in 1944*

instead of Harry S. Truman? Let's fast-forward and take an honest look at Vladimir Putin and his regime and see if his security concerns for the Russian Federation are any different than the proper security concerns of Nikita Khrushchev or even Stalin for the Soviet Union. Is the West missing something here? Should Christians Vote?

“In this short book-length article we have taken a quick look at, a peek at true history, and at the political evils on both sides of American Party lines, both Democratic and Republican. America with its empire superpower status, under presidents from both political parties, have been responsible through its wars and black ops for the deaths of multiple tens of millions of innocent people, men, women and children. I came from a church denomination that didn't believe a Christian should vote in an election for leaders within this present evil world of mankind. Now while I do not see anywhere in the Bible where voting is condemned or forbidden, I am coming to sincerely believe we Christians, especially in the United States, have unknowingly supported political parties and leaders, presidents, without full or a more complete understanding of what they and their policies have done down the road, the evils and wholesale deaths they've perpetrated in the name of democracy, freedom and social justice. And this perpetration of evil and death has been brought about by the active decisions and leadership of presidents coming from both the Democratic and Republican Parties.

I think it is high time we who call ourselves real Christians---those who are indwelt with God's Holy Spirit---renounce our political affiliations, and make a real stand for God's truth and social justice. If we fail to do so, we will end up with the same blood on our hands as the Presidents we vote for have on theirs. For example: President Johnson was responsible for the death of about 2 million Vietnamese (of both North and South Vietnam, men, women and children). He was a Democrat. President Richard Nixon was responsible for the estimated death of 2.5 million Vietnamese men, women and children. He was a Republican. Under Truman (Democrat), Eisenhower (Republican), Johnson (Democrat), Nixon (Republican), Carter (Democrat), Reagan (Republican) multiple millions of men, women and children were slaughtered as a

direct result of US-installed right-wing Nazi-type dictatorships (via CIA black-ops) throughout Central and South America. Nor has the duplicity or black-ops stopped, going on from Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Clinton, George W. Bush, and yes, Barack Obama (Republican, Republican, Democrat, Republican, Democrat). Have I sufficiently made my point? I think so. I think, based on the facts of history, we as Christians should stop what we are doing in support of political parties, and wash the blood off our hands, and stand up for the social justice Jesus Christ stood for, and that we make a stand for the Kingdom of God.

There is a way for Christians to vote

As the apostle Paul stated, pray for the leaders over us, and that does mean you can pray for the election of a leader you feel might be better for the nation. Hey, he was praying for Nero, one of the worst tyrants going. He said we should pray for the political leaders over us, so that it might go well for us Christians, and yes, for the sake of our Gospel proclamation. Personally, I do not believe very many of us American Christians understand what our leaders have done, under the cloak of secrecy, leaders we have innocently voted for. If you do not believe praying for the candidate of your choice is a very effective way to vote, if your faith in God is that weak, then maybe you ought to go and cast your single ballot, and vote for the candidate of your choice.

Chapter 5

History of the Soviet Union: 1985 through 1991

1985-1987-1990: Mikhail Gorbachev begins Perestroika & Glasnost. Perestroika means “restructuring” in Russian and Glasnost means “Openness” implying truth. With incredible skill and determination he works within the Supreme Soviet of the whole Soviet Union, and the supreme soviets of the 15 different republics within the Soviet Union to bring about a restructuring which introduce democracy and a free market economy in the Soviet Union. He

struggles with President Reagan to end the Cold War and reduce standing armies and eliminate nuclear weapons on both sides, East and West, in spite of Reagan's inept lack of understanding and cooperation. He ends up getting the Nobel Peace Prize for 'turning swords to plowshares.'

1990-1991: Mikhail Gorbachev works tirelessly to help create a "Union Treaty" which will help maintain the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R. as a union of one super-state in the form of 11 to 15 independent, free republics united together under one nationally elected government over all the republics (the new democratically elected "Center"). He almost succeeds.

August 1991: A coup attempt temporarily removes Mikhail Gorbachev from office as leader of the Soviet Union, which delays the signing of the Union Treaty by the 15 republics of the Soviet Union, a deadly delay, which stretches out to December 1991.

December 8, 1991: Boris Yeltsin, leading the Russian Federation, along with Balyrusssia, and the Ukraine, create the C.I.S. (Confederation of Independent States), effectively ending the U.S.S.R. and Gorbachev's attempts to get the Union Treaty signed, spelling the deathblow to Gorbachev's attempts to create a confederated union of all the republics in the U.S.S.R. (President George H.W. Bush's lack of real support of Mikhail Gorbachev, and his secret backing of Boris Yeltsin, contributed to the defeat of what Gorbachev was trying to achieve, a truly democratic Soviet Union, functioning with a free market

economy. The results of which brought about the following...)

1991-2000: Boris Yeltsin's totally inept years of leadership brings the Russian Federation through ten years of utter economic, social and political chaos. As Mikhail Gorbachev predicted, "chaos can only give rise to dictatorial methods and forms of rule" which is exactly what happened when Vladimir Putin came to power in the year 2000 as President of the Russian Federation. The poor Russian people couldn't take it anymore, and willingly voted in a strongman to solve their economic, social and political woes. They, the Russians, had never known a democracy, and when the only application of it in their lives was under the inept leadership of Boris Yeltsin, they turned to the only solution that they were familiar with, strong centralized leadership from the top down. In a few short years from 2000 onward, Vladimir Putin straightened out the Russian economy, and got it really humming, based solidly on their rich oil and natural gas and uranium exports to bolster the rest of their economy and kick-start the rest of Russian industry, from manufacturing, electronics, to excellent high-end software. Everything manufactured in the Russian Federation, for that matter is high-end quality, from tractors to tanks, to fighter aircraft, to electronics, to computers, to software. Their non-GMO agricultural products are being marketed in western Europe with great success.

Vladimir is shrewd and smart. Why do I say that? Because on foreign policy, he is doing everything the United States should be doing in the Middle East. He backed up the election of President Sissi in

Egypt, helping him defeat the Muslim Brotherhood, an organization which helped spawn ISIS, and he is doing more to fight ISIS in Syria and Iraq than we are. Naturally his interests are to maintain Russia's Naval Base in Tartus, Syria, as well as establish more than a toe-hold in the Middle East, with perhaps exerting control via Egypt (now an ally of the Russian Federation) over the Suez Canal.

Sources: Gorbachev's Memoirs (about 2.5 inches thick); Marin Ketusa's book about Putin and the Russian Federation, along with related current events articles.

Let's Understand Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin

The Lost Decade For The Russian Federation

Years 1991-2000: *"To understand where Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin is taking Russia, you need to go back to the country's lost decade, the years after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989. If you were an average Josef Vodka caught up in the chaos that followed the demise of communism, it was a time of hardship, dislocation, and frightening uncertainty...If you were Vladimir Putin, it was a time of anger, and hardening--and preparing....It was 10 dismal years of lawlessness presided over by politicians who had been left bewildered by the task of bringing their country into the modern world. The sad decade saw the ascent of wildly profitable criminal syndicates and a coterie of oligarchs feeding on government privatization plans, becoming billionaires overnight. While the few celebrated, morale among the ordinary Russian sank...When the communist economy ground to a halt, no one in the government of the newborn Russian Federation knew what to do. Free markets were just beginning to emerge. Sizable and mature private businesses didn't exist. There were no banks competent to judge credit risks. Almost no one understood stocks, bonds,*

commodities, or any kind of market other than the black one that had long flourished--and continued to do so. Property rights were a slogan with uncertain application. The ruble was worthless outside the country while internally inflation ran wild. Jobs disappeared, leaving millions unemployed. Infrastructure was crumbling. Millions of Russians fell into destitution." [*"The COLDER WAR"* by Marin Katusa, pp. 3, 5-6, selected parts.]

June 1996: Vladimir Putin is invited to join the Yeltsin administration. In 1998 Yeltsin installs Putin as head of the FSB (successor to the KGB, is now called the SVR). Barely a year later, Vladimir Putin is given the office of Prime Minister (five of whom had politically failed before him). At the time Putin entered Moscow, Yeltsin's economic policies were failing on a grand scale, his army was fought to a standstill in Chechnya. Vladimir Putin knew he could do better and do it right, and he did when his chance came.

March 2001: Vladimir Putin is elected President of the Russian Federation with 53% of the vote. *"The reign of Vladimir Putin had begun. Like Peter the Great, the historical figure he most admired, he vowed to restore his country as a power of consequence. He knew it wasn't going to happen easily. But he believed he had been endowed with all the right qualities to bring it off: physical stamina, a keen intellect, a deep understanding of the ways of politics in the real world (and the role that energy plays), and an unwavering boldness of vision...Next in Putin's sights: the oligarchs."* [*The COLDER WAR*, p. 15, par. 1]

Marin Katusa goes on to warn the U.S. **"Be wary of U.S. media's portrayal of Putin as a purely one-dimensional ogre. True, he can be as ruthless as he needs to be. But he's not Stalin, who saw an enemy's face at every window. Putin is practical. He knows he needs the cooperation of other powerful and able people to realize his vision. He doesn't care who you are if you can help him and agree to play by his rules. There's no evidence he's personally misogynistic, homophobic, or anti-Semitic (though he exploits Russian homophobia when it suits his purpose)...The oligarchs want to be rich. Putin is distinguishable from them only in that he has a grand vision for Russia. In every other way, he is one of them, and can comfortably coexist with them--as long as everyone understands who runs the club."** [*ibid.* p. 36, par. 3 *emphasis mine*]

[Putin's] "Vision and Principle

"Putin's treatment of the oligarchs arose from his grand vision for Russia..." And by my way of seeing this, he is a true Russian patriot. My now deceased Radio Liberty Russian language translator friend once told me, *"The Russian people are a very warm-hearted people, but they are **very** security conscious."* Well, seeing that they have been overrun by various national empires, the Teutonic Knights (Germanic) Sweden, Napoleon, Germany twice, finally by Adolph Hitler and Nazi Germany, I can understand their national logic, it just goes without saying. So based on that understanding, let's read Vladimir Putin's 10 principles, as explained by Marin Katusa. We see the same historic Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in Vladimir Putin as we saw previously in Nikita Khrushchev and Josef Stalin when it comes to viewing Germany and the West European nations under N.A.T.O. N.A.T.O. still exists and is militarized with tactical nukes. The Warsaw Pact no longer exists, the Russian borders lay exposed to their historic enemy, Germany, now the leading nation in the European Union. Considering Russia's past, Vladimir's concerns are extremely valid.

"1. Russia must be secure against attack and intimidation

2. The country with the greatest material ability for intimidating or attacking Russia is the United States. [Had our State Department practiced a less bellicose attitude toward first the Soviet Union (going back to 1944, cf. Leland Stowe, *"They Shall Not Sleep"* pub. 1944), and then later the Russian Federation, neither the Soviets nor the present-day Russian Federation would have us listed here in #2, and even with Vladimir in office, Russia would not be viewing us as a threat, and therefore a nation to be destabilized at all costs.]

3. For the sake of security, countries bordering Russia must serve as buffers against the West; that is, they cannot be aligned with the United States.

4. Russia should be prosperous---for the sake of prosperity itself, as a necessary element in achieving security, and for Putin's personal political survival.

5. Development of natural resources, especially energy, is Russia's clearest path to prosperity.

6. In addition to paying the bills for security (chiefly military expenditures), energy exports support Russia's security by drawing customer countries into quasi-dependence, disposing them to defer to Russia in international matters. Quasi-dependence is especially desirable in countries that border Russia or are near it.

7. Russian dominance in energy-related industries---refining, processing, shipping---reinforces quasi-dependence, at least for some countries. It gives Russia the power to withhold a needed service from a target country or from the target country's other suppliers of oil, gas, or uranium.

8. Speedy development of energy resources requires outside capital and technology, so foreign partners are welcome. But because energy production is part of a strategy for security, energy industries must be under the control of the Russian government.

9. Russia's position as an energy exporter implies that disruption of energy production anywhere outside of Russia works to Russia's advantage. In particular, turmoil in the Middle East is always to Russia's advantage or can be turned to it.

10. Because the United States is the country with the greatest ability to intimidate or attack Russia, anything that weakens the United States leaves Russia more secure. On that principle, Russia should subvert the dollar's position as the world's reserve currency, and for that purpose should subvert the petrodollar system."

"...Putin is a man of remarkable intelligence, determination, and ruthlessness. In the eyes of many Russians, that last quality is not a fault but a virtue. While our media paint him as a cold-blooded dictator, Russians see him as a man's man who restored their country's pride, economy, and position after a humiliating period they'd rather forget." [ibid. pp. 37-38] That period of time being their "lost decade" spent under the inept leadership of Boris Yeltsin (whose Presidency was backed up by President Clinton, with Clinton's motive being to help an inept leader stay in power, so American business could prosper from the Russian's economic misfortune).

Let's Understand What Really Happened Recently In The Ukraine

“At one time, Ukraine was Russia. Keivan Rus, the first East Slavic state, was established by the Varangians in the ninth century...At the end of the eighteenth century, Ukraine was partitioned, with a small slice going to Austria/Hungary and the rest to the Russian Empire...Civil war raged from 1917 to 1921, with a host of factions vying for control of the government of the newly proclaimed Ukrainian Republic. That sovereign state proved to be short-lived. Even as Ukraine was asserting its independence in 1918 with its capital in Kiev, Russia was setting up a rival republic with Kharkov as its capital...By 1922, the Russian Empire had overpowered the outmanned Ukrainian army and established the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the founding republics of the nascent Soviet Union.” [ibid. pp. 65-66, sel. parts]

“What Putin Wants in Ukraine

“Since the fall of the USSR, Ukraine has again been caught in the middle, with some forces pulling it toward the European Union (EU) and others toward Russia. The country is no prize. Nonetheless, Putin’s Russia is very interested. The interests are:

- Ukraine should accommodate the movement of natural gas produced in Russia to buyers in Europe.*
- The Russian Navy should be secure in the use of the port of Sebastopol (on the Crimean Peninsula, in the Black Sea).*
- The government in Moscow should be seen as the protector of all Russian people, of whom 8 million, about 18 percent of Ukraine’s population, live in the eastern part of the country.’*
- **Ukraine should serve as a buffer that keeps NATO at a distance.”** [ibid. p. 69, emphasis mine]*

Sevastopol

“A presence in Crimea is critical to Russia’s security. [Comment: considering Russia’s past history, and the fact that Revelation shows a United States of Europe will be the first to attack east

into Russia in the First World War, this is not an unfounded fear for all Russians, and it's why it's a vital part of their psyche.] *Russia's Black Sea fleet has always been based in Sevastopol's natural harbor, for access to the Balkans, Mediterranean, and Middle East. After Khrushchev's 1954 transfer of the region to Ukraine, Russia leased back part of Crimea to ensure the continued use of the naval base. That lease is scheduled to run to 2042, and it authorizes Russia to station 25,000 troops [there].*

"There is an energy connection as well, Russia's South Stream pipe line passes through what formerly were Ukrainian waters... [ibid. p. 68]

The Buffer

"It may seem fantastic to a North American reader that in 2014 Russia would fear an invasion by Western forces. [see my comment above.] The Europeans are largely demilitarized, and their populations are focused on enjoying risk-free lives as benefactors of the state...And the Americans, although they often seem careless about joining wars, never did come to direct blows with the Soviet Union, even when it was a mortal threat.

"Call it historical post-traumatic stress syndrome. Twenty million Russians (one in eight of the total population at the time) died in World War II, and that wasn't the country's first experience with armies from Western Europe" [the Germanic Teutonic Knights, Charles XII of Sweden, 1708-1709, Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia, all the way to Moscow in 1812, Germany during World War I, and then Germany under Adolph Hitler initiating a devastating invasion of the Soviet Union (Russia) on the 21st June 1941. Just during the first year and a half of that war, Soviet Russian troops stopped 200 crack German divisions cold, culminating in the Battle of Stalingrad, but during that 1.5 year time-span they lost 5 million soldiers and 10 million civilians doing so. There is good reason the Russians suffer from historic PTSD. Wouldn't you, if you were a Russian? Read "They Shall Not Sleep" by Leland Stowe, 1944. See the movie, "Enemy at the Gates" starring Jude Law and Ed Harris for a good movie about the Battle of Stalingrad.]. *"Reasonable or not, the Russians want neutral countries on their border, countries that are aligned with no one (except perhaps Russia) and that are keen only about not giving offense. **Topography adds special sensitivity to Ukraine's status; the country is an open plain for any force heading toward Moscow.** Russia doesn't want any other country with strong ties to the West on its border*

that might join the EU or even become a missile-hosting member of NATO. Instead, Russia wants a Ukraine with strong ties to the East that serves as a buffer state.” [ibid. p. 71, par. 2-3, emphasis mine]

What Happened In Maidan?

Marin Katusa in his book sheds some real light on the Maiden revolution, and based on what I’ve already shown in this article and quotes from “KILLING HOPE”, this should not be surprising. **“With the coming of the Maidan uprising came the propaganda. Fed to the American people by its government was the tale of spontaneous revolt by courageous, unarmed pro-democracy citizens against an unpopular tyrant. Tyrant he was, true, and unpopular. But he had in fact been elected by the voters, and the people didn’t all of a sudden decide to rise up and smite their hated ruler because he took an eastward turn.**

“The United States and EU had been working for years to pull Ukraine away from Russia. Accomplishing that and placing an antagonistic state on Russia’s border would be a foreign-policy triumph. So, ultimately, the United States would end up spending \$5 billion in Ukraine to persuade and then to destabilize.

That’s not a figure invented by the “blame America” crowd. It comes from Victoria Nuland, who at the time was U.S. assistant secretary of state for Europe and Eurasia. In mid-December 2013, she boasted that the United States had “invested” not only the billions of dollars but also “five years’ worth of work and preparation” to help “build democratic skills and institutions” and achieve what she called Ukraine’s “European aspirations.”

“She reported on a two-hour “tough conversation” with President Yanukovich during which she made it “absolutely clear” that the United States required him to take “immediate steps” to “get back into conversation with Europe and the IMF.”

“Or else ... what?”

“Washington hadn’t gotten what it wanted, so it supported a coup against the elected government. It was easy. All the elements were in place. The president of the European Commission announced in late November 2013 that the EU would “not accept Russia’s veto” of the EU’s agreement with Ukraine. Protestors streamed into the streets of Kiev, egged on by Hromsake.TV, an online television outlet funded by American money.

“Crowds in Kiev grew into the hundreds of thousands and clashed with police. A movement that began as a call for the president to return to a pro-EU policy morphed into one bent on regime change. People died, some from sniper fire directed at both sides, apparently to stoke the conflict. Eventually, the insurgents seized government buildings. Yanukovich fled in February 2014, and a new interim government was formed.” [ibid. p. 76]

“The Ukrainian revolution wasn’t just about Ukraine. It was a proxy struggle between Russia and the West. And much about it fits badly into U.S. officialdom’s standard “white hat verses black hat” narrative.”

“The Ukrainian revolution was a coup that overthrew a democratically elected president--normally not the sort of thing the United States likes to be seen encouraging.” [p. 71, par. 1-2] [but has helped carry out on numerous occasions, especially in South and Central America (Salvatore Allende ring a bell, anyone? See “Missing” starring Jack Lemon and Sissy Spacek. Ukraine and the Maidan Revolt has CIA fingerprints all over it.)]

“The insurgents who drove Yanukovich out of office and out of the country were depicted in Western media as noble fighters risking death to oust an autocrat and build a democracy--which is roughly half of the truth. The ranks of the so-called freedom fighters included some unsavory characters indeed, among them members of the Svoboda Party, an organization whose story line is told in the vocabulary of 1930s-style anti-Semitism. It’s leadership includes the founder of the Joseph Goebbels Political Research Center.

“Washington downplayed the neo-Nazi involvement, of course. But Senator John McCain’s ill-advised December 2013 visit to Ukraine didn’t help. He found himself sharing the stage with Svoboda leader Oleh Tyahnybok---a man who is quick with a Nazi salute, has urged his countrymen to fight against the “Muscovite-Jewish mafia,” and has called on the government to halt the “criminal activities” of “organized Jewry.”

“The U.S. government saw the neo-Nazis as an asset to be used but contained and kept out of view. Victoria Nuland, presumably as part of her effort to “build democratic skills and institutions,” collaborated closely with Tyahnybok in planning the revolution. Later, leaked phone conversations found her wondering what to do with him. Best, she said, to keep him “on the outside” but in close consultation with the new, U.S.-approved president “four times a week.” [ibid. p. 77, par. 3-5] Do you smell C.I.A. here? I do.

“Crimea Comes Home

*“Putin had reason for mixed feelings about the Maidan Revolution. On one hand, the possibility of NATO moving closer was certainly unwelcome. On the other hand, Ukraine was a money pit he wouldn’t mind leaving for someone else to fill...**What Putin could not tolerate, however, was any risk to the naval base in Crimea. Keeping it under Russian control was imperative...**Then, nodding to a resolution by Crimea’s parliament to secede from Ukraine, he publicly welcomed a plebiscite to decide the matter.*

*“Understandably, the region’s Russian population, whose sympathies have always reached eastward, voted to join the Russian Federation. The alternative was to accept a coup co-ventured by the United States and fascist throwbacks. **The voters had reason to fear a new government that included elements who so dislike ethnic Russians that they executed dozens of them during the uprising in Kiev. Joining Russia was an easy choice.***

“The process was remarkably quick and peaceful. Unlike what happened in Kiev, not a drop of blood was shed.

“The howling in the West did nothing to slow Putin in welcoming Crimea into the Russian Federation. No amount of scorn, sanctioning, or isolation will turn him from acting in what he believes are the interests of his country.” [ibid. pp. 79-80, par. 3, 5-6 & 1-2 resp.]

Like I have said before, and it’s the only way to really understand Vladimir Putin, is that he is a true Russian patriot, highly intelligent, and yes, when he needs to be, ruthless. Is Vladimir Putin to be feared by the U.S.? Most certainly. But whose fault is that? It is **not** Vladimir Putin’s fault. The United States, the Modern Romans, has been a very belligerent Empire indeed, as we never really stopped our Cold War tactics toward the Russians, even after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

How does what Vladimir Putin is doing shake out toward the fulfillment of the dire Bible prophecies about a rising United States of Europe, a military superpower that will stun the world, and end up initiating World War III (this being prophesied in Daniel 7 and Revelation 13 and 17)? Often when you threaten a country or group of nations, an equal and opposite reaction will occur. Our actions toward the Soviet Union and Russian people from Harry Truman onward to the present have inspired Russia to take a hard-line toward the

United States, and their own security concerns. This whole article has proven that point quite clearly. Now as a result of our continued belligerence toward the Russian Federation, this article proves my point, Vladimir is pursuing a path that will threaten the European nations under NATO, as he directly tries to divide the NATO alliance. As stated in a very recent foxnews.com article titled “Special Ops Chief: Russia aims to divide NATO, poses ‘existential’ threat to US” The beginning of the article states this, “Russia seeks to test the United States at every opportunity and divide the NATO alliance, posing the most significant long term threat to US national security [to say nothing of European security], the head of the U.S. Special Operations Command, General Joseph Votel, told the Aspen Security Forum. “Russia is looking to challenge us wherever they can,” Votel told Fox News’ Catherine Herridge. “The intent is to create a situation where NATO can’t continue to thrive.”” [emphasis mine, for the full article, see <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2015/07/25/special-ops-chief-russia-aims-to-divide-nato-poses-existential-threat-to-us/>.] These very actions of Vladimir Putin and the Russian Federation will most definitely play directly into the formation of what the Bible calls “the Beast Empire”. For more on those prophecies, check out the link below.

In the Introduction of this article I posed a question about America’s future, about where we’re headed as a nation. I said, *“In the 400s AD Rome’s enemies-turned-allies turned on them and conquered the Roman Empire. Is the United States traveling down the same road? Will the enemies we’ve created and even our enemies-turned-allies defeat us in some economic and military confrontation? Let’s look at some history and see, history that has been ignored for far, far too long.”* For those who have read this far, we’ve just taken a hard look at some of that history. In order to take a look at what God says about this future coming confrontation America, the Modern Romans will face, log onto and read:

http://www.unityinchrist.com/prophecies/2ndcoming_4.htm

source material used:

“Oliver Stone’s UNTOLD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES”

“KHRUSHCHEV: THE YEARS IN POWER” (by the Medvedev brothers, 1978)

“KHRUSHCHEV REMEMBERS” by Nikita Sergeyvich Khrushchev

Notes taken from “TRINITY & BEYOND: THE ATOMIC BOMB MOVIE

“Missing” (DVD by Costa-Gavras, coup d’etat in Chile)

“Salvador” (DVD by Oliver Stone, CIA in El Salvador)

“THIRTEEN DAYS” (DVD movie, about the Cuban Missile Crisis)

Oliver Stone’s “JFK”

“The COLDER WAR” by Marin Katusa

“KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II” (by Howard Blum, about the CIA covert ops in Latin America)

I highly recommend all these sources, especially the DVD’s, which can be easily watched. ***“Oliver Stone’s UNTOLD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES”*** is highly educational and well-documented, I highly recommend it. If you want to really understand Vladimir Putin, Marin Katusa’s “The COLDER WAR” is an excellent resource, and is fairly short, 221 pages. William Blum’s ***‘KILLING HOPE: U.S. MILITARY AND CIA INTERVENTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II’*** is a thoroughly documented resource detailing just what the title says, U.S. military and CIA interventions since World War II. It’s about an inch and a half thick.]

Part II.

Rome’s (and our) Decadent Morals

J.D. Unwin in his out of print 1934 book “Sex and Culture” wrote about what had significantly contributed to the rise and

fall of 80 empires in world history. As he examined these empires he was looking for a common denominator. He found that common denominator, it was the sexual energy, the sex-drive which is a powerful force within both men and women. He found that when an empire was young, just starting out, that sexual energy was aimed, channeled into monogamous relationships, aimed towards marriage between one man and one woman in order to build a strong loving family. This provided the foundation for the forming and establishment of strong towns and cities within that empire, strong communities, accompanied by strong agricultural growth, which is the foundation for a strong economy found within every strong empire. A strong desire was also created to protect those strong, loving families, the fruits of all their labours, which fostered the patriotic spirit from which a strong military force would be formed to protect, again, the collective fruits of all their labours contained in 'hearth & home.' As the society within each of those empires studied by Unwin allowed their "sexual energy" to be directed **away from** that family-oriented monogamous relationship into all kinds of other directions, he found that empire didn't last long, in historic terms of time. Unwin's work was not a religiously biased treatise against what Christians call immorality, but was a purely secular study of cause & affect in the realm of human sexuality. (Unwin was good friends with Sigmund Freud.) In the Roman Empire the bonds of strong, loving families were starting to be broken by the time of Christ and the apostle Paul in the mid-first century AD. Paul writing his Epistle to the Romans in the mid-first century AD clearly described the decadent morals of which that empire had acquired, and was falling headlong into. It got much worse, if that can be imagined, as time went on. The period of Emperor Caligula in 200AD was far worse (if you order the movie named "Caligula", an older film, you can see this for yourself. It is either an "R" or "X" rated film, but it backs this up). What the apostle Paul described is a direct reflection of the moral depravity which was extant within the Roman Empire at the time he wrote his Epistle to the Romans. Let's take a look at it, strictly from the historic point of view, placing it in context with the bottom line of J.D. Unwin's book. **Romans 1:21-32, "Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things."** i.e. going into pagan religions as

opposed to the worship of the true God. **“Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves: who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen. For this cause God gave them up to vile affections: for even their women did change the natural use into that which is against nature: and likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another; men with men, working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompense of their error which was meet. And even as they did not like to retain God in *their* knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient; being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenantbreakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful: who knowing the judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them.”** Now reading that, you can see why Nero beheaded the apostle Paul. He didn’t mince words. But Paul just described what destroys an empire, or nation, or any society of man. I’m not pointing the finger at anyone, just pointing out strong social laws, which when broken by any empire, nation or society for a long enough period of time, brings destruction onto the empire, nation or society. It’s simple cause & affect.

The early Roman Empire and the Roman Republic from which it came was a very moral society which highly esteemed marriage and family. But as time went on and the centuries passed, attitudes toward sexuality changed. Rodney Stark, a sociologist, writes this in his “The Rise of Christianity.” Keep in mind Stark was writing about the later Roman Empire, not when it started out.

“Abortion”

“In addition to infanticide, fertility was greatly reduced in the Greco-Roman world by the very frequent recourse to abortion. The literature details an amazingly large number of abortion techniques---the more effective of which were exceedingly

dangerous. Thus abortion not only prevented many births, it killed many women before they could make their contribution to fertility [and a strong Roman Empire, I might add], and it resulted in a substantial incidence of infertility in women who survived the abortions..." [Stark, "The Rise of Christianity", p. 119, par. 1] "However, the very high rates of abortion in the Greco-Roman world can only be fully understood if we recognize that in perhaps the majority of instances it was men, rather than women, who made the decision to abort. Roman law accorded the male head of family the literal power of life and death over his household, including the right to order a female in the household to abort..." [ibid. p. 120, par. 3] This quote says it all, showing the direction marriage was heading in around the time of the apostle Paul, and thereafter, the period of time Stark was writing about. **"If a major factor in lower fertility among pagans was a male oriented culture that held marriage in low esteem..."** That's right where the United States of America, what I call *America---The Modern Romans* is headed in. We're just about in the era of Emperor Caligula is my guess, but we probably don't have as much time left as Rome had. We abort about a million unborn babies a year, over 65,000,000 babies in America alone since Roe verses Wade. This book-length article is written as a sincere heartfelt warning to the peoples within the United States of America. It is not a homophobic attack on any individuals. God tells his people that they are to love the sinner and hate the sin. It is in love these things have been pointed out, because the national destruction that is coming our way is not coming from Christianity, we're merely the messenger (so please don't shoot the messenger), it is coming from over the horizon, from the direction of Europe.

Part III.

The Church, Body of Christ, What Should We Be Like?

Some of Evangelical Christianity is very loud and “in your face.” They tend to act more like hate-mongers toward the “unsaved world” around them, mirroring what we have just read about “*America---The Modern Romans*” in Part I, particularly like that *Baptist church from Westboro*. As the Bride of Christ, we who are genuine Christians need to be as Jesus was, who when reviled, reviled not again, and described his coming ministry in his first sermon in Luke 4:16-18, reaching out to the lost, hurting, maimed and bruised, the down-trodden in society, as a gentle, merciful Saviour. As the very Bride of Christ, the Body of Christ is supposed to mirror her future Husband, Jesus Christ, and not be a reflection of the belligerent *Modern Romans* we just read about. Jesus Christ, and yes, to a far lesser degree, even Henry Wallace showed us what we are to be like, servants of humanity, we are to be reaching out in compassion to assist, aid and nurture the lost, downtrodden and hurting of this world. Yes, we are to hate sin, but love the sinner, as Jesus did. Any Christian group and/or denomination which is **not** mirroring our Saviour in this manner, in my eyes, is not really genuinely Christian, no matter what they may think or say. And if you should attend one of “those” churches, you should re-evaluate where you attend and even perhaps your Christianity (cf. II Corinthians 13:5). Oliver Stone said a young lady approached him in the early 1970s and said America needs to be more like a woman (i.e. gentle and nurturing). What she was saying without realizing it was that in essence America needs to be like the Bride of Christ or the way the Bride of Christ should be, reflected in the ministry Jesus led and started up, described in **Luke 4:16-19, “And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias [Isaiah]. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written, “The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, and to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.”**

Interestingly, as opposed to what we sometimes observe in the belligerent in-your-face witnessing found within certain elements of Evangelical Christianity, what was the witness of real Christianity within the Roman Empire, what example were they setting, which ended up bringing in millions of pagans into the early Church? What example were they setting us, as early as 155AD and 255AD? See, <http://www.unityinchrist.com/LegacyOfLove.htm>. That link will take you to a fascinating article/book-report that shows the quiet light of Christian service these Christians shed throughout the Roman Empire, and it was not in-your-face preaching and witnessing, which was something that would have gotten them killed, it was something far more powerful, something that ended up drawing millions of pagan Roman Gentiles into genuine faith in Jesus Christ. And just so you don't get the impression and think all Baptist churches or the denomination as a whole is like that aberrant Westboro variety, Franklin Graham, head of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Organization runs Samaritan's Purse, an organization that sheds the quiet light of Jesus Christ through service to the needy in a hurting world (see http://www.unityinchrist.com/evangelism/samaritan_purse.htm).

The Calvary Chapels (affiliated with Calvary Chapel, Costa Mesa, California) also exhibit this quiet light of Jesus Christ through service to the needy in a hurting world. Our preaching and witnessing to the world has to be of the quieter variety, loving the sinners, while hating the sin that clings to them, with large doses of shedding the light of Christ's love to the world. How is that done? Samaritan's Purse is one example. For a couple more articles on this subject, see:

<http://www.unityinchrist.com/wwcofg/wearesalt.htm>

<http://www.unityinchrist.com/wwcofg/Questions.htm>

Is it wrong for the various parts of the Body of Christ to witness to the world from the printed word, magazines and such, and through television and radio broadcasts? No, certainly not, Jesus told his disciples to witness to the world, in Matthew 28:18-20, just before he ascended back to heaven. But we must be careful **how** we do that. The Gospel proclamation really walks forward on two legs, one being our good works service to the world, and then when folks ask us of the hope

that lies within us, we gently tell them, answering their questions about our faith. The other leg is through a church denomination's printed and broadcast efforts. But love for the hurting world we live in is the key, love, and not judgmental hatred for those in the world. Jesus died so that all men might be saved, not condemned (cf. John 3:16). So we must watch and be careful of the "condemnation" part of our witness, being careful to condemn the sin, but not the sinner. It's ok to point out where sin will take an individual, or a nation, but it's not ok to single out any individual and condemn them for their sins. That's not our job as the collective Bride of Christ. We must be careful that our spoken and written witness reflect the same witness as our good works of love to this lost and hurting world. If they don't, something's wrong with our witness. The two halves of our witness to the world have to be in sync with this love motive.

Two Areas Where Evangelicals Need To Shift Their Focus

Evangelicals in general, according to Bruce Ashford and D.A. Horton, have been deficient in two major areas, giving them the appearance of being harsh and condemning. Those two areas are racism and poverty. They point out that Evangelicals as a whole need to become "radically generous to the economically disadvantaged." As I have pointed out, they also said that Evangelicals have to cease to be part of any "special interest arm of any one political party." I personally believe we as Christians or Messianic Jewish believers, ought to be totally apolitical, we have to be seen as apolitical and not as being a part of any special interest arm of any political party.

In the beginning of Part III I mentioned that Evangelicals tend to be viewed in the same light as the Westboro Baptist church. What should our approach be toward that group of people who are so unmercifully attacked by that Westboro group of hate-mongers? I love the example of one Christian church, and how they reached out and witnessed in love toward a similar group of people. A member of the Brooklyn Tabernacle approached Pastor Jim Cymbala. He wanted to take thermoses of hot soup and warm blankets down to an area of the city known as The Salt Mines, where the male and female prostitutes (many of them teenagers) hung out. It was very cold out, winter, and these people were freezing. Pastor Cymbala

gave him the resources and people to go do this, and then provided transportation and an invitation for anyone who wanted to come back to the church for a hot meal, while Pastor Cymbala presented the Gospel to them in a sermon. Many came, some few came to Christ and cleaned up their lives. Pastor Cymbala followed in the spirit of John 3:16, where Jesus said he didn't come to condemn sinners, the world, but to save them. If we give the Gospel in love, and some of them slap us, we're to turn the other cheek and move on. Jesus showed us there is no room for hatred in our Gospel presentation. We're to reach out to the poor and disadvantaged in love and service, while presenting the Gospel in love.

[Bruce Ashford is Provost & Dean of Faculty at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Professor of Theology & Culture. D.A. Horton is Pastor at Reach Fellowship, North Long Beach, CA]

Pastor Cymbala was following the spiritual tactics found in all the links below:

<http://www.unityinchrist.com/LegacyOfLove.htm>

http://www.unityinchrist.com/evangelism/samaritan_purse.htm

<http://www.unityinchrist.com/wwcofg/wearesalt.htm>

<http://www.unityinchrist.com/wwcofg/Questions.htm>