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The OGPU Over All

In May, 1929, one of the founders and top officials of the American Communist Party defied Stalin, and was expelled from the Party. Originally an idealistic socialist, Benjamin Gitlow embraced the ideas of Lenin when the Communists seized control of Russia; but as the Communist penetration of America proceeded, and the reign of terror in Russia intensified and when, above all, it became apparent that one party was intended to be permanent and to control America by Stalin's methods, he had a change of heart.

In 1948 Gitlow published *The Whole of Their Lives*, recently re-issued in a cheap edition of the Americanist Library series of uniform editions. It is an intimate portrayal of the leaders, methods, and achievements of Communism in America.

The major impression which the book conveys is of the all-embracing and essential internationalism of Communism. So far from the U.S.S.R. being the fatherland of Communism and confronting the U.S.A. with a military threat, it is actually the privileged sanctuary of a conspiracy from which its international operations are organised and controlled. But the top direction of the conspiracy is spread throughout the world, and highly placed agents are moved from country to country in accord with the needs of strategy. But the dossiers, the records, and the intelligence are stored and collated in Moscow, which functions in the way of a command headquarters.

Probably very few people have any idea of what a Communist agent really is, and it is important to know. Carefully selected candidates from all over the world are taken to Moscow for training at the Lenin University. The minimum course is *three years*, and the more promising train for seven years. The course includes thorough indoctrination in so-called Marxian economics and the 'history' of the Russian Communist Party and an intensive study of the labour 'movement'.

The theoretical courses are supplemented by participation in factory life as workers, by training in management, by initiation into matters kept secret from the workers and the public; by training in government, but also in methods of organising mobs, creating violence and terror, and in expert sabotage of industry and communications.

The students are given special privileges, with good accommodation and food, and cultural and social amenities. All of this, of course, inculcates a feeling for the exercise of power and the belief in the superiority of leaders over workers.

In the last year the students are attached to various of the Kremlin Commissariats, and the best to the personal staffs of the principal leaders. In the last six months they

are attached to important missions of the Comintern in other countries.

In all this it will be recognised that this is a system producing dedicated fanatics for whom Communism fills "the whole of their lives", which is a requirement laid down by Lenin. And by providing highly trained, skilful, and co-ordinated leadership, and promoting continuous activity for recruits from the ranks of the masses, these and other acquisitions to their ranks are imbued with a similar fanaticism and energy.

This system obviously enables Communist operations to be planned and carried out with meticulous care and precise synchronisation, and without, in many cases, the majority of the participants being aware of the behind-the-scenes manipulation. The Soviet diplomatic apparatus serves as the channel of co-ordination by which a tiny minority of highly trained leaders can direct mass activity in favour of Communist objectives.

But parallel with this line of communication is the OGPU, the secret police and intelligence organisation which, while 'covered' by the diplomatic organisation, is independent of, and in fact superior to, the diplomatic organisation. Every Communist grouping has its secret OGPU agent, which at once provides intelligence, and arranges disciplinary action, which ranges from brutal reprimand to murder.

And the third of the great international activities of Communism is spying. All Communist operatives, and all Russian citizens allowed out of their country, are necessarily spies. And because so many Communist agents are under the strictest orders to conceal their affiliations, they can penetrate to high positions in organisations and governments, so that the idea of 'security' has been made nonsensical. There is probably not a secret of any organisation, including government, in any important area of organisation or of the world which is not recorded almost immediately in the Kremlin.

A grasp of the pure internationalism of Communism makes it quite evident that its seizure of power over Russia was merely a concrete expression of pre-existing conspiracy whose ultimate objective is world government. And it also makes untenable the ideas that Russian Communism is 'mellowing' or that there is a real split between the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. The international dossiers are in the Kremlin, where also are centered the communications which co-ordinate Communist international activity. In any case, the object is not war, but ever-increasing penetration of government by Communist agents to a point where they will be able to operate as a full and all-powerful

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From An XBC News Broadcast

It was announced today that the government has decided that severe planning measures will have to be undertaken to strengthen the economy in support of the pound. A pilot study is to be made by standardising the size of footwear. All new production will be confined to shoes of the national average size, and although existing footwear may continue to be worn, only standard size shoes may be repaired. There will for the present be no prohibition on the padding of shoes by those with sub-standard feet; and a special additional purchase tax will be applied to all sales of shoes to finance a fund to provide for the surgical modification of over-size feet. Special electronic data processing machines will be required to calculate the effect of this study on population parameters, and these will be financed by an increase in the general rate of income tax. It was explained that the need for further standardisation is so urgent that it is essential to compute population parameters from small but continuous changes as revealed by the pilot study, but at the same time it was considered to be a matter of urgency to make a start in the programme of overall standardisation, and that the correct place to begin is at the bottom.

Cricket: . . .

“Whom They Would Destroy”

The rest of the quotation refers to gods and madness, and we are suffering from a series of lunacies that gather momentum, but the destroyers are not gods. We could more accurately call them the emissaries or salesmen of Satan.

While President Mobutu was publicly hanging four former ministers in Kinshasa—it now appears that one of them, E. Kimba, held the key to £7 million in a Zurich bank which cannot now be touched—Senator Robert Kennedy tried to make trouble in South Africa. His visit recalls Mennen William's tour of British territory. Shortly afterwards, race riots break out in America.

And as some exchanges of opinion between Britain and Rhodesia take a desultory and secret course we read (*Daily Telegraph*, July 20, 1966) that Rhodesian security

forces “clashed with a gang of armed terrorists last night,” who attacked “with automatic weapons and grenades.” Yet the Bishop of Matabeleland writes of Africans in Rhodesia losing patience, blandly ignoring the terrorist menace.

Dr. E. C. Blake, general secretary elect of the World Council of Churches, proclaims “de-westernisation” as an object (*Church Times*, July 15, 1966), explaining that member churches must participate increasingly in establishing “the new revolutionary one world” which technology and human expectations are producing. The Council, seconded by a Methodist Conference influenced by Lord Soper, sharply criticised the recent American attacks on oil installations in North Vietnam, but could hardly expect the Americans so to betray their fighting men as to ignore the enemy's supplies.

Dr. Cooke of the same organisation asks whether the Western churches are now benefiting from an economic imperialism “as they once co-operated with and benefited from a political imperialism” (*Church Times*, July 15 1966). This “political imperialism” brought great benefits to its victims or beneficiaries, including peace and respect for minorities and a higher standard of life, but it stood in the path of rival bodies, who have used the ambition of local orators and the weakness of the old powers to supplant them.

Indeed *The Times* correspondent at the jamboree in session at Geneva (*The Times*, July 12, 1966) heads his report “Adapting Christian Ethics to Social Revolution” and says that the “social scholars and theologians” will try to agree on how Christian ethics “can adapt themselves to the social effects of rapid technological evolution and acquire new vigour.” Dr. Martin Luther King, the Kenyan Minister of Labour and the Director of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are among the speakers, so the direction of the adaptation is beyond doubt: for the World Conference on Church and Society has not consulted any figure whose views could be taken seriously in these columns.

Britain, which has just endured the seamen's strike, now suffers from Mr. Wilson's sanctimonious exhortation to accept his measures: in fact he “commutes” so rapidly between Moscow and Washington that one can easily tell who is advising him. The economists say that we are at the mercy of the moods of foreign bankers.

The Romans, I expect, felt a similar bewilderment as their empire disintegrated, their fine buildings decayed and weeds covered the roads, but a new spirit of promise moved among them with hope of a nobler revival. In our day, apart from the hard realism of social credit, we are offered “the adaptation of Christian ethics to social revolution.”

—H.S.

Background to Betrayal —

The Tragedy of Vietnam

By Hilaire du Berrier

A concise and authoritative revelation of the vital history of Vietnam is presented, including the part the United States played in its betrayal under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy.

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McNamara Doublethink

The following analysis is reprinted from *The Review Of The News**, July 27, 1966

Anyone of rational mind who tries to make sense out of the Vietnam war must, after a short period of studying the situation, throw up his hands in utter disgust and give up. The reason for this is not that the war *per se* poses any insoluble problems. After all, a nation that is feverishly planning to get a man to the moon is certainly capable of winning a small, nuisance war against a small, impoverished and relatively primitive enemy. The reason why we seemingly have not been able to solve the Vietnam problem is because the problem has not been unequivocally stated. You cannot solve a problem until you know what the problem is. We are unable to win the war in Vietnam because our leaders no longer acknowledge that they even know what the three words "win the war" mean.

First, there is the technical issue of whether or not we are at war. Secretary of Defense McNamara has already put himself on record as opposing a formal declaration of war on North Vietnam. According to a statement given last spring to the Senate Armed Services Appropriations Committee, McNamara reasoned the Administration's position as follows:

To declare war would add a new psychological element to the international situation, since in this century declarations of war have come to imply dedication to the total destruction of the enemy.

In other words, if we formally declared war on North Vietnam, we would be obliged to invade North Vietnam and install a friendly government in Hanoi, or form one unified government for both North and South Vietnam. This is what the American people would expect, and anything short of that would be viewed as a defeat. However, the downfall of the Hanoi government is not what President Johnson or Dean Rusk want. In other words, they do not want what would be considered a victory under ordinary wartime circumstances. Thus, without a formal declaration of war, the Administration can conduct the "war" any way it wants to and for whatever objectives it has in mind. The public will not think in terms of achieving a full victory, and the Administration will be able to get away with just about anything—from a long, protracted struggle on unfavorable terms to possible defeat.

It is noteworthy that the Secretary talked about a declaration of war as adding "a new psychological element" to the conflict. He is, of course, perfectly right. If we formally declared war, we would be a nation at war, psychologically geared to pursuing it to its natural conclusion: victory. But since we have not declared war we are supposedly a nation at peace. This puts the American people at a psychological disadvantage, for a nation that cannot decide whether it is at peace or war is certainly in no fitting psychological state to either win the war or enjoy the peace. It is like the dog in the Pavlovian experiment, getting conflicting signals from the experimenters, and having a nervous breakdown as a result. The only way the American people can remain sane is simply to ignore the Vietnam lunacy and leave it to the experts in Washington.

"They know what they are doing," say most Americans. "Those men in Washington know things that we don't know," they add, and then go about their own business with the uneasy feeling in the back of their minds that we are indeed drifting toward some kind of disaster.

And so, the words "win the war" have no meaning whatever today. We are not at war, and when you are not at war, there is no war to be won. However, as anyone will tell you, we *are* at war, and the newspapers are full of it. We are spending billions to pursue the war, thousands of our best young men are being shipped to Vietnam, some are being killed, our planes are bombing enemy installations, flying hundreds of sorties—because we are at peace? No, because we are at war. But not really, we haven't declared war, so we are really at peace. In fact, we are at war and at peace at the same time. Or, in the parlance of Orwell's doublethink, we are at war-peace, or peace-war. It's enough to drive anyone batty.

It is obvious that while a declaration of war would add "a new psychological element" to the conflict, in that it would focus American energies to the pursuit of victory, the absence of a declaration of war has its own debilitating effect on the American performance. Anyone who has ever succeeded in any strenuous effort—such as winning a race, passing an examination, writing a book, learning to play an instrument, or climbing a mountain—knows that one must be psychologically geared to success to even have a chance at succeeding. The mind must favor the physical effort, or else no amount of effort will succeed. Now, a nation does not have a collective mind. A nation is simply an aggregate of individual minds, each taking its cue from the leaders. Since most people tend to accept the views of their leaders unthinkingly, they are in many respects a reflection of their leaders' psychology. Cunning leaders instinctively understand this general human susceptibility to suggestion—confirmed in the laboratory by Pavlovian experiments and studies in hypnosis. The power of suggestion is known to advertisers, actors, poets, authors, propagandists, liars, comers, and politicians. When a nation is officially at war, its citizens, all responding to the common danger, join together in an effort to destroy the enemy and eliminate the danger. However, when the war is undeclared, ill-defined, and aimlessly pursued, the nation's response is fragmentary, half-hearted, undercut, and disorganized.

America is psychologically disabled. The energies of thousands of engineers and military personnel are diverted by a non-military effort to get us to the moon. Their focus is on outer space. Thousands of others are engaged in fighting "the war" in Vietnam. They are the only Americans directly involved in "the war". Other thousands of Americans are fighting a totally different kind of war, a so-called "war on poverty." Thousands of others are travelling behind the Iron Curtain, building bridges to the Communists, or working as Peace Corpsmen in neutralist countries. Thousands more are watching the Bolshoi Ballet or eating Polish ham or studying about the beauties of socialism. A declaration of war would change all that. The Bolshoi Ballet would have to go home, we would stop importing Polish ham, the trip to the moon would be put on ice for the duration, Americans behind the Iron Curtain would come

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home, and there would be no building of bridges to the East until it was liberated from the Reds.

But why deceive ourselves? If America is psychologically disabled and incapacitated, it is not because our leaders don't know any better. It is more likely that they want it that way.

Perversion of American Policy

The strategy of the Cold War is clearly revealed by Arthur Schlesinger, the Presidential adviser who lied about the Cuban crisis and justified the lies by claiming the necessity of "managing" the news. Writing in the *Partisan Review*, May-June 1947 (sic), he said: "Reduced to its fundamentals, the American problem is to arrange the equilibrium of the forces in the world, so that, at every given moment of decision, the Soviet General Staff will decide against aggressions that might provoke a general war on the ground that they present too great a risk. At the same time, the U.S. must not succumb to demands for an anti-Soviet crusade nor permit reactionaries in the buffer states to precipitate conflicts in defense of their own obsolete prerogatives.

"Can the United States conceive and initiate so subtle a policy? Though the secret has been kept pretty much from the readers of the liberal Press, the State Department has been proceeding for some time along those lines . . ." [Our emphasis.]

It is commonly said these days, as it has been for a long time, that America has made many mistakes in her foreign policy. But here is evidence, published seventeen years ago, of the underlying *intention* of American policy, whereby it can be seen that the mistakes are not mistakes at all. They are the decisions of the élite revolutionaries who captured the government of the U.S.A.

Trading with the Enemy

In the closing stages of the autumn session of Federal Parliament the Government came in for considerable criticism and questioning about its attitude to trading with North Vietnam and Communist China.

Up until February Australia was trading with North Vietnam, even though it had troops fighting in South Vietnam.

In 1964-65 trade with North Vietnam totalled \$A310,316.

The Government claimed that the trade had been in non-strategic materials, but Opposition members attempted to make capital out of the fact that there had been sales of non-edible tallow which they claimed could be used for manufacture of explosives.

While the Government has said it does not wish to destroy the economy of North Vietnam—by bombing of North Vietnamese cities—the unpublicised February decision showed it recognised it could not morally trade with people it was fighting.

However, the Government has no intention of cutting off trade with Communist China. Such a step would have drastic effects on Australia's economy.

Large quantities of both wheat and wool are sold to Communist China each year—in the nine months to the end of March the value of goods sold to Communist China totalled \$A84,111 million—mostly wheat and wool sales.

The Government's reasoning in its trade policy is one of pure economics.

As explained in the House of Representatives by the Minister for Trade (Mr. McEwen) the Government attitude is: 'If we did not sell to China goods which other countries are willing to sell her, our goods would get there just the same through other sources.

'The only outcome of Australia's refusing to sell some items to China would be that those items would be bought by some trader and sold to China at a profit.'

—From Canberra Report in *The Export Reporter*, July, 1966.

No details were given on the Government's "unpublicised February decision".

The OGPU Over All

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government when the time comes to create massive disorder and sabotage and throw the country into economic chaos. The prime target is, of course, the government of the U.S.A. Once that is fully captured the rest of the world can be mopped up at leisure.

The Whole of Their Lives is a book very well worth careful study. Our very survival in the all too foreseeable future depends on our realising what we are really up against, and as Communism's real aim and method are carefully concealed by the manifold devices and deceptions of the Cold War, it is essential to study authentic and first-hand accounts to gain the knowledge required. By itself Gitlow's book is highly informative; but in conjunction with some others must convince the most sceptical of our enormous imminent peril.

The Whole of Their Lives

by Benjamin Gitlow

The former head of the American Communist Party recounts the emotionalism and dictatorial intellectual perversion that fashioned the first generation of American Communists. Authoritative answers are given to the puzzling attraction Communism continues to exert on native Americans.

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