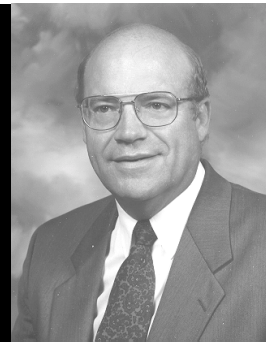




Dr. Fred Schwarz

The Schwarz Report



Dr. David Noebel

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Don't forget to look over the excellent books recommended by the editors.

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

The Communist Conquest of Africa

by Jan Lamprecht

The irony of the "defeat" of communism is that, since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the old Soviet Union, and the victory of the Western democracies, Marxism has triumphed throughout southern Africa.

This region of the world was long coveted by the former Soviet Union because of its shipping lanes and for its invaluable mineral resources. Today, the nations comprising southern Africa have systematically fallen into the hands of political groups who allied themselves during the Cold War with Soviet Russia and are opposed to American interests. During the height of the Cold War, Africa was a major battleground for the two superpowers. Interestingly, the Russians, who long had their eye on this continent, may have won here.

In 1928, the Communist International passed a resolution to support the liberation of all "tribal peoples" in the European colonial empires. The communist view at the time was that the European empires were overextended and would be unable to defend their colonial territories if several revolutions took place simultaneously.

In the late 1950s, after the death of Stalin, the Russian communists reviewed their existing plans for world domination. At this time, according to the testimony of ex-KGB Maj. Anatoliy Golitsyn and Gen. Jan Sejna, they conceived their "Long Range Plan" to conquer the world. Part of this plan required that they seize control of the world's energy and mineral treasure-houses. Thus, the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa became the focus of their attention.

Africa's mineral wealth is extraordinary. The continent supplies the world with half its industrial diamonds and platinum, 44 percent of its gem diamonds, 38 percent of its uranium, 31 percent of its gold, and 76 percent of its cobalt. Africa also has large oil fields (e.g. Nigeria).

The communists were also very interested in seizing South Africa, not just because of its enormous riches, but because of its geo-strategic position. They wanted to obtain control of the Cape of Good Hope sea route so that they could cut off oil supplies to the West during any future war.

Communists played a key role in urging the African peoples to demand independence. Some Western leaders were skeptical as to whether the Africans were ready for this independence. There was concern that Africa would collapse into chaos, ruin, and corruption once its peoples were "freed." The communists, of course, did not care how Africa would function once "liberated." All that mattered to them were the minerals and that they had suitable pro-communist governments in place.

South Africa in the 1960s contrasted sharply with the South Africa of today. In-

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

Why Communism Kills: The Legacy of Karl Marx

by Dr. Fred Schwarz

Part 1 of a continuing series

Communism kills! This is not debatable. The record is crystal clear. The U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee conducted investigations into the number killed in the Soviet Union and China. Their report stated that 35 million to 45 million had been killed in the Soviet Union and 34 million to 62.5 million in Communist China [see R.J. Rummel, *Death by Government* for the latest figures].

Even these figures are considered inadequate by authorities on the Soviet Union such as Solzhenitsyn and Antonov Ovseyenko. The latter, whose father led the Bolshevik storming of the Winter Palace in 1917, has recently published the book entitled “The Time of Stalin – Portrait of a Tyranny.” He calculates those killed as a result of the Communist conquest of Russia at 100 million.

Some apologists for Communism acknowledge that Communism has killed in the past, but they blame this on incidental factors such as the traditions of cruelty and violence that existed in the countries conquered by the Communists, and they do not believe that killing is an essential ingredient of Communism itself. They believe that the triumph of Communism in the United States, England, or Western Europe would not lead to mass slaughter. Are they right or are they suffering from a dangerous delusion? To answer this question, it is necessary to know why Communism kills.

WHY

A simple direct answer to the question, Why does communism kill? is – because the founder of Communism, Karl Marx, told them it was necessary to kill a large segment of the population in order to attain the basic objective of Communism.

Marx states in the “Manifesto of the Communist Party”:

“You must, therefore, confess that by ‘individual’ you mean no other person than the bourgeois, than the middle-class owner of property. This person must indeed, be swept out of the way, and made impossible.” (Published by Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1973 edition, page 66)

Apologists for Marxism contend that Marx did not intend that this statement should be taken literally. They affirm that he was referring to the gradual elimination of property owners by the transformation of the economic system which Communism would bring to pass. They cannot deny, however, that many followers of Karl Marx, however, including

Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, and Pol Pot have taken this affirmation literally and have proceeded to kill the “middle-class owners of property” once they have acquired power.

To determine whether Marx intended this instruction to be taken literally, it is necessary to review the doctrines and objectives that Marx presented to his followers, and the programs that have been designed and executed to reach those objectives. It is necessary to know his vision of the future as well as his interpretation of the present. We must know what Marx believed and what the Communists continue to believe.

The Vision

Marx envisioned the creation of a new superior individual who would create a new society of unlimited abundance and freedom. It was the creation of a new earth, if not a new heaven, wherein “the redeemed” would dwell. This new man would be devoid of selfishness, greed, laziness, aggression, envy, malice, hate, and fear. He would be perfectly healthy, supremely intelligent, industrious, tolerant, generous and infinitely talented. By his industry and talents, he would create a society of abundance so that any individual could partake of all that he needed just as rich and poor today partake freely of the oxygen in the atmosphere. In this society, voluntary cooperation would replace coercion so there would be no need for governments, armies, police, courts, prisons and taxes. As each individual fulfilled his own desires, he would automatically minister to the well-being of others. In this classless, governmentless society, the slogan would be: “*From each according to his ability, to each according to his need.*” The golden era of Communism would have dawned for all mankind.

The Marxist vision is seductive but delusional. It ignores the realities of human nature, including physical and mental disease as well as intractable personality defects. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to understand its allure, particularly to young idealists.

The Means

How was this perfect individual and the resulting perfect society to be created? To skeptics, who asked this question, Marx had a ready answer: “*By science*”. When Marx lived, science had achieved many miracles, and it was beginning to change the human condition. It has continued to accomplish incredible miracles since the death of Marx. It has transformed the material world by such things as the printing press, steam engine, internal combustion engine, radio, television, aviation, computers, and antibiotics; and it is now exploring new frontiers such as outer space and genetic engineering. Although many of these miracles did not exist during the lifetime of Karl Marx, his faith in the power of science was

infinite. He believed that science could change human nature itself.

“Scientific” Laws

For science to be successful, it must operate in accordance with certain basic laws. Marx believed that he had discovered the laws which directed the formation of human nature and that it was possible to create a perfect human nature by programs based upon these laws. These laws are:

1. There is no God.

This concept is an essential element of Marxism. As Lenin stated: “*Atheism is a natural and inseparable portion of Marxism, of the theory and practice of Scientific Socialism.*” If God exists and is in supreme command of the universe, He possesses discretionary power, and His actions cannot always be calculated accurately in advance. The whole edifice of Marxism collapses.

When Marx and the Communists deny the existence of God, they simultaneously deny the authority of the Ten Commandments, the existence of absolute standards of right and wrong, of good and evil; and man is left on the playing fields of the universe without a referee, without a book of rules. The winning side in any conflict can decide on what rules of conduct to apply. Morality is the creation of the victor.

2. Everything is material:

Marx proudly affirmed that he was a materialist. Mao Tse-tung summarizes the materialism of Marx with the statement: “*There is nothing in the world apart from matter in motion.*” (*On Contradiction, International Publishers Edition, 1953, page 20*).

Marxism does not deny the existence of thought and spirit. It affirms that these are derivatives of matter; that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile.

Since thought and emotions are the product of material elements, they can be controlled by controlling the material elements that produce them. Thus the materialism of Marx provides the basis for the control of ideas and attitudes and ultimately of human nature itself.

3. Human nature is the product of the economic environment in which the individual is raised.

Marx states in the Communist Manifesto: “*Your very ideas are but the outgrowth of the conditions of your bourgeois production.*” (*Page 67*).

Engels, the co-author of the Manifesto, reaffirms this conviction of Marx when he states in his preface to the German edition of 1882: “*The basic thought running through the Manifesto – that economic production, and the struc-*

ture of society of every historical epoch necessarily arising therefrom, constitute the foundation for the political and intellectual history of that epoch.” (*Page 13*).

Marxism teaches that the economic environment creates the ideas, attitudes and impulses that constitute human nature. It pays attention to the environment of infancy and childhood since the brain is undergoing more rapid development during this period. The experiences of life, provided by the economic environment, are stored up within the structure of the brain and ultimately reveal themselves in the thoughts and emotions of the mature individual.

4. A special environment creates a special class:

In order to live, it is necessary to secure food, clothing, housing and transportation. The lives of the vast majority of the people have been devoted to some facet of this productive process. As history develops, the methods of production change. New tools are created that create new environments.

Those people who shared the same experiences in the process of production generated the same brain structure. Consequently, they thought and felt alike. They formed a class.

In his analysis of the capitalist mode of production, Marx allegedly discovered two economic environments. One was that shared by those who owned the means of production. They formed a class which he named the bourgeoisie. The other environment was that of wage labor. The laborers formed the class known as the proletariat. Marx affirmed that a state of universal conflict existed between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. He named this conflict the class struggle or the class war.

5. The proletariat must win:

Analyzing the capitalism of his era, Marx saw the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the dynamic of modern history. He contended that he had discovered a scientific law which assured that the proletariat would be victorious in this struggle; that it would overthrow the bourgeoisie by a revolutionary process and establish its hegemony in every country and ultimately over the entire world. He and his co-laborer, Frederick Engels, were so convinced of the inevitability of this that Engels undertook the study of military science so that he could serve as commander-in-chief of the world proletarian armies. The Communist Manifesto ends with the grim warning: “*Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.*” (*Page 96*).

Watch for Part 2 of Why Communism Kills in the September issue of “The Schwarz Report”.

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deed, colonial Africa was economically vibrant. In the 1960s, the African colonies and South Africa were achieving 10 percent annual economic growth with ease—a figure only matched in recent decades by the Asian “tiger” nations. South Africa was fast becoming the continent’s only First World nation.

It may surprise many to know that in 1945 colonial Africa was able to feed itself. Now, almost 55 years later, we find that the number of African countries able to feed themselves can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Many African countries have a worse infrastructure today than at independence 30 years ago.

The Russian and Chinese communists have played a key role in the shaping of African postcolonial history. Here is a summary of the various countries they became involved in.

It must be remembered that the broad thrust of communist strategy was to seize South Africa. Thus, in the eyes of the communists and of the liberation movements they sponsored, it was implicitly understood that the conquest of one country would lead to the next. They were expected to work together and stand together until finally South Africa itself was conquered.

One thus finds many instances where liberation movements from different countries fought side by side in countries other than their own. Once a country was conquered, it was understood that this country must volunteer its territory and resources to aid the other liberation forces to spread the liberation wars farther south.

CONGO (ZAIRE): Congo is one of the largest and potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. It has considerable mineral resources. The most important minerals are copper, industrial diamonds, manganese, cobalt, zinc, tin, platinum, and uranium. It has extensive reserves of bauxite, gold, silver, and germanium.

The communists attempted a takeover in the early 1960s but were driven out by a small mercenary army of colonial whites from Rhodesia and South Africa under the command of Col. Mike Hoare.

What was then Zaire remained allied to the West, under the rule of President Mobutu Sese Seko, until recently.

President Laurent Kabila, described by the BBC as a “career Marxist,” recently took over Zaire with the aid of troops from Rwanda and Uganda. These troops then mutinied when he tried to kick them out of the country. Currently,

his communist allies in Angola, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and even Namibia are giving him military and diplomatic aid to keep him in power.

TANZANIA: Although Tanzania did not have any strategic value to the communists, it was nevertheless taken over by a communist political movement. It was never itself the scene of any fighting, but it did play an important role in the spread of communism through southern Africa. Training camps for soldiers from many liberation movements were established in this country.

ANGOLA: During colonial times, 38 diamond mines operated in Angola. Collectively, they produced over 1 million carats per year. Angola is also a source of copper, iron, manganese, salt, and crude oil.

Angola was described as the “jewel” of the Portuguese empire. At one time, it boasted the second-largest colonial population (500,000 Portuguese) in all of Africa.

In 1975, a pro-Marxist coup in Portugal caused a collapse of the Portuguese war effort in Africa. Angola and Mozambique fell overnight to the communist-backed rebels.

Three liberation movements attempted to take over Angola. Two were pro-Western. They were Holden Roberto’s FNLA movement, and Dr. Jonas Savimbi’s UNITA group. Only the MPLA was Marxist. The communist MPLA, however, managed to seize control of the country. In the subsequent three-way civil war, the FNLA was wiped out completely.

This resultant conflict rages on to this day. The MPLA has received considerable Russian, East German, North Korean, and Cuban help but has never managed to take control of the country.

In the 1980s, a Russian general was in charge of all the military operations of the MPLA and the Cubans as they tried to knock out Savimbi and the South African army that was supporting him. UNITA continues to pose a threat to the MPLA, and is the only remaining pro-Western movement fighting in southern Africa.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA): Namibia is mostly desert, and has a low population density. It is, however, exceptionally rich in minerals. Diamonds are found along a 300-mile coastal belt. Almost all the diamonds are gem quality. Other minerals found in Namibia are lead, zinc, copper concentrates, tin, vanadium, and uranium.

I have it on good authority from a petroleum geologist that there may be large reserves of oil off the country’s coast.

“In the 1960s, the African colonies and South Africa were achieving 10 percent annual economic growth with ease.”

This former German colony was conquered by the South African army during World War I. Under the League of Nations, South Africa was given a mandate to administer the territory. It remained under South African control until taken over by the pro-communist SWAPO movement. SWAPO, under Sam Nujoma, was sponsored by the Russians. They were also aided by the Angola's MPLA.

MOZAMBIQUE: Mozambique has no mineral riches of any consequence. It was merely another stepping stone on the way to South Africa. It was a tourist paradise while under Portuguese rule.

The FRELIMO rebel movement was sponsored by the communists and fought the Portuguese. Mozambique fell to the communists virtually overnight in 1975 because of the coup in Portugal.

The newly installed FRELIMO government nationalized all the country's industries overnight. This caused an almost instant collapse of the economy as the Portuguese colonists fled. FRELIMO then gave succor to Robert Mugabe's ZANLA army. This proved to be decisive in causing the collapse of Rhodesia, which was renamed Zimbabwe.

BOTSWANA: Like Namibia, Botswana is largely desert. It has newly discovered supplies of diamonds and uranium. It is currently a pro-Western nation, strongly allied to the United States. However, there have been attempts by communists to cause a collapse of the current government. So far, they have failed. Now that Botswana is surrounded by stronger communist neighbors, it is surely only a matter of time before communists come to power here, too.

ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA): Zimbabwe produces high-grade iron ore and steel. It also has large coal reserves as well as gold, copper, asbestos, nickel, tungsten, and chromium. Chromium is a very important strategic metal used in aircraft manufacture. Zimbabwean chromium is the highest quality in the world. The only other major source of chromium is Russia.

Zimbabwe has the most sophisticated infrastructure of any southern African country apart from South Africa itself.

Both the ZAPU and ZANU (PF) rebel movements were sponsored by the communists. ZAPU was supported by the Russians and ZANU by the Chinese. ZANU's guerilla strategy proved to be the more successful. Robert Mugabe ensured victory in the first one-man, one-vote elections by intimidating large sectors of the population. He retains a vice-like grip on power to this day.

Since coming to power, Mugabe has assisted FRELIMO in combating the pro-Western Renamo movement that threatened to take over Mozambique. He also supported the ANC in its efforts to take over South Africa.

More recently he sent 3,000 troops to the Congo in sup-

port of Kabila. Mugabe is a hard-core Marxist intellectual.

He also headed the "Non-Aligned Movement," which consists of many Third World countries and seems to be dominated by communists. Castro of Cuba is another key player in the so-called "Non-Aligned Movement."

SOUTH AFRICA: South Africa has the largest supplies of coal on the African continent. Currently, this nation is the only one in the world with the technology to produce oil from coal. Most of the oil used in South Africa is in fact produced this way. Imported oil is only used along the coastal regions. In recent years, natural gas has been discovered off the South African coast. Next to gold and uranium, coal is the country's third most important earner of foreign revenue.

At one time, one-sixth of all the diamonds in the world came from South Africa.

The nation has reasonable supplies of iron ore and a good iron and steel industry. It used to be the largest gold producer in the non-communist world.

It was discovered that uranium could be recovered from mine dumps. In 1964, the first experimental nuclear reactor was built in Pretoria. Uranium was sold to both Britain and the United States.

South Africa is the only African country that uses nuclear power. Currently, there is only one nuclear plant (run by the SA Atomic Energy Corporation). However, the government has stated that a second nuclear power plant may be built in the near future. The former government admitted to having produced several nuclear bombs and then later dismantling them before the communists came to power.

South Africa also produces copper, asbestos, manganese, chromium, and platinum.

The current African National Congress government is run by Marxists who are strongly affiliated with the South African Communist Party. The ANC was originally a peace-loving movement aimed at improving the lot of black people in South Africa. But, as has been their tactic in many countries, the communists decided to hijack the ANC.

The South African Communist Party coordinated the liberation struggles in all of southern Africa. The Pan-Africanist Congress was another pro-Marxist movement sponsored by the Russians. The ANC, PAC, and SACP worked together not only to take over South Africa, but in many instances their troops fought in other conflicts.

To this day, there are controversies surrounding the "death camps" where they tortured some of their own members. Many members of the ANC are also members of the SACP. At the time of the 1994 elections, 28 of the top ANC candidates were identified as having been members of the SACP.

Internet Vortex, May 23, 1999, Vol.1, No. 7, p. 13-15

Marx and the World Council of Churches

From its inception in Amsterdam in 1949, the World Council of Churches (WCC) adopted a position of moral equivalency towards the Soviet Union and the West, based on the statement of its founding assembly that “War as a method of settling disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ. The part war plays in our international life is a sin against God and a degradation of man.” In other words, the WCC sees no difference between the violence of an aggressor and resistance by a victim of aggression.

In other statements, the WCC has taken the position that the mere possession of weapons *ipso facto* must be condemned no matter whether or not they are used and no matter what the purpose for which they are used. The WCC’s 1983 Vancouver Assembly urged churches to “emphasize their willingness to live without the protection of armaments.” Two years earlier, the WCC meeting on disarmament said, “We believe the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity.”

Parallel denunciations of Western democratic societies and the Soviet bloc for militarism and aggression were commonplace from the WCC, however, in specific situations, the WCC was far more critical of the United States than the Russians. This was true whether the issue was U.S. support for South Vietnam against the North, aid to governments in Central and South America combating Marxist insurgencies [named by the WCC as “the forces of historic change”] or U.S. efforts to drive invading Iraqi troops from Kuwait. In 1991, at its Canberra Assembly, the WCC denounced the Gulf War and called for an immediate cease-fire that did not require Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. The terminology used to denounce the United States for leading the military buildup was far more vehement than that used to criticize Iraq. In January 1998, a WCC delegation traveled to Iraq and denounced both U.N. economic sanctions and potential U.S. attacks on the country. The World Council of Churches made no mention of any moral responsi-

bility of the Iraqi government for its actions that lead to the further suffering of its people.

Critics of the WCC have analyzed its economic program and found it steeped in Marxism and overtly hostile to Western international corporations seeing them as the *cause* of poverty, not as a source of jobs and income for their employees.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the WCC’s Special Fund to Combat Racism made grants totaling some \$4 million to armed insurgent forces in southern Africa that were either officially Marxist-Leninist or heavily and obviously influenced by Communism. The principal recipients included the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the South West Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. All of those movements now are the controlling political parties of those countries.

“Critics of the WCC have analyzed its economic program and found it steeped in Marxism and overtly hostile to Western international corporations seeing them as the cause of poverty, not as a source of jobs and income for their employees.”

Perhaps this is why Zimbabwe’s President Robert Mugabe on December 8, 1998, addressed the WCC Assembly in Harare, praising the organization for having supported his armed revolution. Mugabe recalled how the WCC’s Notting Hill meeting in 1969 decided to fund his revolution and in so doing “jolted the

local church in Rhodesia,” and helped to undermine Rhodesian confidence. Mugabe, himself educated in a Methodist missionary school, then lashed out at Christian missionaries, saying they were “agents of the empire builder” who came to Africa “to use religion as opium to take the indigenous population.” This close paraphrase of Karl Marx was greeted with prolonged applause from the WCC audience. Then, Mugabe continued by blaming capitalism for his country’s economic problems, rather than his own undisciplined budget, adding, “It is difficult to resist the temptation to conclude that perhaps our world would have been a lot better, a lot safer, if we had given Communism both a spiritual and democratic God than accept rampant capitalism as godly.” The WCC Assembly then gave him its most enthusiastic ovation.

The Maldon Institute Report, June 7, 1999, p. A-1,2

Resource Notes

□ “The Romanian people, inheriting the respect for private property of agricultural and forest lands from their ancestors, are again under the terrorist attack by communist, dictatorial forces. Nine years ago, 1,000 young anticommunist demonstrators were killed by obscure terrorist forces in a coup d’etat orchestrated by individuals educated in the Soviet Union. The fragile Romanian democracy experienced again in January a brutal terrorist attack of a small violent group of well-organized believers in the supremacy of state property and centralized rule over private property.

It is clear now, that the Romanian political spectrum of parties, organizations and ethnic movements is divided in two main groups with fundamentally opposite ideologies.

The first group, formed mainly by the revitalized historical parties (National Liberal Party and National Peasant Christian Democratic Party), was elected democratically in 1996 to govern in coalition with other parties. The historical parties had the mandate of millions of Romanians; first, to restore to the rightful owners all private properties (lands, forests, houses, enterprises, banks, etc.) stolen by the communist regime which are still under the government property and its abusive use; and second, to privatize the state owned gigantic non-efficient industrial complexes, state agricultural farms, coal and other mineral extraction mines, petroleum and gas extraction and processing plants, electric energy producing plants (oil, coal, nuclear power), state owned banks, tourism and other state-run services. Romanian voters also mandated the new governments to cooperate with the United States and other developed countries and international organizations in order to create the required conditions to fully integrate Romania into the Euro-Atlantic democratic institutions (NATO and European Union).

By contrast, the second group, formed by the neocommunists (disguised under the democratic and social democratic labeled parties), national socialists and communists, promote as their main objectives: delaying of integral restitution of private properties (more than 75 percent of the forests were under private property before World War II); restoration of state property ownership and centralized rule over national economy; undermining and delaying the cooperation with the U.S., the Euro-Atlantic and the world

democratic institutions. Leaders of this group promote stronger cooperation with Russia, Belarussia, Yugoslavia, China, North Korea, Iraq, Libya, Syria and other countries which are defying the U.S. position in international affairs.

Washington Times, March 28, 1999

□ “All the major international Communist fronts — including the Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Organization, Christian Peace Conference, Continental [and Carribean] Organization of Latin American Students, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Union of Students, Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Women’s International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Democratic Youth, World Federation of Scientific Workers, World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Peace Council — continue to function. They remain highly active as non-governmental organizations and hold consultative status with the U.N. Economic and Social Council.”

The Maldon Institute Report, June 7, 1999

□ “In some cases, the activities of the traditional international Communist fronts are supplemented or subsumed by special purpose front organizations, where the tight control of the traditional fronts is traded for strong influence that seeks to harness the energies of a larger number of non-Communist collaborators — whether leftists, socialists or liberals. These groups include Generals for Peace, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), as well as the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. In 1998, these groups were playing prominent roles in organizing the Hague Appeal for Peace, held in the Netherlands, May 11 to 15, 1999, as were some of the traditional fronts and other international organizations of the Left, such as the Transnational Institute, Womens’ International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the World Federalist Movement.”

The Maldon Institute Report, June 7, 1999

The Schwarz Report Bookshelf

- Fred C. Schwarz, *Beating the Unbeatable Foe* \$25.00
- Fred C. Schwarz, *You Can Trust the Communists... to be Communists* \$5.00
- David A. Noebel, *Understanding The Times: The Religious Worldviews of Our Day and the Search for Truth* \$25.00
- David A. Noebel, *Understanding The Times* (abridged) ... \$14.95
- David A. Noebel, et. al. *Clergy in the Classroom* \$9.95
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- Ronald H. Nash, *Beyond Liberation Theology* \$12.95
- Ronald H. Nash, *Why the Left is Not Right* \$10.99
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- Gene Edward Veith, Jr., *Postmodern Times* \$14.95
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- Robert Hunter and Forrest Davis, *The New Red China Lobby*..\$2.00
- William F. Buckley, *The Committee and Its Critics*.....\$9.95
- William H. Chamberlin, *America's Second Crusade*.....\$3.95
- Whittaker Chambers, *Witness*.....\$14.95
- Edward Timperlake, William C. Triplett II, *Year of the Rat*.. \$24.95
- Paul C. McGlasson, *Another Gospel: A Confrontation with Liberation Theology*..... \$7.99
- Denise L. Cuddy, *The Road to Socialism and the New World Order*.....\$6.95
- B.K. Eakman, *Cloning of the American Mind*.....\$22.00
- N. L. Geisler, *Baker Encyclo. of Christian Apologetics*.....\$49.95
- Tom Bethell, *The Noblest Triumph*..... \$29.95
- John Earl Haynes, Harvey Klehr, *Venona: Decoding Soviet Espionage in America*.....\$30.00
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