



**COMMUNISM CAN BE DEFEATED
WITHOUT A THIRD WORLD WAR**

by ED Butler

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INTRODUCTION

The major result of the Second World War was the extension of the Communist conspiracy to the stage where the controllers of this conspiracy could openly intensify their campaign for world domination. In his military classic, *'The Second World War'*, the famous British military writer, Major- General Fuller, examines the detail the series of dreadful war- time blunders made by Western political leaders, their subordination of principles to expediency, and concludes that **“Therefore, occultly, the war was being fought to stimulate and expand Communism”**.

The Communists did not regard the Second World War as an end in itself, but as a means of furthering their ultimate objective of the World Soviet State. Western political leaders were so short-sighted, and knew so little about Communist strategy, that they disregarded the warnings of competent students of the Communist conspiracy, and did practically everything the Communists desired, both in the West and in the East.

In recent years there has, of course, been a general awakening to the fact that the Communist conspirators seek world conquest. But it is a frightening fact that Western political leaders still have so little understanding of the real nature of the Communist conspiracy, that they support and propose policies which, so far from providing genuine defence against Communism, in reality make its ultimate victory certain. The greatest mistake being made is the almost hysterical talk about possible large-scale military aggression by the Communists in the near future.

To suggest that the non-Communist world is faced with nothing but aggressive military war, and that military preparedness alone will prevent a Communist victory, is an important concession to Communist strategists.

Communism is a world-wide conspiracy primarily concerned with promoting revolution for the overthrow of existing societies. This revolutionary movement, which has ardent followers in every country, uses as one of its most successful weapons, skillful

propaganda which first shatters the beliefs of individuals and then leads them to help further in their own country policies which the Communists regard as essential for their purposes. There is little evidence to suggest that the Communist leaders will depart from the traditional Communist strategy of only applying external military force when it is considered that the internal revolutionary situation in any country is suitable. There may be exceptions to this strategy, but the Communists will not move militarily against any major Western Powers until they feel that they have been sufficiently undermined from within.

In his authoritative work, *'The Problems of Leninism'*, Stalin writes that the Russian Revolution, after passing through two stages, 'has entered a third stage', the objective of which is **"To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in one country, using it as a base for the overthrow of imperialism in all countries"**. The Russian Revolution, says Stalin, **"constitutes the first stage of the world revolution, into a lever for the further disintegration of imperialism"**. Stalin quotes with approval Lenin's conception of the development of the world-wide revolution after the base has been successfully established:

"The victorious proletariat of that country, having expropriated the capitalists and organised production, would stand up against the rest of the world, the capitalist world, attracting to its cause the oppressed classes of other countries, raising revolts in those countries against the capitalists, and coming out in the event of necessity, even with armed force, against the exploiting classes and their States." Note carefully that armed force is only to be used if and when necessary.

In his penetrating booklet, *'How To Defeat Russia'*, Major-General Fuller summarises the position as follows: "Does this mean that Russia does not want militarily to conquer Western Europe? I think it does. Not because she could not do so, for as things stand she easily could. Not because she fears the atomic bomb...**But because actual war does not fit her revolutionary technique, and the war carried into Western Europe, the probability is that it would be undermined.** The aim of this technique is not to persuade the enemy to change his mind by force

of arms - the traditional method - but by internal revolution, by force of ideas. Its means are propaganda, fifth columns, strikes, rebellions and civil wars. **It is a technique of conspiratorial subversion, of mental bacteriological warfare and not of physical attack...**

“Why, in the event of war, would the conquest of Western Europe undermine this technique? The answer introduces the problem of Russian psychological defence. It is because Russian soldiers would enter a contagious area and risk becoming infected by Western Culture. They would be brought to realise that Russia, instead of being the most advanced country in the world, as they have been taught to believe, is among the most backward, and that, therefore, they were the victims of a “gigantic lie”. (My emphasis) One of the greatest problems the Communists had in Russia after the last war, was the return of Red Army troops who, having actually seen other countries, to a very considerable extent, undermined faith in Communist propaganda.

It would, of course, be foolish to suggest that the Communist conspirators will not ultimately engage in large-scale military aggression. But again note carefully the words of Lenin: **“The soundest strategy in war is to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of the mortal blow both possible and easy.”** Genuine defence in all Western countries must, therefore, be concerned with domestic policies which prevent ‘moral disintegration’ and ‘class struggles’. To permit the threat of military force to be used to stampede people into accepting policies alien to their traditions, is to surrender to Communist strategy. This is just what Western peoples are doing today.

MORE THAN MILITARY PREPAREDNESS NECESSARY

It is the duty of Governments to ensure that their armed forces are adequate to defend their countries against possible external aggression and to defeat any attempt at internal revolution by Communist traitors. But for Western Governments to concentrate exclusively upon a big re-armament programme, which unbalances their internal economies, imposes various hardships

upon individuals, and continues indefinitely under the plea that it is necessary to 'contain' Communism, merely conforms to Communist strategy. The vague policy of 'containment' permits the Communists to retain the initiative while their enemies continue on the defensive. In his book *The Coming Defeat of Communism*, James Burnham, formerly a leading Marxist, makes the following criticism of the vague policy of 'containing' Communism:

"A perpetual defensive is impossible in general, and it is particularly fantastic in relation to the struggle against world communism. The containment line is almost immeasurably vast. It is not limited to the tens of thousands of miles of the Soviet Empire's border, which is itself far too great to encompass. By the methods of propaganda, subversion and infiltration, the communist front is carried into and through every nation of the world on both sides of the border. The 'front' itself is not merely geographic, but ideological, sociological and political as well. How could a front of such magnitude be held?"

A concentration of forces for containment on one sector necessarily opens up another sector - as China so plainly proves. The enemy behind this world front, moreover, is not passive, but in the highest degree dynamic and aggressive, ready at any moment to thrust with any of a most varied arsenal of material, political and psychological weapons towards every symptom of weakness, every unguarded opening. To suppose that such an opponent can be countered indefinitely by a policy of containing is to concede him victory."

If the West is to be victorious, it must go over to an offensive which unites its own peoples in policies which have definite objectives to be obtained in a reasonable period of time. Up until the present time the peoples of the West have been told nothing definite about how and when Communism is to be defeated. They are asked to believe that if they will continue to make heavier sacrifices over an indefinite period, in some unexplained way Communism will cease to be a threat. This approach to the problem is negative and defeatist.

The Communists are advancing a programme of revolution

which they believe to be ‘historically inevitable’, and so far from being afraid of mere military re-armament by the West, there is every reason to believe that they feel they can exploit it to their own advantages. They can take their time with their revolution, knowing that the West’s negative Programme must eventually result in a lowering of morale and an internal collapse. As Lenin said, military aggression can then be safely undertaken.

An example of how the West may, over a period of crisis carefully maintained by the Communists, collapse internally, has been made clear by the U.S. Secretary of Defence, General George Marshall when, in a statement in America on March 28, 1951, he complained of the ‘let down’ in American public support for heavier rearmament and more sacrifices.

He then said: “The best the United States could hope for was a period of tension rather than all-out world war. The Government expected ten years of tension, yet the American public already had begun to relax.” The Communist leaders were no doubt delighted with this defeatist utterance, particularly when General Marshall inferred that it might be possible eventually for the West and Soviet Russia to come ‘to terms’.

General Marshall’s statement is similar to many others being made by Western leaders, who appear to believe that the Western peoples will maintain their morale as they are forced more and more along an apparently endless road of centralised controls and other ‘emergency’ measures, with no definite victory in sight.

In one of his poems, Roy Campbell states that ‘we become what we fight’. This point has been stressed by a number of Western thinkers who are afraid that, in attempting to resist Communism without understanding it, the West shall adopt its own standards. Upon his return to America, General MacArthur said he was appalled to note the policies of centralism being forced upon the American peoples and the betrayal of America’s traditions.

General MacArthur said: **“The Government has assumed progressively the arrogant mantle of oligarchic powers as the great moral and ethical principles upon whom a nation grew strong have been remoulded to serve narrow political purposes. This cost of Government has become so great and**

the consequent burden of taxation so heavy that the system of free enterprise which built our great material strength, has become imperilled. The rights of individuals and communities have been rapidly curtailed in the advance towards centralised power.”

In his book, *‘Russia by Daylight’*, Mr. Edward Crankshaw, the noted British authority on Soviet Russia, warns that the West must be on its guard against undermining itself from within. **“How much more like the Kaiser’s Germany was the England of 1919 than the England of 1914! How much more like Hitler’s Germany was the England of 1946 than the England of 1939! We must defend the values of Christian civilisation - against its enemies and against ourselves.”**

After an exhaustive examination of all aspects of the Soviet regime, Mr. Crankshaw concludes that the Communists will not engage in a major war for at least a generation, mainly because the Soviet economy is unable to stand the strain of total mobilisation. But he believes that the Communists may conquer the West without military war:

“It is by so frightening us (but it is we who allow ourselves to be frightened), that for fear of the enemy within we transform our society imperceptibly into an apparatus of totalitarianism indistinguishable in essence from Soviet Russia...”

Captain Cyril Falls, Chichele Professor of the History of War, writing in *‘The Illustrated London News’* on March 31, 1951, said: **“...the mania for bureaucratic control, allied with a passion for mere enormity, represents a danger to our civilisation itself. Many of those who are beset with these maladies profess to be the foes of Communism. Nevertheless, if they continue to move along present lines and go on building up an uncontrolled and arbitrary State with everything in its hands, they will create in this country the Communist system which they claim to oppose.”** Why should the Communist leaders risk a major military clash when their intended victims are adopting more and more of their policies, departing from their own traditions, and thus creating the ideal environment in which the ideological war can be

carried on?

Apart from the natural tendency of all Governments to increase their powers at the expense of the individual, particularly during a period of 'emergency', it is important to understand how the Socialists, although in recent years opposed to their fellow-Socialists in the Communist conspiracy, are exploiting the tension created by the Communists to further their centralist policies, irrespective of the label of Governments.

For example, when the Menzies Government in Australia, elected on an anti-Socialist platform at the 1949 Elections, created the National Security Resources Board, and started to implement other policies for centralising power, Dr. Lloyd Ross, who in 1940 said he was leaving the Communist Party to join the Labor Party in accordance with Lenin's teachings, wrote in the Melbourne *'Herald'* of December 30, 1950:

"In peace or war, a crisis can be solved only by the methods of collectivism. The National Security Resources Board is the latest proof that increasing State control is inevitable Fabians would remind us that the socialising process proceeds not only step by step, but piece by piece. Democratic Socialists will welcome the justification for their doctrines ..." Any person who accepts the proposition that 'State control is inevitable', has mentally succumbed to Communist ideology.

In an article in the anniversary number of New York *'Nation'* in 1950, Mr. R. H. Crossman, well known British Socialist writer, said that the 'cold war' might be a good thing - for the Socialists: **"The cold war in fact is not only a menace but a creative force that will enable us to reconstruct the non-Communist world in a way that would have been totally impossible had the Russians been willing to work with us peacefully in 1945."**

Although the Communists verbally oppose the Socialists, they must watch with pleasure and anticipation the manner in which Socialist influence, particularly amongst Government economic advisers in the West force people into progressively more centralised controls. John Hladun, a former Canadian Communist Party Member, who had been sent to Moscow for special training, made the following statement on November 26, 1948:

“In a Socialist economy, one control tends to cause another, until, as a logical result, the State controls and finally owns everything. Out and out Socialism cannot help developing into Communism.”

So long as the Communists can, therefore, maintain a state of crisis, and the West continues on the defensive, it is certain that the West will eventually submit to a form of Communism without even firing a shot in self-defence. An immediate offensive is necessary for a genuine anti-Communist victory.

WHAT TYPE OF OFFENSIVE?

In considering the type of offensive which the West should launch, it is first essential to be clear that war is already raging. But it is rather a one-sided war because, while the Communists firmly believe that they are engaged in a war, a revolutionary war, which must be fought to a final and definite conclusion, the West still makes the fatal mistake of believing that mere military strength will permit it to make ‘agreements’ with the Communists. Communist teachings leave no doubt that Communist leaders do not believe that Communist and non-Communist countries can exist side by side; one or the other must conquer. These teachings also make it clear that any ‘agreements’ made by Communists, or apparent withdrawals from any position they have taken up, are regarded as tactics necessary for ultimately furthering the general Communist offensive.

Once the West faces the fact that it is engaged in war, it surely becomes obvious that its first offensive move should be to refuse continuing to give the Communists a false status by recognising them as the genuine representatives of the Russian and other peoples. The immediate breaking of all diplomatic relations with the Communist Governments would be a major psychological victory for the West, particularly if it used every avenue to tell the peoples of Communist-dominated countries why this step had been taken.

This first offensive would pave the way for a direct appeal to the greatest potential allies the West has in the struggle against Communism - the Russian people who for over 30

years have suffered the Communist tyranny. At least 90% of the Russian people are opposed to the Soviet régime, while a strong underground movement has grown in spite of the ruthless methods of the Communist dictators. The West should be doing all in its power to help and encourage the Russian underground and the Russian people to help free the world of the Communist conspiracy. It should be ensuring that, if a major military war should be started by the Soviet leaders, the Russian people will, at the very least, be passive and non-co-operative concerning their Communist masters' policies.

Before attempting to assess briefly the strength of the Russian underground, and how it might be helped by the Western Powers, it is essential to stress the important fact that included in the Communists' slave empire are tens of millions of Eastern Europeans - Germans, the Baltic peoples, Czechs, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians and others who are still strongly resisting Communist policies. These peoples have not yet been successfully 'digested' and, in the event of a Third World War, would be one of the Communists' greatest liabilities.

If Russian troops invaded Western Europe, their long lines of communication would have to be maintained through hostile countries whose guerrilla forces would be able to operate with deadly effect. The guerrilla tactics of the Poles and Russians, operating against the German lines of communication, played an important part in the defeat of the Germans in Russia. The Communists cannot wage a major military war with any reasonable prospect of success until they have successfully integrated the whole of Central Europe under their effective control. The vital importance of Central Europe to Communist strategy has been overlooked by many.

Over thirty years ago Lenin laid down as one of the Communists' primary objectives, the following: **“To unite the proletariat of industrial Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia with the proletariat of Russia, and thereby create a mighty agrarian and industrial combination from Vladivostock to the Rhine, from the Finnish Gulf to the blue waters of the Danube, capable of feeding itself and confronting the reactionary**

capitalism of Britain with a revolutionary giant, which with one hand would disturb the senile tranquility of the East and with the other beat back the private capitalism of Anglo-Saxon countries. If there were anything that could compel the English whale to dance, it would be a union of revolutionary Russia with a revolutionary Central Europe.”

As yet Lenin’s primary objective has not been completely attained. Without Germany’s industrial resources, the Communists cannot even match Great Britain’s industrial production. They are at present short of sufficient strategic raw materials like oil with which to wage a prolonged military struggle. It is not surprising, therefore, that all available evidence suggests that, while using satellites to engage the Western Powers in a number of costly ‘Koreas’, the Communist leaders are at present concentrating inside Soviet Russia on propaganda concerning the lifting of living standards.

Russian casualties during the Second World War were enormous, one fact which has no doubt resulted in comparatively little war propaganda inside Russia. Most references to war attempt to depict the Western Powers as warmongers and potential aggressors against the Russian people. Many anti-Communists do not understand that the Communists ‘Peace’ Offensive is not only designed to penetrate Western Countries - and it is doing this most successfully because of the West’s negative policies - but seeks to overcome the Communists’ weakest front - the domestic front in Russia.

Reliable observers all agree that it is unfortunately true that the West’s failure to differentiate between the Russian people and their masters, has left many Russians confused about the West’s real intentions. When the Russian people hear that millions of Western people are signing ‘Peace’ Petitions, and that many prominent men who are not Communists - even though they are dupes of the Communists - are claiming that their own Western leaders are warmongers, it is not surprising that many conclude that the Western Powers are like Hitler - they talk loudly about being anti-Communist while in many unfortunate statements they create the impression that they despise the Russian people.

For example, Mr. Churchill's famous speech in which he warned about another 'mongol invasion' of Europe, and 'Asiatic hordes', created a very bad impression amongst the Russian people, and was carefully exploited by the Communists. It is overlooked by many that most of the Russians are Europeans with a Christian background. They are a brave and patriotic people, and should the West, either by the folly of some aggressive military action or by a failure to make clear how they regard the Russian people, create the impression that they are merely anti-Russian, the Russians will fight a determined and bloody struggle. The West alone can avert this struggle, which might well mean the end of our present civilisation - even though Stalin and his associates were destroyed. Consider the plight of Europe today, after the war to destroy Hitler and his associates.

Not only has the West failed to make any realistic approach to the Russian people, it has held out no hope of deliverance to the Poles, the Eastern Germans and other Communist-dominated peoples in Eastern Europe.

In Eastern Europe the Communists are making every effort to consolidate their grip. It is significant that they have been concentrating their major efforts upon breaking the influence of the Christian Churches and their spiritual leadership. While this leadership continues, the Communists realise that they have no hope of degrading the Eastern Europeans and creating Lenin's united proletariat. The Christian West should thank God that, in spite of the use of every possible weapon of destruction, Christian leadership has not yet been broken in Western Europe.

There is perhaps no greater indication of the negativeness and moral cowardice of many Western leaders that, having helped the Communists to occupy Central Europe - apparently with little understanding of what they were doing - there has been no sign of repentance for the betrayal of Christian populations like the Poles who fought loyally and valiantly to defeat Hitler. There have actually been dishonest attempts to 'whitewash' such betrayals. A widespread mental attitude has been created which suggests that all those countries who have passed behind the Iron Curtain are 'past history'; that there is nothing that the free nations can do for them.

Not only has the West failed to make any positive and realistic effort to keep alive and strong the anti-Communist resistance of the Eastern Europeans, but it treats as equals their oppressors and murderers while it permits them to remain as members of the 'United' Nations. While the Western Powers continue to recognise the present Communist Government in Poland, they help undermine the morale of their Polish allies, who can only conclude that the West is not genuinely concerned about their eventual liberation from Communist bondage. The policy of 'containment' offers neither hope nor encouragement to the Eastern European peoples. It leaves the Communists free to continue their policy of 'integration'.

While many are aware of the importance of the Eastern European peoples as allies of the West in the struggle against Communism, they have completely overlooked the first victims of the Communist terror - the Russian people. A large-scale psychological offensive must be immediately launched to persuade the Russian people that the West regards them as friends; that it is fighting Communism and the Communist leaders, and has no desire to fight the Russian people. Russian refugees who maintain contact with associates inside Russia, have warned that so useful to the Communist leaders are many of the statements of Western propagandists, that they are printed without comment in the Russian papers. Boastful talk of the great material power of the West, particularly its possession of the atomic bomb, merely helps the Soviet leaders to convince the Russian people that the West really plans for war against them.

As Western spokesmen are regarded with suspicion by many of the Russians, the West should immediately seek the co-operation of Russian refugees in carrying their psychological offensive into Russia. But, as yet, the West has done little or nothing to use thousands of Russians who are burning with patriotic desire to take part in a campaign to free their homeland and return to it. The negative policy of 'containment' and other mistakes being made by the West, fill them with despair. Writing in *'Unification'*, the Russian weekly published in Melbourne, on June 15, 1951, A.Trushnovich states:

“The power of the Russian underground propaganda is constantly weakened by the mistakes of the West, while the Bolshevik propaganda flourishes on them. What is the matter? The point is that Russian people belong to the type of people who desire to know their fate. After the last war they want to know with whom they are dealing. But still nothing is clear, the West stalls. It expresses nothing of its aims or plans. The propaganda of the West is insincere and cowardly. The declarations of the Western powers are full of weaknesses and contradictions. **The Russian people want to know whether the West is against their Communist tyrants or whether it is against them as a people. The inability to see the gap between the régime and the people, and the mistaking of the Bolshevik policy for the continuation of Imperial Russian policy is the last and strongest trump in the hands of Stalin.**” (My emphasis)

One of the greatest masters of propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in a note in his diary in 1942, bears witness to the value of a psychological offensive to drive a wedge between a totalitarian Government of a country and the people of that country: **“A much more clever form of propaganda has been proposed in the United States. The idea is not to go against the German people but against Nazism. I sense a certain danger. If I were on the enemy side, I should have, from the first day, adopted the slogan of fighting against Nazism and not against the German people.”**

Ex-General Fellers, the American director of the American psychological war in the Pacific during the war against the Japanese, has closely examined the case for a psychological offensive against the Communists in Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain, endorses it strongly, and has endeavoured to gain official support in America for this offensive - as yet without success. Western follies are truly the Communists greatest allies.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST RUSSIAN UNDERGROUND

Those who doubt the strengths of anti-Communist feeling in Soviet Russia should, for a start, cast their minds back to what

happened during the early months of the German invasion of Russia in 1941. It is now known that the amazing advances of the Germans during the early part of the Russian campaign, were not solely the result of German military supremacy. The German General Staff was well aware of the widespread opposition in Russia to the Communists, even amongst high ranking Red Army Officers, and they claimed at the start of their campaign that they came as liberators. The result was that the Russian people welcomed them, while sections of the Red Army surrendered without firing a shot.

The Russians believed that at long last they were to be freed from their Communist masters. But when Hitler instructed that the Germans were to treat the Russians like a conquered, inferior people, Stalin was able to rally the Russian people to unite in the defence - not of Communism - but of Mother Russia. The Russians are naturally a most patriotic people, and when they believed they were fighting to defend their country against a brutal invader, Stalin was able, with Allied aid, to save the day. But he was forced to make dramatic changes in official policies. All Communist propaganda was put aside, and the Russians were told of their past traditions and glories. Non-Communist Russians quickly rose to high positions in the Red Army. The Russians were allowed to use their Churches again, and promises were made of what would be done for the people when the war finished.

Of the two million Russian soldiers who surrendered to the Germans, 800,000 joined the German Army and fought against Stalin, some of them in all-Russian divisions under the leadership of the Russian General Vlassov. Although Vlassov's army eventually liberated Prague from the Nazis and surrendered to the Americans at Pilsen, Vlassov was handed over to the Communists who promptly hanged him.

All those Russians who deserted from Russia and the Red Army during the war years were not traitors. Most of them were patriots who believed that their actions would help result in a free Russia. They had great hopes that, having defeated Germany, the Allies, who were loudly proclaiming their desire for all peoples to be free, would ensure that the Russians were also freed. But

at the infamous Yalta Conference, the Western leaders agreed to Stalin's demand that, after the war, all Russian prisoners of war and displaced persons be compelled to return to Russia. When the time came for these unfortunate Russians to 'be returned, the overwhelming majority resisted, numbers committing suicide rather than go back to Russia. This terrible story is well remembered in Russia, and it is not surprising that its memory has made Russians doubtful about how much they can rely upon Western statements and promises. As part of their psychological warfare, the West should openly admit to the Russian peoples that they were guilty of a criminal policy when, after the war, they refused asylum to hundreds of thousands of Russians who did not want to go back to Russia to death and persecution.

After the war had finished, and it became obvious to the Russians that Stalin and his associates had merely exploited their patriotism for their own purposes, and were going to continue their despotism, opposition to the Communists became more widespread and more open. In the Ukraine sections of the Red Army deserted with their equipment and engaged in guerrilla activities against the Communists. Even the official Communist press was forced to admit uprisings in the Ukraine. Drastic purges were made by the Communists in an endeavour to prevent any possible revolt.

When Stalin was forced during the war to throw Communist propaganda overboard and permit the Russians to draw strength from their own culture and traditions, he loosened a force which he has not since been able to control. And then there was the impact of European standards of living upon Red Army soldiers who saw them. While their first reaction was to engage in wholesale looting, when they returned to Russia, and saw their own conditions, they realised just how they had been previously gulled by Communist propaganda. All Russians who have escaped from Russia in recent years agree that there is a violent ferment of unrest amongst all sections of the people.

In listing the reasons which deterred Stalin from military war over the Berlin crisis in 1948, one Russian refugee, Lieut. Col. Grigori A. Tokoev, former Staff Officer of the Soviet Administration in Germany, has written that there was

“widespread discontent inside the U.S.S.R., not only in the armed forces and the population, but also in the ruling circles. The last fact was perhaps the most important of all, and needs a little explanation. The Politburo made a number of promises to the population during the war, but immediately the need for popular backing was past, it became evident that these promises would not be kept. The immediate reaction of the Politburo to the widespread discontent which became manifest was a large-scale purge in all spheres of Soviet life, and in particular a thorough purge of the intelligentsia under the personal supervision of the late Zhdanov, one of the most hated of Soviet leaders”.

In what he describes as a blue print for psychological war that will help the Russian people defeat the Communist terror, Constantine W. Boldyreff, Professor of Russian in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, Washington, U.S.A., writes under the heading *‘The West Can Win the Cold War - In Russia’* (Vide December, 1950, Australian edition of *‘The Readers’ Digest’*).

“Despite the war in Korea and the certainty that the tyrants who rule the Soviet Union have a blueprint for further aggression, I believe that a major conflict with Russia is not inevitable. World War III can be prevented by an immediate and vigorous attack aimed at the enemy’s weakest point - smouldering opposition of the Russian people against their oppressors in the Kremlin. Despite two generations of indoctrination, despite the relentless efforts of the dreaded secret police to crush all hope of freedom, there is bitter resentment against Stalin’s slave régime. *If the latent opposition can be aroused and organised, Stalin and his fellow conspirators will not dare provoke war.*” (My emphasis)

Professor Boldyreff helped organise in 1930 the Russian Underground Movement, the N.T.S. (National Alliance of Russian Solidarists) which is operating with considerable success inside Russia. Boldyreff, as an outstanding authority on Communist strategy, warns that **“Stalin does not fear the feverish arming of the United States, the diversion of manpower from normal production, the use of resources and vast expenditure for**

implements of war. That fits his plan of bleeding the United States white. But one thing he does fear - the revolt of the Russian people.”

Undoubtedly one of the most important sections of the Russian underground is comprised of those Russians who, in spite of Communist propaganda and opposition, have maintained their Christian faith. The Russians are naturally a religious people and, as was demonstrated when the Communists had to open the Churches during the German invasion, 30 years of materialist propaganda failed to destroy the people's religious faith.

It is significant that Stalin had tried to compromise on the question of religion by permitting the Orthodox Church to operate under Communist direction. But this compromise is itself evidence of weakness and an indication to the Christian West to ensure that the proposed psychological offensive does not neglect the question of religious freedom. The co-operation of Western Christian leaders should be sought by Western Governments.

In spite of the Iron Curtain, Professor Boldyreff and other Russians are in direct contact with the Russian underground, which, with very limited resources and no help from Western Governments, is doing much fine anti-Communist work in Russia. There is a steady stream of refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, many of them young members of the Red Army, who believe that they are patriots leaving their country in order that they can help the forces of freedom to eventually liberate it. But when they reach the West they find no genuine anti-Communist offensive they can support. Many have become depressed, while some say they are now sorry they left their friends and relatives. All Russian refugees agree that, without external assistance, it will be impossible for the Russian underground to overthrow the Communist régime. It may even prove that support for the Russian underground via Russians who have escaped from the Soviet, may not be sufficient. But if given in conjunction with other offensives, it would throw the Communists on to the defensive and progressively make their revolutionary programme impossible.

THE WEST MUST STATE WHAT IT STANDS FOR

Apart from endorsing all the proposals for a psychological offensive mentioned so far, Major General Fuller, in *'How to Defeat Russia'*, makes the excellent suggestion for the publication of a Western Charter, outlining what the Western World stands for, and challenging the Communist Manifesto. Fuller insists that once it is published, the principles of the Charter should be lived up to by the Western Nations 'in order to show the world at large that they have as staunch a faith in their creed as the Communists have in theirs'.

While this Charter should not concern itself with detailed political, economic and financial methods, it must specifically outline definite basic principles which ensure that the individual is genuinely independent and adequately protected against all forms of tyranny. The Charter must restate the fundamental Christian teaching concerning the sacredness of the individual personality, and condemn all collectivist doctrines which subordinate the individual's policies to those of the 'State' or 'the Leader'. It should make a special point of stressing the fact that the West does genuinely accept the Christian philosophy and believes that all policies should stem from that philosophy.

Those who desire to fight effectively in the ideological war against Communism, must never lose sight of the fact that the founder of modern Communism, Marx, specifically repudiated the democratic conception of man as a sovereign being. He said it was founded on **'the illusion, the dream and the postulate of Christianity, namely, man has a sovereign soul'**. Communism is only concerned with man as a member of 'the class', 'the mass', or 'the group'. Every policy of collectivism is, therefore, a major victory for the Communist assault upon men's minds. The Christian West must be clear about this matter.

While the principle of genuine local self-government should, of course, be endorsed, particular care must be taken to warn against the manipulation of an unrestricted majority vote to destroy the rights of minorities. Nothing is more important than the division of political power, a system of checks and balances which prevents

the individual being enslaved in the name of ‘the majority’. The totalitarian conception of the Divine Right of Governments, should be strongly repudiated. Constitutional curbs upon the powers of Governments are an important part of the tradition of the Christian West. This tradition must again become a live political force.

One of the most important points which should be made in the suggested Charter of Freedom, is the God-given right of every individual to own private property. The principle of widespread private ownership cannot be over-stressed. The deep-rooted desire of every individual to be the owner of at least his own block of land and his own home, has been shrewdly exploited by the Communists in enlisting, for a start, the support of rural workers and small landowners in every country in which they have gained power.

For example, the Chinese Communist Party’s propaganda persevered for years in attempting to convince the smaller Chinese peasants and the rural workers that the Communists were primarily ‘agrarian reformers’. Needless to say, once the Communists have gained power, they then start to force the landowners into the collectivised farms. If the West strongly emphasised its support for the principle of private and widespread ownership of land, it would force the communists on to the defensive on a front where they have had a lot of trouble.

The Communists have found the peasants everywhere a stubborn and independent section of the community not easily ‘integrated’ into the collective State. The peasants behind the Iron Curtain would particularly welcome a specific statement on the subject of private ownership of property. The centralisation of economic power, which results in a rootless proletariat susceptible to collectivist doctrines, should be strongly condemned.

Nothing has assisted Communist and Socialist propaganda so much as the accelerating growth of economic monopoly. If the West cannot be constructive enough to implement economic, political and financial policies which enable the full benefits of the free enterprise system to be passed to the individual; to demonstrate that it is not merely negatively anti-Communist, but has a much better way of permitting the individual to get what he

wants than that promised by the Communists, it does not deserve to survive. The policy of Monopoly in all spheres, should be declared anti-social and anti-Christian. There can be no argument that the economic and financial policies of the West are today producing results which start to bear a resemblance to those being produced in Soviet Russia.

To take one disturbing example: Nothing could be more tragic than the West claiming that one of the worst features of the Soviet system is the degradation of women by compelling them to work in all types of industries, while its own internal economic policies progressively force more married women out of the homes and into industry or other economic activities, in order to try and supplement an inadequate family income. The home and family life is the basis of a Christian society. The weakening of this basis, and it is all too evident that this weakening is taking place today, is a victory for the enemies of Western Civilisation.

Many people will naturally react to the above and similar suggestions, by arguing that the West cannot realistically appeal to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain with a programme which they are progressively departing from themselves. There is great truth in this argument. It is vitally essential, therefore, that the West not only states immediately what it does stand for, but that it admits in all humility that in many respects it has erred, and proceeds to take steps to practise what it preaches. The Communist conspirators are the main beneficiaries of any policy of hypocrisy. No civilisation can survive unless its members clearly understand the underlying principles of that civilisation, and have a strong belief that those principles will endure, no matter what the pressure of opposition. It is not so much a question of whether the West can survive the Communist challenge, as whether it has the will to survive. **Before the peoples of the West can help the victims of Communism, they must first take the necessary steps to establish clearly in their own minds what they stand for. They must necessarily restate principles which they have forgotten or perverted. They must repent of past and present mistakes. Genuine repentance alone will bring redemption.**

There is no doubt that if the Christian West will but re-orient all its policies in accord with its traditions, it can quickly take the initiative against the Communists, and by its actions not only save the whole world from the descent into a bottomless pit of barbarism, but light a torch which will show men everywhere the road forward to a world in which every individual shall sit under his own fig tree and none shall make him afraid.

IF A MAJOR MILITARY WAR SHOULD COME

In spite of all that has been suggested for reaching and helping the peoples under Communist domination, and holding out to them the hope of a world of free and independent individuals, it is possible that the Communist leaders will, in sheer desperation, attempt to resort to large-scale military aggression in order to try and avoid defeat of their plans. If the West is compelled to meet such military aggression, it is essential that its leaders make it clear by work and deed that they are determined not to depart from the traditional Christian conception of limiting warfare, as far as possible, to actual combatants. **Ends and means cannot be divorced, even in military warfare.**

As Major-General Fuller has shown in his *'Second World War'*, when the British and American political leaders, no doubt under evil influences, resorted to terror bombing of civilian populations, and by insistence on the insane policy of unconditional surrender, prolonged unnecessarily the war against Germany, they devastated Germany to the advantage of Soviet leaders. They departed from the traditional British policy of maintaining a balance of power in Europe, and thus paved the way for the loss of the peace. The dropping of atomic bombs on Japanese civilians, including women and children, months after the Japanese had made it clear that they were willing to consider surrender conditions, cannot surely be justified by any Christian.

Apart from all other approaches to the Russian and other Communist-dominated peoples, the Western Powers should immediately repudiate publicly 'saturation bombing' of civilians by atomic or any other type of bombs, and, if compelled to take military action, they will do everything possible to safeguard

civilians. The policy of 'total war', which treats every human being as combatant, not only helps unite the peoples of enemy countries behind their Governments, but is a repudiation of the very Christian tradition which the West must re-accept if it is to survive. It is the threat of 'total war', with its 'saturation bombing', which is largely responsible for the widespread support of 'neutralism' amongst large numbers of Western European peoples today. The French and others have not forgotten their terrible experiences of what has been described as 'liberation by devastation' during the last war. A specific statement by American and British leaders on this matter now would pay big dividends in many ways. It would certainly undermine completely the various 'Peace' Fronts which the Communists have established in Western countries.

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DEFEAT OF COMMUNISM

Having realistically faced the fact that they are already under attack by the Communists, that they are in a war now, Western leaders must immediately:

1. Suppress all Communist activities within Western Countries. The enemy's agents cannot be allowed to operate unmolested.

2. Sever all diplomatic relations with Communist Governments, stating that they believe they are engaged in warfare against the West, and that they are not genuine representatives of the people they are oppressing behind the Iron Curtain.

3. Openly encourage the formation of Free Russian, Free Polish and other Free Governments, formed on a provisional basis from amongst refugees from all Communist-dominated countries. Nothing would lift the morale of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain more than a demonstration by the West that it did not accept their permanent enslavement as an established fact.

4. In the East all possible support to be given to Chiang Kai—shek and his anti Communist Nationalist forces. (The first How-to-Defeat-Communism booklet, *'The Truth About the Chinese Communists'*, reveals why the Chinese Nationalist Government should be recognised and strongly supported by the West.

5. The West to use every avenue at its disposal, particularly refugee groups, to open a psychological offensive against the Communist Governments behind the Iron Curtain. Refugee groups in touch with the anti-Communist Underground should be supplied with all the resources they require to undermine the Communist régimes. This might well include a supply of small arms which it is claimed can be smuggled behind the Iron Curtain to underground guerrilla forces.

6. The West to outline in a Charter of Freedom just what it stands for, and to apply the principles of this Charter in its own countries, thus making it impossible for the Communists to wage ideological warfare.

7. The West to make it clear that should it be forced to engage in military hostilities, it will remain true to its Christian traditions, and treat all civilians as non-combatants and as actual or potential allies.

This programme, which would cost much less than the negative policy of 'containment', would take the initiative away from the Communists in every sphere. At the best, it could destroy the Communist menace without a major military clash, while at the worst it would ensure that any military clash was of short duration with a minimum of bloodshed, material destruction, and moral degradation. The only alternative to this Positive programme is a continuation of the policies which have led, and must continue to lead, towards the totalitarian abyss.

A major result of the First World War was the Communist victory in Russia. The main outcome of the Second World War was a vast extension of the Communist Empire and Communist influence. Surely it is obvious that a Third World War would poison the whole world with the Communist virus - even if it were not called Communism.

The fate of the world depends upon the Western peoples taking immediate action along the lines suggested in this booklet, to ensure that another long and destructive world military struggle is made impossible. The Western peoples should start demanding that their leaders launch the psychological offensive necessary for victory before it is too late.

Other Important Works by ED Butler

A Defence of Free Enterprise and The Profit Motive

Achilles Heal of the Conservative Movement

America, Roosevelt & The New Deal

Background to the Russian Revolution and the Middle East Crisis

Brain Washing

Censored History

Common Market

Communism Can Be Defeated

Constitutional Barriers to Serfdom

Dialectics

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Essential Christian Heritage

Fabian-Socialist Contribution

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Has Christianity Failed

Is The Word Enough

Money Power versus Democracy

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Real Objectives of the Second World War

Red Pattern of World Conquest

Releasing Reality

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