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16 April 1953

Special Guidance No. 8
on
President Eisenhower's Speech
of April 16, 1953

1. Eisenhower has taken the offensive against the Kremlin. Seizing the advantage offered by the internal weakness of Stalin's successors, he has spoken over the heads of the men in the Kremlin to the peoples of the Soviet Union. He has told them that they can have peace. He has recited the principles on which a just peace should be founded. He has laid down the humanitarian and political conditions which will make peace possible. He has not written a diplomatic note but has spoken as man to man with the peoples of the Soviet Union. Why build a heavy bomber, he asks, when for the same effort you can build 30 brick schools, or two fine hospitals, or two electric power plants that will serve two towns of 60,000 people? Why pay for a single fighter plane with half a million bushels of wheat? And Eisenhower comments, "This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."
2. This is not the speech of a pacifist. Our listeners do not need to fear that it means peace at any price. Eisenhower faces the world -- both the enemy world and the free world -- with courage and realism. He says to the Russian peoples: Either peace with justice for all, or war. "Hot" war, if that is what the Kremlin chooses. For he says, the free world is determined, at any cost to remain "armed, strong, and ready for any risk of war." Cold war, if that is the Kremlin's choice; but let the Kremlin beware what that means: fear and tension until the Soviet system collapses; the kind of fear and tension that our peoples have known for years, but that the rulers of our peoples also have known; the kind of fear and tension the Soviet peoples have known for years, but also that Malenkov and Beria and Molotov now know more bitterly and uneasily than ever before.
3. Or the Kremlin can have peace -- with justice. What does "peace with justice" mean? It means, says Eisenhower, that every people has an inalienable right to choose its own form of government and its own institutions. It means that no people has any right whatever to dictate to other peoples what form of government they should erect. It means, says Eisenhower, that the nations of central and eastern Europe must be given back their independence; there must be an end, says Eisenhower, to the "unnatural partition of Europe." And he asks the men in the Kremlin directly: "Are you prepared to allow the peoples of central and eastern Europe free choice in the determination of their forms of government and freedom to associate with other nations in a worldwide community of law?"

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4. This challenge to Moscow is something new. It is the end of the American policy of "containment;" it is the beginning of the Eisenhower policy of liberation. Liberation, until April 16, was an idea, an aspiration; with Eisenhower's speech it becomes a major article of policy and a condition of any future peace.

5. And what does Eisenhower offer the Kremlin in exchange for peace, in exchange, that is, for the liberation of our own people? "We care nothing for rhetoric," he says. "We care only for sincerely powerful purpose." We are ready, he says, to work with others who are willing to use their energies, their resources, their imagination, to make war against "the brute forces of poverty and need." We will do this, he says; we will ask the American people to devote the money that would be saved by disarmament to a fund for world reconstruction. We do not want to see war monuments; we want to see the monuments of peace arise in every country on earth.

6. Eisenhower has settled forever the question: Will the Americans allow themselves to be deceived by the empty peace gestures of the Kremlin? The answer is no! It may be that Moscow will sell out the Prague, or other regimes, for a just peace with the U. S. A. It is absolutely certain that the U. S. A. will not sell out our listeners for an unjust peace with the Kremlin.

Pravda also published an article by Gorsenjin Headlined "Socialist Legislation on guard of People's Interests " written in connection with the "Doctor's case."

2. Radio Moscow on Eisenhower's Speech

In this connection, Radio Moscow emphasized that the majority of it dealt with justification and motivation of U^S foreign policy, such as race to arm and the creation of NATO. Special importance is given to statement that there isn't one controversial matter existing between USA and USSR that has no solution.

This is the ³-only reference in today's news high light

