



Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

P. O. BOX 890
124 E. FIRST ST
LONG BEACH, CALIF. 90801
HEmlock 7-0941

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CREATING CRIMINALS?

In the July 1, 1974 newsletter, an article captioned "Creating Criminals" was published. The following letter, protesting this article, has been received:

Dr. Fred Schwarz, Editor

"Although I very much enjoy and appreciate receiving your literature and interesting newsletter, it is also true that I rarely find myself in agreement with many of the conclusions about important movements, personalities, and events which you frequently make. One such conclusion, in particular, has distressed me to such an extent that I feel compelled to write to you about it. I hope that you will be able to put the matter in perhaps a clearer perspective in the future newsletters, for the benefit of the majority of your readers who I suspect may not fully understand the situation.

"What I refer to is on page 5 of the July 1 issue, headed 'Creating Criminals.' In it, you suggest that, since 'the radical professors who had seized control of the School of Criminology of the University of California at Berkeley were vehemently opposed to the presence of police on violence-plagued campuses,' and the alleged S.L.A. murder of Marcus Foster was carried out because of his approval of police on violence-torn Oakland high school campuses, therefore the professors (and hence, the school) were in effect 'creating criminals,' and also 'inspired the actions of the S.L.A.' Following these brief comments is an article from the Guardian describing student protests against the Criminology School's closure which, except for some possible exaggerations about student size and support for the various demonstrations and sit-ins, is essentially correct.

"I am a student at the Berkeley campus, yet, incredible though it may be, I am not a 'radical,' 'communist,' 'rioter,' or even necessarily a 'liberal' or 'conservative.' Instead, I consider myself an intelligent, politically aware person, who attempts to be fair and open-minded when interacting with others and considering important questions of public policy. Thus, I found your ambiguous and vaguely-formulated connection between 'radical professors' who had 'seized control' (this is absurd: just four could be considered 'radical,' out of a seventeen-member faculty, and three of the four are only assistant professors) and the S.L.A. to be wholly unsubstantiated, misleading, and, finally, deeply disturbing. It seems that no S.L.A. members had been in the school, so certainly there is no link even to that degree. Also, the school does not as official policy extol the virtues of revolutionary violence as a viable method for the attainment of a 'redress of grievances' or for the furtherance of individual and group demands, and even its 'radical' faculty have never been accused of such advocacy.

"Beyond this, however, I do not think it inconsistent to be generally opposed to the presence of police on campus (as I am) and yet at the same time to totally reject any consideration of violence to reach my goal, and in fact to condemn violent acts on the part of others involved in a 'cause' and 'struggle.' Indeed, I find these two positions to be fully logical and mutually compatible. You imply, Dr. Schwarz, that the Criminology School somehow (you fail to elaborate) is to be held responsible for the actions of the S.L.A., including Dr. Foster's murder, because one of the opinions of some few Crim instructors consisted of a distaste for police on campus, and the S.L.A. shared this widely-held view. To indiscriminately indict an entire school (which, incidentally, quietly continues to train and educate persons

for law enforcement and correction agencies) for possibly giving rise to the S.L.A. and its peculiar notions and bizarre behavior is irresponsible and does little to provide insightful understanding of either the school or the S.L.A.

"Schools do not specifically and by themselves 'create criminals;' in some sense, though, society does, for it is the socialization process and our traditions and institutions collectively which shape and mold our character and personality, as I am sure you will agree. What we must face and 'come to grips' with is that the S.L.A. is not fundamentally an 'alien' or 'unAmerican' phenomenon, created by 'foreign radicals,' for it included within its ranks a former high school cheerleader, the daughter of a respected Lutheran minister, and now, possibly a newspaper heiress. Rather, the S.L.A. is merely a perverse product of a frequently perverse society which, while paying lip service to the S.L.A.'s theoretical aims of justice and equality for the poor as well as for the rich, often cruelly ignores or neglects such stated goals. However, let these concluding statements not obscure or make irrelevant and silly my essential point: that you must become, in some sense, more 'responsible' in your writings, if you expect to truly serve the needs of your readers and retain your credibility. Thank you."

(Signed) Michael Pruden

831 North Ham Lane, Lodi, California 95240

Because of its importance, the Guardian article is reproduced:

Students rally at Berkeley

By JOHN KEILCH

Guardian Bay Area Bureau

Berkeley

Over 3000 University of California students engaged in a week-long series of rallies and sit-ins early in June, in one of the largest demonstrations to hit the Berkeley campus in years.

The students were protesting the administration's plans to close the School of Criminology and to restructure the Ethnic Studies programs. Both the "Crim School" and Ethnic Studies are enclaves for radical faculty members, whose courses enjoy great popularity among students.

University authorities, disturbed at this breakdown of bourgeois ideological hegemony, are moving with determination to eliminate the radicals' incursion into the academy.

On June 5, 100 heavily armed riot police were called on campus by University Chancellor Albert Bowker to disperse a student occupation of Haviland Hall, where the School of Criminology has been located.

Ironically, the riot squad secured the shutdown of a school which had originally been designed to produce "professionals" for law enforcement and corrections agencies, particularly the police. To a large extent, the School of Criminology still serves this purpose: 30 percent of the 1970-72 graduates are now employed in the criminal justice system.

But in the past five years a left-oriented

school of thought has emerged, centered around radical faculty members Tony Platt, Herman Schwendinger, Paul Takagi and Barry Krisberg, and a number of radical graduate students.

Characterizing themselves as "radical criminologists," these teachers and students have worked for community control of the police in Berkeley elections, helped high school students organize to oppose Justice Department-funded, . . . police-in-the-school and identification programs and lobbied against the proposed Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence at UCLA (a laboratory for psychosurgery and behavior modification experiments on prisoners).

RADICAL CHANGES

The radicals also pressed to change the structure and content of the school itself. A policy of admitting 50 percent third world and women was adopted. David DuBois, editor of the Black Panther newspaper and radical lawyer Barbara Dudley were hired as visiting professors. Courses included such guest lecturers as former Ramparts editor Robert Scheer, author Paul Jacobs, Black Panthers Elaine Brown and Ericka Huggins, and such films as "The Battle of Algiers," "Growing Up Female," "The Murder of Fred Hampton" and "The Winter Soldier Investigation."

Ideologically, the radical criminologists taught that legally defined "criminals" were really victims and focused instead on the

activities of the wealthy and privileged who are beyond incrimination under the present system.

"Any objective study of the sources of crime," explains instructor Barbara Dudley, "leads to the conclusion that it is poverty and injustice which drive people into petty crime and that the most grotesque forms of theft and corruption go unpunished. Any method of detection of 'criminal types' points directly at the White House and this is unacceptable to Chancellor Bowker."

The attempt to "sanitize" the School of Criminology began with the denial of tenure to Tony Platt in 1969 and continued with the denial of tenure to Herman Schwendinger in 1973. But this customary method of academic repression was ineffective in weakening the position of the radical criminologists and the administration decided last year to take the unprecedented act of eliminating the entire school. Bowker plans to replace it with a "safe" interdepartmental program in criminal justice.

Although Bowker postponed announcing the decision to close the school until "dead week" when students were preparing for finals, the response was intense. A student and faculty Committee to Save the Crim School organized sit-ins on four separate occasions preceding and after the announcement. Broad student support was expressed in rallies and mass marches on the campus.

My reply is as follows:

Dear Mr. Pruden,

Your well-written and well-reasoned letter expressing your objections to the article, *Creating Criminals*, makes some valid criticisms and raises some important questions so I am publishing it in full.

I acknowledge my mistake in entitling the article "Creating Criminals" whereas it should have been "Creating Criminals?" As the text indicates, I was raising a question, not making a definitive judgment. For this I apologize.

Considering all the facts, including those in your letter, I still consider it was legitimate and responsible to consider the question whether the ideas taught in the Berkeley School of Criminology influenced the actions of the members of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Consider the following:

1. Berkeley has a well-earned reputation as the cradle of revolutionary ideas and movements.
2. Most of the members of the Symbionese Liberation Army were part of the Berkeley radical community. My authority for this is an article in the Los Angeles Times by the editor of the Daily Californian.
3. You state that the facts in the Guardian article are essentially correct. According to this article, the Administration of the University was unable to weaken the position of the radical criminologists so they decided to close the school. This certainly suggests the radical criminologists were in control.
4. This article also indicates that the ideas taught at this school were very influential among the radical community.
5. The Guardian account states that the "Radical Criminologists" of the school "helped high school students organize to oppose Justice Department funded, police-in-the-school and identification programs."
6. Surely it is not unreasonable to consider the possibility that these ideas influenced the inflamed minds of the members of the S.L.A. and contributed to their decision to eliminate Marcus Foster, the Superintendent of Schools, who was agreeing to the presence of police on campus.

You state, "Schools do not, specifically and by themselves 'create criminals.' In some sense, though, society does, for it is the socialization process and our traditions and institutions collectively which shape and mold our character and personality." This is a truism. However, criminals are criminals, not because of the possession of a certain type of character and personality, but because of the commission of a specific act or acts. Such acts are often influenced by the acceptance of specific ideas.

I profoundly believe that ideas have consequences or in the words of St. Paul, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." In our efforts to fight crime, we must identify, and, if possible, refute the ideas that promote it.

Of course it is true that certain types of character and personality are more likely to commit crimes, and thereby become criminals, than others. This places a heavy responsibility upon those whose words stimulate such people to violent and criminal acts.

Is it legitimate and ethical to force the citizens of California to pay taxes to maintain a school in which some professors teach doctrines and advocate programs which violate the rights of those taxpayers?

With Christian love,

Fred Schwarz

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SWALLOWED BUT UNDIGESTED

The military forces of the Soviet Union, applying the Brezhnev doctrine, conquered Czechoslovakia with relative ease. Experience is proving, however, that the Czech people continue to battle their Soviet oppressors.

The following article, published by the respected News Service, F.C.I.--Features and News from Behind the Iron Curtain, relates the experiences of an English journalist, John Woodhouse, during a recent visit to Prague, Czechoslovakia:

Occupied Czechoslovakia Leads Soviet Bloc in Misery

A St. Michael, Harrods, or even a Mac Fisheries plastic shopping bag is a sought-after article in Prague. Its ownership, well displayed during lunch-hours in parks, at week-end picnics, or simply as a tote bag in a public place such as a cinema or restaurant, proclaims the owner's pro-Western sympathies. Moreover, there is as yet no obvious punishment for such demonstrative behavior.

I joined a group of people of both sexes in their mid-twenties at a table in one of Prague's famous beer gardens, 'U Fleku'. When I asked for my 'pint' in broken Czech with an English accent, conversation was struck up like this: 'Are you from the Embassy?' - 'No'. 'On business in Prague?' - 'Yes and no'. 'What do you mean by that?' - they persisted, with one of their group who had a reasonable working knowledge of English, acting as spokesman. He had studied English to get into the foreign travel business in the hope that one day he might be sent to an English-speaking country.

I showed them my passport with the magic word 'Journalist', and then the tables were turned. I asked why they had shown such an interest in my job and the explanation was truly astounding: 'We feared that you are one of those Western Comrades who act as liaison officers with some of the international bodies which serve the Russians'. Though the fact of my being a member of the Press was no guarantee that I was not one of those, they seemed to be satisfied and laid their hearts bare to me.

In spite of my original plans, I prolonged my stay by a few more days, while they in turn became my trusted guides both in the backwaters of the capital and in the less penetrable depths of life in that downtrodden, occupied country, running considerable risk by being repeatedly seen with an Englishman of indeterminate mien.

Rumors

Prague - and I have reason to believe, most of the country - is rife with rumors. However little is known of its background apart from sporadic references in foreign broadcasts beamed to Czechoslovakia, Watergate is attributed to a KGB plot to unseat President Nixon who enjoys remarkably high popularity, especially among younger people. They believe Chancellor Brandt was ousted under right-wing pressure, and there is no mistaking the fact that "right-wing" has a complimentary connotation there - because he went too far in his Ostopolitik. The hatred for the East Germans for taking part in the Soviet invasion in 1968, has revived memories of Nazi brutalities, and poor Brandt made the mistake of playing up to them. This fact was enhanced by Communist propaganda at the time of the signing of the treaty between the two Germanies, which had the wrong kind of reverberations in the country. Other rumors concern China. "Just imagine: Mao has paid a tribute to Jan Palach" - they told me, and there is a grain of truth in that. The comment on the Middle-East peace was: "The Jews must have licked them harder than we imagined".

Of course, there are lots of distorted views on the various East-West talks: Whether Russia is acting from a position of weakness or of strength, and what the West could or should do to wrestle out for the poor Satellites at least some limited freedoms, particularly in the sphere of foreign travel and contacts with

Western culture, especially music which they so love. Last but not least, there are some rather naive expectations of what Solzhenitsyn, their new hero, can do for the oppressed people now that he is living in freedom in the West.

Turning from their speculations on Western involvement to more purely domestic matters, the rumors cover mainly the field of economy. Soviet exploitation is felt at every step. Naturally, considering the expense of Russian involvement in two costly wars - in Vietnam and in the Middle East - of keeping Cuba afloat, of financing subversion on at least three continents, including all the guerrilla movements and other political extravagances, some part of the burden and a considerable one at that, has to be borne by the hapless Satellites.

First came the alarm (called "septana propaganda" - whispered propaganda - in Czech), that preferential shopping for those who possess foreign currency or currency coupons provided by friends and relatives in the West, would come to an end. This doubled the prices of such coupons in the black market, and the queues in front of the shops called "Tuzex" were unbelievable. When such luxuries as original Nescafe, cashmere pullovers, "real" jeans (which must have a Western manufacturer's label to be considered genuine), or Pall Mall cigarettes, as well as other symbols of capitalist prosperity ran out, the shelves were also emptied of the less saleable goods which had remained there for years. Only then did the enthusiastic shoppers begin to realize that the rumor of closing these shops had been an officially-inspired piece of propaganda, aimed at disposing of inferior goods and simultaneously withdrawing from circulation both the currency coupons and the surplus cash.

Monetary Reform

More serious may be the latest rumor that there is to be a repetition of the 1953 "monetary reform" which played havoc with private savings causing them to disappear overnight at an exchange rate of 50 old Crowns for one new. In at least one place, Pilsen, the home of the Skoda works and beer, this led to a workers' riot and a temporary occupation of the town hall by the industrial giant's respected metalworkers. At this moment, such a rumor may be a deflationary measure. A reform may not take place if sufficient amounts of cash are withdrawn from circulation through the hurried acquisition of non-essential goods while the necessities of everyday life are short in supply and very expensive. I was shown items of goods which had doubled in price within 12 - 18 months. Some leather shoes (still the best in the whole of the Soviet Bloc) shot up from 300 to 700 or even to 900 Crowns per pair; hand-bags - from 150 to 300 Crowns; and the price of the famous Bohemian crystal has trebled.

Causes of Shortages and Inflation

The shortages may be due to several causes, chief of them being bad Socialist planning and the re-allocation of industries under Comecon instructions. A short while ago one of my newly-won friends had bought an attractive table lamp with a small socket bulb. The bulb went pop! and a replacement is unobtainable. The factory has been dismantled and moved to Poland. New supplies are expected to reach Czechoslovakia in about a year's time. The lamp has become useless. One can buy roses almost the whole year round - at a price. They come from Bulgaria: three for 50 Crowns, that is almost one pound sterling apiece... What makes people very angry are the special shops open only to the higher echelons of the Party aparatchiks, diplomats from Socialist countries, and foreign employees of various Soviet-controlled international agencies, such as the World Peace Movement, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Organization of Journalists, and other even more obscure bodies "officially" representing some "national Liberation" movement from Africa, Asia or Latin America. I would never have known or discovered such details or irritants but for my enthusiastic guides and informants.

Hatred of the Soviet Union

There is one novelty in Czech foreign relations. I was told that until 1968, it was the Poles who were

the most ardent Russian-haters. Since the invasion, however, this honor has passed to the Czechs and the Slovaks. However hard the Russians try to be inconspicuous, allowing but a few troops to enter towns at any one time and even rationing their visits to the capital, they are despised, ostracised and even ridiculed at every opportunity. The "apartheid" is almost complete. Naturally, they have their own schools, hospitals, recreational facilities, Houses of Culture and shops, many of them in the camps and barracks and supplied with goods by the local industries. If the Russians enter a restaurant or cafe, they might soon find themselves alone there. In a cinema, when the lights go out, the audience starts to boo, hiss and whistle.

I now know enough about the Czechoslovak-Russian relationship to say with every emphasis: I would not like to be a Russian in occupied Czechoslovakia. Soldiers or civilians, they are like prisoners twice over. Firstly, because of the invariably hostile atmosphere in which Czechs of all generations have perfected ways of expressing their enmity, scorn and contempt during the years since the famous "dialogue" of the days of the 1968 invasion. The only word which occurs to depict the Czechs' attitude towards the Russians is that they treat them as vermin. I had this confirmed by other visitors and observers time and time again. Secondly, they are imprisoned by the rules of their own authorities - in what they see as a rather provocative situation - which discipline their behavior in public: Do not answer back, do not protest, the less you are seen the better, and no fraternization either. The latter rule is to protect the Soviet people from contamination by knowledge through being exposed to argument based on reason and evidence, otherwise they may crack up.

Pollution

Another new phenomenon is the occurrence of peasoup fog in Prague and other industrial cities. Pollution caused by cheap coal fires and industries running on smoke-producing brown coal (of which there are great reserves in the CS(S)R) and by diesel and petrol fumes, remains practically unchecked. The deterioration in housing in the wake of its being taken over by the State, is frightening. The situation is aggravated by the lack of building materials, paints, shortage of labor, and the absence of organization and initiative on the part of the tenants. This adds to the general gloom.

The Church

I can only confirm that it is as unexpected to see in public a smiling or a carefree face, as to see a Czech shaking hands with a Russian soldier. And finally, the campaign against the Church has assumed such an intensity that to attend services is to invite professional disaster. Those who dare, mainly elderly people, are noted down as unreliable, unfit for promotion and excluded from the teaching and other professions. Where freedom is concerned, the Czechs just now simply envy their neighbors, the Poles and the Hungarians.

The Leaders

The one subject hardly mentioned during our discussions was that of the country's political leadership. The reason for this was that everyone knows and sees that they are mere administrators on behalf of the Kremlin. President Svoboda, one-time hero of the Prague Spring, is now on his deathbed. He has become a pathetic figurehead whose intellect was questioned even among the Communists. The rest, such as Party Secretary Dr. Gustav Husak, Premier Strougal, Foreign Minister Chnoupek, Vasil Bilak, and other members of the three Governments (Federal and Regional Czech and Slovak), regardless of their official titles, are either pathetic puppets dancing to the Soviet tune or outright traitors. Any one of them will be sent off once his usefulness to the occupying Power has ended.

Mere pity from Western onlookers is not what the victims are asking for.

John Woodhouse

ELECTIONS IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Elections in communist countries are a farce. The communist authorities select one candidate for each office and the electorate is then "invited" to vote for this candidate. The candidate always receives more than 99 percent of the vote. A courageous voter may vote against the candidate but he cannot vote for an alternate candidate.

The majority of the selected candidates are members of the communist party while the remainder are trusted fellow-travelers. In this way the communist party uses the velvet glove of the electoral process to cover the iron fist of dictatorial power.

This is acknowledged in the following article which appeared in the communist DAILY WORLD, July 6, 1974. Although only 5 percent of the Soviet population are members of the communist party, 72.2 percent of those elected by the Soviets are party members.

A comparable situation would be if the Ku Klux Klan was permitted to nominate all electoral candidates in the Southern States and everyone was compelled to vote for them:

Thoughts on the Soviet system of elections

By DANIEL RUBIN

In the recent election to The Supreme Soviet, 161,689,612 persons, or 99.98 percent of the registered electorate, voted. The 750 candidates to the Soviet of Nationalities were supported by a 99.85 percent vote, and the 767 candidates to the Soviet of the Union by 99.79 percent of the voters; a vote against any single candidate on any ballot in the country was counted in determining this percentage. Every candidate was elected.

This is the highest percentage vote of confidence ever achieved. While the results show a fantastically high level of political unity behind the policies and work of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the cause of building Communism, the 332,664 voters, 0.21 percent of the total, who voted against any one of the candidates for the Soviet of the Union, and the 0.15 percent who voted against a candidate for the Soviet of Nationalities show that the vote is not a result of pressure or

fear as anti-Sovietees like to charge. Though a minuscule percentage, the returns show that people who did not care to vote did as they wished, and those who did not like the whole policy, its execution, the qualifications of a candidate, or were just mad at an individual candidate, voted "no" if they chose to.

Each of the candidates received an overwhelming majority. Of the 1,517 deputies of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet 32.8 percent are currently workers, 17.9 percent are currently collective farmers, for a combined total of 50.7 percent. The rest are from the intelligentsia—cultural workers, scientists, professors, etc.—or are functionaries of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, trade unions, or of the economy, including plant and collective farm managers, or officers and privates of the armed forces.

Many functionaries were workers or collective farmers for many years.

At other levels of the Soviets the percentage of current workers and collective farmers is considerably higher. Of the elected deputies 72.2 percent are members of the Communist Party, 31.3 percent are women, 18.4 percent are under 30 years of age and 11.5 percent are Komsomol members.

In the Soviet Union every citizen 18 years old or over is automatically listed as registered to vote without any action on his or her part. Even those convicted of serious crimes may vote.

Every person already has an identity card which establishes that he or she is a citizen, gives the person's age, and thus establishes the right to vote.

Polling places are located in every neighborhood. Persons on trains, ships, planes, or in hospitals on the election day may vote there. Those sick at home may vote there. Every provision is made so that there are no physical obstacles to voting by anyone who wants to do so.

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INSANITY AND CARNAGE ADVANCE AGAIN IN COMMUNIST CHINA

When the campaign attacking Confucius, Lin Piao and Liu Shao Chi commenced in Communist China, it was predictable that it would terminate in massive bloodshed. That stage now appears to have been reached according to reports being received. An article in the FREE CHINA WEEKLY, July 7, states:

"Hundreds of people have been killed in Canton in an armed struggle between two factions according to intelligence reports received by Taipei authorities. The reports said the struggle involved several

tens of thousands of people, and that it grew out of the anti-Lin Piao and anti-Confucius campaign launched by Mao Tse-tung on the Chinese mainland.

"The reports said that since June 6, big character posters, post bills and drawings have been seen everywhere in the city of Canton criticizing high-ranking Chinese Communist provincial heads, such as 'Canton military district chief' Hsu Shih-you, 'Canton revolutionary committee chief' Chao Tzu-yang and 'deputy chief of the revolutionary committee' Lin Li-ming.

"Slogans also openly advocated 'striking down' Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching (Mao's wife), Teng Hsiao-ping (vice-premier), and Yao Wen-yuan, (Politburo member).

"Some big character posters and slogans described Chou En-lai as a 'reactionary chief reviving the Liu Shao-chi faction', Chiang Ching as 'the modern Wu' (Empress Wu Tzetien of the Tang dynasty, a female tyrant), and a 'female devil who turned history upside down Yao Wen-yuan was called a mule-headed eunuch.'

"Yao Wen-yuan is reportedly Mao Tse-tung's son-in-law and member of the 'court faction.'

"The reports said the present campaign in Canton is being carried out by two factions, one supporting Chou En-lai called the 'guard faction' and the other supporting Chiang called the 'revolutionary faction.'

"The reports said that on June 9, students and workers of the two factions numbering several tens of thousands in Canton held a rally at which they attacked Kwangtung provincial party leaders. Fighting broke out after the rally and resulted in several hundred dead and wounded. Chinese Communist police and military forces rushed to the scene and gun fire rocked the entire city of Canton.

"The reports indicated that armed struggles similar to that in Canton have erupted throughout the China mainland.

"Armed struggles in Peiping and Shonghai reportedly caused extensive damage to traffic and telecommunications facilities. Chinese Communist authorities have refused to permit tourists and visitors to travel because of the tension, according to the reports in Taipei."

WASHINGTON FREEDOM FORUM TAPES--SPECIAL OFFER

A set of cassette tape recordings containing all the messages delivered at the Washington Freedom Seminar is available for \$20. The list is as follows:

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WDC-5	Marcuse and the Politics of Sex Communism: The Enemy of Jewish People	Schwarz Dunner
WDC-6	Today's World as Seen by the Communists	Judd

Dr. Fred Schwarz, Editor

If you want the cassettes as offered above or a free copy of this newsletter, write to:
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