

CACC

NEWSLETTER

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COMMUNISM'S INSOLUBLE DILEMMA

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

CONCLUSION

"If we were to sell air time to an anti-communism school, such as Dr. Schwarz's, we would be obligated by the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine to sell approximately an equal amount of time to an individual or group advocating communism."

Dear Friend:

The above remarkable statement is in a letter from Mr. George Whitney, General Manager of KFMB-TV Channel 8, San Diego, California to Mr Wayne Adams of Roswell, New Mexico. Here is the full text of the letter.

"August 16, 1966

"Mr. Wayne Adams

1110 South Main

Roswell, New Mexico

"Dear Mr Adams:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Dr. Schwarz's School on Anti-Communism programs.

"You state in your letter that you understand we wanted to run the program, but that our CBS attorneys in New York would not permit it.

"Please be advised that (1) At no time did we plan to carry the programs, and (2) CBS attorneys have nothing to do with the selection of what programs we carry.

"This station has long had a policy not to sell facilities or time on the air to persons or organizations who advocate a political philosophy except during election time when the candidate for office or political philosophy is well-defined as the sponsor of the program. If we were to sell air time to an anti-communism school, such as Dr. Schwarz's, we would be obligated by the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine to sell approximately an equal amount of time to an individual or group advocating communism. Therefore, because of that obligation imposed upon us by the FCC as broadcast licenses, we do not choose to sell time to persons or groups advocating any political philosophy.

"I hope this explains our position and please keep watching Channel 8 as we value you as a viewer.

"Cordially,

George Whitney

Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr."

I have replied to Mr Whitney:

"I have read the copy of your letter to Mr. Wayne Adams, which you graciously sent to me, with utter bewilderment. I wish to discuss two statements you make:

1) CBS attorneys have nothing to do with the selection of what programs we carry.

Two Crusade representatives, Rev. James Colbert and Mr. John Fielding, submitted our application to purchase time on your station to your Station Manager, Mr. Bill Fox. He viewed a video tape of a program featuring ex-Congressman Dr. Walter Judd as the principal speaker. He professed to be impressed and sympathetic to our application. He gave a statement of the costs of the program and the available times. He said that before

he could make a firm contract he would need to discuss the matter with the CBS attorneys. He said he would inform us of the decision after he had contacted them.

We called several times and were told that no reply had yet been received from the attorneys. Finally we were informed that the attorneys had advised against accepting our program.

If, as you state, CBS attorneys have nothing to do with the selection of your programs, why were we submitted to this time-consuming and expensive procedure?

2) If we were to sell air time to an anti-communism school, such as Dr. Schwarz's, we would be obligated by the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine to sell approximately an equal amount of time to an individual or group advocating communism.

This is a unique interpretation of the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine. I would be interested to know if this is your personal interpretation or the interpretation given by the CBS attorneys. It seems to ignore the nature of communism as defined by law. An Act of Congress has classified the American Communist Party as an action group of an international communist conspiracy seeking to overthrow constitutional government within the United States. If your station provides a program against crime, is it necessary to sell an equal amount of time to a criminal syndicate?

In his address "An Effective Foreign Policy," Dr. Walter Judd was highly critical of the plans of Communist China. Are we to assume that it would be necessary to sell an equal amount of time to a spokesman for Communist China?

Serafin Menocal described the deceitful techniques by which Castro imposed communist dictatorship on Cuba. Would it be necessary to provide equal time for Fidel Castro to rebut his statements? Surely such an interpretation scales the summit of the ridiculous.

I suggest that you ask the Federal Communications Commission for a ruling on these specific matters."

It is difficult to believe that responsible executives continue to see communism as merely a political philosophy in legitimate competition with the philosophy of the Republican and Democratic Parties. The history of nearly fifty years, the writing of the communist leaders, the legislation of the United States Congress, the million of pitiful refugees, and the war dead of Korea and Vietnam cry aloud against this delusion.

Communism is a worldwide pseudoreligion with military, political, and subversive agencies, which is waging war against limited constitutional government and individual liberty, everywhere in the world. It is built on the doctrines of atheism, materialism, class warfare, class dictatorship and class extermination. It should not be treated as a constitutional political party.

COMMUNISM'S INSOLUBLE DILEMMA

The communists are impaled upon the horns of a dilemma of their own creation. They are compelled to believe simultaneously two mutually contradictory things. The attempt to do this must impose tremendous mental and emotional stress.

The two contradictory beliefs are:

- 1) The Communist Party is the ultimate possessor of wisdom and truth. Its judgements are absolute and infallible.
- 2) The Communist Party has made a series of hideous mistakes.

This dilemma is clearly revealed by one the final speeches Nikita Khrushchev made as First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. The address was delivered to a Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow, June 18-21, 1963. The full text has been published as "Soviet Booklet No. 112" by Soviet Booklets, 3 Rosary Gardens, London, S.W. 7. The booklet was purchased from the Communist Party Bookstore in Sydney, Australia.

Khrushchev's speech constantly stresses the glorious and supreme qualities of the Communist Party and also gives

detailed record of hideous mistakes made by the Party. He describes the Communist Party thus: "The people's attitude to the party is sacred, the party is the highest and greatest truth, the brain and conscience of the people, the leader of the people, the organiser of the people." (Page 19)

The Party elected Stalin and Malenkov to its highest offices. If the Party is as Khrushchev claims, these must have been wise decisions. How did Stalin and Malenkov behave? Khrushchev tells the Central Committee and us:

"You remember the film The Kuban Cossacks. As soon as it was shown we told Stalin that the life of the collective farmers was portrayed untruthfully in that film. It showed complete abundance. Stalin liked it when the screen showed every collective farmer seated at a festive table, putting a whole turkey away by himself. I told Stalin then that those turkeys had been bought by Minister of Cinematography Bolshakov, and that actors, and not collective farmers, were eating them. That did not happen in real life; the countryside at that time was experiencing great difficulties.

"You remember that it was not only in films that eye-wash appeared. Malenkov's report to the 19th Party Congress, where he said that the grain problem had been solved, that there was plenty of grain, was a fraud, deceiving the party and the people.

"Thousands of letters poured in from all parts of the country after the 19th Congress. People wrote that if the grain problem had been solved then why wasn't there enough grain? Then Stalin raised the question and practically made short shrift of the leaders of some regions, because letters coming from there drawing attention to the shortage of grain had reached him." (Page 18)

Khrushchev's blunt statement that Stalin "practically made short shrift of the leaders of some regions" means that he either had them executed or sent to concentration camps. He was acting as the representative of the Communist Party with its full authority. His actions were the actions of the Communist Party. He was both ignorant and cruel so the Party was behaving in an ignorant and cruel manner.

The processes by which Khrushchev retains his complete faith that the Party is the highest and greatest truth, while he details the actions of the Party based on ignorance and cruelty, would make an interesting study for a psychiatrist.

"Let Them Eat Cake"

Khrushchev continues: "At that time, during a discussion in the central committee, I said: 'Comrade Stalin, the Ukrainians are extremely dissatisfied with not being supplied with white bread.' It was said at the party congress that the grain problem had been solved, whereas the Ukrainians, who had always eaten white bread, no longer had it. Stalin replied: 'White bread must be given to the Ukrainians.' It was almost as bad as in the story about the French Queen who, when told that the people were without bread, said if they were without bread they should eat cake." (Page 18)

The Biological Yield

Khrushchev reveals the remarkable methods by which Malenkov calculated the Soviet harvest and announced "that there was plenty of grain."

"Malenkov used figures on the so-called biological yield. Now, how was that biological yield determined? The number of ears was counted per square meter of the sown area, then all the grains of one ear were counted and weighed and the figures obtained for this square meter were multiplied by the sown area. This is what was called the biological yield. But neither pies nor pancakes can be baked out of the biological yield. Bread and pancakes are made out of the actual harvest in the granaries." (Pages 18 and 19)

It is interesting to note that the communists were not trying to provide false statistics to deceive the outside world. This is the method by which the Party secured its own information concerning the Soviet harvest. How can this be reconciled with the statement that the Party is the highest and greatest truth?

It would be wise to regard all statistics provided by the communists with profound reservations.

The Role of the Party

In spite of this, Khrushchev argues that the Party is entitled to make judgements on the most complex matters and that these judgements are the highest truth and should be absolutely binding on all communists. He states:

"Our party stands at the head of the people and guides the people, and has given direction to and will continue to direct ideological activities; it has waged a struggle and will continue to fight against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

"We are using every opportunity we have to ensure that all ideological work is developed in the necessary direction, in the spirit of communist theology." (Pages 21 and 22)

Art and Culture

He gives instructions concerning the attitude to be adopted by writers and artists:

"It would be a good thing if each writer and each art worker began by realising that his activities should strengthen and not weaken the positions of communism. . . . One may ask: 'And who is the judge who will determine whether ideological work is being conducted in the correct direction?' The party is the judge, the party and the people; all ideological activities, every work of literature and art, should serve their interests, should serve the cause of communism.

". . . . The party congress and the central committee it elects determine what is in the best interests of the party, of the people, and what is harmful to them. And those who refute partisanship and collective leadership want to decide everything on their own. Such an author, let us say, writes a book or an artist paints a canvas as declares: 'This is it: no one has the right to contradict me, I am my own judge!' Who should determine the artistic value and the ideological trend of such works? According to their authors they themselves should do this. They demand that their works be published, that they be provided with printshops, printer's ink, newsprint, that they be provided with everything. No, the party will never agree to this!" (Page 22)

The Orthodox Marxist-Leninist

Khrushchev has been widely regarded as one of the mildest communists and as symptomatic of the mellowing that is taking place within Russian Communism.

There is no evidence in his speech to support this. It is an example of pure Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy. He outlines the world situation in the following words:

"Yes, comrades, a grim class struggle is in progress in the international arena. Enemies are attacking our Marxist-Leninist ideology and are trying to corrupt the souls and minds of the people. . . A fight is a fight.

"Those who leave our camp of builders of communism for the other camp will sooner or later be held responsible before our people. Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol described masterfully how Taras Bulba killed his son Andrei for deserting to the enemy. Such is the logic of struggle.

"A still more bitter struggle is now going on between the forces of imperialism, which is prepared to do anything to preserve its domination, and the forces of communism and socialism. Taras Bulba waged a national struggle and we are waging a class struggle, a struggle more severe and relentless. The oppressed are not confined to any one nationality. This struggle knows no ties of kinship or family." (Page 8)

One wonders if Khrushchev retained his conviction that "the Party is the highest and greatest truth, the brain and conscience of the people" after it repudiated him.

It is no exaggeration to say that the inherent contradictions and inconsistencies within the doctrines and programs of communism cross the borders of rationality into the realms of mental alienation.

The irrationality of communism does not diminish its dangerous nature. Constant vigilance is imperative for survival.

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

Lecture 4—The Communist Party

The inventor of the Communist Party was Lenin, not Marx. Marx developed the doctrines of class warfare and predicted the triumph of the proletarian class, but he was content to leave this triumph to the operation of the forces of history as he believed that the productive process set in motion a train of events leading to inevitable proletarian victory. Lenin became the disciple of Marx who formed the Communist Party to translate the ideas of Marx into reality.

Lenin was born of middle-class Russian parents. He was a very brilliant student. Russia had a long tradition of revolution, though Marxism was relatively new within Russia. Lenin's older brother was engaged in a plot to

assassinate the Czar, was arrested and executed, and bitterness and hatred of Czarist authority entered into the heart and mind of young Lenin. He identified himself with the new revolutionary movement within Russia, Marxism, which concentrated on the primary role to be played in the revolution by the workers in the cities rather than the peasants on the farms. He became a member of the Marxists. However, he conceived the idea that the revolution should not be spontaneous but that a party of professional revolutionary soldiers should be formed and that this party should become the instrument of history leading to the overthrow of the established capitalist system and the institution of dictatorship.

Lenin attended a congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party that was held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1903. The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party was the Marxist Party created in Russia under the leadership of the intellectual, Plekhanov. It was made up largely of idealistic revolutionaries most of whom live in exile after getting into trouble with the police in Russia.

Lenin came to this congress in Belgium with the idea of the formation of a special party burning in his mind. It is interesting to note that the police in Belgium didn't like this gang of revolutionaries in their fair city so they expelled them and they went across to London, England, which has been the historic haven of refugees. Lenin split the congress with his motion that the party of the Marxists, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, should be a small disciplined party of professional revolutionaries. He wanted a party that could be tightly controlled so he wanted to keep the number small and make it a party of the elite. His opponents thought he was too rigid in this, and they preferred the party to be a little more flexible. When the matter came to a vote, Lenin secured a majority for his point of view. The Russian word for majority is akin to Bolshevik, so the party of Lenin became known as the majority segment of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party of the Bolsheviks. The Russian word for minority is akin to Menshevik and so the opponents of Lenin, led by a man called Martov, became known as the minority group of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party or the Mensheviks.

Lenin had just a tiny handful supporting him at this congress in 1903. The figure had been given variously from 17 to 25. The Bolshevik segment of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party was a tiny fragment of humanity at its birth in 1903; yet that is the seed from which the entire world communist movement has grown.

The split between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks grew and developed between 1903 and 1917. In February, 1917, the Russian Revolution broke out. Russia was in the throes of the first World War. Czarist authority was overthrown. A provisional government was established with the objective of setting up a constitutional democratic republic. Lenin returned in April, 1917, and he renamed the Bolshevik segment of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, the Communist Party of Russia (Bolshevik). From this small party of 1917, the World Communist Movement of today has grown. Its triumph has been largely due to the organization, the efficiency, and the discipline of this small party which Lenin created.

The concept of the Communist Party is that it should be a party of the elite, not a party of the masses. The communists call it the vanguard of the proletariat. It is small and disciplined. Just as the body has one set of cells called the brain which control the entire body, so the Communist Party consists of members of the proletariat set aside to control the entire proletariat.

The paradox is that the leaders of the Communist Party were not members of the working class; they were middle class intellectuals. Their background was bourgeois.

The working class has been contemptuous of communism from its inception. The leadership has almost invariably come from the intellectual class. Most were recruited as students. However, they claim to be proletarians and to represent the proletariat.

Lenin created a small party with a single mind and a single will. It could advance or retreat as a unit; it could go underground or operate in the open as desired. The form of organization established for this party was called—Democratic Centralism.

Democratic Centralism

Every Communist Party throughout the world is organized in accordance with the so-called principles of Democratic Centralism. The organization is something like this: At the community level, a small communist group is formed. It may be a group that meets in a home, in a neighborhood, in a school, in a factory, or even in a church. This is the basic unit of the Communist Party. It may be called the cell, the club, the group, or any chosen name.

A number of these units are controlled by a district council and each unit elects their representative to the district council. The important thing about their representative is this—he cannot be instructed by the group that elects him as to how he will vote on a given proposition. He must be totally uninstructed. The district council meets, it discusses a problem, a vote is taken, and the majority vote prevails. Before this vote is taken, open debate is encouraged. Once the vote is taken, it becomes unanimously binding on every member of the committee. As a united group, they go back to the units which elected them to give them the decision of the higher committee. Actually, the democratic part is that

you elect your representative to bring you back your orders from the higher committee. This process continues throughout the structure of the Communist Party.

The district committees elect representatives to a higher committee embracing a number of district committees. Decisions made at the higher committee are unanimously binding on every member of that committee and unanimously binding everywhere below it. This structure continues until the final committee or the Central Committee is reached.

The Central Committee

Theoretically, the Central Committee is the final authority, but since a large committee needs an executive, there is invariably an executive of the Central Committee which is in frequent session. In Russia in the days of Stalin, it was called the Politburo. It was then renamed, the Presidium. It has now taken the name of the Politburo once again. This is the final authority and the decisions reached at the Politburo are unanimously binding on every member. These decisions are presented to the Central Committee. The Central Committee approves them unanimously. From the Central Committee the decisions go to the next committee level where the same process takes place. Ultimately the decisions reach all party members. The decision of the Politburo are binding on every loyal Communist Party member.

By the nature of the process, one man almost always emerges in dominant control of the Politburo and so communism produces the dictatorship of one man. Communism operates through personal dictatorship of which Joseph Stalin is the prime example, or the dictatorship of a few which they call collective leadership.

The Communist Party has been the agency of revolution and dictatorship which has been responsible for so much of the progress that communism has made throughout the world.

This organizational form is, of course, not unique, and has been copied by others. Hitler, for example, copied it when he formed the Nazi Party. Mussolini copied it when he formed the Fascist Party of Italy. The Leninist idea of the disciplined party today operates in every country throughout the world.

CONCLUSION

Sometimes one letter stands out vividly among the many encouraging letters received. Such is the following: "I am the father of sixteen children. I would not like to see them grow up in a communist world. I can ill afford the enclosed check but consider I can less afford not to support your work." Sacramento, California

This letter to Janet Greene speaks for itself: "Having been using your music in teaching and must say that I have had very good results. The students, after hearing one of your numbers and then listening to a comparable selection in the modern manner, much prefer your music. They so readily note the fine quality. I have also played your music for patients at the Toledo State Hospital and have had avid response." Toledo, Ohio

Also: "I received a copy of 'Communism—the Deceitful Tyranny' for our Superintendent of Education here in Washington. My intention, before sending it off, was merely to leaf through it and read a few pages at random. I ended up utterly enthralled by the information contained. I've been reading about communism for over a year but have never, despite all my varied sources, come across the information you have in this book. It is excellent." Kettle Falls, Washington

We need your financial support to carry on our many fine programs such as the distribution of the book to the servicemen in Vietnam and holding anti-communism seminars for the colleges and high schools. Our financial resources are in a very depleted condition after the summer season. Please send a contribution in the enclosed envelope.

With knowledge and Christian love we will win the battle to retain and extend freedom.