

constantly improves itself, and the standard of living of all is sporadically but continuously rising. Under the communistic system, the decision on these matters must be made by someone. The result inevitably is tyranny. Chairman Mao said aptly, "Power comes out of the barrel of a gun." A group of bureaucrats must soon control the destinies of all the people. Naturally people are not going to be satisfied with the decisions of the bureaucrats. The only way that a communistic system can continue is by constant spying, arrests, concentration camps, and brutality. What we have in Russia is not simply the result of the wickedness of certain godless men, but is an inevitable feature of the system itself.

Without this forceful and tyrannical control, the system would be upset very quickly by the rising dissatisfaction of those who wanted more than they were allotted, and who felt that they were asked to do more work than they desired. Nearly everyone would be dissatisfied, except the few bureaucrats in charge, and the system would soon disappear into chaos.

Here an explanation of a vital point is in order. There is much discussion of communism ideology, as if the vital matter in facing Russian communism was the Marxian theories of economics and sociology. In actual fact, this whole question is more of a banner and a means of gaining recruits in other countries, than something that is vital to the system itself. Marx originated the ideology to which the communists give lip-service, but the actual basic center of the movement was originated by Lenin, rather than by Marx. Lenin was a great student of the science of power. He worked out principles of how an individual or a group of individuals could control great masses of others. In January 1918 a great Russian parliament, elected by free suffrage of the whole people, met together for its first meeting. When its