

ELEVENTH DAY
FRIDAY, 22 JULY

* * * *

Topic #26

THE PRIVATE CITIZEN AND THE
DYNAMIC AMERICAN SYSTEM

1. Introduction.

a. Although the American way of life is a symbol which has attracted almost universal favor, the values on which it is based have never been clearly defined. The system means many different things to different people.

b. In the global contest with Communism, it is not enough to analyze and react to the strategems and deceptions of our enemy. It behooves us to offer the plausible promise of a better world in which all men can more nearly be masters of their own destinies.

c. If the US system is to survive the contest of the next decades, there must be a voluntary commitment of private resources to certain aspects of national defense. Unless trade associations, educational institutions, private foundations, labor unions and opinion leaders commit a portion of their energies to ideological, economic and political defense and social achievement, the Communists' thrusts will continue inadequately opposed in many sectors of nonmilitary and ideological combat. What is needed is a new kind of informal partnership in defense between civilians and governmental sectors.

d. In the total, irregular conflict in which we are engaged, radio commentators, teachers and investment bankers are on the front line as surely as the men who man the missiles and guard our positions overseas. Too few leaders in the private sectors of US life realize, as yet, that we are at war and that the survival of our civilization is at stake. There is a strident need for a more disciplined understanding of our enemy's objectives and tactics and a greater realization of the sacrifices we must make.

e. US business has yet to realize its potential role in contributing to world economic growth and in projecting the message of our

system to peoples in the dawn of social and political awakening. We must recognize that our enterprise system is America's best export.

2. Scope and Purpose of the Topic.

To seek ways and means whereby the full human and intellectual resources of our democratic society can be mobilized for the conflict.

3. Suggested Topics for Consideration.

The following questions are posed, not as a guide for the formal lecture, but to stimulate individual study and analysis and for possible use in discussion groups:

a. Why is it that Americans find it so difficult to comprehend that this nation is engaged in a total struggle for survival? How can a broader understanding of the conflict be engendered?

b. How can the US public be rendered less vulnerable to Communist psychological warfare?

c. What are the obligations of US public information media in the current conflict?

d. How can closer links be established between the official and private sectors of our system?

4. Lecture.

The title of the lecture for this afternoon is "THE PRIVATE CITIZEN AND THE DYNAMIC AMERICAN SYSTEM."

5. References.

ELEVENTH DAY
FRIDAY, 22 JULY

* * * *

Topic #25

YOUR ACTION ON THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

1. Introduction.

A presentation of case histories will be given by participants - in last year's National Strategy Seminar on various projects undertaken by them on a local level.

2. Scope and Purpose of the Topic.

To outline techniques for explaining the Communist menace and providing an informational base for voluntary action at the community, state, and national levels in support of a positive foreign policy and adequate defense program.

3. Suggested Topics for Consideration.

The following questions are posed, not as a guide for the formal lecture, but to stimulate individual study and analysis and for possible use in discussion groups:

a. What typical organizations found in US communities might be enlisted in support of a program to increase awareness of the Communist threat?

b. How would you outline such a program and present it to these organizations?

c. Precisely how would you attempt to overcome the general apathy of the American public by local action?

4. Lectures.

The title of the lectures for this morning are "ACTION ON THE COMMUNITY LEVEL.

5. References.

TENTH DAY
THURSDAY, 21 JULY

* * * *

PART V. YOUR ROLE IN THE COLD WAR

Topic #24

THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN NONMILITARY WARFARE

1. Introduction.

a. The military forces of the Free World are the bulwark of defense against aggression and constitute a potent instrument for progress and stability. US military personnel abroad hold an especially great responsibility for helping to combat Communist propaganda and agitation. They should preserve order, prevent incidents, foster mutual respect, and promote understanding of Free World ideals in opposition to those of Communism by their words and deeds. Western military leaders should recognize that a strategy of persuasion must be supported by well-directed, long-range nonmilitary activities which may not immediately produce spectacular results.

b. Armed forces are more than an instrument for combat. In underdeveloped countries they can be used to stimulate progress in many spheres of national life. The military may resist Communism by acting as a unifying force, supporting responsible regimes and promoting necessary reforms. Economically, it can help by insuring the stability needed for growth, training young men in basic skills and accomplishing public works. It can perform useful social functions, such as increasing literacy among soldiers, teaching techniques of social management and fostering social mobility by encouraging promotion through the ranks. It can advance spiritual values by inculcating a sense of civic responsibility and loyalty in all walks of national life.

2. Scope and Purpose of the Topic.

To seek ways and means of using the military to counteract the Communists' nonmilitary offensive against and assist the overall growth of the Open Society.

3. Suggested Topics for Consideration.

The following questions are posed, not as a guide for the formal lecture, but to stimulate individual study and analysis and for possible use in discussion groups:

- a. How can the US avoid or minimize the effect of Communist propaganda playing up incidents involving US military personnel abroad?
- b. What is the role of the military man as promoted for the ideals and way of life of the Free World?
- c. Should the United States support the military as a mechanism for social improvement?
- d. When and how are military regimes able to carry out needed reforms in underdeveloped areas?

4. Lecture.

The title of the lecture for this afternoon is "THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN NONMILITARY WARFARE."

5. References.

TENTH DAY
THURSDAY, 21 JULY

* * * *

Topic #23

RELIGION IN THE CURRENT STRUGGLE

1. Introduction.

a. The term religion is used by the Communists to designate traditional systems of religious faith based upon a belief in the reality of a Divine Being and the spiritual nature of man. The Communists insist upon equating their own beliefs with scientific truths.

b. Communism constitutes the greatest threat and challenge which Judaism and Christianity has ever faced. Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism each have an immense stake in the outcome of the present struggle for world domination. Religious tradition and religious institutions are identified by the Communists as forces which impede social progress.

c. Most religions are hostile to Communism. A religious people need not, however, react spontaneously against Communism. The theory, for example, that Islam is inherently anti-Marxist and anti-Communist overlooks certain common factors of authoritarianism which provide a fertile climate for the substitution of one ideology for another. Communist ideology may displace traditional religions, while at the same time it provides its own system of belief.

2. Scope and Purpose of the Topic.

To consider religion as an element in the world struggle and its role in opposing Communism.

3. Suggested Topics for Consideration.

The following questions are posed, not as a guide for the formal lecture, but to stimulate individual study and analysis and for possible use in discussion groups.

a. What are the differences between religious ideology and the ideology of government and society? May they substitute for one another?

b. What steps could be taken to increase understanding and moral solidarity among the adherents of the great faiths of mankind so that they might oppose Communism more vigorously?

c. Is Christianity constitutionally irreconcilable with Fascism or Communism? What about Islam, Hinduism and Judaism?

4. Lecture.

The title of the lecture for this morning is "RELIGION IN THE CURRENT STRUGGLE."

5. References.

TENTH DAY
THURSDAY, 21 JULY

* * * *

Topic #22

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AS AN INSTRUMENT
OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

1. Introduction.

a. In attempting to create a stable international order and block the expansion of international Communism, the United States has been providing vast sums of economic, military and technical assistance to scores of free nations since 1947. The most successful of these programs was the Marshall Plan, which assisted the West European nations to recover fully and rapidly from the wartime economic dislocation and destruction. American military assistance to Western Europe has strengthened the security of these states against Communist aggression.

b. The major US assistance effort is now directed toward the underdeveloped countries. The long-range US objective in these areas is to assist in the development of modern, viable nation-states.

c. In this objective, the United States faces a number of formidable problems: mass poverty, illiteracy, population explosion, lack of an industrial base and skills, inexperienced leadership, socialist doctrinairism, suspicion of Western capitalism and foreign investment, and other socio-economic and psychological handicaps. The gap between the standards of living of the developed and underdeveloped world is likely to increase rather than narrow during the next decade or two. Yet, progress toward economic stability and growth in these new countries is essential if the United States hopes to retain the confidence and gain the support of these peoples and their leaders.

d. US military and economic programs are not mutually exclusive. Aid needs vary according to the situation existing in various areas. Economic development in the countries along the periphery of the Communist Bloc, for instance, is dependent upon the achievement of a degree of political stability and internal security. Countries

such as Laos and South Vietnam, exposed to various forms of Communist aggression, are in critical need of military assistance. Economic aid, divorced from military aid, would be of little value in helping these countries to withstand Communist pressure. Most of the underdeveloped nations of Africa and Latin America, on the other hand, are not yet faced with the problems of defending themselves against Communist aggression; thus, economic aid can be emphasized in these areas.

e. US military assistance to these new states, in addition to strengthening their internal security, can provide a basis for economic development. In many of these countries, the military can and already does function as a "transmission belt" for socio-economic progress. A military training program can impart many technical and administrative skills which are not taught in local educational institutions. Military forces can be utilized for productive purposes, such as the building of roads, railways, power plants, airfields and the like.

2. Scope and Purpose of the Topic.

To consider the use, capabilities and limitations of our military, economic and technical assistance programs as a means of furthering United States objectives.

3. Suggested Topics for Consideration.

The following questions are posed, not as a guide for the formal lecture, but to stimulate individual study and analysis and for possible use in discussion groups.

a. Should the United States channel foreign assistance primarily to our allies or to those nations, including neutrals, which are capable of using it most effectively?

b. What are the advantages and drawbacks to disbursing US foreign assistance through international agencies rather than on a bilateral basis?

c. Should the United States give foreign assistance to nations which have socialist economies and refuse to encourage free enterprise and foreign investment?

d. To what extent is economic development a check on the expansion of Communism?

4. Lecture.

The title of the lecture for this morning is "FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY."

5. References.