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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

Herewith the translation brought over by General Bolling yesterday. The portions referring directly to you or CIA are sidlined in red on pages 3, 4, 16 and 17. The newspapers covered all of the more sensational statements.

*Mr. Husell noted  
Mr. Beehr*

*LB*

Noted by DCI  
*7-sec*

7 March 1952  
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AUF DEM KRIEGSFAD - (ON THE PATH TO WAR)  
AUFZEICHNUNGEN EINES ENGLISHEN OFFIZERS  
(NOTES BY AN ENGLISH OFFICER)

by

Richard Squires

HS/HC-53

300031

pp 209 ff.

## Chapter 6

## Words and Deeds

## The Diary of a Diplomat

I had practically completed my book, and was about to send it to the publisher, when unexpected events prompted me to take my pen in hand again. All this was started by a brief conversation I had while seated in one of the cafes at Berlin, a place where occasionally I meet with friends from beyond the Elbe River.

One fine day in August 1951, a short time after the exchange of messages between Truman and Shvernik and the resolutions voted by the U.S.A. Congress and the praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. concerning relations between the two countries, I met an old friend, the Berlin correspondent of one of our London papers.

Like many others, I was inclined to regard the congressional resolution as a sign of weakening of the aggressive attitude of the United States with respect to the Soviet Union. I expected my friend to confirm my belief when I asked him, "Doesn't this congressional resolution mean that the potentates in the United States are cooling off a little?"

Instead of answering, my friend stared at me intensively and for quite some time; and I noticed in him indications of surprise, disquietude, and of a sort of inner struggle. Finally he remarked: "Truman's message is nothing but words. But the facts..." Then he was quiet again; then he opened his briefcase, and put into my hands a fairly large, sealed package, saying: "Take this; it contains the answer to your question."

p. 210 I wanted to open the package, but he would not let me do it: "Not here," he said; "wait until you get home." And then he called the waiter and paid; we left the cafe.

Outside he told me, lowering his voice: "This is a copy of the diary of an American General at Frankfurt. I got it from an American officer at Frankfurt; he had an opportunity to read this diary, and was so shaken up that he decided to have a photostat made of it. He has requested me to find a way to bring the contents of this diary to the knowledge of the public."

"Well, and what do you intend to do?" I asked.

"Don't be crazy," he said, and shrugged his shoulders. "You know perfectly well what would happen to me if I was to publish a document like this. Or would you try to make me believe that you believe in Morrison's fairy tale about the freedom of the press in England? At all events I know from personal experience that freedom simply means that you must omit everything that contains the slightest grain of truth. And it is precisely the truth concerning American politics that stares you in the face from every line of this diary. I'm in no hurry to lose my job; and ever since I've been in possession of these papers I have been feeling as though I had been sitting on fiery coals. Take these things and do whatever you like with them."

After I got home I read the diary from beginning to end. As long as I live I shall never forget the impression it made upon me. I was p. 211 horrified at the thought that the fate of a great country and a great nation, the fate of America and the Americans, rests today in the hands of brutal inhuman beings such as the man who wrote this diary. And these people have at their disposal atom bombs, poison gas, napalm, bacteriological and other weapons, etc., with which they are getting ready to convert the ancient cities of Europe into rubble and ashes and sweep our civilization from the face of the earth.

No one who hates war from the bottom of his soul can read without feeling profoundly disturbed lines like the following:

(The specially indented paragraph is reproduced not from the German translation, but from the facsimile of the handwritten text of the diary.)

"Our attack should be directed at enemy weakness. Although the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons."

"We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

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The man who wrote these lines is Major General Grow of the U. S. Army. His diary informs us that he is a Military Attache for the U. S. at Moscow, and occupies a leading position in the Intelligence service of the United States Army. It was not an accident that brought General Grow and his dirty diary to Frankfurt on the Main. As we learned from his notes, he went there because the directors of the U. S. Secret Service in Europe were meeting in that city for a series of conferences in June 1951. It was Major General Grow's intention to enlarge upon the views expressed in the above quoted passage.

Under the date of 26 February 1951, Grow entered the following notation: (The specially indented paragraph is reproduced not from the German translation, but from the facsimile of the handwritten text of the diary.)

"Got a letter from Geo King who has been showing my letters to Smith, who is interested. I am urging action on preparation for after rest (the reading of this word is in doubt, transl.'s

note), war, when is where we have failed before. He says Smith is interested, but there is little action. He also feels that this is very critical year."

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General Grow's diary does not by any means consist of irresponsible memoranda jotted down by the first person who comes along. This is the diary of an official representative of the White House. The passage just quoted indicates clearly that this diary contains the frankly expressed views of a man who was sent to Moscow by Washington; and that these views are shared by Smith, the director in charge of the American Secret Service (Intelligence), who was formerly American Ambassador at Moscow.

A few pages earlier we read in the diary as follows:

(Except where specially mentioned, quotations from the diary are reproduced by retranslation from the German version.)

"Thursday, 23 February.

Letter from Bolling makes it clear that my letters go to all the leading departments, including the President."

Grow's diary is of great importance to the public, and one could not easily pass it in silence; because it reveals the guiding principles and intentions of the present rulers of our "Western World."

The extracts given in this book will give the reader an opportunity to see for himself what happens at an American embassy in Europe, and to learn what people are like who think and act as Grow does. The diary served to confirm my view that, as I stated elsewhere, the germs of war must not be permitted to reach maturity in their natural neuterative media--that is, they must not be allowed to thrive in secrecy and unpunished. For that reason I have decided to publish Grow's notes and a few

selected photostats, so as to bring to the whole world's knowledge the things that I was able to read myself.

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#### THE DAILY ROUTINE OF A MILITARY ATTACHE

General Grow's detailed entries in his diary serve to show the reader with fullest clarity what happens at his Moscow office, and how he goes about fulfilling his "diplomatic" obligations.

Let us turn some of the leaves of the diary and read his own memoranda concerning his daily work:

Monday, 8 January.

"I went south to find some anti-aircraft areas, but did not find anything in new areas."

Friday, 12 January.

"Spent the entire forenoon with Thornal and Abbel exploring the southeastern part of the city along new streets.

Did not find any anti-aircraft positions, but gathered a few valuable data concerning the terrain."

Saturday, 20 January.

"Bush and I drove around three hours in the east and southeast during a snowstorm, and discovered three AA positions."

Saturday, 27 January.

"A frosty fog reduced visibility to only a few meters, and consequently did not go looking around today. One or two letters, and a report concerning local anti-aircraft positions, in time to catch the diplomatic mail pouch."

p. 215 Sunday, 28 January.

"Got up at ten o'clock and had breakfast; then took the subway to "B" Ring, and took an hour's walk on the grounds of the Frunze

Academy. Discovered nothing new; but there are indications that a few horses are being kept in the old cavalry stables."

Friday, 15 February.

"Thornal and myself made a thorough investigation of the northern industrial area, but did not discover any new anti-aircraft positions."

Saturday, 24 March.

"Thornal and myself checked up on anti-aircraft positions. Two of them seem to have been discontinued, in favor of an industrial plant that is now being erected."

It will be possible to cite many additional passages; but the foregoing will probably suffice to convey to the reader an idea of Major General Grow's "diplomatic" functions in Moscow. The careful manner in which he "explores" every district of the Russian capital and its suburbs shows that for this Secret Service diplomat Moscow is essentially only a target for future atom bombs. He is possessed by the idea that he must discover every anti-aircraft position and make a note of it, since they might interfere with American bombers on their "good will" mission.

Obviously it is Major General Grow's task at Moscow to use every effort to prepare for a repetition of present events in Korea, where Yankee bombers systematically make targets of peaceful cities and of the civilian population.

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At all events, anyone who reads Grow's entries concerning his trips in Moscow and vicinity cannot fail but draw the conclusion that the Americans are establishing their air bases as close as possible to the Soviet border, converting England into an American plane carrier, with only one purpose in view: To prepare for aggressive warfare against the Soviet Union, and in this manner to start a new world war.



Somewhat more detailed reading of the diary reveals further interesting facts to the reader:

Friday, 19 January.

"Pope dropped by; he insisted that we have not seen all the positions. Quite right; but we discovered four that he had not seen himself."

Wednesday, 14 March.

"Pope dropped by, and we had a lengthy conversation concerning the presumable strength of the Soviet Union."

Wednesday, 23 March.

"Pope dropped by .... he gave us information concerning anti-aircraft defenses at Leningrad, and confirmed our own observations here. In the afternoon I prepare the draft for a report on the industrial plant that we have had under observation for six months."

Who is Pope? Grow merely mentions that he is an Englishman. In this manner we learn from the diary that our British representative in Moscow does not consider it beneath his dignity to go snooping around for an American general and to report his observations to him.

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A large number of other entries prove that our diplomats in Moscow are helping the American warmongers. Personally, I cannot see how that harmonises with Mr. Morrison's orations concerning our "friendly intentions" with respect to the Soviet Union.

Colonel Guimond, a Canadian diplomat in Moscow, has likewise become one of Grow's obedient servants, as we learned from the following entry:

2 March.

"Received report from Major Bush and Col. Guimond (Canadian) concerning their trip to Tiflis--two hours in the afternoon. They did not observe any unusual military activities."

Grow also mentions Sgourdeous, the Greek diplomat.

Friday, 26 January.

"Sgourdeous, the Greek, likewise is longing for a bold decision by force of arms. He is one of the few fighters among the Europeans."

On 15 March he has another note concerning Sgourdeous:

"Had a nice conversation with Sgourdeous at supper. He is horrified at our lack of decision, and so am I. Both of us believe that the Western Europeans will join us if we get rough and demonstrate determined leadership."

In still other entries we read the names of other members of the embassies of other countries acting as helpers of the American general.

p. 218 In speaking of his espionage relations with Turkish military and naval attaches, Grow describes the naval attache, Captain Kir Oglu, as a "fine fellow, who is anxious to work with us." The entry for 9 March reads as follows:

"Forwarded report concerning observations transmitted to us by the Turkish attache."

From the foregoing quotations we can see that the Turks, like the Greeks, are supplying American cannon fodder for Korea; and that they make an honest endeavor not to fall behind our own people in the matter of collecting information for the American Intelligence Service.

We shall let this suffice on the subject of how Major General Grow and his colleagues from other embassies spend their time in Moscow.

#### GROW STARTS TRAVELLING

On 16 April, Grow made the following entry in his diary:

"The home of Tolstoi was closed today (Monday); but that did not bother us, since we had not gone there to look at it."

But what was it that Grow was interested in on his trip to Yasnaya Polyana? What prompted the American Military Attache to visit this locality made famous by the immortal writer, Leo Tolstoi; and why should he express satisfaction at his being unable to get into the museum? These p. 219 questions, which must occur to anyone as he reads these lines, are answered in the same entry in the diary:

"Took note of many license numbers of military vehicles. Saw some A.A. equipment."

This was all he brought back from excursion to the home of one of the greatest writers of the last century.

The rest of his diary explains for us, page by page, the reason for his trips to Pskov, Orel, Vladimir, Murom, and many other cities.

His helpers and colleagues from other countries likewise "explored," as the diary shows, Gomel, Orsha, Saratov, Stalingrad, Astrakhan, and other cities, reporting their observations to him.

In May 1951 Grow made a trip to Murom. This city impressed him as a rapidly expanding city with a historical background; but he was unable to conceal his displeasure when on 11 May he wrote as follows: "Nothing of military value." The growth of the city is not a matter of interest to him. The things that he is eagerly searching out are objectives such as bridges, highways, and peaceful cities, which he can record on his map with a view to destroying them. He eagerly continues his search, until finally he hits upon something that is suited for his diary: (The following quotation is copied from the English version of the facsimile).

"Only bridge is R.R. and is good target."

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The next day finds him at Shatura, where he makes the following entry: (Reproduced from the English text of the facsimile).

"Big power plant at Shatura run on peat of which huge bogs in vicinity. Good target."

In passing through Rostov he writes as follows, on 23 May 1951 (Retranslated from the German version):

"Rostov is a beautiful city, high up on the northwestern bank of the Don."

The smoothly-flowing Don River, the beautiful city ("the most impressive Russian city that I have ever seen") holds Grow's attention only a few minutes. He then notes with satisfaction (Reproduced from the English facsimile text):

"The bridge here is best target in S. Russia. This, together with bridge over Kuban R. at Kavkazskaya, would cut off all the Caucasus except for poor line to Astrakan which could easily be cut."

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To discover ways and means of destroying the harvest, of converting into ashes the huge silos storing the food for a peace-loving population, of disrupting means of communication and, perhaps, even of conquering this fertile land which others have coveted in the past--such are the aims of the people who sent Grow to Russia.

On the same trip, so his diary tells us, he also visited Tiflis. We read the following notice under the date of 27 May:

"Third day at Tiflis. Sites and myself were up at nine o'clock-- a bite of breakfast in our room and then outside, making reconnaissance. We took a taxi and drove out toward the northwest, trying to see what a tank parking area looked like."

When I read Grow's diary, I was reminded of the spies of the Ostbüro (Eastbureau), who travel throughout the entire German democratic republic disguised as tourists, commercial travelers, or stamp collectors. Schumacher's agents, however, are mere small fry in comparison with the American general of the Intelligence Service.

Grow goes about snooping from one Soviet city to another. He is happy when he finds something that he can destroy, and disappointed if he is unable to "discover" a "suitable" target. Out of the whole rich gamut of human feelings he knows nothing but gratification of his insatiable craving for blood and destruction.

It would seem that all spies have one psychological trait in common: Destruction is the only thing in which they are interested. Their motto p. 222 seems to have been expressed in the words of Milton's Arch Fiend: "Havoc, Ruin, Devastation, are my Gain." (Approximate re-translation of Milton's line).

#### GROW'S LEISURE HOURS

No matter how much time Grow may have devoted, as we have seen in his diary, to a search for objectives for future bombing attacks, he has time left over, none-the-less, for his relaxation.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is one of the conclusions he has reached.

He discovers many ways to make life exciting for himself, first of all alcohol. As we read some of his boastful reports--e.g. "five invitations today"--we might imagine we were dealing with the diary notes of some confirmed drunkard rather than the diary of an American diplomat. The motion pictures, too, give him much pleasure. "At night," he writes under the date of 11 April 1951, "M.L. and myself ran a film just for

ourselves, "Love, The Monster," a rather good and unusual gangster comedy." Further down we read as follows: "'Robbery on the Train,' not a bad film." Other films that he mentions have to do with robberies, acts of violence, and murders, where gangsters are the heroes ("decent Anglo-Saxon fellows").

Very likely he gets his ideas from such films as to how one can achieve one's purposes "by any means possible, by truth or falsehood, through hard blows" (hitting below the belt).

p. 223      So far as one can judge from the many passages where the diary mentions roulette, poker, whist, and bingo, games of chance very likely are Grow's most favorite pastimes. On 29 January he puts down that he sat down at 1900 to play cards and did not get up from the table until 1:00 A.M. He attaches so much importance to this form of relaxation that he keeps a most accurate account of his winnings and losses. His notes indicate that the stakes of these games are always very high.

All apart from the atmosphere of "refined" pleasures which I had occasion to observe at an earlier time in our army of occupation, Grow's diary reveals the intrigues and trickery that go on among the American diplomats. It would appear that the Military Attache always has to find some fault or other with the Ambassador. He rages against him--of course, only in the privacy of his diary--on one occasion because he allotted a smaller apartment to Major General Grow than to somebody else; and another time because the Ambassador goes after him for the smallest errors and shortcomings.

We learn from the diary that Grow takes his revenge by never missing a single occasion to proffer cynical remarks about the Ambassador.

"The Kirks do not seem to be able to behave in a natural manner while

at the same time conducting themselves as befits the leading figures of a legation." (re-translated).

The foregoing appears under the date of 14 April 1951.

p. 224 On another occasion he refers to a cutting remark that his wife addressed to Kirk, and he writes as follows:

"She certainly told Kirk where to get off!" (Re-translated).

The diary shows very clearly, notwithstanding, that despite all heavy quarrels Kirk and Grow worked heart and soul together.

On 24 March 1951 Grow made the following entry concerning instructions given by Kirk with regard to travel of embassy personnel in Russia:

"Kirk wants all travel to be planned for an important goal or, if such is not the case, to be omitted...." (Re-translated).

We learn that Kirk takes personal interest in the "explorations" carried on by his subordinates, and that he lays down general directives on that subject. Grow also makes a note of how much his reports are appreciated by the Ambassador.

p. 225 27 March, 1951. (Reproduced from the English facsimile text).

"Threw a minor bombshell by reading our paper which definitely estimated action this year or before July 1952 by all forms of warfare, including Europe. It was backed up by capabilities and reasons. Amb. accepted our paper as sound and worthy of serious consideration."

Grow also confides to the diary his own hopes for the future:

"I doubt I shall be here next year."

He writes on 4 January,

"I hope not; because with the expansion of the Army I ought to be given a better post."

On the next day he adds:

"The expansion of the Army will be a help to all the old bones."

(Re-translated).

I believe there is no need for comment. Any reader can see from these lines that Grow is building up his egotistical plans on the preparations for another world war.

Although Grow is longing for more because of the anticipated advantages he never misses an opportunity, none the less, to turn an honest penny even during peacetime.

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#### GROW'S BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Like Generals Robertson and Clay, whose heroic deeds I have already recorded, Grow is turning a covetous eye upon western Germany.

On 4 June 1951 he was called to Frankfurt on the Main for a conference of the chiefs of the American Intelligence Service in Europe, where he had much time at his disposal--just as in Moscow--to engage in business. His diary contains a revealing report of how he made his trip a profitable one.

7 June 1951.

"....then I went to the antique shops and acquired a silver cow (cream pitcher)."

12 June 1951.

"M.L. went shopping; then stopped at the commission merchant's and gave him a large order which I hope we shall be able to get out of the country." (Re-trans.)

2 July 1951.

"Went shopping again in the afternoon."

14 July 1951.

"We shipped 10 large carton boxes with clothing and two trunks that



we finished packing yesterday."

Quite obviously Grow is not suffering any shortage of Bonn occupation money. He is in agreement with Colonel Humphrey, whose acquaintance the reader has already made, and Sir Brian Robertson, our former military governor, with respect to the opinion that there is no reason for terminating the occupation. The thing that he would really strive for--at least p. 227 so far as one can judge from his notes--is "The establishment of a strict Leavenworth regime in the occupied territories." This Leavenworth is a prison in the United States!

But Grow would not be true to himself if he did not speculate in the stock market, as he mentions in his diary under the date of 13 April 1951:

"Letter from Geo Parker saying that he bought 100 shares of Allis... (word illegible) for me at 44 3/4. He considers it a good buy."

Anyone who reads Grow's diary will no longer feel surprised at hearing of U.S.A. generals who hope for another war just as the stock market speculators do.

#### PLANS OF AMERICAN GENERALS

Another war is Grow's dearest wish. His diary convinces a reader that he and all other war maniacs of his ilk feel sad and depressed about anything that contributes toward preventing war, and hugely rejoice over anything that indicates that a war is being prepared.

Grow's diary reads like a medical sick report. The type of illness of which he is suffering calls for watchfulness on the part of all healthy persons. His illness is the thirst for blood. Just like any other dangerous infection, he has to be studied; and means must be found for neutralizing the host of the germ.

p. 228 One of the leading principles of this war maniac, in whom the disease

has reached the acute stage, is expressed in his own words:

"War! As soon as possible! Now!"

Again and again Grow comes back to his argument of starting the war in 1951. "My conclusions," he writes on 8 January 1951, "might be approximately summarized as follows: This is the year." By this "year" Grow means the year that will see the outbreak of the war for which he is longing.

"This is the year!" He repeats on 9 January; and again on 29 March he writes as follows:

"It seems to me the time is ripe for a blow this year."

But Grow by no means wishes to confide these views only to his diary.

In June 1951, at Frankfurt on the Main, there was a conference of the chiefs of the American Intelligence Service in Europe. Grow himself declares that he carefully considered and prepared his report more than a month before he went to this conference. Again and again he worked out a number of alternates and sketched out and constantly polished his speeches. Photostats of some of the notes for his speeches at Frankfurt were among the papers I received from my friend.

Even before that time Grow had given expression to his innermost thoughts in a note entered in his diary on February 5:

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"We need a voice to lead us without equivocation: Communism must be destroyed!" (Re-translated).

He repeated the same idea in his notes for his speech he was preparing for the conference: "I believe there is no way of putting it more simply than by saying: "Communism must be destroyed!" This general call for the destruction of Communism Grow manifestly wants to address not only to Germany, but to all countries that offer resistance to the American

dictate which attempts to make colonies of England, France, and of the other countries of Europe so far as they are caught even now in the snares of the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact.

As we read in his note of 27 March 1951, Grow insists on "action this year by all forms of warfare."

The plans embodied in his report are very far-reaching:

"In the end we shall have to concentrate on the principal theater of war and relegate the Pacific to the background, that is, confining ourselves there to naval attacks and air attacks, merely to hold our positions." (Re-translated). Grow's diary contains remarks relating to proposals and suggestions made at the Frankfurt conference by other representatives of the American Intelligence Service:

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"The essential thing in them was: The necessity of better work at Washington, and a great expansion of C.I.A. espionage." (Re-translated).

It is not surprising that at the Frankfurt conference Grow was placed in charge of the "Committee on Critical Problems." What was meant, by the organizers of the conference, when they used the term "critical problems" (or: critical items?) will be clear from the sketch given by Grow. One of the sections of this committee, for instance, concerned itself with the use of atomic weapons and with chemical and bacteriological warfare.

Another section bore the highly significant designation "Vulnerability." Its task was the choice of objectives for subversive endeavors.

The diary shows us what sort of human being it was whose orders were carried out by Iope, our representative at Moscow.

Let us continue looking at Grow's entries in his diary, and we shall see what his further plans were.

He formulates them as follows:

"To put the question differently: What should we do to fill out the vacuum after the Soviet regime is destroyed? The new leadership cannot be improvised off hand in a hurry. It should be propagated in advance." (Re-translated).

So the thing that Grom and his chiefs desire is a puppet regime formed by men who are entirely dependent upon them and are hated by the Soviet population.

p. 231 But how is this unbelievable plan of over-turning all democratic regimes and setting up a world dictatorship of Wall Street to be carried into effect? "With every weapon," says Grom.

"We must start by hitting below the belt. This war cannot be conducted according to Marquis of Queensbury rules."

An important role is assigned to the American Intelligence Service in connection with American plans to precipitate a new war for the purpose of overturning the democratic regimes:

(Reproduced from the English facsimile text).

"Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and weakness as well. We must employ every subversive device to undermine the confidence and loyalty of Soviet subjects for their regime. We must cause them to lose faith in Communist leadership."

p. 232 Grom even goes so far as to suggest what is to be done:

"Anything, truth or falsehood, to poison the thoughts of the population."

Passages like the foregoing, in my opinion, do not require any comment. In any ordinary, rational human society any person expressing such views would be put in a straight-jacket and locked up where he could not injure

the social organism. But in the world of the Trumans and Achesons, Churchills and Morrisons, Eisenhowers and Montgomerys, persons like Grow are given responsible government positions, where they can employ every means to precipitate mankind into a third world war.

I wish that my English readers would give serious thought to the above-quoted remarks, many of which were formulated publicly at an official conference by a man who holds a government post. Is it possible to sleep in peace if one knows that one or two houses farther down the street a murdering thief holds his knife in readiness to kill his own neighbor? Would that be the moment to reach the conclusion "That is none of my business?" Wouldn't it be safer to assume that the murderer, in keeping with his instincts, would turn also against ourselves and kill us, so as to be able to escape with a richer haul?

Did we win the war for peace so easily that we can afford to entrust this peace and our fate to adventurers like Churchill or the late Forrestal? p. 233 Hardly. The nations of the world are daily getting more and more conscious of the fact that it is their own task to defend the peace. Even Grow himself cannot deny this fact, however much he may be blinded by his passion for war and destruction.

No matter how stubborn may be his resistance and that of others like him, they are being compelled more and more to admit they are powerless when they run up against the will of the people. In a rage at the unanimous loyalty of the Soviet people for its government Grow makes the following admission in his diary:

"We must not assume that the Russian population hates its government....it will support it."

Later he writes with the same impotent rage:

"We must not make the mistake of thinking that the Russians are suffering need... The Russian standard of living is improving."

But the Russians are not the only thorn in the side of the war mongers.

On 5 February 1951, Grow made the following entry in his diary:

"The Europeans are so timid and British business men are afraid they might loose Hong Kong. The French are also twisting around."

Even the signers of the Atlantic Pact themselves cannot make up their minds to resort to war, because their own populations are unwilling  
p. 234 to support them. Grow's conversations among plain people offer no consolation for him at all. When he was in western Germany, he made the following entry on 4 July 1951:

"As I returned through the village I talked to a shop owner who gave me to understand that he can't stand Americans."

And then he continues:

"I was much depressed when I returned, because I am afraid that too many Germans are of the same opinion."

It is a good sign if Grow is feeling depressed.

The populations of the world must keep a close watch on the war mongers. They must be watchful and steadfast in the defense of their most precious basic right--the right to peace and freedom.

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A footnote in parenthesis on page 211 states that the facsimile reproductions of the handwritten text were made from photostats of parts of Grow's diary.