



Dr. Fred Schwarz

The Schwarz Report



Dr. David Noebel

Volume 46, Number 8

August 2006

Inside

Red China and Africa

by Xin Li, Page 3

China has found economic opportunities in African nations with human rights violations.

The Clash of Civilizations: Al Qaedaism and Communism

by Arnaud de Borchgrave, Page 4

Karl Marx and Race

by Walter Williams, Page 5

Many are unaware of Marx's beliefs on race. Walter Williams will enlighten you.

Treason

by Ann Coulter, Page 6

Has history set a precedent for charging the *New York Times* with treason?

Cornel West's Favorite Communist

by David Horowitz, Page 8

A brief history of Bob Avakian

Communist "Peace": Goodnight and Good luck

by Chitra Tiwari

After a decade of civil warfare in Nepal that took nearly 15,000 lives, the Maoist rebels are very close to joining an interim coalition government with the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) as an equal partner.

The decision for Maoist participation in the government came eight days ago after a marathon 10-hour "summit-level meeting" among leaders of the seven parties and the Maoists at the residence of Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala.

Home Minister Krishna Prasad Sitaula flew Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal, who goes by the nom de guerre Prachanda, and his comrade in arms Baburam Bhattarai, by helicopter to Katmandu from a guerrilla base in Nepal's central mountains.

It was the first public appearance in 25 years by Prachanda, 52, since he went underground in 1981 to organize a communist revolution in Nepal. The news that he had entered the prime minister's residence for talks electrified residents of the capital; nearly 500 Nepalese and foreign journalists gathered around the prime minister's residence to get a glimpse of the elusive leader.

Analysts say Prachanda has now changed from a terrorist hunted by the former royal regime with a \$700,000 price on his head to a peacemaker for urban residents and a political hope for millions of the poor in rural Nepal.

Eight-point accord

The talks between the government team led by Mr. Koirala and Prachanda's Maoists produced an eight-point agreement for peaceful settlement of the 10-year-old civil war.

The SPA leaders and the Maoists agreed to:

- Write an interim constitution to replace the 1991 constitution within three weeks.
- Form an interim government including Maoists after the promulgation of the interim constitution.
- Dissolve the reinstated parliament.
- Dissolve the Maoist "people's governments" all over the country.
- Merge the armed forces of both sides under the auspices of the United Nations.
- Announce the date for election of a Constituent Assembly.
- Implement the 12-point understanding reached between the SPA and Maoists last November and the 25-point cease-fire Code of Conduct signed by the two parties on May 26.
- Commit to a multiparty system, democratic norms, values and peace.

Describing the outcome of the talks as "historic," Prachanda said: "No one had thought that the rebels waging war and the political parties involved in parliamentary

And do not participate in the unfruitful deeds of darkness, but instead expose them. Ephesians 5:11

"Dwell on the past and you'll lose an eye; forget the past and you'll lose both eyes." Old Russian Proverb

politics would jointly make a revolution happen.”

The agreement has raised hopes of an end to the decade-long violence and political turmoil that have tormented Nepal. Analysts say the agreement is a “win-win” situation for the democratic parties and the rebels because the Maoists have received all they sought since changing their goal of one-party communist rule to multiparty democracy, without a military conquest of Katmandu, while the democratic parties retain democracy as their playing field.

Analysts say the U-turn by Nepal’s Maoists has made them quasi-Maoists, and hence not to be feared. In a recent interview published in the weekly magazine, Nepal, Prachanda, who took inspiration from the Chinese revolutionary Mao Zedong while leading the insurgency, has abandoned Mao as nation-builder, saying: “Mao [Zedong’s] People’s Republic cannot fulfill the needs of today’s world. It does not address today’s political awareness appropriately. Mao said cooperative party theory; we called it competitive party theory.

“We have said, let’s move from the conventional People’s Republic and develop it for the specifics of the 21st century.”

Prachanda has made it clear he favors political competition. He asked: “What was the result in the USSR where Stalin gave no place to competition and went ahead in a monolithic way?”

Some doubts remain

Amid peace euphoria in Nepal, some analysts caution not to celebrate yet.

Yubaraj Ghimire, a senior Nepalese journalist writing in the June 19 online edition of the *Indian Express* newspaper, observed: “That the talks, like two previous ones, may get derailed is something no one is talking about. . . . There are doubts and they are certainly not misplaced.”

Opposition to the agreement between the SPA and Maoists comes from the conservative elites linked to the disgraced King Gyanendra. While the elite can only express disgruntlement over parliament clipping the wings of the monarchy, they seem to have found an issue able to mobilize the people against the SPA in parliament’s declaration that Hindu-majority Nepal will be a secular state.

Military and police officers are reportedly demoralized by the ascendancy of the Maoist people’s liberation army and the militia, while their own leaders are being punished for supporting monarchic rule and as oppressors of the people.

The government seems to be walking a tightrope—trying to balance popular demand for punishment of those involved in suppressing the April uprising, while seeking the loyalty of the security forces to maintain law and order.

Observers detect a fear that demoralized security forces could create havoc in the country, leading to renewed violence. Some leaders of the SPA have warned the government not to bring the Maoists into the government before the rebels are disarmed under the auspices of the United Nations, a process that specialists say could take months.

Parliament at issue

The coalition partners are also critical of the government’s agreement with the Maoists to dissolve parliament, arguing it is needed until another representative body emerges after the Constituent Assembly elections.

Critics say the Koirala-led coalition government seeks to survive by appeasing the Maoists. The government’s supporters, however, say that the SPA exists at the courtesy of the Maoists, so it is natural for the SPA to be responsive to rebel needs and demands.

Mr. Sitaula, who was involved in negotiations with the rebels for more than a year, says he fully trusts Maoist leader Prachanda and that disarmament of the government and rebel armies will be completed soon, before the formation of SPA-Maoist interim government.

Krishna Bahadur Mahara, spokesman and a member of the Maoist negotiating team, told the British Broadcasting Corporation that differences remain between the two sides on how to manage the weapons. He said both sides are ready to demobilize their fighters, but would not do so immediately.

The rebels want to demobilize the two armies under United Nations auspices before Constituent Assembly elections, and merge the two armies afterward.

Timing still a factor

SPA leaders, partly under pressure from military experts on counterinsurgency and also from distrust of the Maoist rebels, seek to disarm the latter with the help of U.N. authorities before Constituent Assembly elections.

The position of the United Nations is not yet known, though Secretary-General Kofi Annan has promised full support of the peace process.

Mr. Sitaula said on Wednesday that the Maoists had agreed to settle the arms issue “before formation of the interim government.”

“The United Nations will be invited soon to manage and monitor the arms of both the state and the Maoists before constituent assembly elections” are held, the minister said.

Nepal watchers say that while it may take some time to hammer out the differences between the rebels and the government, optimism prevails in Nepal that peace is waiting at the door.

—*The Washington Times*, June 24, 2006, p. A6

Red China and Africa

by Xin Li

China is investing in Africa on a vast scale that goes well beyond efforts to meet its growing need for oil.

In Zambia, seven Chinese companies have invested \$170 million in the mining sector. In Zimbabwe, exploration of the world's No. 2 platinum reserve is largely dominated by Chinese companies. China is even sending unemployed laborers to farm and set up small factories in parts of rural Africa.

"We bring machines and expertise that the locals have never seen," said Liu Jianjun, who has set up 28 Chinese communities in Africa in the past eight years.

"To attract and retain us, they gave extremely good terms, such as charging a symbolic annual fee of \$1 per acre for 99 years," said Mr. Liu, whose efforts have provided jobs and a new life for 15,800 farmers and laid-off factory workers from the city of Baoding, in Hebei province.

Mr. Liu rejects the name "Chinatowns" for these settlements. "They are 'Baoding villages,'" said Mr. Liu, noting that Baoding means "protection and peace."

Such villages of 400 to 2,000 Chinese have been set up in African countries including Nigeria, Zambia, Sudan and Kenya.

Mr. Liu negotiates long-term land-use leases from African local governments, then organizes Chinese to work in farming, fishing, light manufacturing and mining. Residents of Baoding villages work hard and have almost no leisure time. They are thus able to earn many times more money than they would have in China.

During the Chinese New Year holidays of 2002, the 380 residents in one Baoding village in Zambia wired home about \$9 million.

To minimize resentment and protectionism from local industry, Mr. Liu chooses remote locations to distance the settlements from city violence and tribal conflicts. The villages employ Africans and Chinese at a 1-1 ratio to ensure local support.

Long-term friendship

China is not a newcomer to Africa. Its involvement during the Cold War era sought to counter influence from the West and the former Soviet Union. It sent workers to build roads, railways, sports stadiums, city halls and other landmarks that remain throughout the continent, reminding Africans of China's friendship after the end of European colonialism.

"African countries still have high solidarity with China, seeing it as a part of the developing world. They think China is in the same boat," said George Ayittey, an economics pro-

fessor at American University.

Chinese involvement ebbed as the Cold War drew to a close, but later revived as a catalyst for expanded trade.

In 2000, China created the China-Africa Cooperation Forum, which meets at the ministerial level every three years. China also has signed many economic-cooperation treaties with African governments.

From 2000 to 2005, China's total trade with Africa more than tripled, from \$10.8 billion to \$37 billion, making it the continent's third largest trading partner after the United States and France.

"It's a new phase of something that is not really new," said Chester Crocker, professor at Georgetown University and former assistant secretary of state for African affairs. "This time, there is no question that the primary driver here is the economics."

The world's No. 2 petroleum importer, China obtains 28 percent of its oil from Africa, mostly from Angola, Sudan and Congo, where Western countries limited investment over human rights abuses.

In recent years, China has moved into West Africa, a traditional oil supplier for the United States and Europe. In January this year, it obtained an offshore deal with Nigeria worth \$2.3 billion, and is considering \$7 billion of additional investment there, said a report from the Council on Foreign Relations.

It's not just oil. In Zambia, seven Chinese companies invested \$170 million in the mining sector. In Zimbabwe, exploration of the world's second largest platinum reserve is largely dominated by Chinese companies.

Political sensitivities

"It's good economically. There are more economic opportunities, and that generates more revenues," Mr. Ayittey said. "But the benefits are not diverted to the people."

Mr. Ayittey said China is not sensitive to African domestic political situations. In China's cooperation with corrupt governments, corrupt officials often pocket profits.

Moreover, China's policy of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries allows it to ignore human rights concerns. China is the principal supporter of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. In exchange, Chinese have almost unlimited access to the country's minerals and roads.

In Sudan, after the United States and European companies pulled out in the 1980s, China soon filled the gap. About 70 percent of Sudan's exports go to China, mostly oil. In return, China used its position on the U.N. Security Council to block resolutions on the tribal warfare in the Darfur region of western Sudan, near its border with Chad.

"Unfortunately, lots of Africans are not happy with the increasing involvement of China," Mr. Ayittey said. The Chi-

nese “are willing to do just about everything. The investment should be good for Africa, but it doesn’t have a human face.”

In 2005, the International Monetary Fund told Angola to improve the transparency of its oil revenue or lose aid money. After China stepped in with a \$2 billion loan, Angola no longer was concerned by the fund’s threat.

“The thing about Chinese policy in Africa and elsewhere is they seemed to be more interested in cultivating government-to-government relations without asking questions about politics,” Mr. Crocker said.

“If we try to work with certain countries to let the government stay on the democratic track, while China does not, there’s a problem. It creates a difference between us,” Mr. Crocker said.

Negative impact

China is not the only country eager to conduct business in Africa. It is part of the global trend to seek oil and resources. Besides the United States and Europe, Brazil, India, Malaysia, Japan and South Korea all have a strong presence in Africa.

But China’s size separates it from the other emerging partners and catches the limelight.

African manufacturers are struggling to compete with imports from China, and with Chinese exports to other countries such as the United States.

“In the U.S. and Germany, people don’t expect those goods to be produced domestically, but Africa is barely at the beginning of the manufacturing age,” Mr. Crocker said. “Their infant industries such as textiles and light manufacturers can be driven out of business.”

China’s soaring trade has had a negative impact in Africa, its cheap goods leaving little opportunity for manufacturers on that continent to compete.

After the Multi Fiber Agreement ended on Jan. 1, 2005, ending quotas on clothing and textile imports, African exports were hit hard by competition from China. South Africa alone complained of a loss of 55,000 jobs in the textile industry since 2003, when Chinese textile exports to that country began, the Lesotho Clothing and Allied Workers Union said last year.

China has promised to facilitate imports of African commodities into its own markets and to grant duty-free treatment to some African countries. It is currently negotiating with South Africa on voluntary limits on Chinese exports there.

China is in Africa to stay. When President Hu Jintao completed his three-day visit to the United States last month, he visited Africa on his return home.

—*The Washington Times*, May 11, 2006, p. A 17

The Clash of Civilizations: Al Qaedaism and Communism

by Arnaud de Borchgrave

Communism had Karl Marx. Al Qaedaism has Sayed Qutub. Who’s he, most people would ask. The ideology that nurtured modern Islamic extremism, and spawned every violent movement from Hezbollah to al Qaeda, was born in 1952 when Qutub, an Egyptian writer, returned from studying American literature at the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley, Colorado.

The tipping point from detached observer to extremist ideologue took place at a church dance in Greeley when, as Qutub recalled in *The America I Saw*, the pastor dimmed the lights and put on the come-hither number “Baby, It’s Cold Outside,” a hit tune from the MGM movie “Neptune’s Daughter”—a guy, girl and bathing suit lemon—with Esther Williams and Ricardo Montalban.

“The room,” Qutub wrote, “became a confusion of feet and legs” arms twisted around hips; lips met lips “ chests pressed together.” That was the scene that turned him off American culture in particular and Western culture in general— and onto Islamic fundamentalism.

“American girls,” Qutub said, “know perfectly well the seductive power of their bodies... that it resides in their face, expressive eyes and hungry lips. They know that seduction resides in firm round breasts and hungry lips, full buttocks and well shaped legs—and they show all this without trying to conceal it.”

As Doug Saunders wise-cracked in Canada’s *Globe and Mail*, “If he had stuck around a couple of years to hear the racier Louis Armstrong-Ella Fitzgerald version of the same song, jihad might have begun much sooner.”

More seriously, President Bush says, “They hate us for our freedoms and for our democracy.” The equation is not a simple one. They don’t see themselves as irrational fanatics, but rather as rational actors with a different agenda.

Neither Manichean rhetoric nor Michael Moore’s paranoia captures it. Qutub’s hatred of the U.S. was similar to the ingredients that bred self-hating Americans. He viewed the world, as he saw it in 1950, as decadent, corrupt, oppressive and generating endless violence and war because of capitalist greed that was destroying Allah’s creations. Many of the same strands were spun to justify the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

Qutub’s call to ideological arms came in response to Gamal Abdel Nasser’s decision to sideline Islam by cracking down

on the Muslim Brotherhood known as the Brothers (“Allah is our objective. The Prophet is our leader. Koran is our law. Jihad is our way. Dying on the way to Allah is our highest hope”). Qutub’s prolific writings made him the theoretician of the Brotherhood—and a hero of every extreme Islamist movement since. The late Iranian dictator Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a Shia, venerated Qutub, a Sunni, as a martyred giant of Islam and ordered a stamp issued with his effigy. Qutub was compulsory reading in Taliban schools. Osama bin Laden once studied under Mohammed Qutub, Sayed’s brother, who was also his editor.

Founded in 1928 by Hasan al-Banna, a 22-year-old elementary school teacher, the Brotherhood stepped into the vacuum created by the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the subsequent ban of the caliphate system of government that had kept Muslims united for hundreds of years.

Historians have compared Qutub’s pamphlet “Milestones” to V.I. Lenin’s “What Is To Be Done?” and deals with tactics and strategy that lead to dismantling the nation-state and regrouping the ummah under the laws of Shariah, prescribed by Allah himself. Qutub was to Osama bin Laden what Karl Marx was to Lenin, or justification for dictatorship of the proletariat.

Nasser jailed Qutub and other leading Brothers in 1954 only to pardon them all 10 years later. This led to three more attempts on Nasser’s life and the Pan Arab dictator had Qutub, then 60, and his cohorts executed in 1966. Nasser’s successor, Anwar Sadat, pledged the Brothers that Shariah would become the law of the land, and allowed them to publish a

monthly magazine to denounce the four enemies of Islam—Crusaders (Western Christians), communists, secularists and Zionists. But the Brothers turned against Sadat for his overtures to Israel and four Brothers assassinated him in 1981.

Sadat’s successor, President Hosni Mubarak, allowed the Brothers to resurface politically and run for parliament as independents. They captured 20 percent of the seats. They also hold the chairs of key professional organizations.

Qutub is a Muslim fundamentalist’s equivalent of a patron saint. *In the Shadow of the Koran*, the 4,000-page Islamist counterpoint to *Das Kapital*, he never advocated terrorism or assassination to liquidate the infidels. But he did foresee a “total war” as a “cosmic conflict, both political and mystical” that would bring about a new world that would worship only God. The main enemy is “jahiliyya,” or ignorance. Men believe they can decide in God’s name, he says, and that’s why “materialism dominates and manners and mores are bestial.”

The Jews—you guessed it—“are the ones who back most malevolent theories that aim to destroy all values and everything that is sacred for humanity.” Religious coexistence, therefore, is “inconceivable, except as a temporary tactic...in order to install a global Islamic state where Shariah will reign over the planet.”

For jihadis and their Islamist fundamentalist supporters, the clash of civilizations is well under way. Next to this one, the Cold War with the Soviet empire was short-lived.

—*The Washington Times*, June 17, 2006, p. A11

Karl Marx and Race

by Walter Williams

Karl Marx is the hero of some labor union leaders and civil rights organizations, including those who organized the recent protest against proposed immigration legislation. It’s easy to be a Marxist if you haven’t read his writings. Most people agree that Marx’s predictions about capitalism turned out to be dead wrong.

What most people don’t know is that Marx was an out and out racist and anti-Semite. He didn’t think much of Mexicans. Concerning the annexation of California after the Mexican-American War, Marx wrote: “Without violence nothing is ever accomplished in history.” Then he asks, “Is it a misfortune that magnificent California was seized from the lazy Mexi-

cans who did not know what to do with it?” Friedrich Engels, Marx’s co-author of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, added, “In America we have witnessed the conquest of Mexico and have rejoiced at it. It is to the interest of its own development that Mexico will be placed under the tutelage of the United States.” Much of Marx’s ideas can be found in a book written by former communist Nathaniel Weyl, titled *Karl Marx, Racist* (1979).

In a July 1862 letter to Engels, in reference to his socialist political competitor, Ferdinand Lassalle, Marx wrote, “. . . it is now completely clear to me that he, as is proved by his cranial formation and his hair, descends from the Negroes

from Egypt, assuming that his mother or grandmother had not interbred with a nigger. Now this union of Judaism and Germanism with a basic Negro substance must produce a peculiar product. The obtrusiveness of the fellow is also nigger-like.”

Engels shared much of Marx’s racial philosophy. In 1887, Paul Lafargue, who was Marx’s son-in-law, was a candidate for a council seat in a Paris district that contained a zoo. Engels claimed that Paul had “one eighth or one twelfth nigger blood.” In an April 1887 letter to Paul’s wife, Engels wrote, “Being in his quality as a nigger, a degree nearer to the rest of the animal kingdom than the rest of us, he is undoubtedly the most appropriate representative of that district.”

Though few claim him as their own, such as leftists claim Karl Marx, Thomas Carlyle is another unappreciated historical figure. Carlyle is best known for giving economics the derogatory name “dismal science,” an inversion of the phrase “gay science,” which at the time (1849) referred to life-enhancing knowledge. Most people have incorrectly learned that the term “dismal science” had its origins in reference to Thomas Malthus’ gloomy predictions that the global population would grow faster than food supplies, condemning mankind to perpetual poverty and starvation. My George Mason University colleague, Professor Davy Levy, and his co-author, Sandra Peart, tell the true story in their 2001 book, *The Se-*

cret History of the Dismal Science: Economics, Religion and Race in the 19th Century.

Carlyle first used the term “dismal science” in his 1849 pamphlet entitled “An Occasional Discourse on the Nigger Question.” He attacked the ideas of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and other free market, limited government economists for their belief in the fundamental equality of man and their anti-slavery positions. The fact that economics assumes that people are all the same and are equally deserving of liberty was offensive to Carlyle and led him to call economics the dismal science. Carlyle argued that blacks were subhuman, “two-legged cattle,” who needed the tutelage of whites wielding the “beneficent whip” if they were to contribute to the good of society. Carlyle was by no means alone in denouncing economics for its anti-slavery and pro-equality position.

No less a historical figure and a Christmastime favorite, Charles Dickens, author of *A Christmas Carol*, shared Carlyle’s positions on pro-slavery and blacks as subhuman.

Marx, Engels, Carlyle and Dickens all share one belief prevalent throughout mankind’s history down to today: the belief that some people are endowed with superior intelligence and wisdom and they’ve been ordained to forcibly impose that wisdom on the masses.

—*Townhall.com*, June 22, 2006

Treason

by Ann Coulter

When is the *New York Times* going to get around to uncovering an al-Qaida secret program?

In the latest of a long list of formerly top-secret government anti-terrorism operations that have been revealed by the *Times*, last week the paper printed the details of a government program tracking terrorists’ financial transactions that has already led to the capture of major terrorists and their handmaidens in the U.S.

In response, the Bush administration is sounding very cross—and doing nothing. Bush wouldn’t want to get the press mad at him! Yeah, let’s keep the media on our good side like they are now. Otherwise, they might do something crazy—like leak a classified government program monitoring terrorist financing.

National Review has boldly called for the revocation of the *Times*’ White House press pass! If the *Times* starts publishing troop movements, *National Review* will go whole hog and demand that the paper’s water cooler privileges be revoked. Then there’s always the “nuclear option”: disinviting Maureen Dowd from the next White House Correspondents’ Dinner.

Meanwhile, the one congressman who has called for any sort of criminal investigation is being treated like a nut. Don’t get me wrong: Rep. Peter King is nuttier than squirrel droppings—but he’s right on this.

Unless, that is, the country has simply abolished the concept of treason. We’ve got a lot of leftists who hate the country and are itching to aid the enemy, so what are you going to

do? Indict the entire editorial board of the *New York Times*? (Actually, that wouldn't be a bad place to start, now that I ask.)

Maybe treason ended during the Vietnam War when Jane Fonda sat laughing and clapping on a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun used to shoot down American pilots. She came home and resumed her work as a big movie star without the slightest fear of facing any sort of legal sanction.

Fast forward to today, when *New York Times* publisher "Pinch" Sulzberger has just been named al-Qaida's "Employee of the Month" for the 12th straight month.

Before the Vietnam War, this country took treason seriously. But now we're told newspapers have a right to commit treason because of "freedom of the press." Liberals invoke "freedom of the press" like some talismanic formulation that requires us all to fall prostrate in religious ecstasy. On liberals' theory of the First Amendment, the safest place for Osama bin Laden isn't in Afghanistan or Pakistan; it's in the *New York Times* building.

Freedom of the press means the government generally cannot place a prior restraint on speech before publication.

But freedom of the press does not mean the government cannot prosecute reporters and editors for treason—or for any other crime. The First Amendment does not mean *Times* editor Bill Keller could kidnap a child and issue his ransom demands from the *New York Times* editorial page. He could not order a contract killing on the op-ed page. Nor can he take out a contract killing on Americans with a Page One story on a secret government program being used to track terrorists who are trying to kill Americans.

What if, instead of passing information from the government's secret nuclear program at Los Alamos directly to Soviet agents, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had printed those same secrets in a newsletter? Would they have skated away scot-free instead of being tried for espionage and sent to the death chamber?

Ezra Pound, Mildred Gillars ("Axis Sally") and Iva Toguri D'Aquino ("Tokyo Rose") were all charged with treason for radio broadcasts intended to demoralize the troops during

World War II. Their broadcasts were sort of like Janeane Garofalo and Randi Rhodes on Air America Radio—except Tokyo Rose was actually witty, and Axis Sally is said to have used a fact-checker.

Tokyo Rose was convicted of treason for a single remark she made on air: "Orphans of the Pacific, you really are orphans now. How will you get home now that your ships are sunk?" For that statement alone, D'Aquino spent six years in prison and was fined \$10,000 (more than \$80,000 in today's dollars).

Axis Sally was convicted of treason for broadcasts from Germany and sentenced to 12 years in prison. Pound avoided a treason trial for his radio broadcasts by getting himself committed to an insane asylum instead (which I take it is Randi Rhodes' "Plan B" in the event that she ever acquires enough listeners to be charged with treason).

There was no evidence that in any of these cases the treasonable broadcasts ever put a single American life in danger. The law on treason doesn't require it.

The federal statute on treason, 18 USC 2381, provides in relevant part: "Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States ... adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than \$10,000."

Thanks to the *New York Times*, the easiest job in the world right now is: "Head of Counterintelligence—al-Qaida." You just have to read the *New York Times* over morning coffee, and you're done by 10 a.m.

The greatest threat to the war on terrorism isn't the Islamic insurgency—our military can handle the savages. It's traitorous liberals trying to lose the war at home. And the greatest threat at home isn't traitorous liberals—it's patriotic Americans, also known as "Republicans," tut-tutting the quaint idea that we should take treason seriously.

—*FrontPageMagazine.com*, June 29, 2006

The Schwarz Report Bookshelf

To see a complete list of books recommended by the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, please check out our website at www.schwarzreport.org. This site also has back issues of *The Schwarz Report* as well as other great resources.

Cornel West's Favorite Communist

by David Horowitz

Some people think I am unfair to Cornel West when I refer to him as an over-praised, over-paid academic airhead. I always try to see the other side in disagreements like this, but I have a real problem with this one. Here it is.

Back in the Sixties, I knew a Berkeley radical named Bob Avakian. Avakian was the son of an Eisenhower Republican judge named Spurgeon Avakian until one day he made a name for himself, while embarrassing his dad, by climbing a flagpole during the Vietnam protests and pulling down an American flag. He was given thirty days for flag desecration. This was radical stuff in those days and, as I have recently learned, somewhat embellished. Avakian concedes in his recent autobiography that someone else actually pulled the flag from the flagpole at the Oakland County Courthouse where Black Panther leader, murderer and rapist, Huey Newton was on trial, and Avakian merely was the one caught holding it.

Avakian was a Maoist and I had the displeasure of confronting him once, in the days when I was still a radical. Our encounter took place in the Black Panther Party headquarters on Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley and was over an editorial he had written in the Black Panther paper about an island in the Ussuri River that both China and Russia were claiming. His editorial demanded that the left support Communist China's "righteous claim" to Chen Pao Island (the Russians had given it a Russian name. It was my opinion that supporting these squalid territorial claims was actually a disservice to the left. I would have had the same attitude if Avakian had supported the Russians.) What I discovered in the course of our discussion was that Avakian had in effect copied the editorial from *Peking Review* and was himself ignorant of the historical background to the Sino-Soviet dispute and uninterested in its political ramifications. I left the conversation thoroughly depressed about the shallowness of the movement of which I was still unhappily a part.

Avakian went on to greater things, specifically to found the "Revolutionary Communist Party, USA" and become a Mao impersonator himself, requiring his minions refer to him as "Chairman Bob." He also got himself an arrest warrant in

1979 by leading a violent demonstration against a visit by Mao's successor Deng Xiaoping whom Chairman Bob regarded as a revolutionary sell-out. Avakian's protesters chanted "Mao Zedong did not fail, revolution will prevail." Rather than serve a sentence, Avakian fled the country and for the last three decades (less a few years) has lived in what he self-adoringly calls "political exile" in France.

During that time, Chairman Bob has produced an impressive array of books with equally impressive titles:

- *The Loss In China and the Revolutionary Legacy of Mao Tse-Tung*
- *Mao Tse-Tung's Immortal Contributions*
- *Conquer the World? The International Proletariat Must and Will*
- *For a Harvest of Dragons: On the 'Crisis of Marxism' and the Power of Marxism, Now More Than Ever*
- *A Horrible End, or an End to the Horror?*
- *Democracy, Can't We Do Better Than That?*
- *The End of Stage, the Beginning of a New Stage*
- *Radical Ruptures, or Yes, Mao More Than Ever*
- *Phony Communism is Dead... Long Live Real Revolution!*

But the title that caught my eye and brings me to my problem with Cornel West was *From Ike to Mao and Beyond*, Avakian's autobiography published in 2005. The autobiography comes with a Preface by one Lenny Wolff, who explains that he "helped to interview Bob for this work," and also that he is himself "a communist revolutionary... who considers Bob Avakian's insights and body of work to be on the level of a Lenin or Mao." Wolff also explains the origins of the book: "A short time back, Cornel West, speaking to the important role Bob Avakian has played in the fight against white supremacy and in relation to the quest for a radically different world, suggested to Bob that he think about a memoir of his life so far." Of course this is only Lenny Wolff talking, but there on the cover is the Class of 1943 University Professor of Religion at Princeton University's very own testimony: "Bob Avakian is a long distance runner in the freedom struggle against imperialism, racism and capitalism. His voice and witness are indispensable in our efforts to enhance the wretched of the earth. And his powerful story of commitment is timely." Yes, and Cornel West is not a bloviating pea brain?

—*FrontPageMagazine.com*, June 12, 2006

Founded in 1953, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, under the leadership of Dr. Fred C. Schwarz, has been publishing a monthly newsletter since 1960. *The Schwarz Report* is edited by Dr. David A. Noebel and Dr. Michael Bauman. The Crusade's address is PO Box 129, Manitou Springs, CO 80829. Our telephone number is (719) 685-9043. All correspondence and tax-deductible gifts (the Crusade is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization) may be sent to this address. Permission to reproduce materials from this *Report* is granted provided our name and address are given.