



Dr. Fred Schwarz

# The Schwarz Report



Dr. David Noebel

Volume 50, Number 8

August 2010

## Latin Communism

by Alex Newman

Olavo de Carvalho, an author and philosopher, is renowned as one of Brazil's preeminent thinkers. He played a leading role in exposing subversive leftist organizations like the Foro de São Paulo in his work as a writer for some of Brazil's most influential publications. In the course of writing an article about the socialist resurgence in Latin America, I interviewed Carvalho for *The New American* magazine.

**The New American:** Could you please tell me a little bit about yourself, your background, your work, your philosophy, and what motivated you to become involved in exposing the Foro de São Paulo?

**Olavo de Carvalho:** Notwithstanding having been a leftist militant as a teenager, I lost any interest in politics after severing my ties with the Left when I was 20 years old in 1969. From that time on, until I was 38, I worked as a text editor for newspapers and magazines and dedicated my free time to the study of philosophy, literature, cultural history, ancient esoteric traditions, and comparative religion. Though I delivered an occasional lecture here and there, I was happy to live as an anonymous scholar, perfectly unknown to public opinion and academic circles. It was only in the late '80s that my attention was drawn to the ongoing destruction of high culture in Brazil, and I started to take notes on the alarming stupidities that were published in ever growing quantities by very influential Brazilian opinion makers, both academic and journalistic. Bit by bit I grasped the political factors that had generated that state of affairs, and in 1993 I wrote a book, *The New Age and the Cultural Revolution*, about the overtaking of higher education by the communist militancy, which was not at all interested in high culture, but only in gaining political power and profiting from the general dumbing down of Brazilian students. In 1995 I wrote *The Garden of Afflictions*, a study on the evolution of the idea of "Empire" in the West, since the times of Julius Caesar to the advent of the New World Order. . . . The following year I collected my notes about Brazilian cultural decay and published them under the title of *The Collective Imbecile*, . . . leading some big newspapers to hire me as a weekly political columnist. . . . Meanwhile, I had founded an electronic newspaper, *Mídia Sem Máscara* ("Unmasked Media"), that intended to correct the most flagrant distortions of the news published by the big media. . . . In 2005, as I was getting tired of receiving weekly death threats from leftist maniacs, I found it was a good idea to accept a job as a Washington foreign correspondent that was offered to me by a traditional Brazilian business newspaper, the *Diário do Comércio* ("Business Daily"), and here I am living in Virginia with my family. I love to be here, because Americans, though already infected by the neo-communist virus, are not yet so stupid as Brazilians have become.

**TNA:** To what extent has the leftist movement gained power in Latin America? What factors led to this resurgence and how was it possible?

**Carvalho:** Communist and pro-communist parties rule about a dozen Latin American countries today. This fact, by itself, is enough to prove that the "end of communism," proclaimed by the Right soon after the fall of the Soviet Union, is a myth. World communism was never only an appendix of the USSR. It actually created the USSR, not the other way around. It existed a century before the Russian Revolution and continued to exist after the nominal extinction of Soviet power. What made the resurgence of communism easier—not only in Latin America, but around the world—was the

Founded in 1953, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, under the leadership of Dr. Fred C. Schwarz (1913-2009), 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.

cowardly timidity of Western right-wingers who, instead of taking the opportunity of the fall of the USSR to punish the communists for their crimes, chose instead a policy of “extending them a hand,” as if asking for their pardon for having defeated them, and offering them all sorts of aid, enabling them to reappear with a new or attenuated identity, even protecting them from being called “communists” (the fashionable euphemism is now “populism”). I believe that this absurd surrender of the winners was also stimulated by powerful globalist circles, whose interest in establishing worldwide bureaucratic controls converges with the objectives of the communists. The number of billionaire companies which came to openly contribute to leftist parties is enormous. I call “meta-capitalists” the individuals and groups which grew so wealthy with the market economy that they can’t stand anymore being at the mercy of the free market and seek, instead, to control everything, supporting bureaucracy instead of capitalism. Meta-capitalists are natural allies of the communists.

An event that clearly symbolizes this union of apparent adversaries was the tributes paid to Lula, the Brazilian President, who in the same week was honored by the World Economic Forum in Davos, for his conversion to capitalism, and by the São Paulo Forum, for his allegiance to communism. The contradiction is only apparent. At the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, which for public opinion embodies the opposite of the Davos Forum, the main demand was for a greater control over the world economy by big international organizations. Nobody there asked for shutting down the IMF or the World Bank, what they wanted was the integration of “civil society” — i.e., the World Social Forum—into those organizations. Many European NGOs [non-governmental organizations] which participate in the World Social Forum have a seat at the meetings of the World Bank and other international organizations. The “ideological” contrast serves only as propaganda. What we have is a gigantic symbiosis of all globalist and statist forces around the world.

**TNA:** How have the Foro de São Paulo and its members managed to become so influential? How can they be stopped?

**Carvalho:** The São Paulo Forum, created by Luis Inácio Lula da Silva and Fidel Castro in 1990 with the goal of regaining in Latin America what had been lost in Eastern Europe, is the strategic command of the communist and pro-communist movement in the continent. Its membership includes over 100 legal political parties as well as criminal organizations of drug traffickers and kidnapers, such as the FARC (“Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia”) and the Chilean MIR (“Movimiento de

Izquierda Revolucionaria”). Legal parties cover up the activities of criminal groups, and these provide undercover financial resources to legal parties. . . . During 16 years big media and the establishment, in Latin America and in the United States, refused to touch upon the subject, handing to the strategists of the communist revolution the protection of silence. Some of them, such as the expert in Brazilian affairs at the Council on Foreign Relations, Kenneth Maxwell, even openly denied the existence of the Forum, though by that time I had already published, in my electronic newspaper *Mídia Sem Máscara*, the complete official proceedings of its annual meetings, which revealed with total clarity the scope of its ambitions and goals.

The Forum can only be stopped if the legal political parties in its membership are taken to court for the criminal activities covered up and protected by the organization. Brazilian President Lula, who chaired the Forum for 12 years, signed in 2001 an agreement of full support to the FARC, the same organization which provides training and military assistance to criminal gangs in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, such as the PCC (“First Command of the Capital”) and the “Red Command,” which kill tens of thousands of Brazilian citizens every year. When FARC or MIR agents are arrested in Brazil, immediately Lula’s [Workers’] Party, the PT [Partido dos Trabalhadores], acts to free them. What is this if not complicity in crime? . . . Meanwhile, communist militants keep securing positions in the judiciary, so that as time goes by any lawsuit brought against this alliance of leftists and criminals becomes ever more unlikely to succeed.

**TNA:** What role have the Brazilian government and Lula in particular played in expanding the leftist movement’s power in Latin America? Is Lula a radical leftist, a moderate, or somewhere in between? What do his policies indicate?

**Carvalho:** Lula’s ideological convictions don’t really matter, because they don’t even seem to exist. What exists is his loyalty to his cohorts in the militancy and to the commitments he made to the entities of the São Paulo Forum, which, if unfulfilled, would bring against him all the Latin American Left, leaving him without any support, not even from the Right, which is by now so weak that its support is worthless. A mediocre man doesn’t act out of convictions, but according to the objective pressures of his group of reference. It’s a waste of time to ask whether he “is” a true communist within himself or not. Within Lula there is only emptiness and meanness, but around him there is a well-organized structure of revolutionary power which he serves well and will never stop serving.

Foreign observers let themselves be impressed (or pretended to do so) by Lula's "orthodox" economic policy and therefore concluded that he had changed his ideology. This is total nonsense. Lula only adopted these policies so that he would not have to fight two fronts simultaneously. Following the example of Lenin's "New Economic Policy," he sought to appease foreign investors while consolidating the power of leftist organizations in internal politics (using copious amounts of public money to finance them), and boycotting the Right in such a way that it is not able, as he himself recently declared, even to present its own candidate in the upcoming presidential elections [in October]. This will be the third presidential election without any right-wing candidate. As soon as it felt that the control of the Left over the country had been consolidated, the ruling party threw off its mask of moderation and began to propose radical measures such as state control over the media, the right of leftist organizations to invade and take rural properties as they see fit, etc.

**TNA:** Do you see the leftist resurgence as a monolithic threat under central control or rather as a splintered movement with various factions? Why? Assuming they exist, who are the leaders?

**Carvalho:** Throughout history the revolutionary movement has never depended on monolithic control to be able to grow and prosper. Even during the period of Soviet hegemony, the expansion of communism coexisted perfectly well with the deep internal dissent that separated the Soviets from the Chinese and from the radicalism of Latin America guerrillas. In the last decades, the communist movement has perfected even more its capacity to deal with a variety of internal dissidences, using them as camouflage and as instruments to adapt itself to local situations. The linear party hierarchy, which had always been more an appearance than a reality, has been totally replaced by a flexible organization of "networks" connected via the Internet. . . . In Latin America, the leadership of the revolutionary movement still belongs to the founders of the São Paulo Forum: Lula, Marco Aurélio Garcia, Ricardo Kotscho, and others.

**TNA:** What role have Hugo Chavez and Venezuelan Petrodollars played in this resurgence? Is the Cuban government an important player?

**Carvalho:** Hugo Chavez is only a scarecrow that the Latin American Left waves before the world to distract the attention away from the São Paulo Forum, which is the true strategic command of the Latin American revolution. Cuba and Venezuela are important as shelters for terrorists and drug traffickers. In Venezuela and other Spanish-

speaking countries ruled by the São Paulo Forum, there is strong and organized opposition, while in Brazil all that is left is the Left itself, which controls the scene absolutely.

**TNA:** How significant and deep are the ties of leftist leaders and political parties to terrorism and crime?

**Carvalho:** In Brazil, federal judge Odilon de Oliveira gathered proofs showing that FARC's narco-guerrillas . . . control a large chunk of local criminality. As a result, he became the most persecuted man in Latin America and now has to live as a prisoner in his own office, not being able even to go out to visit his family. . . . The FARC also provide guerrilla training for the militants of the "Landless Movement" (MST), an ironic name because that entity is one of the biggest landowners in Brazil today. The MST invades farms, destroys produce and equipment, sends away the (true) workers, and is invariably rewarded for its actions, receiving enormous sums of federal monies and the property of the invaded farms. Even more ironically, the main factor for Brazil's economic success is the productivity of its big farms. . . . As for the Cuban government, its connections to drug trafficking have been proved several years ago in the book *The Mafia from Havana: The Cuban Cosa Nostra*. . . . The same connections exist with the Venezuelan government, as demonstrated by a report of the U.S. Congress from July 2009. . . . In Brazil, the alliance between the FARC and local criminal gangs has made it absolutely impossible to control crime activity. Nowadays, some 50,000 Brazilians are murdered every year. Instead of repressing the gangs that produce this insanity, the government grants them territorial autonomy and is even cynical enough to propose, as a remedy, disarming the honest population.

**TNA:** To what extent and in what way is the U.S. government involved in the region?

**Carvalho:** For several decades now, the attitude of the American government in the area has been ambiguous, to say the least. Bill Clinton's Plan Colombia only offered economic and military aid to the Colombian government on the explicit condition that . . . criminal organizations of a political nature be preserved [from] any damage. The result was that the old cartels were destroyed and the FARC became the absolute rulers of drug trafficking in the continent. In reality this kind of "war on drugs" is a war that favors the Left against Latin America. The Department of State is well informed about the São Paulo forum and its Brazilian leadership. When it supports Lula under the pretext that he is "a moderate," in contrast with the "radical" Hugo Chavez, it is actually camouflaging the real danger so that it may grow sheltered from the sight of any intruder.

**TNA:** What role are multilateral and supranational

institutions like ALBA, MERCOSUR, the Andean Community, and UNASUR playing in all of this? Could the integration process be used to eventually absorb all of Latin America under authoritarian control?

**Carvalho:** All these organizations were created under the inspiration of the idea of free trade, and there were even some people who saw in them a sign of formidable capitalist progress. However, we now understand that free trade is a double-edged sword, which can also be used to dissolve national sovereignties and to build upon their rubble a new structure of supranational power. Many political analysts who only look at things from an economic point of view fail to notice such danger. They imagine that the expansion of commercial ties is by itself a vaccine against communism. . . . Well, in today's Latin America, the Left practically has the monopoly of political action in its hands, and indeed this is so much so that all those organizations you have mentioned—all of them—are being used for the creation of a kind of Union of Latin American Socialist Republics.

**TNA:** How serious is the threat of this resurgence? What do you see happening in both the near future and the long run?

**Carvalho:** There is no unified answer that applies to all Latin America. The situation is different in each country. For example, however unbelievable it may seem, there is a strong and organized resistance against the rise of neo-communism in Venezuela. Colombia, likewise, is a remarkable center of resistance. On the other hand, nowhere else has the Right been so utterly destroyed as it has been in Brazil, which is, for this very reason, the headquarters of Latin American revolution. When former Venezuelan presidential candidate Alejandro Peña set up UnoAmerica (Association of Democratic Organizations of the Americas), the only international organization devoted to fighting communism, he found no difficulty in obtaining effective support in most of the Spanish-speaking countries, but he has always had great difficulties finding support in Brazil. . . . In other countries, however, the Left is not so culturally hegemonic, which has made possible the organization of an effective and strong anti-communist action. From this point of view, then, Venezuela is in a better situation than Brazil, for if in the former country, the Right has been oppressed, in the latter it has already died, being now necessary to create a new Right out of nothing. In this sense, American political analysts are always getting it all backwards: They are alarmed at Venezuela and do not understand that the headquarters of the revolution is in Brazil.

—*The New American*, March 29, 2010, p. 27f.

## On A Collision Course

by Mark Helprin

If two locomotives are running at each other on the same track, it is possible that one will derail before impact or an earthquake will disalign their paths, but more likely—here is what is going to happen in the Western Pacific as the United States and China converge on a collision course.

Far sooner than once anticipated, China will achieve effective military parity in Asia, general conventional parity, and nuclear parity. Then the short road to superiority will be impossible for it to ignore, as it is already on its way thanks to a brilliant policy borrowed from Japan and Israel (and which I have described more fully in “East Wind,” *National Review*, March 20, 2000). Briefly, since Deng Xiaoping, China has understood that, without catastrophic social dislocation, it can leverage its spectacular economic growth into X increases in per-capita GDP but many-times-X increases in military spending. To wit, between 1988 and 2007, a ten-fold increase in per-capita GDP (\$256 to \$2,539) but a twenty-one-fold purchasing power parity (PPP) increase in military expenditures (PPP \$5.78 billion to PPP \$122 billion). The major constraint has been that an ever increasing rate of technical advance can only be absorbed so fast even by a rapidly modernizing military.

Meanwhile, in good times and in bad, under Republicans and under Democrats, with defense spending insufficient across the board, the United States has slowed, frozen, or reversed the development especially of the kind of war-fighting assets that China rallies forward (nuclear weapons, fighter planes, surface combatants, submarines, space surveillance) and those (anti-submarine warfare capacity, carrier battle groups, and fleet missile defense) that China does not yet need to counter us but that we need to counter it.

We have provided as many rationales for neglect as our neglect has created dangers that we rationalize. *Never again will we fight two major adversaries simultaneously*, although in recent memory this is precisely what our fathers did. *Conventional war is a thing of the past*, despite the growth and modernization of large conventional forces throughout the world. *Appeasement and compromise will turn enemies into friends*, if groveling and self-abasement do not first drive friends into the enemy camp. *A truly strong country is one in which people are happy and have a lot of things*, though at one time, as Gibbon described it, “so rapid were the motions of the Persian cavalry” that the prosperous and relaxed citizens of Antioch were surprised while at the theater, and slaughtered as their city burned around them. *And the costs of more reliable defence and deterrence are*

*impossible to bear in this economy*, even if in far worse times America made itself into the greatest arsenal the world has ever known, while, not coincidentally, breaking the back of the Great Depression.

China is on the cusp of being able to use conventional satellites, swarms of miniature satellites, and networked surface, undersea, and aerial cuing for real-time terminal guidance with which to direct its 1,500 short-range ballistic missiles to the five or six aircraft carriers the United States (after ceding control of the Panama Canal and reducing its carrier fleet by one third since 1987) could dispatch to meet an invasion of Taiwan. In combination with anti-ship weapons launched from surface vessels, submarines, and aircraft, the missile barrage is designed to keep carrier battle groups beyond effective range. Had we built more carriers, provided them with sufficient missile defence, not neglected anti-submarine warfare, and dared consider suppression of enemy satellites and protections for our own, this would not be so.

Had we not stopped production of the F-22 at a third of the original requirement (see “The Fate of the Raptor,” *CRB*, Winter 2009/10), its 2,000-mile range and definitive superiority may have allowed us to dominate the air over Taiwan nonetheless, but no longer. Nor can we “lillypad” fighters to Taiwan if its airfields are destroyed by Chinese missiles, against which we have no adequate defence.

With the Western Pacific cleared of American naval and air forces sufficient to defend or deter an invasion, Taiwan—without war but because of the threat of war—will capitulate and accept China’s dominion, just as Hong Kong did when the evolving correlation of forces meant that Britain had no practical say in the matter. If this occurs, as likely it will, America’s alliances in the Pacific will collapse. Japan, Korea, and countries in Southeast Asia and even Australasia (when China’s power projection forces mature) will strike a bargain so as to avoid pro forma vassalage, and their chief contribution to the new arrangement will be to rid themselves of American bases.

Now far along in building a blue-water navy, once it dominates its extended home waters China will move to the center of the Pacific and then east, with its primary diplomatic focus the acquisition of bases in South and Central America. As at one time we had the China Station, eventually China will have the Americas Station, for this is how nations behave in the international system, independently of their declarations and beliefs as often as not. What awaits us if we do not awake is potentially devastating, and those who think the subtle, indirect pressures of domination inconsequential might inquire of the

Chinese their opinion of the experience.

In the military, economic, and social trajectories of the two principals, the shape of the future comes clear. In 2007, a Chinese admiral suggested to Admiral Timothy J. Keating, chief of U.S. Pacific Command, that China and the United States divide the Pacific into two spheres of influence. Though the American admiral firmly declined the invitation, as things go now his successors will not have the means to honor his resolution, and by then the offer may seem generous. None of this was ever a historical inevitability. Rather, it is the fault of the American people and the governments they have freely chosen. Perhaps five or ten years remain in which to accomplish a restoration, but only with a miracle of leadership, clarity, and will.

—*Claremont Review of Books*, Spring 2010, p. 78

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## Advice for All Tea Partiers

by Richard Viguerie

As an active participant in the conservative movement for more than 50 years, I’ve long thought that, even at the peak of our strength, conservatives could only slow the growth of government, not reverse it.

That was the case under Ronald Reagan, who didn’t have a sympathetic Congress and whose administration was plagued with officials who did not share his vision. It was the case in the era of Newt Gingrich and Tom DeLay, who came to power claiming that Washington was a cesspool, but later acted as if it were a hot tub. DeLay’s K Street Project, which pressured lobbyists to contribute to Republicans, was but one example of how their early ardor for reform was replaced by a desire to hold onto power.

But with the emergence of the “tea party” movement, for the first time in my life I sense that it may be possible for conservatives to actually shrink the federal government.

This moment has been a long time coming. Back when Barry Goldwater became the first member of the conservative movement to be nominated for president, the movement had just two legs—free markets and a strong national defense. After religious conservatives became the third leg, conservatives won three landslide presidential elections in the 1980s. But even that was not enough to stop the expansion of government.

The tea party has added a fourth leg—an emphasis on limiting government through fidelity to the Constitu-

tion and our nation's founding principles, without being operationally aligned with either party. With this addition, we conservatives now find ourselves sitting at a large four-legged table and outnumbering liberals by almost two to one in a recent Gallup poll.

Yet some of the tea party's greatest strengths also present formidable challenges. How does a leaderless movement (and our lack of a single leader is very much one of our strengths) continue to grow and gain power?

More specifically, how can we make sure that we stay focused on a central set of causes? We must define ourselves—or our opponents will. And they are working overtime to do so. Proverbs 29:18 tells us, “Where there is no vision, the people perish.”

As a longtime member of the movement for smaller government, I've seen political causes, both liberal and conservative, rise and fall and disappear. From that vantage point, I have five suggestions for my fellow tea partiers, advice that can help the movement endure for years to come and make it the main vehicle of change in America.

#### **Be independent.**

Most important, tea partiers must remain distinct from both political parties. The GOP would like nothing better than to co-opt the movement and control the independent conservatives who are its members. But we must keep in mind that perhaps the single biggest mistake of the conservative movement was becoming an appendage of the Republican Party.

In his 1976 presidential primary campaign, Reagan said we needed new leaders unfettered by old ties and old relationships. The tea party does not have the old ties and old relationships with Republican politicians that Reagan was talking about and that caused so many conservative leaders to lose their way. Remember that most conservative leaders and organizations in Washington were silent when George W. Bush and congressional Republicans were expanding government at a record-breaking pace. Even today, too many conservatives are willing to overlook the fact that the GOP's leaders in Congress, Sen. Mitch McConnell and Rep. John Boehner, were willing accomplices of Bush's spending policies and that Mitt Romney was for Obamacare before Obama was.

#### **Go on a policy offensive.**

We must take on policy initiatives that will fundamentally change America but that, because of crony politics, neither political party will touch. Tea partiers already know that promoting complete adherence to the Constitution, and particularly to the 10th Amendment—which reserves

the powers not explicitly granted to the federal government for the states and the people—is the way to change policy. Using this approach, we need to move major proposals to the center of debate and action, among them audits of the Federal Reserve, a restructured tax code, and an end to corrupt gerrymandering. We must also pursue constitutional amendments mandating term limits, a balanced budget with tax limitations, and an end to automatic citizenship for the children of illegal immigrants.

#### **Pressure institutions to change.**

We must expand our cause beyond anger at politicians. Wall Street banks once operated with the knowledge that individual integrity is essential to the functioning of a free market, but now we have Goldman Sachs executives cheering the housing market collapse. So, rather than focus solely on government, we also need to train a spotlight on the failed leaders of other major American institutions from Hollywood to Wall Street, including big business, banks, mainstream media, labor unions, and organized religion (notably my own Catholic Church).

#### **Get involved, then stay involved.**

Tea partiers must make ourselves a constant presence and conscience in the lives of those we elect. Once politicians get into office, they are surrounded by lobbyists and special interests that want more, not less, from government. We must push back by making our influence felt at a steady procession of meetings, breakfasts and dinners, and we must speak up via letters, phone calls, e-mails and town hall meetings. Too often after we send people to Washington, we hear from them only through their fundraising appeals. We need face-to-face contact to remind them that we're here to support them when they do right, and that we'll vote them out when they do wrong.

#### **Avoid the third-party trap.**

Just as the tea party movement must not be co-opted by either of the major parties, nor can it yield to the temptation to start a third party. In 2008, Republicans lost three Senate races because of conservative third-party candidates. Those losses have made it more difficult to oppose and defeat liberal judicial nominations, Obamacare, cap-and-trade legislation and other policies that, even in a best-case scenario, will take conservatives years to undo.

As a practical matter, the two major parties have rigged the rules against third parties, all but ensuring defeat. If conservatives fall into the third-party trap, they will split the right-of-center vote, thereby guaranteeing the left's control of America for at least another generation. The opportunity of a lifetime will have been wasted.

This doesn't mean we should automatically support

whatever candidates Republicans put up. The tea party electoral strategy should be simple and consistent: We must run principled conservatives in the primaries and then throw our support behind the most conservative major-party candidates in the general election.

—*The Washington Post*, May 2, 1020, p. B5

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## Metaphysics and the Constitution

by Michael Bauman

Burkean conservatives are not shy about metaphysics. They boldly reject them. They know that it's better to root your political thought in God and in history than in abstractions. They know that it's better to build upon what people are like and what people actually do, on the one hand, and upon the character, actions, and words of God, on the other, than to build upon notions like "freedom" or "equality" in the abstract.

Freedom and equality are poor places to begin because: (1) Freedom is an incomplete concept. As Russell Kirk noted, When people demand freedom, you must ask, "Freedom . . . to do what?" and (2) Given the plethora of intractable human differences, actual equality is simply impossible. That is, equality is easy to conceive but impossible to realize. Even if it were possible, it must come only at the expense of freedom. You cannot maximize freedom without minimizing equality; you cannot maximize equality without minimizing freedom. Leave people alone and their natural differences quickly and inevitably emerge, as history tirelessly indicates. Try to make them all equal and you must restrict and constrain their freedom. Given the historical indicators now available to us, freedom and equality are inversely proportional. As the metaphysical abstractions against which ideologues tell us we ought to measure our public policy, they are dreadfully inadequate. But leftists and libertarians seem habitually not to notice.

But if, by contrast, you value freedom and equality as highly desirable but mutually limiting political and economic condition—and not as abstractions—then you must find some sensible way of balancing them, a prudent compromise abhorred by ideological purists. That balance is an exercise in historically informed prudence, not metaphysics. Political prudence is an exercise in historical

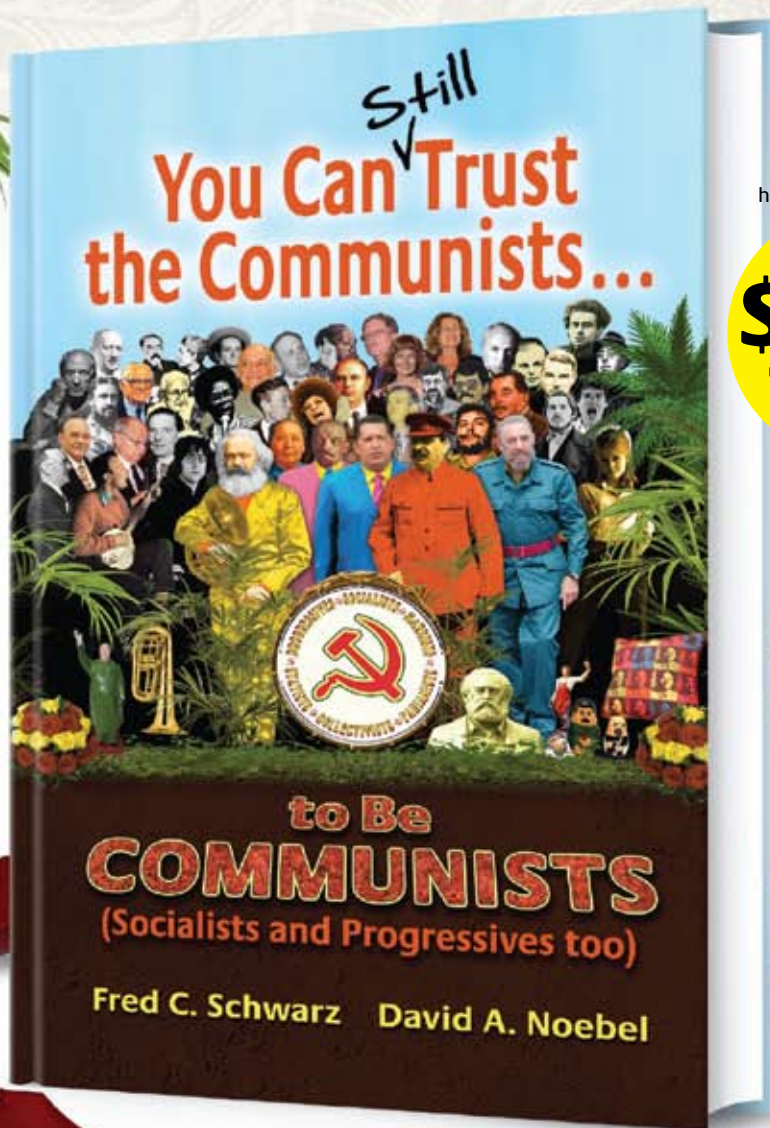
precedent and revelation, not abstraction.

But some schools of political thought, like egalitarianism and libertarianism, are rooted in metaphysical abstractions and not in extra-mental reality or the adjustments that extra-mental reality require of us and our theories. The political metaphysicians go against the way God has actually made us and treats us Himself; they go against the way we really are and really act. They take too little account, if any, of the infinite variety of historical conditions and circumstances in which we intractably different human beings find ourselves at all times and of which no abstraction can take proper account—no matter how internally consistent that abstract system of thought might be all on its own. Metaphysical consistency and logical validity are not necessarily indicators of political prudence. They might, indeed, lead directly away from it. The world of mental systems inside our heads and the world of historical realities outside our heads might be (and often are) radically different. When they differ, adjust your thinking to reality.

Any political theory not grounded in concrete historical indicators and in revelation is free to be foolish. Foolishness always comes at a very high price. Disconnected from history, such theories tend to be too optimistic, not realizing the insurmountable difficulties actually involved in getting us from where we really are to where this abstraction says we ought to be. The result is normally to try to force us into the political metaphysician's preferred mold—which means we die—often by the millions. Metaphysical politics is a killer, whether it's the equalitarian delusion of Marxism or the libertarian nightmare of abortion, to which the metaphysical purists have sacrificed millions upon million of human beings.

To avoid such dire consequences, and to help balance the competing requirements of freedom and equality, the Founders wrote a Constitution. Nothing quite like it had ever been written before. It has served us well—and will continue to serve us well—as long as we have the political wisdom and moral courage not to permit activist judges to force it through the grid of their own political ideology, thus exchanging its prudence for their abstractions, and thereby setting its wisdom at naught.

Now that we are presented with a second Obama nominee to the Supreme Court, we must insist that our representatives guard the Constitution jealously and cast their votes accordingly. The political and prudential wisdom of the Constitution, and the centuries of experience by which it has been tested and seasoned—and with it our future—lie in the balance.



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*Dr. Fred Schwarz is one of America's great heroes. In his 50 years of work in the United States, he trained a whole generation to recognize the evil and the danger of Communism at home and abroad. He was a major force in building the conservative anti-Communist movement and in supporting Ronald Reagan's goal of defeating the "evil empire."*

—Phyllis Schlafly

*America is at a crossroads. Nothing could be more important to our Nation's survival as a free republic than the ideas expressed in this book. Its publication brings afresh to a new generation the work of a pioneer scholar, Dr. Fred Schwarz, and his able successor, Dr. David Noebel, in a timely way that could save America from its impending moral and economic collapse. I was first stirred to apologetic action by Dr. Schwarz a half century ago. His messages against the encroachment of Socialism are as needed now as they were then. Every able Christian should carefully ingest and courageously act upon the message of this book.*

—Dr. Norm Geisler

*An Australian doctor said, "the three basic tenets of Communism are atheism, evolution, and economic determinism." Then he said, "The three basic tenets of the American Public School system are atheism, evolution, and economic determinism." Four years later Dr. Fred Schwarz wrote his masterpiece **You Can Trust the Communists (to Be Communists)**. The republication of this book could not be more timely as America decides whether to follow its Christian forebearers or once again test the poisonous waters of Marx, Lenin, Mao, Castro, Alinsky, and their swarming collectivist agents and "useful idiots" in their relentless attempt to dethrone God and destroy Capitalism.*

—Dr. Tim LaHaye

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