



The Phyllis Schlafly Report



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Two History Lessons For American Youth

Have you been to the movies lately? You should have. The past year has given us two of the most excellent films ever produced -- and they are educational "musts" for all the young people you know because they provide history lessons not taught in schools or colleges.

Tora! Tora! Tora!

The movie *Tora! Tora! Tora!* has had poor reviews, perhaps because it doesn't have any sex in it. But it is a great film and a piece of authentic history which every American should see -- especially those who cannot remember back to December 7, 1941.

In *Tora! Tora! Tora!* you relive the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in all its exciting detail. You are in the cockpits with the Japanese pilots, you are on the ground with the Americans trying to duck machine-gun fire, you are on the ships in the harbor as the bombs are falling. Far more important, you are shown the events leading up to that day of infamy.

When *Tora! Tora! Tora!* was released, Darryl F. Zanuck, president of Twentieth Century Fox, ran a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* which stated the importance of this movie. This ad said:

"Why *Tora! Tora! Tora!*? *Tora! Tora! Tora!* is an American-Japanese historical film officially approved by the American Department of Defense as well as the Japanese Department of Defense. It is an authentic film. The basic reason for producing the film, which is the second most expensive film in history, was to arouse the American public to the necessity for preparedness in this acute missile age where a sneak attack could occur at any moment. You cannot arouse the public by showing films where Americans always win and where we are invincible. You can only remind the public by revealing to them how we once thought we were invincible but suffered a sneak attack in which practically half our fleet was lost. Because of the lack of mental and physical preparation, it was more than two years before we avenged Pearl Harbor.

"This is the lesson of *Tora! Tora! Tora!* and the reason for its production. This is not merely a movie but an accurate and dramatic slice of history that should never have occurred but did occur, and the purpose of producing this film is to remind the public

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How Do You Rate President Nixon?

The Republican Party of the State of Florida recently sent out a questionnaire to financial contributors, saying that it is important that "the Nixon Administration *know* what you are thinking as we fast approach the '72 campaign. Your Republican State Executive Committee will tabulate the results and see to it that the President and his advisers receive the statistical facts. What are *you* thinking?"

Florida has an excellent idea and I have therefore devised a similar survey for subscribers to this *Report*. If you will fill out and return the questionnaire on pages 3 and 4, we will have a larger national sampling of Republican opinion than Gallup or Harris ever poll prior to their well-publicized pronouncements.

When the late Senator Everett Dirksen strongly opposed President Nixon's appointment of a certain liberal to the HEW Department, a reporter asked him this question: "Why are you, the Senate Minority Leader, opposing and embarrassing your President?" To which Senator Dirksen replied: "I am helping the President, not hurting him, by saving him from making a bad appointment."

This survey is circulated in the same spirit of helping President Nixon to take the right course of action and to maintain his support among the people who elect him. He will be sent the results of this questionnaire. Please take ten minutes of your time today, fill out the questionnaire, and return it promptly to Phyllis Schlafly, Box 618, Alton, Illinois 62002. Your careful response to this survey could have a great impact on the future policies of the Nixon Administration.

I also urge you to circulate this or similar questionnaires among Republican contributors and volunteers so the President may hear directly from Republicans in every state.

of the tragedy that happened to us and to ensure that it will never happen again.”

The movie lives up to this advance billing. Here are the other important lessons it teaches.

1. The Americans had broken the Japanese codes and had invented a marvelous machine which operated faster than the Japanese could decode their own messages. These decoded messages gave sure knowledge that an attack was imminent. The Army and Navy officers who received the messages off the decoding machine knew that the Japanese attack was coming and were frantic in their efforts to get someone in authority in our Government to act on that information.

2. Our Army and Navy commanders at Pearl Harbor were NOT permitted to receive the information which came off the decoding machines, nor were our commanders in the field (such as MacArthur in the Philippines), nor was our Air Force. This vital information was kept in the tight little hands of President Franklin Roosevelt, General George Marshall, Admiral Harold Stark, and a handful of top persons in the Roosevelt Administration such as Secretary of War Henry Stimson who wrote in his diaries this description of the deliberate policy of the Roosevelt Administration: “The question was how we should maneuver them [the Japs] into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves.”

3 The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor could so easily have been prevented in any one of several different ways. The attack wholly depended on the element of complete surprise. That surprise could have been removed if President Roosevelt or General Marshall or Admiral Stark had simply picked up the scrambler telephone after receiving the decoded messages, and alerted our Pearl Harbor commanders to the danger of an attack. The movie shows General Marshall taking his famous horseback ride on the morning of December 7. He sent a coded message by commercial telegram which arrived after the attack was over. The movie shows Admiral Stark reaching for his telephone -- but pulling his hand away and deciding NOT to alert our commanders in Hawaii.

The one defect in the movie is that it covers up for President Roosevelt, who surely must bear prime responsibility for the failure to prepare Pearl Harbor for attack. The movie does tell that the night before the attack, a young officer personally delivered the decoded messages to President Roosevelt. The movie does not tell that Roosevelt looked at the messages, said, “This means war,” but failed to transmit any warning to anyone.

Our college and high school students are persistently indoctrinated into believing that (1) America is in no danger from military attack, and (2) there is no such thing as a conspiracy. *Tora! Tora! Tora!* rips both these fallacies to shreds with the implacable truth which cannot be disputed. It shows the most careful secret plotting of the Japanese warlords to carry out their attack which cost 3,000 American lives and was our greatest single military disaster. It shows the delight of the Japanese pilots as they achieved complete surprise in their attack on the defenseless and unsuspecting Pearl of the Pacific.

One cannot come away from *Tora! Tora! Tora!*

without realizing that (1) power-hungry men can engage in a clever and deadly conspiracy to destroy America, and (2) our Government leaders -- through incompetence, or worse -- can be derelict in their duty to warn and prepare for such a disaster.

Every American should see *Tora! Tora! Tora!* -- in order to strengthen our resolve to demand the weapons and the alert systems so that such a sneak attack may never happen again. In this nuclear missile age, instead of the 3,000 killed at Pearl Harbor, Defense Department estimates are that 149,000,000 Americans will be killed in a no-warning attack.

Patton

Patton is both great entertainment and great history, and has been nominated for ten Academy awards. After the way Hollywood sabotaged the Allen Drury novel, *Advise and Consent*, we might have expected Hollywood to ruin *Patton*. Hollywood didn't.

It comes through loud and clear that General Patton knew that the Russian Communists were our real enemy, just as evil or worse than Hitler, that if we didn't stop them in their tracks in the 1940s when we had a priceless opportunity to do so, we would eventually have to face them as a hostile enemy. Patton broke through the German lines shortly after the Normandy landing and would have quickly ended the war and saved Eastern Europe from Communist invasion if his gasoline had not been diverted to General Montgomery. Subsequently, Patton was within sight of Prague and would have saved Czechoslovakia from the Soviets, but for mysterious reasons he was ordered to retreat.

Patton fought in the era when President Roosevelt was calling Stalin “Uncle Joe” and Vice President Henry Wallace was telling us that the Soviet Union was a “peace-loving democracy.” Patton was never deceived by this false propaganda. His position, as graphically expressed in the movie, was, “I'm not going to drink with any SOB Communists.” Franklin Roosevelt, Averell Harriman, and Alger Hiss did drink with the Communists at the drunken brawl known to history as the Yalta Conference -- and the results were tragic for the free world.

The other lesson that *Patton* teaches so clearly is how the General was repeatedly entrapped by the newspaper reporters. Vice President Agnew never made any indictment of the liberal press which is half as effective as the movie *Patton*. For example, the movie shows Patton speaking to an afternoon social gathering of English women, when he confined his remarks to some gallant words about the beauty of English women and the friendship the English and Americans should have for each other. He never mentioned the Russians. But the liberal press, out to “get” Patton because he was anti-Communist, wrote up the news under screaming headlines which said, “Patton Insults Our Soviet Allies.”

The movie portrays Patton as wholly justified in the famous slapping incident, as victimized and bullied by the liberal press, pounced on by ungrateful politicians, and humiliated by spineless military superiors. The liberal press is shown as cunning and unscrupulous in writing false and slanted news stories which limited the effectiveness of and finally broke our greatest military commander in the European theater of World War II.

How Do You Rate President Nixon?

1. Do you rate President Nixon's performance in foreign affairs as
 _____ Excellent _____ Fair _____ Poor

2. Do you rate President Nixon's performance in domestic affairs as
 _____ Excellent _____ Fair _____ Poor

3. Do you rate President Nixon's handling of the following foreign policy issues as

	Excellent	Fair	Poor
Vietnam War	_____	_____	_____
Cambodia/Laos	_____	_____	_____
American POWs in Vietnam	_____	_____	_____
Paris peace talks	_____	_____	_____
Cuba	_____	_____	_____
Soviet Union	_____	_____	_____
Middle East	_____	_____	_____
Latin American seizures of U.S. ships and companies	_____	_____	_____
Trade quotas and tariffs with the Free World	_____	_____	_____
Defection of Lithuanian sailor	_____	_____	_____

4. Do you rate President Nixon's handling of the following domestic issues as

	Excellent	Fair	Poor
Jobs/unemployment	_____	_____	_____
Money/credit/interest rates	_____	_____	_____
Inflation/prices	_____	_____	_____
Welfare	_____	_____	_____
Law and order/crime	_____	_____	_____
Race relations	_____	_____	_____
Pollution control	_____	_____	_____
Space program	_____	_____	_____

5. Do you rate President Nixon's appointments as

	Excellent	Fair	Poor
Supreme Court	_____	_____	_____
Cabinet	_____	_____	_____
White House advisers	_____	_____	_____
Middle-echelon bureaucrats	_____	_____	_____
Women	_____	_____	_____

6. Do you rate President Nixon's handling of the following issues pertaining to national security as

	Excellent	Fair	Poor
Soviet missile buildup and U.S. freeze on new weapons	_____	_____	_____

SALT talks _____

Safeguard ABM system _____

Use of Cuba as a Soviet missile and submarine base _____

7. Do you rate President Nixon's fulfillment of his campaign promises as

	Excellent	Fair	Poor
To clean out the State Department	_____	_____	_____
To reinstate Otto Otepka	_____	_____	_____
To restore "clearcut military superiority"	_____	_____	_____
To balance the budget and restore fiscal integrity	_____	_____	_____
To abolish the draft	_____	_____	_____

8. Do you approve the following policies of the Nixon Administration?

	Approve	Disapprove
FAP(guaranteed family assistance welfare plan)	_____	_____
"Expansionary" budget (calling for a \$30 billion deficit in 2 years)	_____	_____
National health program	_____	_____
Revenue sharing	_____	_____
Consolidation of Cabinet Departments	_____	_____
Eliminating the Communist "privileged sanctuaries" in Vietnam which were protected by LBJ	_____	_____
Support for the Thieu government in Vietnam	_____	_____
SST	_____	_____
Boycott of Rhodesia	_____	_____
Urging recognition and a UN seat for Red China	_____	_____
Using U.S. tax dollars (through the Export-Import Bank, etc.) to finance "trade" with Communist countries	_____	_____
Raising the debt limit \$40 billion	_____	_____

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Continuing the Kennedy-Khrushchev "understanding" that the U.S. will prevent any overthrow of Castro

Approve Disapprove

Continuing the LBJ-North Vietnam "understanding" that if the Reds do not attack across the DMZ line we will not bomb important targets in North Vietnam

Continuing the Roosevelt policy of letting foreign banks get gold for their dollars while denying this right to Americans

Giving U.S. tax dollars to the World Bank whose president, Robert McNamara, is doling out money in interest-free uncollectable loans to foreigners

Foreign aid given out by international agencies

9. What single Nixon policy, foreign or domestic, is the most damaging to his bid for re-election? _____

10. What policy is the most helpful? _____

11. What do you think is the most important single thing President Nixon should do to assure his reelection?

12. In selecting his 1972 running-mate, President Nixon should
_____ Keep Mr. Agnew
_____ Dump Mr. Agnew
_____ Keep his options open and consider all potential choices including Agnew

13. The following Democrat, if nominated for President, would give President Nixon the most trouble in 1972 in your state:

- _____ Senator Birch Bayh
_____ Senator Ted Kennedy
_____ Senator George McGovern
_____ Senator Edmund Muskie
_____ Senator Hubert Humphrey
_____ Senator Henry Jackson

14. If Governor George Wallace runs again in 1972, in your state would he receive

- _____ More votes than he did in 1968
_____ Fewer votes
_____ About the same

15. If the next Presidential election were held today, would President Nixon carry your state?

_____ Yes _____ No
What is your state? _____

16. Suppose Hubert Humphrey had been elected in 1968, how much do you think his Administration would have differed from President Nixon's on important issues?
_____ Much _____ Some _____ Practically none

17. President Nixon's advisers tell him that he can safely ignore the conservatives and cater to the liberals because "the conservatives have no place else to go." Is it true that conservatives "have no place else to go?" For whom will

you vote if the 1972 election offers the following candidates?

_____ Nixon _____ Muskie _____ Wallace _____ won't vote or other liberal

For whom would you vote if Wallace does not run and the 1972 election offers only the following candidates?

_____ Nixon _____ Muskie or other liberal _____ won't vote

18. If President Nixon for any reason should not run in 1972, whom would you wish to see as the Republican Presidential nominee?

_____ Vice President Agnew _____ Gov. Ronald Reagan
_____ Gov. Nelson Rockefeller _____ Sen. Barry Goldwater
_____ Mayor John Lindsay _____ Other? _____

19. In the 1968 campaign, whom did you support before the Nominating Conventions?

_____ Nixon _____ Wallace
_____ Reagan _____ Humphrey
_____ Rockefeller _____ Other? _____

20. After Nixon was nominated by the Republican National Convention, did you help his election by

- _____ financial contributions
_____ volunteer work
_____ moral and vocal support

21. For whom did you vote in 1968?

_____ Nixon _____ Humphrey _____ Wallace _____ didn't vote

22. If you had it to do over again, for whom would you have voted in 1968?

_____ Nixon _____ Humphrey _____ Wallace _____ wouldn't vote

23. Check all the following labels that apply to you.

- _____ Silent Majority
_____ Conservative
_____ Republican
_____ Other? _____

24. Would you attend a national meeting of conservatives to discuss the 1972 election?

_____ Yes _____ No

COMMENTS: _____

It is not necessary to sign your name, but if you do so it will be kept strictly confidential. Please print.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

P.S. If you have not renewed your subscription to the *Phyllis Schlafly Report*, now would be a good time to do it so you will be sure to receive a copy of the results of this nationwide survey.

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