

CACC

NEWSLETTER

October 1, 1981

AN ARCHBISHOP SEEKS SURRENDER TO COMMUNISM

My attention was drawn to the statements of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Seattle, Raymond Hunthausen, to the Pacific Northwest Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, in June, by a laudatory report in the September 3 edition of the communist newspaper, the Daily World. The report was written by Herbert Aptheker, leading theoretician of the U. S. Communist Party.

Since the message of Archbishop Hunthausen was a clarion call to surrender to communism, combined with a repetition of communist slanders of the U.S. A., the enthusiasm of a devout communist for the message of a leading Catholic is understandable.

To protect against the charge of quoting out of context, the complete article of Herbert Aptheker is presented:

Raymond Hunthausen has been Roman Catholic Archbishop of Seattle since 1975; prior to that he had been bishop of Helena, Montana, and earlier had served as president of Carroll College in that city.

This past June, Archbishop Hunthausen was asked to offer his views on the problem of disarmament at the Pacific Northwest Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. There have been a few scattered news reports on the content of that speech and these hinted that it was far from a routine effort. Those hints are more than confirmed now that the full text of the Archbishop's remarks is available. It is published in the August 17 issue of Christianity & Crisis.

The Archbishop appeals in this address for disarmament? unilateral disarmament. One of the forces that induced him to this public utterance was the launching of the Trident submarine, built in his state of Washington, and based there. He insists, with firm logic, that "Trident and other new weapons systems such as the MX and cruise missile have such extraordinary accuracy and explosive power that they can only be understood as a build?up to a first?strike capability."

He continues: "First?strike nuclear weapons are immoral and criminal. They benefit only arms corporations and the insane dream of those who wish to 'win' a nuclear holocaust."

Trident, declares the Archbishop, "is the Auschwitz of Puget Sound." He calls for every possible form of public and mass opposition to the present arms?building program of the Reagan Administration. Notable in the address is a complete absence of the usual clap?trap about a "Soviet menace." In a sparkling paragraph, the audience at the Lutheran Synod and the readers of this religious weekly are told:

"Nuclear arms protect privilege and exploitation. Giving them up would mean our having to give up economic power over other peoples. Peace and justice go together. On the path we now follow, our economic policies toward other countries require nuclear weapons. Giving up the weapons would mean giving up more than our means of global terror. It would mean giving up the reason for such terror ? our privileged place in the world."

The Archbishop insists, in an equally stunning passage:

"We must ask our people to question their government when it concentrates its efforts on shipping arms to countries which need food; when it accords the military an open checkbook, while claiming that the assistance to the poor must be slashed in the name of balancing the budget; when it devotes most of its time and energy and money to developing war strategy and not peace strategy."

The editors of Christianity & Crisis publish in this same issue the full text of the speech, "Arms Control for the 1980s"

by Secretary of State Haig delivered before the Foreign Policy Association one month after the Archbishop's plea. The contrast could not be sharper, for in the case of Haig one has a speaker who exudes not words from his mouth but worms, and whose hands ? dripping with the blood of innocents from Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Mid?East?? fill his paper with gore, notwithstanding the fiercest efforts of his professional word?weavers. Haig's speech is not on "arms control"; it is an extended exercise in hypocritical prevarication, defending?to borrow the Archbishop's image? a policy mimicking the criminality of Auschwitz.

It is impossible to believe that the Archbishop's speech reflects only personal convictions of the speaker; his position, occasion and audience indicate that his quite radical views really are widely held throughout our land. This consideration should embolden all of us who strive to reverse the catastrophic foreign policy of the Reagan Administration. A splendid tool to assist in that effort is this speech by Roman Catholic Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen. (Christianity & Crisis is published at 537 W. 121 St., N.Y.C. 10027.)

Herbert Aptheker is the director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies.

The full text of the Archbishop's speech was published in the August edition of the Catholic Worker. His message is flavored by exhortation to faith and prayer, but his central theme is clear. It is:

1. The U.S. needs nuclear weapons in order to oppress other nations. He states:

"Nuclear arms protect privilege and exploitation. Giving them up would mean our having to give up economic power over other peoples... On the path we now follow, our economic policies toward other countries require nuclear weapons." (Catholic Worker, page 3)

2. U.S. Government policies are controlled by Arms Corporations. He states:

"Our government seems paralyzed by arms corporations." (Page 3)

3. The U.S.A. should immediately disarm unilaterally and accept the consequences. He states:

"As followers of Christ, we need to take up our cross in the nuclear age. I believe that one obvious meaning of the cross is unilateral disarmament." (Page 3)

4. Individuals should act to force the U.S. Government to disarm. Refusal to pay 50% of one's income tax would be a splendid way to force the U. S. Government to do this. He states:

"I would like to share a vision of still another action that could be taken, simply this??a sizeable number of people in the State of Washington, 5,000, 10,000, 1/2 million people refusing to pay 50° of their taxes in nonviolent resistance to nuclear murder and suicide. I think that would be a definite step toward disarmament." (Page 3)

Unilateral abandonment of nuclear weapons by the U . S . A. would certainly affect U.S. relations with other nations. As an Australian, I feel this intensely. The Archbishop may talk of U.S. power as oppressive, but the Australians are the beneficiaries of that power. It protects Australia from conquest by the communists. The Soviet Union has the ability to place submarines with nuclear weapons in the ocean waters adjacent to all of Australia's major cities: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, in which half the population of Australia lives. Australia lacks the ability to find such submarines, to immobilize them if they were found, and to deter the firing of the missiles.

It is the power of the U.S. A. to retaliate which deters such possible Soviet action. Once the U . S . A. lacks either the ability or the will to protect Australia, the Soviet Union could conquer it by putting such submarines in place and making one phone call. The Archbishop seeks to deprive the U.S. A. of its power to deter such aggression.

He is aware that unilateral disarmament involves some risk for the U.S. A., but he dismisses this risk very lightly. He says:

"To ask one's country to relinquish its security in arms is to encourage risk?a more reasonable risk than constant nuclear escalation, but a risk nevertheless."

The only risk he specifies is that of losing the privileged position the U.S.A. now holds. He indicates no understanding of the nature of communism and the imperatives of its doctrine. The lessons of history, such as the holocaust in Cambodia, seem to have passed him by. He pays no attention to communist doctrine which demands that the communists implement a "scientific" program to materialistically regenerate mankind once they are in a position to do so and that this program requires the elimination of millions who are, in communist eyes, incurably diseased by the capitalist virus. He is heartless towards the millions of children who will be taught atheism in schools and deprived of an opportunity to hear the message of the redeeming love of Christ.

The Archbishop calls for actions which would be, in essence, surrender to the forces of communism. His plea for surrender is slightly camouflaged, but it is certainly not hidden. A unilaterally disarmed America would be as helpless in the face of the awesome destructive nuclear power of communism as the individual who looks down the loaded barrel of a shotgun in the hands of a criminal demanding money.

The communists are counting upon the spread of such attitudes as those of the Archbishop

to assure their conquest of the U.S.A. Their formula for such conquest is: "EXTERNAL ENCIRCLEMENT, PLUS INTERNAL DEMORALIZATION, PLUS THERMONUCLEAR BLACKMAIL, LEAP TO PROGRESSIVE SURRENDER." Knowledge of this adds poignancy to the conclusion of Herbert Aptheker:

"It is impossible to believe that the Archbishop's speech reflects only personal convictions of the speaker; his position, occasion and audience indicate that his quite radical views really are widely held throughout our land." (Daily World, September 3, page 15)

We live in a world in which communists are equipped with hideous nuclear weapons and vast military forces. To attempt to formulate national policies without reference to this power and its purpose is supreme irrationality. It conflicts with the Christian conviction that, "God has not given us the spirit of fear but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

AFTERSHOCKS OF POLISH EARTHQUAKE FELT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The communist rulers of Czechoslovakia are worried lest the workers of that country follow the example of their Polish comrades and organize outside communist control.

In an attempt to prevent the spread of what is now called "Polish flu" to Czechoslovakia, the communists are planning to stage a mass trial of 18 dissidents whom they will charge with "subversion of the republic on a large scale and in cooperation with a foreign power." Conviction on this charge can bring a sentence of 10 years in prison. In August, Rudolph Battek, spokesman for Charter 77, was sentenced to 7 years in prison on this charge. (Charter 77 is a Bill of Rights drawn up by a group of Czech dissidents).

The defendants include a former foreign minister and several leading members of the Charter 77 dissident group. The crime of which they are accused is that of being involved in a conspiracy to export underground novels and Charter 77 documents to the west. What a heinous crime!!!

This trial will be one of the largest that has been held in the last 25 years. The communists hope that this example of how the government will punish critics will deter the formation of any independent movement.

DURABLE DELUSIONS ABOUT COMMUNISM

Delusions concerning communism are more difficult to destroy than the Med?fly. Help by using the envelope and bumper stickers with the messages:

"Communism brings less food, more fear??ask the Poles"

"The communist plan for the conquest of the U.S.A. is: External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, plus thermonuclear blackmail, lead to progressive surrender."

A NEW BLACK POLITICAL PARTY

A new black political party has been formed in the U. S . A. It held its founding congress in Chicago, August 21-23, with 700 in attendance and it has chosen the name "The National Black Independent Political Party" (NBIPP).

This Party has declared itself to be anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist, and proposes to wage a national liberation struggle in the U.S.A. This is stated specifically in its published "Principles of Unity." These state:

1. Anti-imperialism "Since national oppression, racist superiority beliefs and capitalist exploitation are consistent characteristics of imperialism, constituting an aggression against our right to self-determination, the position of the Party must be anti-imperialist."
2. Anti-capitalism "African people have suffered from capitalist class exploitation which forces us to occupy the bottom strata of society; therefore we must struggle against this and all other forms of exploitation."
3. National Liberation "African people in the United States, in effect, constitute an oppressed nation, therefore our struggle must be manifested through a national liberation struggle." (The Militant, September 11, page 5)

Anti-imperialism

The Party accepts the communist doctrine that the U.S.A. is an imperialistic nation. This doctrine teaches that the prosperity of many in the U. S. is due to theft from oppressed nations which are classed as colonies or neo-colonies. The black leaders of the NBIPP see the U.S. blacks as an oppressed nation and black poverty is caused by the oppression from which they suffer.

One consequence of this doctrine is that it aligns the NBIPP with the enemies of the U.S.A. throughout the world. They are united by the doctrine of anti-imperialism.

Anti-capitalism

The Party does not use the words "socialist" or "communist", but it states it is anti-capitalist and aims "to foster development of a change in economic thinking from individualistic to collective values." (Page 5) Socialists and communists have been active in organizing the Party. This is revealed by statements by Jack Barnes, the secretary of the Trotskyist communist party. At the national convention of the Socialist Workers Party which was held in Ohio in early August, Barnes explained:

"An important example of independent political action is developing in the Black movement. The convention devoted a session to a report and discussion on the National Black Independent Political Party, which held its founding convention a week later.

"Reporter Mac Warren, a member of the SWP Political Committee and Black work director for the SWP, outlined the evolution, of this vanguard formation and why socialist workers are loyal builders of it." (The Militant, Sept. 4, page 14)

It is too early to say if this Party is merely a Front of the Trotskyist communists.

National Liberation

The prospect of a National Liberation Movement within the United States is frightening.

There are scores of National Liberation movements operating throughout the world and their characteristic activities are guerrilla warfare and terrorism.

The "principles of Unity" do infer that the Party plans to establish armed units. Principle 13 states:

"African people, through bitter experience, have learned we cannot rely on the forces of repression (i.e. police, FBI, CIA) for our personal security. We also recognize the increasing current of fascist attacks against the African community (e.g., KKK, Nazi, etc.). Therefore, the Party must create institutions for both our individual and collective self-defense." (The Militant, September 11, page 5)

Prospects for an escalation of organized violence in the U. S . A. are grounds for legitimate concern. It is to be hoped that the F.B.I. will monitor the activities of the NBIPP despite the accusations of harassment and illegitimate surveillance that will surely come.

GUERRILLA VICTORY IN EL SALVADOR

It is customary communist conduct to accompany a military offensive with a diplomatic one. This pattern is being followed in El Salvador.

The communist-led guerrillas have good reason to believe they have won a substantial victory by the decision of the governments of Mexico and France to recognize the military and political organizations of the guerrillas, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) respectively, as a "representative political force."

This action by the French Government is not surprising seeing that the Marxist author and former colleague of Che Guevara, Regis Debray, is now adviser on foreign affairs to the French Government.

The following report, published in the September 9 edition of the Marxist-Leninist newspaper, the Guardian reports on this development in El Salvador:

El Salvador: Foreign support

The liberation forces in El Salvador achieved a major political breakthrough last week when the governments of Mexico and France recognized the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) as a "representative political force."

The announcement was a profound step forward for the revolutionary forces, thrusting the question of El Salvador once again onto the international agenda just in time for the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking at a press conference in New York City, Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR and the head of the FMLN/FDR diplomatic commission, described the joint declaration as a recognition that there is a "war of extermination" going on in El Salvador even as the people of that country exercise "their right to insurrection."

"It [the declaration] is also a recognition of the gains that the people's struggle has made in the last weeks and months and the need in our country for a democratic government that can make changes in the economic, social and political order," Ungo observed.

The communique was, announced Aug. 29 and delivered to the president of the UN Security Council the following day. On Sept. 1, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela issued a counter-statement backing the junta and criticizing the Mexican/French communique.

The FMLN/FDR announced that it would begin an immediate diplomatic offensive in the capitals of the world and at the UN to get other countries to join France and Mexico in their recognition of the rebel cause. One observer, Larry Birns of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, declared that he believed that the governments of Holland, Belgium and Yugoslavia might follow the Mexican-French initiative.

The concept of "representative political force" is a novelty in international law. Nonetheless, many observers believe that the Mexico/France declaration gives the FMLN/FDR implied belligerent status.

Under international law, the recognition of a state of belligerency in a country permits the recognizing state to provide material assistance to either side in the conflict. When asked whether the FMLN/FDR expected such aid from Mexico

and France, FDR president Guillermo Ungo replied, "That is up to them We consider this as recognition of belligerent status, implied, yes, but clearly implied. We do not think that this is a theoretical position, but that it has very clear, concrete political implications."

HEALTH CARE IN THE SOVIET UNION

"Communism has done some good things for people. Look at its system of health care."

This statement is often used to challenge opponents of communism by those who think anti-communists are biased and exaggerate both the evil nature of communism and the present danger it presents.

The claim is constantly made that medical treatment in the Soviet Union is adequate, universally available, and free. This is often contrasted with the high cost of medical treatment in the U.S. A. and the impoverishment that can result from catastrophic illness.

A different and more realistic picture of health care in the Soviet Union is presented in an article in the September 4 edition of *Science* the prestigious magazine published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The facts revealed in this article support the conclusion that, "No Westerner, reading this book, will ever choose the Soviet Union as a place to have more than the sniffles."

The book referred to is "Inside Russian Medicine" by William Knaus, co-director of the intensive care unit at George Washington University, who spent a year (1973-74) in the Soviet Union as staff physician to a traveling U.S. Information Agency exhibit on outdoor recreation. During the year Knaus, who speaks Russian, participated in the care of a number of Americans, including the emergency evacuation from Siberia to Tokyo of a Forest Service employee who almost died from a transfusion with imperfectly matched blood.

The article in *Science* is based upon Knaus's book and a painstaking analysis of hard-to-get Soviet statistics by two of the world's leading experts on Soviet health, Murray Feshback of the Georgetown Center for Population Research in Washington, D. C. and Christopher Davis of the Center for Russian and East European studies at the University of

Birmingham in England. This analysis is contained in a statistical report "Rising Infant Mortality in the USSR in the 1970's published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1980.

Infant Mortality

The statistical report paints a grim picture of Soviet health. The article in *Science* states:

"The report documents the alarming rise of infant mortality, perhaps the most significant single indicator of a nation's health, since the mid-1960's. It is now more than double the U.S. rate, having gone from 22.9 deaths per 1000 live births in 1971 to 31.1 in 1976, the last year for which such statistics are available. And when adjusted to match U.S. criteria--the Soviets don't count deaths that occur within the first week after birth--the figure goes to 35.6 (the rate in the U.S. and Western Europe is currently under 13). (*Science*, September 4, page 1090)

An attempt is made to find the reason for this alarming increase in infant mortality. Since statistics can be misleading, attention is given to the charge that the increase is only apparent and is due to better reporting. After surveying the evidence, the authors conclude that the increase is real. Their conclusions concerning the cause of the increase are:

"They find the most likely causes to be repeated abortions (the average Soviet woman has six during her reproductive span); environmental pollution, which may cause genetic defects and miscarriages; poor management of childhood influenza (linked to malnutrition), which often turns to fatal pneumonia; and alcoholism, which has become increasingly rampant among women as well as men." (Page 1090) General Mortality The increase in infant mortality is part of a general increase in the number of deaths at an earlier age:

"Higher mortality rates are not confined to infants; overall mortality has risen from 6.9 per 1000 in 1964 to an estimated 9.5 in 1979. This reflects a rise in death rates among men, for whom life expectancy has fallen to 63?? which many observers attribute primarily to alcoholism." (Page 1090)

An Eyewitness

Knaus puts flesh on the dry bones of Soviet statistics by reporting his personal experiences and observation. He makes no pretense that his sampling is scientific but his observations are accurate. His conclusions concerning Soviet health care are:

"Not only is much of it shockingly inadequate by American standards, both in quality of care and the availability of supplies and equipment, but, he says, a large portion of what would in America be regarded as routine services are obtainable only through blat or the connections, favors, and bribes that pervade transactions in the U.S.S.R. and that are necessary to get almost anything done well, on time, or indeed at all. He claims, for example, that hospitalized patients often have to pay nurses for such things as bedpans, fresh sheets, prompt injections, and other rudiments of care." (Page 1090)

Patchy Quality of Medical Service

While there are institutions which provide high quality service, this does not apply generally:

"Availability of services, supplies, and equipment varies widely. While Soviets are known to use lasers to dissolve tonsils and radioisotope scanning on varicose veins, in the vast rural domains modern medicine provides only a thin and patchy overlay on centuries'old folk practices." (Page 1091)

The standard of hygiene leaves much to be desired:

"Hospital personnel are fanatical about keeping possible germ? or lice?infested matter from being brought into hospitals, but do not show the same concern for hygiene within. Toilets can be few in number and filthy; hospital sheets are changed only once a week; people are rarely bathed. Postoperative infection and hospital?spread diseases are common." (Page 1091)

Pain

Maybe the Soviet medical fraternity believe that pain is good for the soul??if it exists?or maybe it's just callousness. Little effort is made to relieve pain and suffering:

"Nor do Soviets subscribe to American notions about the importance of relieving pain and suffering. Complaints of pain are brushed aside as childish and weak; comforting words and other gestures of caring are not part of the system." (Page 1091)

Equipment

For the average patient, equipment is inadequate:

"Equipment is old and faulty; the health minister himself, Boris Petrovsky, has said that 75 percent of x?ray film is of too poor quality to be useful; and diagnostic capabilities are thin. The result is that the average Soviet patient going into the hospital for surgery is not checked for most of the things an American would be checked for. There are persistent shortages of drugs and of such minor items as thermometers. Wheelchairs are not available, says Knaus, an observation confirmed by an emigre' physician who says they are not manufactured in the U.S.S.R." (Page 1091)

Prevention

The communists claim that their system concentrates on prevention, but they are not successful in reaching this goal:

"Workers are supposed to have physicals every year, but at least by one important indicator screening is inadequate: more than half of cervical cancers in the U.S.S.R. are not discovered until they are terminal, or stage 4 (in the United States, 90 percent are discovered before stage 4)." (Page 1091)

Alcoholism

Alcoholism is rife:

"It is known as the 'third disease' after the two major killers, heart disease and cancer, and is a logical suspect in stomach cancer, the most prevalent cancer in the Soviet Union.

"The toll, socially, economically, and in terms of health, is staggering. According to Powell, the economic cost of abuse is greater than the amount of revenue brought in by the state monopoly on vodka production??which in turn exceeds the amount they say they spend on defense (the real defense figures, of course, are larger). (Pages 1091?1092)

The Future

There are no signs things are getting better:

"In the U.S.S.R., as in the West, the population is aging. There are few nursing homes; housing is always in short supply; and increased burdens on already crowded hospitals can be expected. The steady increase in alcohol consumption shows no signs of abating. The nutrition picture is not improving. Rickets, commonly associated with underdeveloped countries is showing up in the countryside, according to the Davis and Feshbach report. The incidence of lung cancer is rising, correlated with the continued increase in cigarette smoking. Health problems associated with pollution are likely to increase." (Page 1092)

I can almost hear the indignant rebuttal. "American criticism of the health care in the Soviet union is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Health care in the U.S.A. leaves much to be desired."

While writing this article, I was interrupted by a visit from a man who retired about 12 months ago from his position as a worker in the Crusade Mailing Room. He strode about looking the picture of health. It was difficult to believe that he had undergone open heart surgery and received a triple coronary bypass less than three weeks previously. He is only average in social and economic status, but the finest modern equipment was used in diagnosing his condition, and he was admitted to a superbly equipped hospital where surgery was performed by a skillful and experienced surgeon who had performed about 1,000 similar operations. Nursing care was splendid. All of this cost him practically nothing as he was covered by insurance.

Where would you prefer to be if you required major surgery? In the Soviet Union or the U.S.A.?

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Consider using the Crusade Christmas cards this year. Send for a sample to: Christian Anti?Communism Crusade, P.O. Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801

The cards and envelopes are provided without cost to any who request them and who make a tax?deductible gift to sustain the work of the Crusade. Your name and a brief message will be printed on the cards if you request this.

POST OFFICE BOX 890 227 EAST SIXTH STREET LONG BEACH, CA. 90801?0890 Area Code (213) 437?0941

Christian Anti?Communism Crusade

October 1, 1981

Dear Friend,

The Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick, Canada, recently held a workshop with the title "Low Intensity Conflict and the Integrity of the Soviet Bloc." The following reasons are given for holding the workshop:

"The Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick recognizes three rather grim aspects of international affairs. First, the Soviet Union shows no sign of abandoning or even modifying its expansionist strategy. This means that east-west conflict will continue for the foreseeable future. Second, nuclear warfare, in which field so much of the West's military strength resides, is neither a means of survival nor necessarily an effective deterrent to conventional action. Finally, in the conventional arena, the Soviets seem likely to outmatch the West."

Allowing for a little circumlocution, this affirms that the Soviets are winning the war for the world.

Discussing what must be done, the report of the workshop states:

"In the war of ideas and ideals the greatest effort is needed. This is where the West holds all the advantages but has allowed the adversary to win by our default. We must take the offensive. By destroying the lie of western hostile intent, by linking in Russian minds poor food and living standards to excessive Soviet military spending and overseas adventures, by exposing Russian militarism as a threat to peace, by raising ideological questions and doubts and generating guilt, a psychological campaign may force the Soviet Union to redeploy resources away from war-fighting capability towards raising living standards."

The report makes many excellent suggestions of what should be done but does not specify who shall do it. This is one of our problems. It is relatively easy to discover what needs to be done, but much more difficult to recruit the workers and to obtain the means to do it.

The Crusade is not merely stating what needs to be done; it is undertaking specific projects to meet that need. One of these projects is the distribution of the English and Spanish editions of the booklet, "Why I Am Against Communism." It is for projects like this that we need our milliondollar truth fund. Help us distribute one million copies of this book to the Spanish-speaking students of the U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, and Spain.

We have received numerous letters and phone calls congratulating us on the quality of the message and stating that the presentation of facts and logic must convince all but the most prejudiced that communism is evil.

Why not send this booklet to those on your Christmas list? We will gladly send you enough copies for this purpose. If you prefer it, send us a copy of your list and we will send the book to each individual.

Deadly delusions concerning the nature of communism persist in the minds of many teachers and students as well as religious leaders. These must be shattered. Widespread use of the envelope and bumper stickers with the message, "Communism brings less food, more fear--ask the Poles", will help achieve this.

I hope you are considering the use of our 1981 Christmas card. Send for a sample.

As Jesus taught, our deeds must be in harmony with our words. He said, "Not everyone that says unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father."

With Christian love,

Fred Schwarz