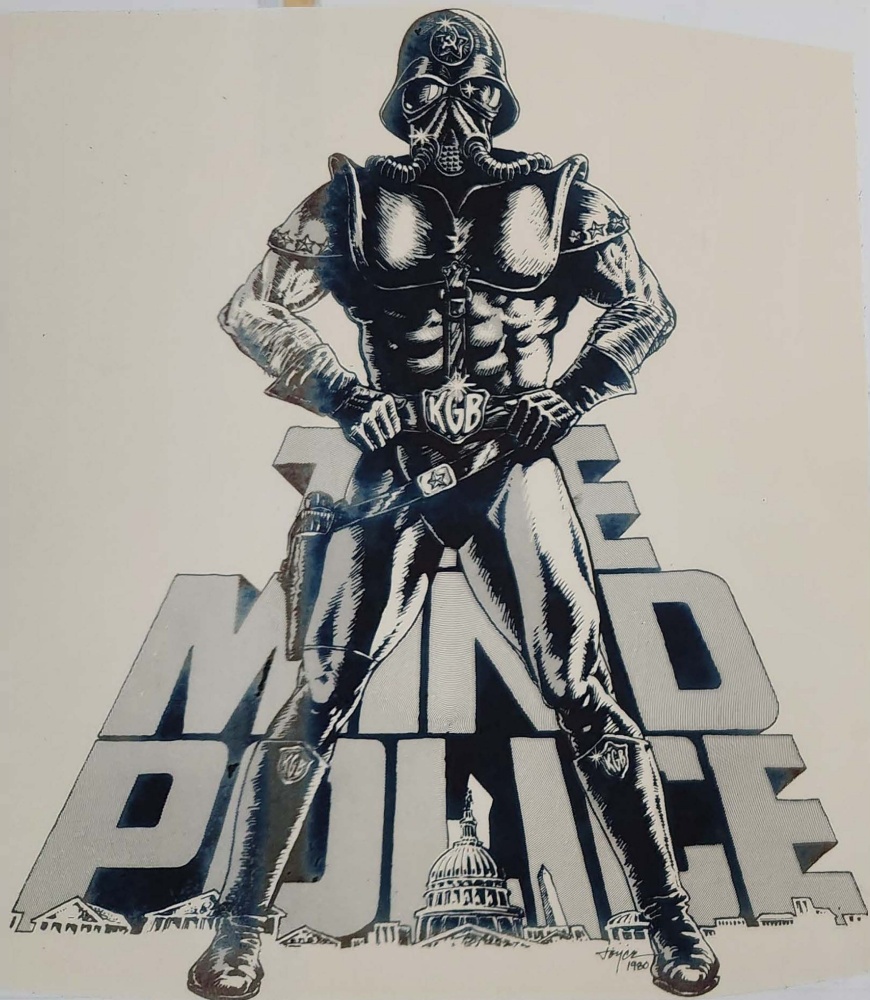


THE ALL-POWERFUL KGB



The All-Powerful KGB

What is the KGB?

If you want to understand what the KGB is, you should not make the mistake of supposing it is anything like the CIA.

The KGB is a Soviet creation, fascinating and ominous, and quite unique to the twentieth century. It contains elements of the Gestapo, the CIA, the Texas Rangers, and James Bond, with a bit of Marat-Sade mixed in (the psychiatric hospitals, the recruitment through sexual blackmail); but it is, above all else, a thought-controlling machine.

To Americans, whose Constitution forbids the controlling in any form of citizens' thoughts by the government, the KGB is as near to an alien thing as can be imagined.

Now, it's a difficult task to describe the KGB for two reasons at least: first, because its scope taxes an American's imagination; and second, because the KGB itself has made extraordinary efforts (in the United States and the rest of the free world) to confuse ideas about its nature.

The best book to read is the recent international best-seller, *KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents*, by John Barron, a remarkable effort sponsored by the *Reader's Digest*.

The thing that is least understood, least accepted, and most avoided, by people wishing to comprehend something about the KGB is—its power. In terms of its destructive capability it might be compared to a dozen nuclear bombs. People tend to think of destruction in physical terms; the KGB has the effect of nuclear destruction, but the damage is in terms of thinking, thought, and minds. If one were to take a population of nearly 250 million people and plug them all into a mechanical thought-controlling machine, you would find that this machine is the KGB.

The KGB is invested with the control of mortal and mental life in the Soviet system; and its mandate, from the Soviet elite and the communist Politburo, is to extend its functions into every nation in the world, from the smallest to the largest.

Most people are under the illusion that the world has been making progress toward international freedom, in accordance with United Nations ideals, through international cooperation in economy, education, and by promoting the general well-being. All the time the Soviet elite and the KGB, behind the scenes, have been undermining those hopes.

If you interpret this comment to mean that the world has been "had," you are right.

The KGB is not like the CIA as many people think.

The only two functions the KGB and the CIA share alike is that they are both supposed to gather foreign intelligence. This is the CIA's main function.

K

Ku Klux Klan

Hunted down and shot, boys, without a doubt!

Not only are all anti-communist groups slaughtered when a country is taken over, but so are cults, secret societies, and weapons holders. So you see, you will be considered highly undesirable on five counts.

No hope for you when the Soviets take over.

This will, of course, overjoy such groups as the NAACP. But not for long. No private groups of any kind are permitted to exist in the Soviet system, and no groups that represent minorities will be tolerated either.

Latinos

The contrast with the role of minorities in the Soviet Union becomes clear when one observes mounting demands for bilingual education, the impact of the Spanish-speaking voting population on elections and on the composition of school boards, as well as the influence of a Latin life style in our major urban centers.

A Soviet America would, as a matter of administrative priority, place Latinos into secondary social position, similar to those of regional minorities in the Soviet Union. In such regions as Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaidzhan, non-Russian-speaking populations are fighting a rearguard action against the ongoing Russification. Latinos, as Latinos, can expect a similar inferior role inside a Soviet America.

Lawyers

The Soviet judicial system governs court procedures in such a way that prosecution and defense function as two arms of the state. A lawyer is, of course, just another part of the governing apparatus, and

The main function of the KGB, however, is not the gathering of foreign intelligence. Eighty percent of its money, employees, and activities are devoted exclusively to supervising all the people *within* the Soviet system.

Only fifteen percent of its activities have to do with trying, with all its might and use of psychology, to weaken, demoralize, and overturn the systems of other countries scheduled for takeover.

The remaining five percent of the KGB's efforts goes into the gathering of foreign intelligence. This five percent is quite a bit larger than America's CIA in terms of funding, personnel, and success.

The primary task of the KGB is to see to it that nothing happens within the Soviet system that might disturb it, even in the smallest way. This is, of course, an enormous task considering that the number of people the KGB supervises is well over 246,300,000.

In order to accomplish this supervision, the KGB depends on two things: It encourages informants as a state duty and doesn't necessarily punish informants even if they are wrong; and the Soviet system has regulations, an enormous amount of them, that may not be broken. Breaking a regulation in the Soviet system is a far more serious affair than doing the same in the United States.

If someone breaks a regulation here, he'll either be fined or warned not to do it again. But under the Soviet system any infringement, no matter how small, sets in motion the process of evaluating whether or not you may be anticommunist, or have anticommunist thoughts. The breaking of a regulation consequently is more than just a temporary inconvenience or small misfortune: It could mean catastrophe for you and your family.

The KGB supervises the police and the several other security services that operate in the Soviet system.

The KGB's main activity is to police the Soviet people, to destroy any sign of internal dissent, to obliterate disloyalty toward or any defiance of the ruling minority. The size of the KGB, therefore, is wondrous. The world has never seen an organ of its type before.

The KGB methodically, relentlessly, and tirelessly scrutinizes every act of everyone through its informants system. Every manifestation of thought, art, literature, drama, science, philosophy, as well as social trends, fashion, and the press, and most particularly, any interaction between Soviet subjects and foreigners, is carefully monitored and supervised by the KGB.

The KGB, therefore, is the world's first mind police.

A most important difference

If an American wishes to comprehend the KGB, he should not try to think of it as an enlarged system of professional spies.

Look at it this way. The Soviet system is ruled by a tiny group who have never received the consent of the people to govern them. The people are subjects of this group, in the truest sense of the word. The ruling élite does not head a legitimate, popular political structure. It is a dictatorship that would be quickly overthrown were it not for its all-powerful police, the KGB. Since the Soviet élite have never ruled with the consent of the people, the Soviet leadership of today sees no way to maintain its rule except by compelling obedience through the KGB.

Americans find it very hard to think in these terms, and thus usually don't. In our democratic system we have become used to political compromise, to fighting for our rights (usually with success), and to negotiation. Americans, because of their prosperity, have often been prepared to give more than they take. Viewing the world through American eyes, they've been prone to ghastrly, naive mistakes in their attempts to deal with this dictatorship always on the "take."

Consider the following little story:

In addition to fulfilling the usual American vision of them as a vast nest of superspies and torturers, the KGB has two other important functions. It puts down any symptoms in the Soviet system of general creative and individual thinking. And it ensures that the people live in an information vacuum. These two tasks are very worrisome to the KGB since, even in the Soviet system, people will be people.

A survey of "news" in Soviet newspapers would astonish most Americans. Everything is a state "secret," including weather forecasts, harvests, crime rates, and government activities. (See the *news*, *press*, and *censorship* topics in this book.) It is a crime against the state for an individual to inquire into how good or bad the harvests were, for example.

Normally, the KGB control of all these aspects is very good. In 1969, however, a new branch to obliterate political dissent and reinforce controls over the general population was established within the KGB by the Politburo, called the Fifth Chief Directorate. Its specific mission was to establish the use of psychiatric hospitals for political purposes. This Fifth Chief Directorate in a brief time found itself embarrassed. An underground group got going that published a *Chronical of Current Events*. And the Fifth Chief Directorate, and indeed the entire KGB, found themselves unable to track down the perpetrators. The accurate reporting in the *Chronicle* infuriated the Kremlin élite. Pressure was put on the Fifth Chief Directorate to cope with this insurgency.

The solution: The Directorate circulated a large list of names of Soviet intellectuals and warned that all these, even though innocent in the *Chronicle* affair, would be arrested and imprisoned.

the U.S. judiciary will be totally remodeled to suit Kremlin-type justice.

In a Soviet America, a lawyer's responsibility will be to the "people," meaning the governing tyranny. Even though the judicial machinery's appearance may remain intact, its essential role will become that of executor to the ruling élite. Financially the status of a lawyer will plummet from that of an independent entrepreneur—with an often highly lucrative practice—to that of yet another bureaucrat, a cog in the giant wheel of "proletarian justice."

Left-wingers

Stalwarts of left-wing politics and economics in the United States should have no illusions about their fate in a Soviet-controlled society. They are for the most part ignorant of the crude realities of life in a Kremlin-dominated setting; their hopes for a liberal, socialist, and egalitarian society are in sharp contrast with the ruthless Soviet reality.

Left-wing politicians, salon socialists, and knee-jerk liberals will either have to discard idealistic illusions

and join the pro-Kremlin chorus, or suffer the fate of their forerunners in such countries as Czechoslovakia: poverty, banishment, or death.

Legislators

Wherever the Soviet system has been imposed, such as the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other East European countries, or Cuba, only legislators totally loyal to the Soviet dictatorship have been permitted to run in the pseudoelections. In the one-party system of the Soviet-controlled states, the "election" of so-called "candidates" is a foregone conclusion. Congressmen and senators in a Soviet America would be preselected from the rolls of Kremlin loyalists, representing the central administration instead of a constituency. The fate of legislators who do not cooperate is a matter of historical fact. Every country taken over by the Soviets, or by Soviet puppets has experienced waves of purges. These purges are not just a matter of relieving legislators of their office, but a matter of death.

The sponsors of the *Chronicle*, presumably out of concern for the targeted intellectuals, suspended publication.

How big is the KGB?

Estimates differ. And, indeed, the size of the KGB is a closely guarded secret.

The working body of the KGB, though, is at least five hundred thousand (compared to the CIA's sixteen thousand). It has a Border Guards Directorate, an elite army and navy of about three hundred thousand, whose job it is to patrol the

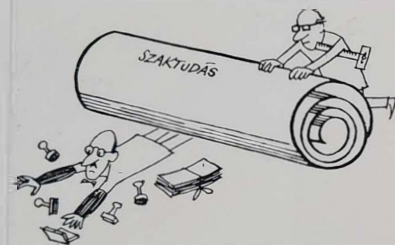


Figure representing a bureaucrat is overrun by "expertise."

—From *Takar* (Budapest), Oct. 17, 1967.



Caption lower left: DUEL
Labels on documents read
"Inquiry" and "Reply."

—From *Krokodil* (Moscow),
April 20, 1963.

frontiers and keep the population caged inside the Soviet borders. Some four thousand agents work constantly with the sole task of following people. To this amount of KGB workers must be added the entire diplomatic corps of the Soviet elite. No diplomat or diplomatic worker leaves the Soviet Union to work in a foreign country without doing double duty as a KGB missionary. The John Barron book on the KGB includes an appendix listing some fifteen hundred diplomats who are known also to be KGB agents. In addition the number of spies and informants it commands runs into the hundreds of thousands. The exact strength of the KGB is not known at this time.

The structure of the KGB

For the structure of the KGB to become intelligible and meaningful to the reader, it should be understood that its purpose is not merely to protect the interests of the Soviet people by gathering foreign intelligence, such as is the major mandate of the CIA. Its purpose is to brainwash and cage in the Soviet-controlled peoples; and to lay the groundwork for the eventual takeover of other countries in keeping with the basic communist ideology of world revolution. Its purpose is, therefore, one of attack; not simply protective.

The KGB, in practice, reports to the Politburo, and Andropov answers directly to Brezhnev, the First Secretary of the party. The Politburo has set up an office called the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee, and the KGB cannot hire anyone, send anyone abroad, promote anyone, or make any major changes of any kind, without the approval of this Politburo office. Every officer in the KGB must be a communist party member, submit to party discipline, fulfill the communist duty to inform on colleagues, and be present at frequent indoctrination sessions. The political control of the KGB is held very tightly and the activities of the KGB reflect the desires of the ruling elite. All KGB actions, therefore, should be seen as being sanctioned by the ruling elite, and are never independent in-house activities originated by KGB staff.

For example, if KGB agents are caught in Latin American countries (as they have been) working to foment revolution and takeovers; if they are revealed as sponsoring American agents and spies such as former *Time* magazine editor, Whittaker Chambers; or if they are exposed in an operation to steal America's most secret satellite operations out of "silicon valley," as they were in 1977; it is to be clearly understood that approval and guidance for operations like these were sanctioned and controlled from the top of the Soviet ruling elite. The fact that Brezhnev, Andropov, and the highest echelon of the Soviet ruling elite are personally involved in KGB activities should always be taken into consideration when one tries to analyze their motives in, for example, the SALT negotiations.

Literary agents

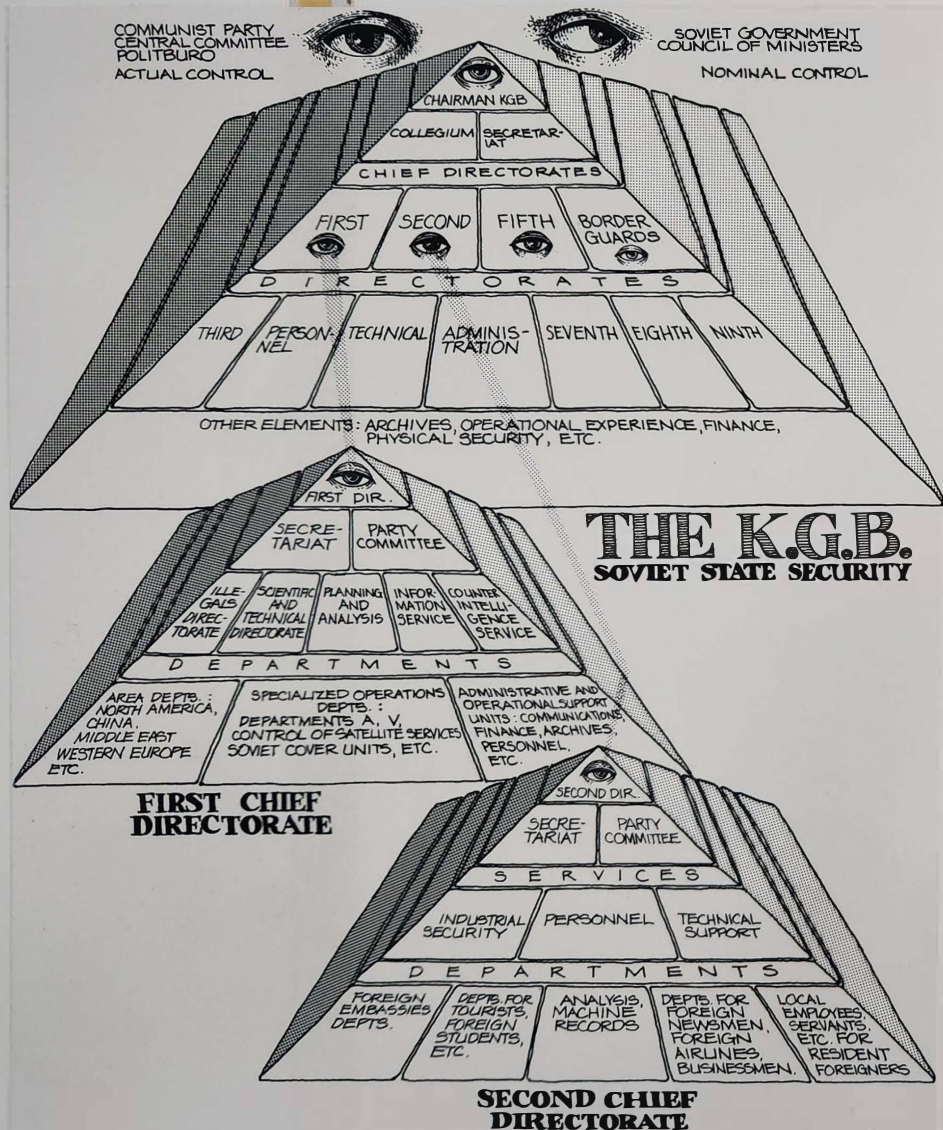
A state publishing apparatus does not need such "bourgeois" institutions as middlemen, and literary agents will no longer have any function. Agents in other talent fields, such as entertainment, will also become extinct. In their place a coterie of fixers will emerge with political credentials and connections with the Soviet establishment.

As literature generally (see "Writers") will become part of the Agitprop (Agitation and Propaganda) system, agents in the field will not be needed. Their role will be partly filled by a new breed of literary "commissars," those who know what the "market" (namely, the governing Soviet elite) demands. Like agents for actors, star athletes, and other men and women prominent in public life, they will have to find another niche in a Soviet economy.

Box
156

Box ↑
157

Rule



The structure of the KGB is vast and often mysterious. While two charts describing its general structure are given here, we will examine in detail only one, and recommend the reader to the extensive description of the KGB in John Barron's book, *The KGB*.

The First Chief Directorate undertakes all foreign espionage and political intrigues that are not directly managed by the Central Committee (of the Politburo) or by the GRU, which involves itself with military espionage.

The First Chief Directorate supervises the Illegals Directorate (Directorate S), which oversees KGB agents living illegally in foreign countries, and the Scientific and Technical Directorate, which promotes the theft of materials having to do with missiles, nuclear developments, space research, industrial processes, cybernetics, and strategic sciences.

The First Chief Directorate also runs a Department A, the Disinformation Department, which specializes in false-information campaigns to influence important decisions of foreign governments, and is constantly at work on schemes to demoralize foreign societies, in preparation for takeover; it also plots to defame groups or individuals hostile to the Soviets.

The First Chief Directorate's enormous enterprises with regard to foreign countries, however, are supervised and run through its "area" departments. These departments have specific countries assigned to them. If a KGB agent or his cells or nests of foreign-recruited spies and sympathizers are uncovered in a foreign country, they will almost always prove to have been working for one of these departments.

These departments respectively target the following countries:

- 1st Department — United States and Canada
- 2nd Department — Latin America
- 3rd Department — United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Scandinavia
- 4th Department — Federal Republic of Germany, Austria
- 5th Department — France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Ireland
- 6th Department — China, North Vietnam, North Korea
- 7th Department — Japan, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the rest of Asia
- 8th Department — the Arab nations, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece, Iran, Afghanistan, and Albania
- 9th Department — the English-speaking nations of Africa
- 10th Department — the French-speaking nations of Africa

M

The Mafia

The contemporary Soviet system is its own "mafia," and does not need another one. The underground of illegal dealings is carefully monitored by the KGB.

In the Soviet system the satisfaction of vices, the consumption of black-market goods, and trade in other illegals are considered to be privileges of the bureaucracy or the ruling hierarchy. In this, the Soviets are quite Arabic.

The American version of the Mafia is certainly doomed to extinction, since there is no individually or corporately held properties, businesses, lands, or ventures. Remember that in the Soviet system, everything becomes the property of the state. Since the individual seldom has any property rights of any kind, there is no legal governing system that one might operate within through loopholes.

The blackmarketing or racketeering that goes on within the Soviet Union, for instance, concerns only small tangibles, such as American TVs, Levi's, and even essential computer

parts. Most of these are consumed by the ruling élite, its army and scientists and its subservient bureaucracy.

Mental patients and the Mentally retarded

Present-day Soviet-communism has its roots in Marxist doctrine, which has been interpreted this way and that. But basic to the ideology that has come to dominate the Soviet system is the notion that certain classes, races, societies, and people are "historically" and "economically" insignificant — and they are treated as such.

Soviet life is dominated by theory and ideology. It is very important to understand that in "theory" life in the Soviet system is so good that the anxieties and conflicts of Western society don't exist in it.

It is generally understood that the Soviets have for some time maintained a very large psychiatric research program. And there are several well-known psychiatric institutes (four in Moscow, for example). It is to these that "dissidents" are

All visitors to the Soviet Union are overseen and controlled by the Second Chief Directorate. Its principle function is the control of the millions of Soviet-dominated peoples; but it also guides the visits of foreigners, making sure that they see only what they are meant to see—in order that when they return to their own country, they'll report only upon what the Soviet have decided they should report upon. No visitor to the Soviet system is treated in any other manner; and when a visitor returns, enthused perhaps, by what he has seen of Soviet sciences, economy, housing, or agriculture, it should be borne in mind that the Soviets will not have permitted him to base his judgment on realities, but only upon the mixture of fact and fiction which they fed him.

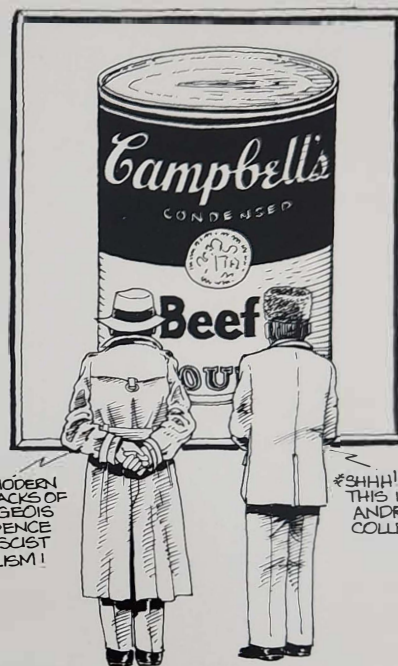
The KGB (and the Politburo) also run a system of agents known as the "dark core," which carries out the decisions of the highest of the ruling elite and the Politburo concerning sabotage and assassination. No decision is taken to assassinate any foreigner without the approval of the highest officials in the Soviet system.

The most destructive work of the KGB

It might be said that, in terms of its scope and long-range influence, the most destructive work of the KGB is the spreading of disinformation. The shaping and poisoning of public opinion has become a vast black art. National leaders are constantly being set at odds with each other by Soviet disinformation tactics (which include the forging of papers and documents with help from their archive of signatures of important people around the world). But more than that, entire minorities in foreign countries have been aroused and set against each other and against their own nations. Educational systems have been weakened, and patriotism shaken.

Any country with an "open" press has become a paradise for KGB disinformation specialists, and especially the United States. There are, of course, KGB agents in sensitive information-media posts. There are also what the Soviet refers to as "trusted persons," people whose political views make them totally reliable for carrying out Soviet instructions, but who have not formally been recruited by the KGB. There are also "unconscious sources," or people who, as dupes of "trusted persons," serve Soviet interests without realizing what they are doing. Lenin used to call such people "useful idiots."

It is very likely that "useful idiots" were instrumental in cases where public demoralization, brought about by Soviet intrigue, led eventually to takeover.



THIS MODERN ARTSMACKS OF BOURGEOIS DECADENCE AND FASCIST CAPITALISM!

#SHHH! COMRADE, THIS IS ONE OF ANDROPOV'S COLLECTION!

The Head Of The KGB Is Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov

Since 1967 Yuri Andropov has been director of the KGB, the Soviet's dreaded Committee for State Security. As successor to secret police organizations set up by V.I. Lenin, the KGB is the closest to an omniscient and omnipotent state apparatus. Unlike other secret services it operates both at home and abroad, engaging in pro-Soviet subversion and espionage outside the Soviet Union and controlling—often by terror and persecution—the domestic population.

Andropov's career began during World War II, specifically during the war the Soviets waged against the small neighboring

handover for "treatment," to restore them to the correct ideological path. Insulin shock, tranquilizing drugs, and "electric sleep" are administered in these hospitals. Individuals who exhibit psychoses are unpopular in the Soviet system, as are the retarded. During a takeover they are often expediently gotten out of the way in some permanent fashion. Psychoanalysis does not exist in the Soviet Union, and it certainly will not exist after a takeover. Nor will the state divert much money for living expenses of the retarded or the mentally unfortunate.

Middle classes

The Soviet-communist world revolution is directed principally against the middle classes. That is, against property owners who are considered guilty of exploiting, and of preventing the triumph of, communism's particular heroes, the working class.

It is a misconception that the Soviets view only the very wealthy as "capitalist pigs." That's not the case at all. Anybody who owns a home, or a car,

or who has a bank account, is, to the Soviet mind, a "bourgeois capitalistic pig."

Clearly that category covers the majority of the American population, including the working class itself.

When the Soviets take over the United States all property and all services—whether of bankers, secretaries, or cab drivers—will be seized.

In addition, it is characteristic of the Soviets upon takeover to terrorize, make violent examples of, and selectively massacre portions of the middle class to terrify the rest of the population into fear and subjugation. This is part of the "violence" that the communists view as ideologically necessary to complete the world revolution. This type of violence has taken place in every country taken over by the Soviets. It took place in Russia in 1917-1920, and it is today taking place in Afghanistan.

Ministers

Religious denominations are forbidden existence under the Soviet system. Ministers, priests, and other

country of Finland. As a member of the Young Communist League in the area which the Soviets eventually seized and called the Karelo-Finnish Republic, Andropov began his climb on the ladder of the Communist party organization and its secret-police adjunct.

Thus Andropov, a man in his sixties, belongs to the generation that owes its prominence to the rule of Joseph Stalin—the most ruthless dictator of this century. Much of Andropov's career is shrouded in secrecy, but the most decisive turn in his life came when he was internationally prominent. In 1956, when the Soviets decided to move their tanks and other ground forces against the Hungarian people, Yuri Andropov was Soviet ambassador to Hungary. Thus he was a key figure in a dual betrayal: of the Hungarian people, who had believed communist promises that they might be able to practice at least a modicum of freedom; and of the local communist leadership, which the Kremlin itself had installed.

The second major change in Andropov's career came when he moved from the Soviet foreign service to the KGB. The year 1966 was decisive. A number of security disasters indicated that the KGB was not functioning efficiently. The most widely publicized of these was the escape of Stalin's own daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, from Russia to India, then to Switzerland and finally to the United States.

It was after this debacle that Andropov was chosen by the Kremlin elite to take over the KGB. He was the first prominent official to direct the secret police since the death of Lavrenti Beria, who had held the position under Stalin. Beria was murdered by his Kremlin associates, because his KGB had become too powerful, and he had become a danger to fellow members of the Politburo. In preparation for a coup that would have given him supreme power, Beria moved the KGB's tank battalion into and around Moscow—literally in the dark of night. When this became known, the other Politburo members confronted Beria and, in a dramatic Kremlin encounter, literally shot the country's secret police chief at point-blank range.

After this the Politburo were afraid to place the powerful machinery of the KGB into the hands of a strong-minded and ambitious man. But because of its complexity and wide-ranging activities, the KGB became temporarily ineffective during this interim period. Beria's successors were unable to prevent the defection of some of their own men; Svetlana's escape was the final disgrace.

During his years as KGB chief, Yuri Andropov has made a special effort to remain the man-behind-the-scenes. Except for occasional speeches, during which he repeatedly proclaims his loyalty to the Kremlin leaders, Andropov remains in the background. The KGB is technically responsible to the Council of Ministers (the Soviet equivalent of a cabinet). However, Andropov often speaks of his devotion to the Communist party.

His own membership in the party's Politburo symbolizes the fact that the KGB is, in effect, the superpolice of the Kremlin elite.

In August 1979 Leonid Brezhnev used the occasion of a public award to Andropov to refer to him as "our beloved comrade"—a truly unique tribute, a public declaration of love to a chief of the secret police! In fact, of course, Andropov is as much dreaded as is his ever-present and seemingly all-knowing KGB. On the other hand, the personal link between Brezhnev and Andropov is underlined by the fact that they have luxury apartments in the same Moscow building, and that Brezhnev's son-in-law is Andropov's deputy director of the KGB.

Andropov has brought new tricks of terror to KGB procedures. His many-sided personality includes the ability to read and speak English; he has a taste for modern art and owns several works by contemporary Soviet painters; but he is also the man who has developed the technique of carting stubborn political dissidents off to psychiatric clinics, notably Moscow's notorious Serbsky Institute, where mind-changing drugs are extensively used to bring opponents of the régime "to their senses . . ."



religious spokesmen are often shot, simply and without trials. The record of slaughter of the religious as part of Soviet takeovers is vast—even though in the Soviet Union, where the KGB has taken over control of the Russian Orthodox Church, a certain form of religious "permissiveness" has taken hold, especially in latter years of Soviet domination of Russia and annexed countries.

During a takeover, however, religious sentiment is always attacked, starting most violently with religious minorities. In Afghanistan, for example, two or three religious minorities were totally wiped out in a few days. This tactic is not unusual.

Ministers in the United States after takeover are almost certain to be persecuted (along with their following), and the Soviets, to set an example are likely to massacre smaller religious groups as an example to the larger ones.

It is not unthinkable that later on, after the takeover has begun to stabilize, certain religious congregations might be permitted. But only under American KGB supervision.

Minorities

During takeovers the Soviets often persecute and make examples out of minorities to instill fear in the general public. In Afghanistan, for example, several small minority groups were massacred.

In many ways, the United States can be thought of as a collection of minorities all of whom are guaranteed their rights of congregation and existence by the Constitution. After the Soviets take over, and as people are made into servants of the state, these minority groupings will doubtlessly be destroyed. That the Soviets often use violence and extreme force to erase these minorities is a well-known fact.

Missionaries

It is well-known that the Soviets persecute and destroy, if they can, all religious groups. Since all aspects of society are controlled, under the Soviet system, from the top of the social pyramid, all church organizations are more or less doomed to extinction under a Soviet régime.

Any form of preaching or lecturing to gain converts

The Soviet System Fears Minorities

In the Soviet state, minorities are in the majority. Russian statistics aren't worth much (they are sloppily compiled and then distorted for propaganda purposes) but they do show that there are now fewer ethnic Russians in the country than other groups. These other groups include people in the recently annexed territories of the Baltic states (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) and the inhabitants of the lively, individualistic southern republics, including Armenia and Georgia.

As non-Russians outnumber Russians, the Kremlin élite is afraid of growing evidence of nationalism and independent-mindedness. The Kremlin inherited this mixed bag, this landlocked empire, from its czarist predecessors, and then added to it. So it is stuck with governing a crazy quilt of peoples, and is doing so in its own mixed-up, crazy-quilt fashion.

For example, Jews have been prominent in Soviet science and literature, and in such special fields as medicine. On the one hand the Kremlin bureaucracy wants to keep educated, skilled Jews inside the country; on the other hand it wants to get rid of people who favor Israel and who try to maintain international contacts on many levels. The result has been that Soviet leadership permitted tens of thousands of Jews to emigrate—but only after making each step in the emigration process as difficult and degrading as possible.

Toward its large Moslem population the Kremlin also follows a contradictory policy. Officially, the Soviet state is entirely atheistic. In the Marxist creed, religion and God do not exist. But there are mosques in such Islamic parts of the Soviet Union as Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Some of them have even been restored in recent years, as part of a museum-type "legacy of the past." Various forms of Islamic identity and worship continue to exist in the Soviet state, but the Moslem population and the bureaucracy are both uneasy about them.

One outside observer, the English scholar Nancy Lubin, spent a year in Uzbekistan. She reported in the magazine *Geo* (June 1980) that the Soviet government, on the one hand, "ostensibly encourages the practice of Islam," but "seeks with its other hand to suppress religion as 'an evil of the past.'" Students in official Islamic religious schools are only admitted if their "loyalty to the Soviet régime [has] been confirmed" and they staunchly maintain that "religion must serve the needs of the state."

Resentment of domination by the Russian minority is widespread throughout the Kremlin empire. It reveals itself in subtle or crude opposition to Russians who have settled in the minority areas and maintain key positions there. Rarely do these Russians learn the regional language, although Uzbeks,

Armenians, or others who want to make a success of their careers must be bilingual.

Language consciousness has been the one open outlet of minority resentment. In several states, Georgia and Armenia among them, there has been a running battle over this question, with various groups disagreeing whether the minority language should be used as a second official language—in official communications, on street signs, in government papers, and so on. Behind these apparently innocent cultural disagreements stands a long and deep division: Russian political-cultural domination versus a stubborn ethnic self-assertion. After years of wrangling the Kremlin decided to permit regional use of a dual-language system—but this was obviously done with great reluctance and many doubts about the wisdom of handing minority nationalists even a symbolic victory.

Ms. Lubin notes that, in Uzbekistan and other regions, Russian officials often make a show of addressing the "natives" in their local language. They know, she says, that "the most effective way to shape the thinking of Central Asians is to address them in their own tongues." Despite these efforts to camouflage Russian control, Nancy Lubin writes, racial consciousness and nationalism are "getting stronger."

But where it really counts, in political and military control, the Russians are taking no chances. Throughout the various regions the second secretary of the local Communist party is always a Russian, and so are most military officers. The Party's second secretary wields the real power, while the local leader, the first secretary, provides ethnic window dressing; in today's American vernacular, he serves as a "token."

In every one of the non-Russian republics the mass of soldiers stationed are Slavs. This assures that a wide gap remains between "natives" and what is, at least potentially, an army of occupation. Mongolian, Islamic, and other minority soldiers are, in turn, used in western parts of the country, such as the Baltic states and the southwestern region. Toward the end of World War II, when Soviet troops occupied such countries as Rumania, Hungary, and the eastern part of Germany, primitive Mongol and non-European troops were used; this introduced a totally alien occupation force, unrestrained by religio-cultural factors from raping, stealing, torturing, and killing among the civilian population.

Ms. Lubin underlines this point when she observes that the Central Asians in military training serve, "as a matter of policy, outside their republics. That means few ever have access to arms in their own homeland. The other side of this coin is that the troops who do serve in Central Asia are largely Slavs with little affinity for the local population."

Asian minorities draw their own conclusions from all this. One Asian told Ms. Lubin, "If we ever tried to do anything more than grumble, we'd be squashed in the twinkling of an eye..."

is forbidden, and people who continue to do so are always labeled traitors to the state.

If you are a missionary at the time of a Soviet takeover of the United States, you are likely to find yourself prevented from returning home. Your relationship to your church or sect will be made difficult. Larger religious groups (such as the Catholic Church) will be a little more difficult for the Soviets to break down right away. But, as has happened in all other countries taken over by the Soviets, all religious functionaries will certainly be in for a very hard time.

Mothers

The role of women in the Soviet system is quite different from that which American women have become used to over here.

In the Soviet system women are expected to do at least double duty. They work, and they raise a family at the same time. Since the Soviet system is essentially male chauvinist, women are expected to serve men in a way that would be considered very old-fashioned by American women.

Women take care of all difficulties that go with keeping up the household: standing in shopping lines takes up a good part of their time, for example. Women serve as janitors, as door guards for apartment houses, and as cleaners. These are duties performed *in addition* to raising their families.

After takeover the American idea of a mother's role will change considerably. It is not unlikely that women in general will have to reassume an antiquated role as mother/worker/servant.

Movie stars

Soviet actors and actresses work only in movies which are acceptable to the censorship committees of the state, and which glorify and idealize the communist ideology, or purport to show audiences the decadence and degradation of Western, and especially American life.

Americans are certainly familiar with propaganda films. But after takeover propaganda films will be the only sort produced, and the people who appear in them will be Soviet-approved

Life In The Soviet System: To Be An "Insect"

Those to be arrested are called "insects." They have often included, among others, the local self-governing bodies in the provinces . . . people in the cooperative movement . . . all owners of their own homes . . . teachers in the gymnasiums . . . the church parish councils and those who sang in church choirs. All priests . . . monks and nuns even more so . . . railroad workers . . . telegraphers . . . trade unions . . . intellectuals (restless students and a variety of eccentrics, truth-seekers, and holy fools) . . . and anyone else who is a hindrance to a well-ordered, strict régime.

box ↑

Mothers, In The Soviet System, Have Achieved An Equality Unequaled Anywhere Else!

As a mother you are concerned about the welfare of your family, your husband, your children. You may have heard that women have achieved an equality in the Soviet states that is unparalleled elsewhere. That promise, at any rate, was one of the original pieces of bait which the Bolshevik state dangled before the masses of downtrodden young and old women of Russia. But what, in fact, has happened?

The Soviet equality of women has created a double burden for mothers. Like everyone else, they are expected to put in a full working day and a full working week as part of the unrelenting schedule established by the state economy. In addition they have the exhausting task of shopping for their households, cooking and cleaning, and doing their best to bring up the children.

As a result the daily schedule of working mothers is grueling. It does not bear comparison with that of working mothers outside the Soviet state, simply because the Moscow state apparatus is incredibly cumbersome and dealing with it is exhausting. While some characteristic staples, such as potatoes and vodka, are in large supply, nearly everything else is scarce—and the Soviet wife-mother must spend hours upon

hours waiting in line to get daily necessities. Long lines are a standard feature of Soviet life. Often people will join a line simply because it is there—whether it is for knitting yarn, apples, or shoes. Because the Soviet government has poured the majority of its resources and productive capacity into heavy industry for war materials, consumer goods are always in short supply.

This means that a working mother will often try to join one or another line, for vegetables for example, in the early morning hours before she goes to work. And when, at the end of a long working day, she is on her way home, she will try the same thing in one, two, or three more places—for children's gloves, perhaps, or because she has heard the rumor that a specific shop has just received medium quality frying pans from Hungary (which are far superior in quality to those manufactured in the Soviet Union).

If you are a Soviet mother, you don't get much help from your husband. Whether it's the leftover prejudice of an old cultural tradition or an outgrowth of Soviet social life, the plain fact is that a Soviet husband won't think of doing the dishes, or taking part in any of the domestic tasks that simply have to be done, day in and day out.

A Soviet takeover of the United States might not immediately change the division of labor that American men and women have established in the home, but the general economic pattern that is the Soviet characteristic may soon shift heavier and heavier burdens upon you as housewife and mother.

And where, you will ask, are the children in all this?

The children are true victims of the fragmentation of Soviet society. Increasingly, over the six decades of Soviet rule, children have come to be regarded as an economic and emotional burden. This has resulted in a falling birthrate in major Soviet cities, mainly in Russia itself. In smaller towns and rural areas the birthrate has remained high. Particularly in non-Soviet regions, such as the Moslem areas of Central Asia, people have continued to have large families. This has caused official concern, because the non-Russian segments of the population are threatening to outnumber the governing Russian ethnic group.

Soviet sociologists have collected information on the results of the physical and emotional drain experienced by mothers, but the results of their surveys have never been published. In fact, the sociological institutes that have produced such material have been disbanded and replaced by less controversial research centers.

The Soviet mother is an anonymous cog in the machinery of the state. Her roles as wife and mother has been whittled down to the minimum agreeable to the state's economic demands.

hacks who have agreed to support and dramatize the ideology of the new régime.

Musicians

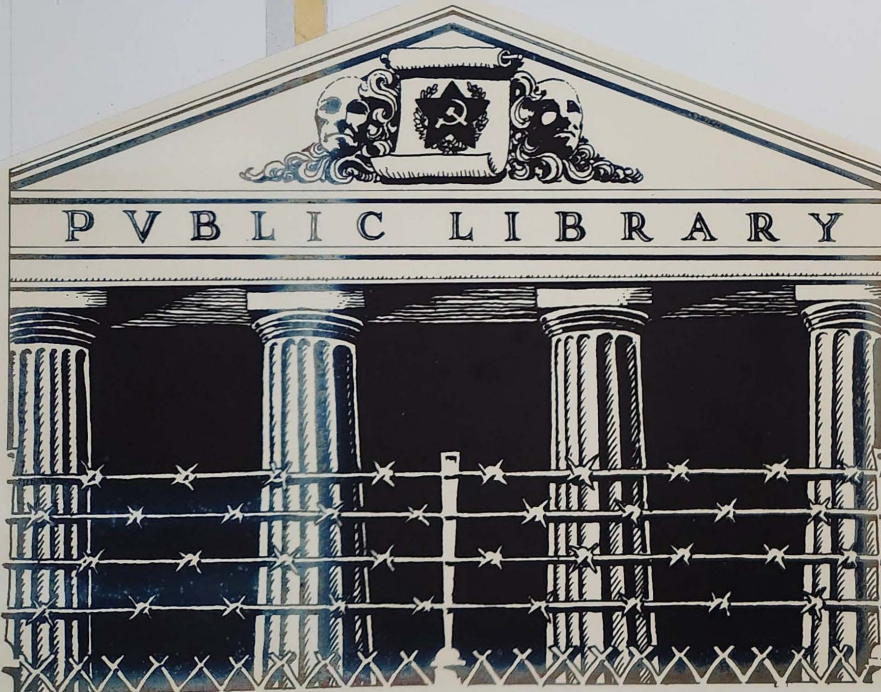
America is a land that enjoys the sounds of many different kinds of music. And so there are many different kinds of composers, musicians, and musical innovators.

The Soviets see innovative music as a threat to the state, and views a great deal of Western and American music as degenerate. Although the Soviet Union apparently has some rock groups, these are suppressed. When American or English rock musicians often go to Moscow to play, only the élite hears them at their concerts.

The arts do not flourish under Soviet rule, and after takeover it is very likely that Americans will be amazed on the cutting back of so simple a thing as kinds of music they may listen to.

Musicians will find jobs only with state-approved musical events. And if they get together for unapproved jam sessions, they could be arrested, sentenced, and shipped off to work camps.

SOVIET MIND CONTROL



Soviet Mind Control

The Soviet system has invented the most effective concept of mind control ever known. It consists of:

- Putting people in prison for small ideological infractions
- Slaughtering groups or even masses of people as an example to others
- Educating children only in what is considered suitable for the needs of the state
- Enforcing indoctrination courses for teenagers and adults
- Forbidding the reading or possession of "undesirable" books
- Printing, in the press, only certain kinds of information
- Controlling all systems of communication (letters, pamphlets, telephone numbers, and even small meetings of people).
- Mass terror, mass imprisonment, and capital punishment for "political" prisoners are, perhaps, conceivable to Americans. Experiencing a closed and tight press is not.

Books Have A Class System, Too

Many important and significant American or Western books are translated into Russian for limited special editions, and are available through service libraries. The only people who have access to these are party research staff or high-level bigwigs. These special editions are "special" because they carry things in them that the officials do not want the ordinary people to be infected with.

Other books are translated into Russian and sold commercially to ordinary people, especially if these present an unflattering picture of American life.

There are also extraordinary special editions of books that one has to apply for permission to read. Sometimes three separate "permissions" are required, since three separate boards of censors are involved.

In the Soviet system the so-called "closed bookshelf" is very big and very long. These books are numbered individually, they have to be signed for, and a record as to who has ever read them is kept as a classified document.

It is forbidden to read American books or documents on the civil rights of minorities.

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New Age People

For the Soviet system the new age dawned in 1917. It has explicit laws. It has an explicit ideology. Everyone failing to conform to these laws and this ideology is work camp material, and is sent into those areas where the upper Soviet classes wouldn't dream of going. (Siberia to work in the mines, the deserts to dig for oil...)

In the Soviet system no one is permitted to explain to people that life might be bettered by a new understanding of things. No one is ever allowed to collect a following.

If you are a new age person at the time of takeover, you should prepare yourself for sudden changes, and perhaps even for deportation to a work center.

New Age religions and churches

In other countries, as well as in Russia, after Soviet takeover, minor religions and congregations have been moved en masse to work camps.



UNCLE SAM'S DEFENSE POSTURE 1980

OR

THE SOVIET/ UNITED STATES MILITARY IMBALANCE

The Soviet/United States Military Imbalance

The team that has worked on drawing this book together has, to the degree possible, surveyed the most recent estimates on the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The estimates we have studied do not differ from one another very much in content, although some do disagree in their attempts to explain exactly "why" the Soviets seem determined further to enlarge their military machine when it is already the largest in the world.

Some of the earlier documents differ as to "what the Soviets were up to" at the time of their publication and why the Soviets claimed to support détente while continuing to build up their military strength.

These earlier documents also differ on the lines they suggest the United States should pursue in trying to deal with the Soviets. Some insist that the appropriate line was for the United States to further reduce its already inferior military deterrent forces. It was supposed that such action would encourage confidence in the Soviets that the United States did not intend to be a military threat to them. Other analysts, already alarmed by the continued Soviet buildup, warned that if the United States continued disarming itself, its military situation would soon become almost unrecoverable.

That attitude has changed now. In the course of our research we have reviewed many sources on the current military balance between the Soviets and the United States. All these recent documents emphasize that an unfortunate situation has already developed, and all express their regret that the Soviets clearly seem determined to build an irresistible military machine, far in excess of logical and natural needs simply to defend their country, their boundaries, and their balance with other of the world's military communities.

Estimates published in 1976 stress that the numerical strength of the United States ground forces never matched that of the Soviets' massive army. In that year Soviet personnel strength was two and a half times that of the United States

In the Soviet system there is only *one* ideology. No others are allowed. Leaders of new age religions will be considered enemies of the state. Enemies of the state, if they are religious leaders, are always executed.

All New Age religions from the Moonies to Scientology to est, right down to the last spiritualist minister can certainly count on having a quite terrible time of it.

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Old Age Pensioners

The Soviet system places its main emphasis on economic output. Students are trained to play a narrowly defined role within the state's economic machinery. Emphasis is on high productivity — although the lack of incentive, inherent in the impersonal Soviet society, destroys the will to produce.

Old age pensioners are the unwanted drones of a Soviet system, and a Kremlin-governed United States would quickly reflect this attitude. On paper Soviet pensioners are respected, but daily life makes it all too obvious that the hidden inflation within the Soviet system discriminates, first of all against the old and retired. While the high alcoholism rate among Soviet men and women beyond retirement age need not find an immediate parallel in a Soviet America, other reaction forms of neglect and degradation are certain to emerge.

Opera stars

Opera and ballet stars

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

establishment, and United States divisions were outnumbered by nine to one (168 Soviet, 19 United States Army/Marine). The 9,000 United States main battle tanks compared unfavorably with the 34,500 of the Kremlin's armored force, which also had 40,000 steel-plated personnel carriers, double the size of the United States contingent. The Soviet stock of antitank missiles was almost triple the United States' capability.

Charts showing the military imbalance in 1976

The following two charts compare American and Soviet strength both numerically and technologically. In examining these charts, however, the reader should bear in mind that since 1976 the Soviet effort has increased by about four percent each year, while the American effort has dwindled in several categories.

United States/Soviet Numerical Balance			
U.S. SUPERIORITY		SOVIET SUPERIORITY	
STRATEGIC NUCLEAR			
Bombers ALCMs	MIRVs Warheads	ICMBs SLBMs	SLCMs Air defense
TACTICAL NUCLEAR			
Fighter/attack aircraft Artillery		Missiles Medium bombers	
GROUND FORCES			
Marines Helicopters Antitank weapons	Logistic tail	Personnel Divisions Air defense	Tanks Artillery
NAVAL FORCES			
Aircraft carriers Aircraft afloat		Attack submarines Cruise missile ships Combat boats Aircraft ashore Mine countermeasure ships	
TACTICAL AIR FORCES			
		Fighter/attack Airlift	
STRATEGIC MOBILITY FORCES			
Airlift		Sealift	

WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

The Technological Balance

U.S. SUPERIORITY SOVIET SUPERIORITY

GENERAL

Composite materials	Commonality of components
Computers	Ease of maintenance
Guidance systems	Gas turbine engines for ships
Microtechnology	Rockets and ramjets
Night vision	
Nuclear-powered ships	
Optics; acoustics	
Submarine detection	
Submarine silencing	

SPECIFIC

Aircraft	Armored personnel carriers
Artillery ammunition	Chemical warfare
Antisubmarine warfare	Cold weather equipment
Electronic countermeasures	Engineer bridging
Guided munitions	ICBM "cold launch"
MIRV reliability	ICBM payload, yield
Missile accuracy	Low-level air defense
Survivable submarines	Ship size versus firepower
Target acquisition	Short-range SSM

Naturally, since the Soviets have expedited their buildup during the past four years, while the United States has, in many areas, reduced its strengths, the Soviets have stepped far ahead in all but a few areas. For example, while in 1976 the United States had a clear advantage in helicopters, and thus the ability to lift personnel and equipment to different parts of the world, this advantage has now clearly passed to the Soviets, who since 1976 have developed a gigantic helicopter-lift force. Also, while the United States has tried to ban chemical warfare research in the world, the Soviets have devoted considerable funds and research/development efforts to their chemical warfare potentials. Some of these new chemicals were tested during the takeover of Afghanistan.

Recent estimates of the military imbalance in 1980

Estimates drawn up in 1980, and projected into 1981, offer an alarming picture if we mean to depend upon the strength of the American military to deter Soviet expansion, aggression, or takeover of other countries. The United States is no longer in a position to deter the Soviets at all; our sole advantage is that we

are among the most highly paid and publicly admired members of Soviet society. Yet professional satisfaction among them is low. American performers in these and related professions cannot look upon a future under a Soviet system with optimism. Rigid political supervision and equally rigid professional conditioning are only two of the well-known limitations that opera stars, ballet dancers, and theatrical performers have to face.

Professionally and emotionally confining is the limited repertoire that opera singers have to work with. Costumes and stage sets have been standardized for decades. Classical Russian, Italian, and other nineteenth century standbys appear on the Soviet stage over and over again. American performers, used to new challenges in the form of works by contemporary composers, and to novel concepts and stage productions, will at the very least feel stunted in their artistic development within a Soviet politico-musical straitjacket.

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Parapsychologists

The Soviet system does not permit parapsychology, as an official scientific area of inquiry.

While it is true that there are many indications that the Soviets are conducting "parapsychological" research for military purposes, in the public domain parapsychologists are almost always considered dissidents and are "illegal." Their careers are brief, if and when they do surface.

Plumbers

Like any other system the Soviets need plumbers.

But in the Soviet system, plumbers are not private businessmen, but workers for the state.

After takeover, your supplies, job orders, assignments, and salaries will come from and be set by the state.

Even though you, as a plumber, will be of value, yours will no longer be a free-enterprise occupation, and your hourly wage will be set by the state, as will your daily quota of work.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

can make an open conflict or a nuclear war very expensive to them. Even though, if something like this should happen, the United States could take a terrible toll on the Soviets and their populations, it is unlikely we could win the war anyway. And if it is the intention (as it probably is) of the Soviets to take over, say, Iran and the oil-producing Middle East, the United States clearly could not prevent this militarily.

When all is said and done, Americans, one and all, must seriously reflect on the Soviets' oft-stated historical intentions: the continued expansion by overt and covert means, and by violence, of the communist doctrine worldwide.

While recent (1980-81) official estimates refrain from direct charges that Soviet intentions are to increase their military initiatives to a point where they can take over the world, this possibility is implied.

The documents we have consulted are military analyses; they analyze the U.S.-Soviet confirmation in terms of the military balance, and base their conclusions on present arms capabilities. In a purely military sense the United States still has, in certain areas, some advantage over the Soviets; but in other areas it is lamentably and almost irretrievably behind.

None of these military assessments, however, take into consideration the tactics the Soviets employ to destroy nations—and at the present moment, the United States especially—from within, by use of a proverbial "Fifth Column." When these covert tactics, carried out in diplomatic circles and by the KGB, are considered alongside the alarming military imbalance, then we find the United States in a far worse position than is reflected in the military analyses.

Nevertheless, the *Annual Report of the Department of Defense to the Congress* for the fiscal year 1980, prepared by Mr. Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense, and *United States Military Posture for Fiscal Year 1981*, prepared by the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with an overview by General David C. Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provide excellent summaries of the growing imbalance between the Soviets and the United States.

The overview of the 1980's

The overview for the 1980's is not encouraging, because of changing world values and relationships; but should the Soviets cease their dangerous manipulations (which isn't likely) world troubles might settle down a great deal. A swift analysis of our situation at the start of the eighties has been cogently made up by General David C. Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Under the best of circumstances the 1980's will be a period of widespread international turmoil and instability. From my perspective there appear to be three broad and overlapping currents which will fuel most of the controversy among and within nations during this period.

WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

The first springs primarily from economic considerations and includes the great rise in appetites and expectations accompanied by diminishing resources and divergent patterns in the distribution of the world's wealth. Many in the world's growing population are worse off economically than they were ten or twenty years ago and there are estimates that close to a billion people live at the very margin of existence. The combination of economic problems with a variety of ideological, religious, ethnic, and tribal tensions in many regions of the world creates a situation in which large numbers of people believe (or are led to believe) that they are "victims" and pressures mount for quick—and usually radical—political solutions. . . .

These would be serious concerns for the United States even without the third current of instability, the Soviet Union's growing capability and inclination to project military power—its own or proxy forces—to influence political outcomes. In last year's Posture Statement, I observed that, while the Soviets have traditionally been cautious in the direct use of their own military forces outside their immediate sphere of control, the trends in relative military capability could provide them further incentives for greater risks. In a statement which recent events have recalled with chilling clarity, I expressed the concern that: "The greater the Soviet perception of freedom of action in the military realm, the greater the danger that they might attempt to exert the leverage of military power (threatened or used) in extending their economic, diplomatic, or ideological influence." . . . we are forced to confront certain fundamentals.

First, we would ignore at our peril the differences in values, views of history, and visions for the future of the world between the United States and the Soviet Union. (These differences do not spring solely from ideological conflict between Marxism and democratic capitalism; many of them trace their genealogy back to the czars.) Second, the assumption that restraint in force levels and deployments on our part will somehow "educate" the Soviets to the wisdom of reciprocal restraint, lead to better relations, and serve as a brake on disruptive actions in order to preserve those relations had been widely discredited by the end of the 1970's. The confirming coup was administered when Soviet armor rolled across the Afghan frontier. Third, regardless of how one assesses the objectives of the invasion, there is no escaping the fact that it was a fundamental departure from the guidelines on direct military intervention which the Soviets have observed for thirty years. We must therefore conclude that, in the Soviet calculus of pros and cons, this departure was judged appropriate based on some combination of perceived power balance, likely responses, and anticipated gains. The political and economic actions taken by the United States will doubtless have some punitive and possibly deterrent impact. However, in weighing the risks of invasion, the Soviets must certainly have considered at least the worst-case possibility of such actions even though they may have miscalculated on the probability. They manifestly judged the risks acceptable.

Consequently, I see little basis to expect future Soviet restraint in circumstances where (a) they believe the overall as well as the local power balance favors them, (b) countervailing political and economic sanctions are deemed ineffective, deterred, or already exhausted, and (c) they see their interests served by military action. I believe it would be a serious strategic error if we failed to raise the risks and stiffen the certain and adverse nature of the consequences to the Soviets of such action. . . .

Finally, I consider it fruitless to debate the inherently unknowable proposition of whether the Soviets are embarked on a master plan for

Poets

The Soviet ideology has little use for poets, except those who are sponsored by the state and whose poetry glorifies the Soviet ideology.

All others are considered to be dissidents or criminals, especially if they read or circulate their work to the public.

In the Soviet system a poet can end up in prison. The United States has no legislation that will put poets in jail, even if the works of these poets take to task the American system.

To take to task the Soviet system is a punishable offense, and a serious one at that.

Police

After takeover the police in any state are entirely reorganized, reindocinated, and find themselves governed by the KGB, if not in their direct employ.

This, of course, requires the emergence of a new breed of police, for the new police will have political as well as crime-fighting duties.

After takeover police functions will probably be put in the hands of the

military, while new local, state, and national police are trained and put into gear.

What will happen to the present law enforcement officers?

An enemy of the state is put, at the very least, in prison. And American police will probably be so designated.

Political partisans

There is only one party in the Soviet system—the Communist party. When the Soviets take over another country, one of their first actions is to *eliminate* all other political parties, organizations, and even political possibilities. The elimination process is always horrendous. Witness the experience of other countries and the vast numbers of political executions.

Communists themselves often do not escape, for elements and factions within the Communist party can be done away with, too.

Often the entire families of politicians are included in the elimination, for the sons and daughters of political families are considered potentially dangerous.

conquest or are simply adept at creating and exploiting targets of opportunity. I believe the more useful perspective for the responsible strategist is to confront the realities of Soviet capabilities, take into account their clearly articulated sense of "manifest destiny," and take the actions necessary to deny the Soviets exploitable opportunities.

Addressing himself directly to the military disparities between the Soviets and the United States, Mr. Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense summarizes:

Among our international problems, the Soviet Union undoubtedly looms as the largest adversary player. In most segments of the competition, the Soviets do not have a comparative advantage over the United States. Only in military matters has their system been able to rival ours. But the fact that they have put so much of their effort into the production of military power is most troubling. Their failure to compete successfully in other arenas can increase the incentive for the Soviets to use their military power to increase their influence and to gain political advantage, whether by direct application of military force, through intimidation, through proxies, or through arms transfers.

Such a motivation is one possible explanation for the Soviet military buildup. Another is bureaucratic inertia, or rather—in a less benign formulation—the strength of the military-industrial establishment in the Soviet political structure and resource allocation process. A third may be Soviet fear, however misplaced it might be, of their neighbors—especially NATO and the People's Republic of China.

Undoubtedly all of these, and perhaps others, are important motives. My own concern and belief is that, to whatever extent Soviet capabilities in the 1980's might be engendered by the motives that seem less alarming to us, these capabilities could then be used—or their use threatened in dangerous and destabilizing ways—unless the United States and its allies either reach agreements with the Soviets that limit the Soviet buildup to safer levels, or adequately offset that buildup with our own defense programs, or both.

Although Soviet intentions cannot be surely assessed, there can be no doubt about the steady increase in the Soviet defense effort each year for more than fifteen years. As the Soviet gross national product has grown, so has the defense effort. Its annual rate of increase has averaged more than three percent measured by what it would cost the United States to duplicate that effort in our economy, and between four and five percent measured in rubles. By how much the present effort now exceeds our own is less certain. It could be by as much as forty-five or as little as twenty-five percent. . . .

Whether the Soviet Union would act more constructively in a less turbulent world is, of course, impossible to say. We can only note that in existing circumstances, the Soviet Union remains a major force for instability—not the only one but the biggest one.

Views differ on exactly why the Soviets persist in this role. However, the facts of their contribution to instability are hardly a secret. Domestically, they have perpetuated a political system of such authoritarianism, secrecy, and internal repression that they inevitably trail a cloud of suspicion and doubt about their intentions and motives wherever they go. Internationally the Soviets have continued to encourage groups seeking to undermine established governments, sponsor so-called wars of national liberation, seek permanent footholds with their clients, and frequently oppose the constructive settlement of international disputes.

Most disturbing of all, the Soviets have undertaken a long-term

military buildup that still continues after more than fifteen years. What lies behind this buildup is a subject for debate. There can be no doubt, however, about the fact of the buildup itself.

We have attempted to measure the scale of the Soviet effort in a number of different ways: by estimating what would have been the costs if we had made a comparable effort in the U.S. economy; by calculating what the posture and programs must have cost in the Soviet economy; and by comparing physical outputs wherever possible with what the United States has produced. Each method has its own drawbacks. But all of them underline certain indisputable trends. Among the most significant of those trends should be counted:

The steady growth of the Soviet defense effort. Over a period of more than fifteen years, the growth rate has probably averaged in the vicinity of three percent a year in dollars, and between four and five percent a year in rubles. In other words, this growth has been at about the same rate as the growth in the overall Soviet economy.

The general magnitude of the effort. We estimate that, on the average, it has accounted for somewhere between eleven and thirteen percent of GNP. Other analysts put the level of effort at fifteen percent or higher.

The size of the effort relative to that of the United States. We believe that when the two programs are measured in U.S. prices, the Soviet effort came to equal ours by about 1971, and now exceeds it by something like twenty-five to forty-five percent (with retirement costs excluded on both sides), depending on whether the ruble or the dollar measure is used. . . .

rule

The Soviets Are War Minded: Although The Majority Of Russian People Are Just As Devoted To Peace As Are Most Americans

The ruling elite and highest officers of the Communist party enlarge upon the theme that there is constant war threatening the Soviet system. They present to the people the idea that Russia is besieged, especially by the West.

This works as a justification for the continuation of the Soviets' universal draft and the unrelenting high-school military training. It also justifies the huge expenditures within the Soviet system for military buildup from four to six times larger than in the United States, and aids in explaining the consumer sacrifices the Russian people must put up with.

Box ↑

The elimination of political parties after takeover is predictable and among the harshest of inhuman activities.

Poor people

In the Soviet system poor people exist, too. And they are considerably poorer than you might be led to expect by Soviet propaganda. Everyone is guaranteed some sort of wage and housing but these are considerably inferior to any currently found in the United States, and they are allocated by class.

You should remember that the Soviet system is a class system. Poor people, whether peasants or workers, are considered as the lowest class. As long as the Soviet system prohibits individuality, or free enterprise, and abolishes its innate class system, their status is not likely to change.

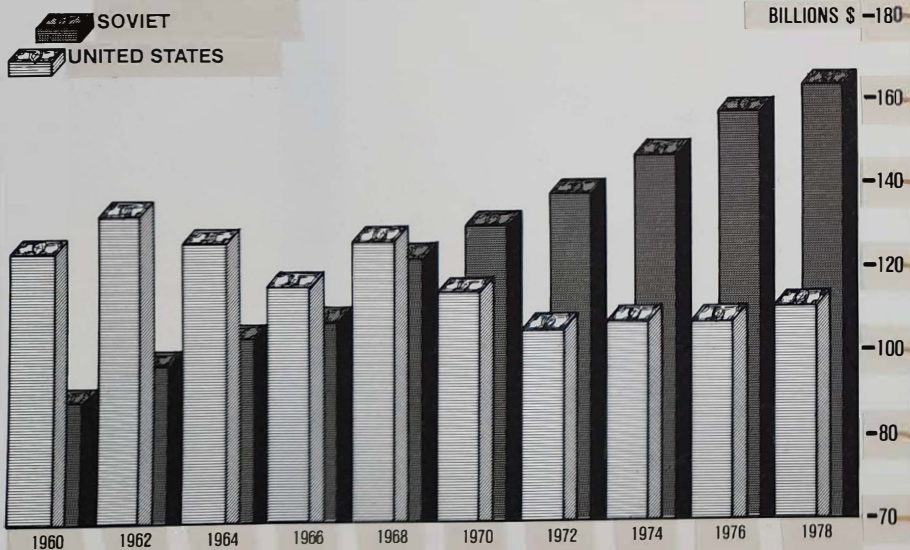
During difficult times poor people are considered to be expendable, if not "parasites" on the state. Foregoing that, they are certainly to be considered as workers (slaves), and poor people, today drawing

welfare in the United States, might find themselves assigned to work at the hardest of labors.

What Does the Soviet and American Military Imbalance Look Like?

There are many ways to portray this. For example, in the following two charts, you can compare the amount of money the two superpowers are investing, and their present relative manpower.

UNITED STATES / SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING COMPARED



★ EXCLUDES RETIREMENT COSTS

Military Imbalance charts and graphs designed by J. G. Turchuk.

UNITED STATES / SOVIET ACTIVE-DUTY MILITARY MANPOWER



Why Is NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Important?

It is in Europe that the interests of the United States and the Soviets conflict most directly. The European nations themselves are naturally even more concerned than we are.

France and Spain, for example, do not wish to suffer the same fate as did their sister nations, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The existence of NATO keeps the Soviets from just simply walking in and taking over.

A Europe without NATO would very quickly tempt the Soviets to bring their enormous combat power to bear.

Yet NATO is itself about to go under.

The Soviets' answer to NATO, the Warsaw Pact, is now in a position to destroy NATO and take Europe.

Aside from seeing France and the rest of Europe (even England) added to the Soviet empire, the United States would then have to start fighting the battle along the Potomac, the Hudson River, or San Francisco Bay.

Press

The press in the Soviet system is controlled by the state and overseen by vast censorship committees.

In fact it is a punishable offense, in the Soviet system, to own so much as a Xerox machine or a duplicator, to say nothing of a printing press.

Since there is no free or open press in the Soviet system, the press system, as it is known in the present United States, will be much smaller after takeover.

Tass is the official

Box ↑

Soviet news agency. Doubtless CBS, NBC, the huge newspaper chains, and so forth, will be taken under wing of the new Soviet States of America *Tass*, and operated similarly to the Soviet *Tass*.

Priests

As you must be aware, religion is actively discouraged in the Soviet system, and immediately upon takeover, priests are rounded up and, in one way or another, done away with. The stories coming out of other countries, after takeover, are horrendous. In some cases priests were executed wholesale in church basements, and the basements sealed up.

During the latter part of the Stalin régime the Russian Orthodox Church was taken over and turned into a function of the KGB. It is quite possible that the Catholic Church might eventually be treated this way, as a mechanism to control Catholic believers. But other religions, with a lesser population, are doubtless scheduled for dissolution; and their priesthoods will be treated accordingly. It will be tough.

NATO vs. The Warsaw Pact Countries

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in 1949 by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States. The treaty was a major Western countermeasure against the threat of aggression by the Soviet Union, and was aimed at safeguarding the freedom of the Atlantic community. Greece and Turkey entered the alliance in 1952, and West Germany in 1955.

NATO headquarters is in Europe and NATO's existence is a major factor in reinforcing the strategic unity of the Atlantic and member nations, without which Europe would present an open door to Soviet expansionism.

NATO's counterpart is the Warsaw Treaty Organization, now referred to as the Warsaw Pact. It was established in Warsaw, Poland, in 1955 by Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. A unified military command, with headquarters in Moscow, directs the Warsaw Pact forces. These forces include Soviet divisions stationed in the territory of the member nations. In 1968 Albania withdrew from the Warsaw Pact.

In addition to acting as a balance to NATO, the Warsaw Pact serves as a policing force. In 1968, when Czechoslovakia began taking steps toward democratization, the Kremlin sent Soviet troops to occupy it.

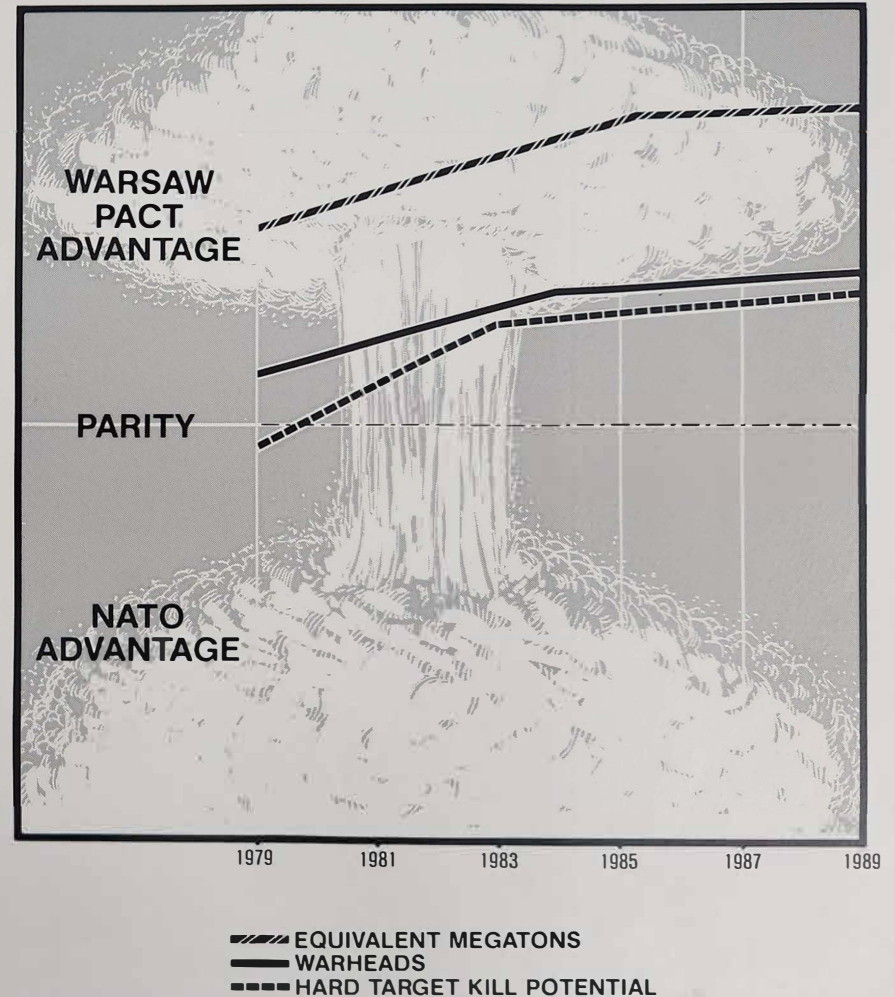
As you will see from the following graphs, the strength of NATO has fallen far behind that of the Warsaw Pact. The Soviets are continuing to modernize and enlarge their already formidable forces.

In the Western theater (as it is called) where NATO is pitted against the Warsaw Pact countries, this balance has significantly passed over to the Soviets who, of course, dominate and control the Warsaw Pact forces.

It is hard to talk about "kill potential." It is even harder to acknowledge that the Pact countries' advantage in kill potential now outnumbers by as much as four to one that of NATO. It is most likely that the Soviets will, if they have not started to already, take advantage of this gross imbalance.

180

PROJECTED NUCLEAR ADVANTAGE BETWEEN NATO & WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES



180

181

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

The Image of Uncle Sam

Opposite "poem," refers to General Alfred Gruenther, then chief of NATO (the mask is for "peace" though none is deceived!)

-Krokodil
May 20, 1955.

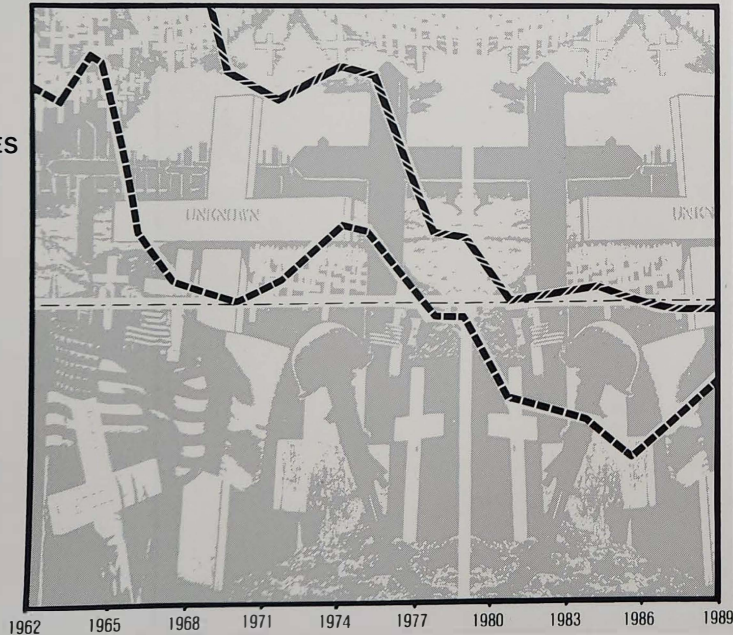


STRATEGIC FORCES HARD TARGET KILL POTENTIAL TIME-URGENT HARD TARGET KILL POTENTIAL

UNITED STATES
ADVANTAGE

PARITY

SOVIET
ADVANTAGE



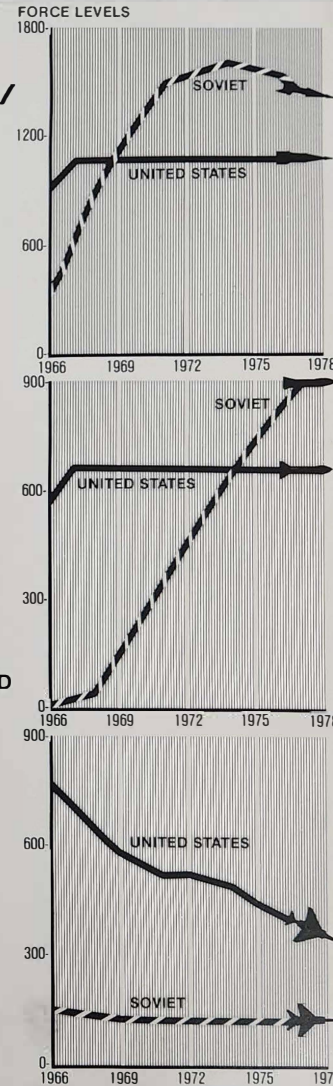
WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

DRASTIC CHANGES IN UNITED STATES / SOVIET STRATEGIC LEVELS

INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILES

BOMBERS



Prisoners

There are many more kinds of prisoners in the Soviet system than there are in the free world. In the United States most criminals are individuals who rape, rob banks, murder, or steal things. The laws that govern criminal acts are quite specific; and the accused is considered "innocent" until proven guilty.

In the Soviet system, in addition to the "hard" criminals of the type indicated above, there are endless "soft" crimes that a person can be apprehended for. Principle among these are political crimes, or "crimes against the state." In the Soviet system an entire population can be adjudged guilty.

If, however, you are an American prisoner at the time of takeover, you can expect treatment to take a turn for the worse. Prisoners of any kind are considered, in the Soviet system, to be a source of slave labor, and they are usually put to the hardest of tasks. And the welfare and well-being, as well as the rehabilitation, of prisoners is very low on any Soviet list of priorities.

Property owners

You cannot be unaware that in a Soviet state almost all property is nationalized.

What you are probably not aware of is, after takeover:

1. All living quarters will be overseen by the state, and the type of living quarters assigned to you or your family will depend totally on your status within the new state.

2. You may not move from these assigned quarters without petition. Any petition must pass through several committees, and any of these may decline it.

3. There is nothing like a one-family house or apartment in the Soviet system unless you are important enough in the system to deserve one as a privilege.

4. Ex-property owners are seldom allowed to manage their former property, since doing so would create the sense of ownership the Soviet state must erase if it is to maintain itself as a communist state.

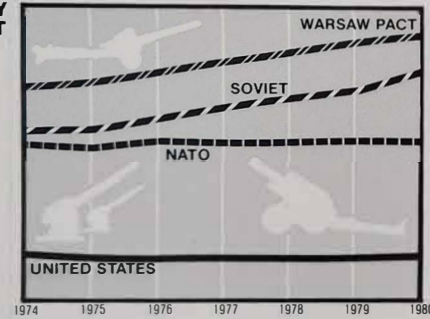
5. In your newly allotted domicile upkeep duties will be assigned to you. If

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

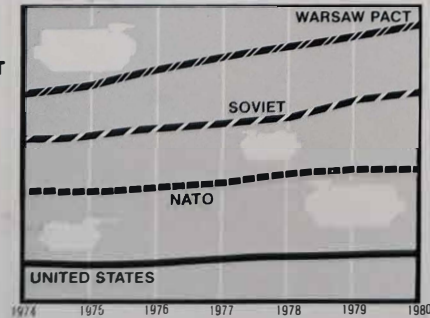
TANKS IN COMBAT UNITS



ARTILLERY IN COMBAT UNITS

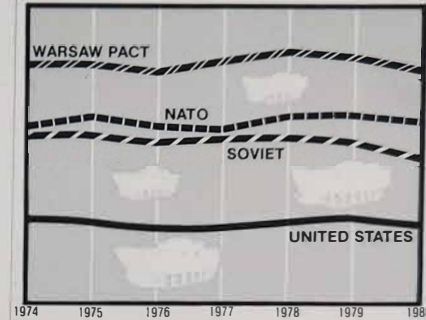


ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES IN COMBAT UNITS



WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS



GENERAL PURPOSE SUBMARINES



Life In The Soviet System: Draft Dodging And Conscientious Objectors? Ha Ha!

On reaching the age of seventeen, all males must register at local draft boards. A year later they receive a postcard that simply states, "You are urged to appear" at an induction center. Those who fail to do so without a legitimate excuse are subject to arrest and face up to ten years' hard labor. Since there is virtually no escape, there is no draft dodging in the Soviet system.

your domicile is shared with others, these duties will be divided among you. You will not be able to make any changes in the physical or personal setup without petition and local, district, town, or city approval. Furthermore, you will be required to employ only the specified amounts of tools, supplies and materials that are deemed necessary for upkeep, and you will be required to buy these materials at designated stores in the amounts and at the prices set for such purchases. You will not be allowed to purchase so much as a different bar of soap at any other store.

If you are a property owner at the time of takeover, you should probably prepare yourself to move. The officials in charge of this move will inform you what you may take with you and what you may not. Usually you may take only personal effects. The state will assign to you the economic level on which you will be expected to live, depending upon your newly assigned status in the Soviet system.

Prostitutes

Prostitutes are considered parasites on the Soviet system. While it is true that even the Soviets have not been entirely able to do away with the world's oldest profession, at various times prostitutes have been hunted, rounded up, and sent to work camps and prisons to perform the hardest of labors.

Prostitution is considered to be a blemish on the Marxist/Leninist ideal (as are all "parasites") and the attitude toward them is unforgiving.

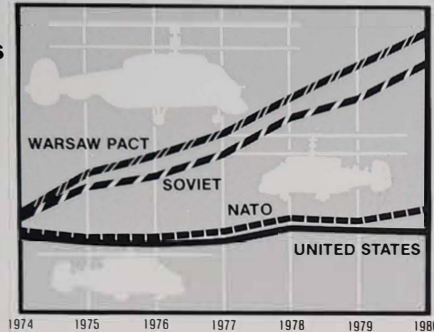
After takeover prostitutes will not be a high priority on the Soviets' agenda. But they will eventually get around to you.

Psychiatrists and psychologists

After takeover, gone will be the lucrative status of the consulting psychologist or psychiatrist, and for two reasons:

First, in the Soviet system, all medical and medically related functions come under the control of the state. There are no

ARMED ATTACK HELICOPTERS IN COMBAT UNITS



The Pattern Of Soviet Control—Seen Clearly In Ethiopia. What The Soviets Can Do With Their Stunning Helicopter Fleets.

Nowhere is the pattern of Soviet control in African territories more clear-cut and blatant than in Ethiopia. The nation was independent after World War II, when the great colonial systems disintegrated. It had long been governed by Emperor Haile Selassie. His resistance to the imperialism of Fascist Italy, under dictator Benito Mussolini, gave him a respected position in twentieth century history. With secret KGB guidance, and outright logistic and arms aid from the Soviets, a ruthless military régime ousted the aged emperor and proceeded to model the nation of thirty-three million after the Soviet system.

The Kremlin's man in Ethiopia is Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who combines Made-in-Moscow Marxism with total ruthlessness toward actual or potential antagonists. *New York Times* correspondent Pranay B. Gupta reported (July 3, 1980) that Mengistu had, "through assassination, execution, or imprisonment, eliminated virtually every potential opponent." He added: "with the assistance of 3,000 Soviet 'advisers' and 13,500 Cuban soldiers, he has consolidated his hold over the Ethiopian Army and Government bureaucracies and what remains of the intelligentsia."

Soviet power in Africa was demonstrated when Mengistu faced challenge from Somalian forces. As soon as it appeared

that the Mengistu régime might be in danger, the Kremlin airlifted a huge arsenal of military equipment directly into Ethiopia. The newly developed Soviet helicopter fleet was the backbone of the operation. It not only strengthened the Mengistu forces decisively, but demonstrated dramatically that the Kremlin's military machine is powerful and flexible enough to carry a complex and massive airlift right into the interior of an African nation.



Prostitutes In The Soviet System

The Soviet system is possessed by its own peculiar sort of puritanism.

private psychoanalytical practices in the Soviet system.

Second, the problems most people whine about to their psychiatrists today will seem minor after takeover.

The chief employment to which psychiatrists are put in the Soviet system is the "treatment" of dissidents in prison-hospitals, where means are employed to bring them back into the ideological fold.

But these positions are state-controlled, as are the salaries and benefits, if any.

At any rate, the Soviet idea of "psychiatry" does not match at all the Western concept, and if you are a psychiatrist or psychologist at the time of takeover, you should prepare yourself to find some other means of livelihood.

Public transportation workers

In the Soviet system all transportation of any kind is controlled by the state, and that's whom you'll be working for.

There are no labor unions, and there are no

company-owned transportation systems.

However, since travel is by permission only in the Soviet system, the vast American transportation systems are certain to be reduced drastically.

And with this reduction, many, many jobs will, of course, be abolished.

Publishers

If you are a publisher, or work for one, at the time of takeover, you should bear two things in mind:

There are no publications in the Soviet system, except those approved by the state internal planning committees.

In the Soviet system communication between people and for people is almost totally forbidden. There are, for example, no telephone books published, nor public Xerox machines.

You can therefore count on not having a place in the system after takeover. Other things will be found for you to do, assuming you are not just simply shot. You might end up working in the fields or in coal mines. Best luck.

For example, prostitution has virtually disappeared, although in Moscow and other large cities there are streetwalkers who manage to do some business. One factor inhibiting the oldest profession is the housing shortage. The girls have no place to take customers, and sometimes hire taxis to drive around for the period of time necessary. This practice is not a Soviet invention; it was once quite common in parts of Asia.

But still, in the Soviet system, nothing is supposed to be done for joy. Everything must have a purpose, and be in the best interests of the state.

How does the Soviet system view prostitutes? Take, for example, the case of Galina G., a prostitute arrested (apparently for the second time), and written up in a newspaper. A photograph shows her half hidden in an automobile. The article says she is hiding in shame, but she seems to be looking at the Soviet police with inviting interest. "It wasn't so very long ago that Galina finished secondary school. She might have followed the example of other girls her age, who have gone off to develop the Virgin Lands in Siberia or to build cities or power stations or to study at institutes. Isn't it true that girls like Galina flout the basic law of socialist society—that he who does not work does not eat?"

Karl Marx Didn't Like The Idea Of A Censored Press. But The Soviets Learned From His Comment, Anyway.

A censored press only serves to demoralize. That greatest of vices, hypocrisy, is inseparable from it. . . . The government hears only its own voice while all the time deceiving itself, affecting to hear the voice of the people while demanding that they also support the pretense. And on their side, the people either partly succumb to political skepticism or completely turn away from public life and become a crowd of individuals, each living only his own private existence.

Karl Marx, 1842

The Soviet Empire Has A Class System For The Distribution Of News

The Soviet system has only one official news agency, called *Tass*. It is the only news agency in the Soviet system. All

news, of any kind, is processed by *Tass*. *Tass* allocates different kinds of news to different layers of officials. This is a class system, believe it or not.

News is rationed out according to who you are or how you rank. The people who get access to the least news are the ordinary people.

The news distribution system is set up this way:

Blue or *green Tass* is the ordinary service for everyone. This is news, both local and foreign, that is cleaned up to fit the Communist party's ideological requirements. News that reflects negatively upon conditions in the Soviet empire is cut out. *Blue* or *green Tass* is heavily censored and sanitized.

Enjoy your American newspapers, kiddoes, since after takeover you will be able to read only what is thought fit for you to read.

There is something called *white Tass*, daily special service reports that run over a hundred pages. These circulate only to key newspaper offices, some government ministries, and Communist party headquarters.

White Tass contains the news that the ruling élite and the Communist party would be embarrassed or threatened by if it were printed openly. Such news contains significant foreign news, as well as attempts at accurate reporting on internal affairs: crime events, health conditions, dissident trends, catastrophes and air accidents, the condition of the crops, diseases, all kinds of statistics. *White Tass* is considered to be secret, and is carefully controlled and guarded.

Then there is *red Tass*. *Red Tass* goes only to the highest members of the ruling élite and to Communist party bigwigs. It is called *red Tass* because it has a covering summary printed on red paper. It is extremely restricted and treated almost as

Life In The Soviet System: On Owning Duplicating Machines

It is illegal to own duplicating machines in the Soviet system. In Poland recently, two writers were convicted of "misappropriating" an old government duplicating machine that was about to be scrapped.

Mirosław Chojecki and Bogdan Grzesiak were sentenced to eighteen months in jail. Two printers found guilty of selling the machine to the two writers were also sentenced to twelve months in prison. All the sentences were suspended, but they acted as a "warning" to any who wished to possess duplicating machines.

R

Real Estate: salesmen and speculators

Well, in the Soviet system the state has claim to all real estate. This always comes as a rude awakening to those who formerly owned property, even to communist sympathizers who find their property taken from them. Also to protest is considered a betrayal of the state, and a person who protests having his real estate taken is thought to be an enemy of the state.

At various times certain pieces of real estate have been allowed to return to private hands. For example, some farms in the Soviet Union have been returned to individual ownership, not because the state is willing to have individuals own property, but because independently owned farms produce more foodstuffs than do the collectives or state farms. It is done as a matter of expediency, and the indulgence rarely lasts long.

So there is no need for real estate salesmen or speculators, and they will

not be tolerated in a Soviet America.

Restauranteurs

What the Soviets would do with America's fast food shops is unknown, but these are surely going to suffer since they are all capitalistic enterprises, and because all the foodstuffs for these shops will fall into state control after takeover. Without the incentives of free enterprise, fast-food chains are likely to fold.

And so will many, many restaurants. It is true that there are restaurants in the Soviet system. Westerners visiting the Soviet Union, for example, find them very satisfying. Often prices are exorbitant, and sometimes certain foods are unavailable. But off the tourist circuit or the escorted safarries through the Soviet Union, foodstuffs are often unavailable, and sometimes nonexistent.

If there are lots of restaurants in a country it means food is available, along with the money to pay for it. When one or the other is in short supply, as in any Soviet-controlled or -influenced country today,

Americans might treat top secret information.

Informants say, however, that it contains not much more than an ordinary tabloid might contain in the free world.

Life In The Soviet System: Some Things Never Reported In The Soviet Empire's Press

No word is ever put out in advance about the movements and whereabouts of the Soviet leaders, the ruling élite.

There are bans on:

Reports of cholera, chronic alcoholism, and the plague.

Estimates or reports of occurrences of industrial pollutions, poisonings, and workers' illnesses .

Reports about floods, tidal waves, tornados, earthquakes, forest fires, unexpected weather.

Reports on numbers of arrests and amounts of crime.

Revelation of statistics on beggars or vagrants.

Reports on the operations of the secret police are strictly forbidden, and information on censorship itself is prohibited.

There are never any reports on foreign aid (American corn or wheat) to the Soviets, or about aid the Soviets give to other nations, or about the credits they receive for it.

The rates of pay for athletes are a carefully guarded secret, as are the amounts of financing and staff necessary for the upkeep of their sports teams.

Tass Reporting???????

October 1972: A Soviet airliner crashes in Moscow, killing 176 persons (at that time the largest civil aviation single-plane crash in history). Tass reported on this event with only two paragraphs.

September 1971: Khrushchev dies. The New York Times ran an obituary of ten thousand words. Pravda and Izvestia (the two largest Soviet newspapers) didn't mention this event for thirty-six hours afterwards. Finally one single sentence appeared between a profile of the visiting King of Afghanistan and a large harvest report: "Pensioner Nikita Sergeyevech Khrushchev dies at the age of..."!

June 1973: A Soviet TU-144 supersonic transport splits up at the Paris Air Show. Pravda gives this event only forty words on the back page.

Life In The Soviet System: Restaurant Tabs

A headwaiter might ask for cash in dollars for a check. Example: the bill is 72 rubles (\$96). An American gives \$50 cash and saves \$46. The waiter trades dollars on the black market at four to one and makes 130 rubles.

A Shortened History Of Hunger Strikes In The Soviet System

Hunger strikes were once used effectly in Russia. That was when those in authority had a moral conscience or were afraid of public opinion. In 1932 the government "abolished" hunger strikes.

Those who refused to believe hunger strikes could no longer be effective, got force-fed through a tube down the throat, up the anus, or through the nose.

By 1937 prison administrations were tired of hunger strikes and issued a new directive that they "will not in any respect be responsible for those dying on hunger strikes." They will be allowed to die. These prisoners were too much trouble anyway.

In 1960 a prisoner went on a hunger strike.

Prosecutor: Why are you torturing yourself?

Prisoner: Justice is more precious to me than life.

Doctor: We suspect you may be a schizophrenic.

(He was thereupon taken to an insane asylum.)

the trade of restauranteurs declines accordingly.

While restaurants might begin to come back several years after the takeover, they are bound to decline during and immediately after it, as the entire population of the United States adjusts to the stringent reorganizations destined for it.

Retired people

The Soviet system has a retirement program. But it is something different from what Americans might expect.

The level of initiative is low in the Soviet economic system. Workers who don't care to work, or don't work very well, are a plaguing problem for the Soviets. So they are constantly on the



JOYS OF THE COUNTRY

—"Comrade Director, a bear tore into our dormitory!"
—"Alright, alright, I'll look into it somehow."

—From Krokodil (Moscow), No. 3, January 1968.

lookout for work forces.

Retired workers are a constant temptation to the government. In 1960, 11% of Soviet pensioners were brought back to work. In 1975 this figure had risen to 24.3%. So if you are retired in the Soviet system, you may not count on staying retired.

In addition, the pension is very low (except for the elite), and many elderly people have to team up or live in rooms with their children or grandchildren. Often they become in-dwelling janitors and watchmen. Retired women can be found sweeping streets.

Normally, after a takeover, the elderly population of the victim nation can count on a less than peaceful existence, for the new Soviet elite seldom find reasons to continue to support the former "capitalistic" people. Pensions are designed to support people who have supported the state; the beneficiaries of Soviet pensions will be a future subscriber generation.

In The Soviet System There Is Heavy Turnover Of Officials

In Tbilisi in 1938, the chairman of the City Executive Committee, his first deputy, department chiefs, their assistants, all the chief accountants, all the chief economists, were arrested. New ones were appointed in their places. Two months passed, and the arrests began again: the chairman, the deputy, all eleven department chiefs, all the chief accountants, all the chief economists. The only people left at liberty were ordinary accountants, stenographers, charwomen, and messengers. This practice continues at intervals up to today.

Life In The Soviet System: Plundering State Property: A New (?) Business Enterprise

In the United States, state property includes national forests, automobiles and trucks for government workers to use in the course of their work, stationery and erasers, and some buildings.

In the Soviet system, state property also includes factories, farms, and all science centers. Thus the Soviet state properties include tomatoes and grapes and potatoes.

Plundering these state-owned items (called free enterprise commodities in the United States) has become a raging, but quite illegal, *sub rosa* business in the Soviet system.

Truck drivers have been known to lift steel beams from a state factory, deliver them to state farms where they are needed but can't be obtained through normal bureaucratic channels, exchange them there for peas, grapes, and tomatoes, and then drive these to the frozen lands of Siberia, where government officials are happy to buy them illegally since produce is in very short supply there.

The punishment for any of these illegal free-trade conspirators is imprisonment, or possibly death.

But, with a little vodka, courage levels rise dramatically.

Since everyone benefits, no one is likely to squeal.

Hail International Working Class May Is

U.S. imperialism, hands off Iran!
No to the draft, the nuclear program, and all imperialist war preparations!
Defy Carter's wage controls!
Wage mass revolutionary struggle against starvation!
Down with U.S. imperialism, Soviet and Chinese reaction and all reaction!
Glory to socialism in Albania!
Workers of all countries, unite!

SAT., MAY 1980 7 PM

APUNEC HALL
3256 E. 14 ST.
Rally to the red banner of the
MARXIST-LENINIST
the party of revolutionary

May Day Poster
Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California, May 1980.

The strictest loyalty to communist ideas must be combined with the ability to make necessary compromises, to scheme, to sign agreements, to zigzag, to retreat...anything to hasten the coming to power of communism.

Lenin

Revolutionaries

If you were working for the world revolution prior to takeover, your existence after takeover might not be the paradise you foresaw.

First of all, the Soviet system will now have no need of you as a revolutionary.

Second, while it is true that the original revolutionaries of the Russian revolution in 1917 did inherit power and status, this is no longer the case in the contemporary revolutionary movement.

After takeover of a country, the Soviet system installs a nonrevolutionary sort of people as functionaries, and sequesters the revolutionary types. In the Soviet system revolutionaries are not allowed just to run around unaccounted for.

It is not unusual for figurehead revolutionary leaders to be given honors for serving the state, and to be held up as good examples. But within the Soviet power system, which itself is noncommunitic, it is commonly agreed that the fewer contenders for power there are around, the better.

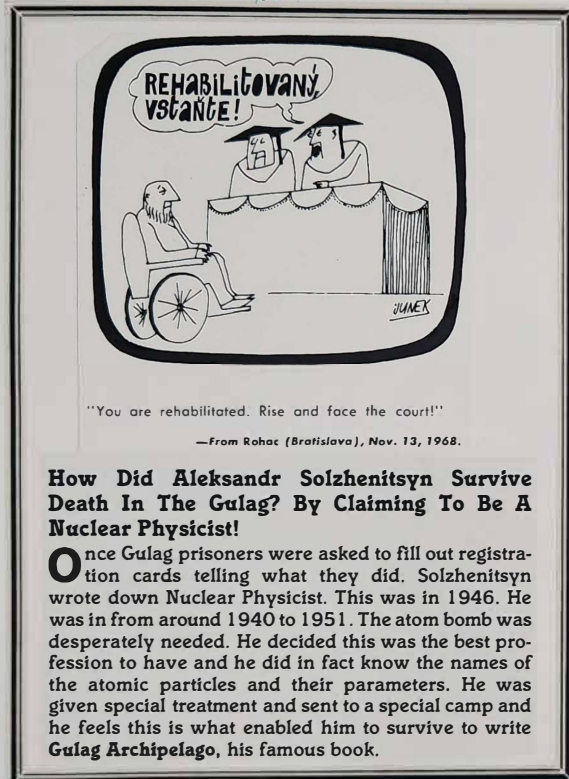
Therefore, after being held up as heroes or heroines on behalf of the revolution, many heroes and heroines disappear and are never heard of again. The best possible use is made of them in isolated places where the Soviets tend to build work camps.

Even if by some chance you should survive the post-takeover cleanup arrangements, you must remember that the fact that you are from a petty bourgeois American society and born of American parents will always be held against you. In the Soviet Union the grandchildren of middle-class parents haven't yet been able to live down their family past.

Above all, you will have to bear in mind that the revolution is a *workers' revolution*, and not just a plain ordinary revolution. If you can't prove you *descend* from the working class, you will always be suspect.

Right-wingers

If you are a right-winger of any power or influence, you will almost certainly be assassinated just prior to takeover, in order



How Did Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Survive Death In The Gulag? By Claiming To Be A Nuclear Physicist!

Once Gulag prisoners were asked to fill out registration cards telling what they did. Solzhenitsyn wrote down Nuclear Physicist. This was in 1946. He was in from around 1940 to 1951. The atom bomb was desperately needed. He decided this was the best profession to have and he did in fact know the names of the atomic particles and their parameters. He was given special treatment and sent to a special camp and he feels this is what enabled him to survive to write *Gulag Archipelago*, his famous book.

Reminiscing On “Waves” Of Arrests In The Soviet System

In 1939 thirty thousand Czechs fled from occupied Czechoslovakia to their Slavic kinfolk in the USSR. All were sent off to northern camps as spies.

In 1940 a wave of wives were arrested for failure to renounce their husbands. An entire jazz orchestra playing at the

Modern Cinema Theater were arrested and “all turned out to be enemies of the people.”

In 1945 there was a wave of arrests of those who *failed to turn in radio receivers* or radio parts. For one radio tube found, the punishment was ten years.

In 1943 began “the multimillion wave” of arrests of people from the occupied territories and from Europe, and the number got larger every year up to 1946. These were civilians who had lived under the Germans or among Germans, and military personnel who had been POWs: they all were arrested and sentenced to ten years.

In 1944-1945 “a wave of Russian emigrés flowed through the channels of Gulag. . . . It is true that they did not take everyone, but they took all those who, in the course of twenty-five years, had expressed even the mildest political views, or who had expressed them earlier, during the Revolution. They did not touch those who had lived a purely vegetable existence.”

A wave of arrests of Soviet girls who went out with foreigners: they were sentenced as socially dangerous elements.

A wave of arrests of Spanish adults who had come to Russia as children: arrested as socially dangerous elements. If they resisted they were charged with espionage on behalf of America.

In 1943 military tribunals were crowded with women and adolescents who did most of the work on the railroads during the war years and who, having received no barracks training beforehand, were arrested as those mostly responsible for delays and violations.

Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, the KVZhD, were “one and all arrested as Japanese spies, including their wives, children, and grandmothers.” And “Koreans from the Far East were sent into exile in Kazakhstan—the first experiment in mass arrests *on the basis of race*.”

Students were (and still are) arrested for criticism of the system, not in public, merely in conversation among themselves.

There have been several waves of arrests of university graduates simply for being that—university graduates.

Several dozen young people got together to listen to music and drink tea, a musical evening which had not been authorized ahead of time by the GPU. They got the money for the tea by voluntarily contributing their own kopecks. They were accused, of course, of using music as a cover for counterrevolutionary sentiments, and it was charged that the money was being collected not for tea but to assist the dying world bourgeoisie. And they were *all* arrested and given from three to ten years. The organizers of the affair who refused to confess were *shot!*

There was a wave of arrests of people who wrote letters to each other commenting about what was going on. One defendant said, “A man doesn't want to be blind. He tries to

to reduce the possibilities of last-minute resistance.

After takeover, if you have been an outspoken right-winger, and especially have been fully or in part responsible for anti-Soviet literature or movements, there is little doubt that you are marked for liquidation. This liquidation might include certain members of your immediate family. And your right-wing persuasion is certain to color the future lives and existence of your relatives.

A feature of the Soviet system that is seldom grasped, however, is that the Soviets are fascinated with and somewhat respectful of those who staunchly resist them. The Soviets have a certain appreciation for the unyielding qualities that are necessary for the preservation of their own system.

Therefore, after takeover, it is not unusual for right-wingers to be courted by the Soviet system, and given an opportunity to be won over to the Soviet cause. If you succeed in allowing them to establish the appropriate protocols for your conversion, you might find yourself in a position of some standing and influence.

After all, you will be one of the few who will be able to communicate effectively to the American masses, whom the Soviets already understand they will control only with great difficulty at first.

But generally the right-winger, if identifiable, will be due for hard times as will his family. Don't forget that the KGB keeps records of everyone—on American-made computers, no less.

Rock musicians

In the Soviet system, *anything* Western is considered decadent (excepting American technology and wheat and corn.)

In Russia, although there is a vast and eager public for American contemporary music, it is officially forbidden and daring musicians there are harassed and blacklisted. If they persist, and become a cause célèbre, they are quickly jailed.

Art, literature, music: All these are treated similarly. None of these art forms are allowed to exist, except insofar as they meet the political standards of the régime.

find out everything he can about what's going on everywhere." For this he was charged with treason to Soviet power, and shot.

From 1920 there have been periodic arrests among groups of theosophists, mystics, spiritualists, religious societies and philosophers, and Catholics. "They arrested and sentenced active laymen . . . ordinary believers as well, old people, and particularly women, who were the most stubborn believers of all. . . ." One woman wrote: You can pray *freely*. But just so God alone can hear. "She received a ten-year sentence for these verses."

In 1948, 1949, and 1950 waves of arrests included alleged spies, *non-Orthodox believers*, geneticists and plant breeders, disciples of the late Vavilov and of Mendel, and just plain ordinary people, especially students, who had not been sufficiently scared away from the West. They were charged with: Praise of American Technology; Praise of American Democracy; and Toadyism toward the West. The standard sentence was now twenty-five years, ten years for juveniles.



Caption below: Monkeyphony. Upper right: Those who direct some of the jazz music in the West pursue only one aim—that of arousing in the listeners primitive, animal instincts.

—From Krakodil (Moscow), No. 17, 1966.

Life In The Soviet System: Rock Bands

The former Soviet rock group calling themselves Black Russian were blacklisted in the Soviet Union for trying to introduce into Russia rock techniques they had picked up from Stevie Wonder and Jimi Hendrix. They were forbidden to work anywhere, and no one dared to hire them.

The group finally renounced their Soviet status and risked obtaining exit visas. Until all their family members had been allowed out of the Soviet Union, they could not talk of their experiences.

Any music that is condemned as "too Western" is forbidden, and the musicians are harassed and blacklisted.

It will be interesting, should the Soviets take over the United States, to watch how they will cope with a nation that enjoys musical freedom and such a great variety of musical forms. There will doubtless be an end to rock concerts, since gatherings are not permitted in the Soviet system. Whether they will allow rock music in preselected establishments or not is doubtful. "Purifying" American minds towards Soviet ideals might pose the new Soviet puppets some problems. At any rate, rock music is forbidden in the Soviet system, and it is likely to be forbidden here also when the Soviets take over.

THE AMAZING SOVIETS AND THEIR ADVANCING SCIENCE



The Amazing Soviets — And Their Advancing Science

The United States was *once* the scientific and technological leader of the world. Those days are gone.

If the thought of the United States/Soviet military imbalance is gloomy, is it hard to view Soviet advances in science as anything but a disaster for us? If the Soviet system were not totalitarian and not bent on acquiring control of the world, perhaps Soviet advances in science and technology could be viewed differently.

During 1978 and 1979 numerous articles appeared in the media dealing with the unavoidable fact that “the Soviets are catching up.” The year 1979 was hardly over when “catching up” had to be modified to “Are the Soviets ahead?” Question mark.

In May of 1980 *The New York Times* said “Soviet science is assessed as flawed, but powerful,” (May 20, 1980).

Many American analysts downplay this possibility. They say that even if the Soviets are in the process of outflanking American science and technology, their scientific colossus is “mired in technological backwardness and inefficient political bureaucracy.”

Whatever conclusion such a statement is supposed to lead us to surely begs the question. It sounds like typical American (perhaps KGB inspired) bombast. It is certainly gobbledygook. For if the Soviets are “mired,” they have nevertheless advanced, and startlingly. And since they are obviously clever people will they not, say in five years, have resolved their backwardness and inefficiencies?

The Soviets and their advancing technologies are not going to “go away” simply because some American analysts can point out some current “flaws” It does not seem prudent at all for Americans to fix their attention on these “flaws.” Rather they might look very attentively at Soviet progress.

And that progress is ominous; because it is all devoted to gaining advantages for the Soviets in their world plan.

The Soviets catch up

There was a time (1962) when the Soviets could not march through the world with their present easy impunity. They backed down, for example, during the Cuban missile crisis. The 1960-61 military comparison with the United States which follows shows why. The 1978-79 comparison presents a totally different picture.

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Schools and services

The United States has schools for everything from art instruction to speech betterment. And services from decorating offices to garbage disposal.

In the Soviet system, all schools and services will come under government control, and many individualized centers for schools and services will simply fold up, since it takes individual initiative to maintain them.

Whether it is realized or not, America has benefitted enormously from the free-enterprise systems of independent schools and services. Americans probably will not miss these until they are gone. There will be a very large hole in the American way of life for this very reason alone.

Scientists

After a Soviet takeover of the United States, American scientists, traditionally independent of government supervision and dictates, will find their goals and fields of endeavour strictly guided by the new

pro-Soviet government.

To an enormous degree, America owes its superlative advances in science to the creative individualities of many scientists. But it must be remembered that individuality is considered to be one of the greatest enemies of the Soviet system. On the other hand, it is well understood today that independence of mind and the perfection of specialized professional skills are essential to scientific work.

In the Soviet system, unless the scientist is willing to subjugate his research directions to the goals of the Soviet state, his career will be hampered, his ambition frustrated, his potential unfulfilled. The Soviet state employs hundreds of thousands of scientists whose life would be unacceptable by the standards of American researchers and practitioners.

In the Soviet system, no category of creativity can escape Kremlin-dictated restrictions. In a Soviet America, researchers and academicians alike would have to pass tests of ideological purity first. Their scientific knowledge and ability will be considered



A Comment on "Dwarf" Schools

Caption: "School's Open . . ."
Signs on School: "Closed," "Repairs."

—From Krokodil (Moscow), No. 25, 1966.

In 1979 and 1980 the Soviets did not have to back down in Afghanistan, and the United States was powerless to do much more than boycott the Moscow Olympic Games.

Of atoms and satellites

A great deal of advanced scientific technology is strange and unfamiliar to many people. "Atomic power" and "satellites" however, have become daily words. In both these areas the

Soviets have surged ahead: programs, concepts, and actions.

While certain citizens of the United States were embroiling the American nuclear energy program in confusion, demonstrations, and diatribe—leading to shutdowns and cutbacks in energy programs—the Soviets announced, on January 3, 1980, that "the policy of aiming at an accelerated development of nuclear energy has arrived." Priority is being given by the Soviets to enlarging *their* atomic energy producing potentials. The Soviets got a late start in developing nuclear energy, and at the present four percent of its electricity needs are derived from the atom, compared to America's eleven percent.

The Soviets, however, have scheduled five more reactors for 1980, and when these go on line, thirty-three percent of their electrical capacity will be produced from "atommash" the Soviet acronym for "atomic" machinery.

The Soviets, as well as Americans, are concerned for nuclear safety. But citizen opposition has naturally not been a problem for the Soviets as it has been in the United States. The *problem* of nuclear safety is real, however. Soviet engineers, concerned about this safety, have located nuclear plants in remote areas, sending the electricity itself over vast distances. And they are studying the possibility of erecting large domes over their reactors, in case of radiation leaks.

A *breeder reactor* is a special type used to produce more fissionable atoms than it consumes, this making possible the large-scale production of atomic energy. Up until recently the United States had the lead as far as breeder reactor demonstration stages were concerned. The first American breeder reactor, scheduled to be constructed at Clinch River, has been halted by the Carter administration's blocking of funds. Meanwhile, according to the Soviet news agency *Tass* (April 8, 1980) the largest breeder reactor in the world and the first commercial-scale use of fast breeder technology went into production at the Beloyarsk power station in the Ural mountains. Full speed ahead go the Soviets. . . .

Fusion reactors: Nuclear fusion is a thermonuclear reaction using hydrogen as fuel. The energy released in the fusion process is vastly greater than that released during fission. Hydrogen is excessively cheap as the fuel. *And there are no radioactive byproducts.*

It would seem that the construction of fusion reactors might have an importance in the energy race. But no, at least in the United States, where budgets for fusion development are in limbo in Congress, and there is a great deal of noise *against* this form of energy production from sources and for reasons that are too complex to go into right here.

The Soviets, however, are up and chugging about, examining the possibilities of fusion energy production.

Says Soviet Politburo member A. P. Kirilenko (June 3,

only second.

If they are to remain in good standing with the state, American scientists will be expected to spy for the state on their colleagues. This will be particularly intolerable. Americans are used to their privacy, and also to the various legal methods that have been worked out to protect patents and copyrights. These will vanish in the United States after takeover.

Soldiers

It would be apparent that after a Soviet takeover of America, the United States will be a colony of the Kremlin empire. During the takeover, America's present military population will be decimated. Afterwards, the new military life will be something quite unfamiliar to Americans, whether they were in the military or not.

Something of this kind of life can be understood by having a look at the life of a soldier in another present Kremlin colony, East Germany.

That army is an army of occupation. Grumbling is rife. There are enormous food shortages, since most

produce is shipped to Moscow and other strategic Soviet cities. The soldier's life is hemmed in by countless regulations and a severe pecking order far more hostile to the individual soldier than in the American military. And except when on parade to dramatize periodic shows of Soviet strength, the soldier is penned up in barracks.

American soldiers today, whether volunteer or drafted, enjoy a standard of living, privileges, insurance services and post-enlistment benefits that are the envy of the Soviet soldier. A Soviet-controlled American army would not enjoy higher living standards than those permitted by the Kremlin's own armed forces. The come-down would be sudden, steep and rough.

And the new Soviet-controlled American army would be large. In the Soviet system there is universal draft for eighteen-year-olds, and all men are subject to recall even when in their fifties.

Spies

The Soviet system has the largest spy network in

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

1980), the danger of war "dictates the necessity for successful implementation of . . . and . . . expansion of the construction of nuclear power stations with fast breeder reactions, the development of work on thermonuclear fusion power . . ."

While the exact status of fusion power production (radiation-free) is a closely guarded secret in the Soviet system, all evidence points to their rising ascendancy in this fabulous form of energy production.

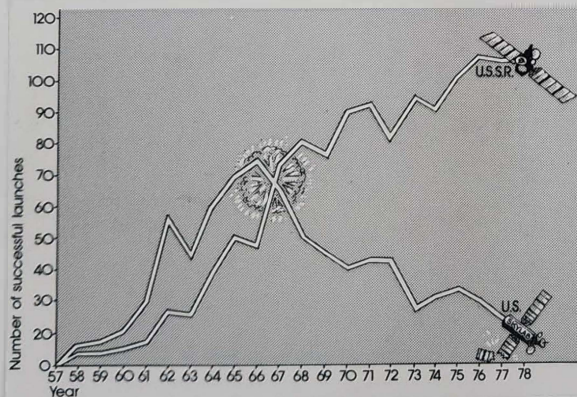
Satellites: Satellites are capable of wondrous things. They can enhance global communications, carry instruments of warfare and target essential installations on the ground. It goes without saying that the nation that reigns in the outer limits around earth could (and probably will) rule earth.

We'll let a chart clarify the Soviet/American relationship with regard to satellites.

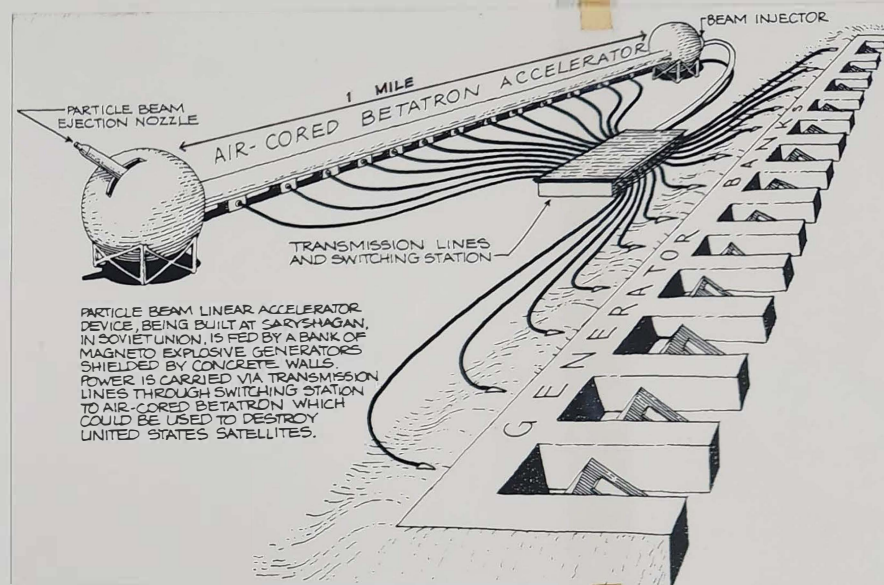
A great deal could be written here about "what has happened" to the American space program. It's too involved a subject to record here; the reader is referred to the September 1980 issue of *Fusion*, a magazine put out by the increasingly controversial Fusion Energy Foundation.

Whatever may have happened to the American enthusiasm for science and technology in space, the jist of it is that, once again, Ivan is probably ahead. And what satellites the United States does have up there already, might not be up there for long.

SOVIET VS. U.S. SUCCESSFUL SATELLITE LAUNCHES



WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER



Soviet killer satellites and the E-Beam weapons, etc.

The Soviets are building a particle beam weapon that can be used to destroy United States satellites in space. This is a "directed energy" weapon that could be used to damage spacecraft in low earth orbit.

The realm of science fiction is upon us, Soviet style. Giant lasers with multi-hundred kilojoule outputs; electron beams: fusion production; and, last, but not least, a "killer satellite" running around in orbit, knocking out American satellites. All these will be completed years in advance of those projected for the United States.

To further enhance their space capabilities, the Soviets plan to launch a 220,000-pound twelve-man permanent space station as early as 1983. This would enable them to place directed energy weapons in orbit. And so it goes, in space.

And now to chemical and biological techniques

As the secretary of defense indicated (in his 1980 report to Congress), "The Soviets continue to maintain a significant chemical warfare capability. The evidence is that they regard chemical capabilities as an integral part of their offensive war-

the world. In fact, one of the probable reasons for the Soviet system's enormous growth is the sheer volume of spies it utilizes, and its careful and persistent manipulation of them.

While the Soviets' external spy networks throughout the free countries of the world is large, its internal spy system is even larger. In the Soviet system, it is a state crime not to report antistate or anticommunist activities. Thus, almost everyone is perforce brought

into the vast spy system at one point or another.

The professional spy is of special value to the Soviets, however, although all spies are ultimately expendable. In the past, when the Soviets captured part of Nazi Germany's espionage network, it quickly and quietly retrained and reemployed a number of its specialists. It is entirely feasible that part of America's present espionage network might be treated in a similar manner, but only after ideological purity of the individuals concerned is determined. It is also likely that many spies will simply be eliminated.

Stock and bond brokers

Gone, like the wind. In the Soviet system, the economy is state-controlled. There are no stock and bond services or opportunities for the individual, except secretly at the highest levels of the ruling élite. In the shifting over to the state of America's independent economy, all aspects of the creative and productive economy will be

fighting capability."

And the Soviets have, according to reports, been testing chemicals during their Afghanistan takeover.

It has also been suspected that the Soviets have several centers for conducting biological warfare research. In fact, in April of 1979, a military biological plant in Sverdlovsk in the Urals suffered an explosion that released germ-warfare agents into the air. The microorganism reportedly was a deadly strain called I-21. According to the report in *Russkaya Mysl (Russian Thought)*, published in Paris, the reason that only a thousand people died was that the prevailing winds at the time were blowing away from the city.

In Washington, Congress has had to take a closer look at Soviet activities in this area. According to a recent report the Soviets may be involved in research and development forbidden by the Biological Warfare Convention of 1975, signed by the United States and the USSR, as well as by ninety other nations. Since signing the convention, however, the Soviets have built new microbiological plants that are being used for military production and stockpiling. The U.S. closed down all its military biological and chemical facilities in 1975.

Other areas of Soviet science

Almost every area in which the Soviets can be seen to have extraordinary interest has to do with controlling people or with enhancing their own vast military colossus, the effects of electromagnetic fields, for example, and behavior modification, and parapsychology. The Soviets are thought to have achieved breakthroughs in experimental psychology because the Soviets are less reluctant to submit human beings to experiments than are the scientists in the West.

The Soviets have carried out elaborate experiments in connection with weather modification, with the genetic engineering of winter wheat (and humans, perhaps?), and, of course, with esoteric espionage methods.

Says one Soviet scientist who recently defected: "Soviet science still exists for only two reasons: military advantage and international prestige. Eighty percent of the research in the Soviet Union is for military-related purposes."

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Are The Soviets Constantly Working To Expand Their, Of All Things, Civil Defense Program. . . . ? Yes, Indeed They Are.

The United States still has the remnants of a civil defense program. You sometimes hear, on the radio, tests of civil defense alerts or broadcasts. There is no general awareness among the average Americans, however, of either the existence of or a need for developing a civil defense program.

But in the Soviet system civil defense requirements and practice are part of a national education and indoctrination program.

The Soviet civil defense program is not a crash effort, but its pace increased beginning in the late 1960's. It is directed by a nationwide civil defense organization consisting of over 100,000 full-time personnel at all levels of the Soviet government, military and economic system. We believe that the combined cost of salaries for full-time civil defense personnel, operation of specialized civil defense military units, and shelter construction amounted to about one percent of the estimated Soviet defense budget in 1976 (with the corresponding figure for the United States at about a tenth of a percent).

The Soviets probably have sufficient so-called blast-shelter space in hardened command posts for virtually all the leadership elements (roughly 110,000 people) at all levels of government, although these shelters could not withstand an attack directed specifically at them. Other shelters at selected key economic installations could accommodate about twenty-five percent of the total work force. Some 19 million people in all, or about fifteen percent of the total population in urban areas (including essential workers), could be given some protection in shelters. We have only limited information about the adequacy of the supplies with which the shelters have been stocked.

About seventy percent of the urban population is defined as nonessential and would presumably have to be evacuated. We estimate that it would take at least two or three days to move them out of most Soviet cities. Evacuation from larger cities such as Moscow and Leningrad could take as much as a week. The required times could be lengthened by shortages in transportation, other bottlenecks, or adverse weather. After evacuation, temporary quarters would have to be found or built for many of the evacuees.

(Department of Defense, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1980, by Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense.)

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gone. And so will the enormous and rewarding free-enterprise system of stocks and bonds that has generated opportunities for everyone.

In a state-controlled economy, there is nothing to invest in.

And, in the Soviet system, buying and selling stocks and bonds is called "speculating." It is punishable by imprisonment, at least.

The future of stock brokers, and of all specialists in stock, bond, and commodity trading, is strictly zero in a Soviet America. Finance and banking are the most "capitalist" of all activities, from a Marxist point of view. And while the Soviet Union engages in vast financial transactions as a government—through such agencies as the Moscow Narodny Bank—no private financial trading is permitted.

All sort of black markets, notably in foreign currencies, flourish in the Kremlin-controlled countries. But these are microcosmic outgrowths of a suppressive, overcontrolled Soviet economic system. In a Soviet America all corpora-

tions will face nationalization; the larger they are, the easier will be their transformation from publicly-held to government-owned status.

The free trade of stocks and bonds will be halted; brokerage activities will cease; stockbrokers, and the financial institutions which employ them, will be regarded as parasites and therefore eliminated.

As to individual investors, they will be divested of their stocks and bonds and given vague promises of "reimbursement" through government certificates.

Students in universities and colleges

In the Soviet system, higher education is considered a privilege. Who is to succeed in obtaining a higher education, and what that education is to consist of, depends totally upon the Soviet government. After takeover, university and college students will find themselves bound to a strict curriculum. And they will be allowed to continue that curriculum only if their work is of sufficient merit.

During the past two

Will The Military Platform Of The United States Become An Issue? Quite Probably!

As this book is going to print, America's military platform has become a point of interest within the Republican party.

What is the Republican military platform? "We will build toward a sustained defense expenditure sufficient to close the gap with the Soviets and ultimately reach the position of military superiority that the American people demand."

Mr. Harold Brown, secretary of defense, according to *The New York Times* (July 29, 1980) attacked that platform as "unrealistic, simplistic, dangerous."

"Those who suggest," said Mr. Brown at a news conference, "that the United States is weak and helpless not only are playing fast and loose with the truth, they are playing fast and loose with United States security."

Both the secretary of defense and Gen. David C. Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, insist that the United States has not lost its competitive status vis à vis the growing Soviet military monolith (the secretary in his 1980 *Annual Report* to the Congress and the chairman in his *Military Posture for 1980*). To think so, both imply, is "irresponsible."

Since the team that has worked drawing the contents of this book together doesn't wish to be "irresponsible," it must be said in all deference that the secretary and the chairman must know what they are talking about. Certainly the exact extent of America's forces or defensive/deterent potentials may not be available in public documents.

Trying to analyze the contents of public documents referring to the Soviet/United States arms imbalance and trying to interpret the assurances of the secretary and the chairman, however, present difficulties. and these difficulties become even more acute if the Soviet growth-oriented military is projected for the next five years (through 1984).

The outlook is at least — gloomy.

And the signals are at least — scrambled.

Both the secretary and the chairman admit to "troublesome" and "sobering" developments. Says the secretary, "... the growth in the Soviet military effort is potentially very dangerous to us..." and "it remains the case that our well-being as a nation and our character as a people depend on peace, justice, and order as well as military strength."

The chairman indicates that "the United States has not irretrievably yielded its former position of military preeminence to the Soviet Union."

"Irretrievably?" What does that mean?

The chairman goes on to mention that the U.S. continues to enjoy important military strengths vis à vis Soviet forces; U.S. forces are generally more versatile; we have a qualitative edge; and the democratic political system and superior technological base weigh heavily in the military balance.

The chairman goes on to state: "Clearly, the strategic balance is shifting in favor of the Soviet Union..." And the secretary says: "The Soviets, in sum, have made steady and impressive military strides during the last fifteen years. We cannot afford to underestimate them."

And so forth.

Surveying the charts and contents of their most recent reports and postures to Congress, it is most difficult to be reassured.

Money, of course, should not be used as a sole guideline as to how far behind the United States is in military matters. Qualitative superiority can and does account for much. But if amounts of money were to be used to estimate how far behind the Soviets the United States is, and how much it would take to catch up, the figure quoted by representative Jack F. Kemp would be one hundred billion dollars during the next five years.

NOTE: See Brown, Harold, Secretary of Defense, *Department of Defense, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1980*, to Congress. And Jones, Gen. David C., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, *United States Military Posture for FY 1981*.

Carter Changes U.S. Nuclear Attack Strategy

As this book is going to print, President Carter is taking steps to change the nuclear attack strategy of the United States vis-à-vis the strategy of the Soviet Union.

From the materials provided in the two excellent reprints in this book, "Soviet Global Strategy" and "The Danger is Defeat—Not Destruction," it should have become clear to the reader that while the Soviet strategy was one of "first strike" potential against U.S. military targets, the United States only had a "second strike" potential on centers of Soviet population. American strategy if used would leave Soviet military resources intact, and capable of a "third strike" against the United States. America is, therefore, nuclearly outflanked.

decades, as is well known, American university students have demonstrated repeatedly. Often using Marxist vocabularies, their activities have ranged from destruction of libraries and bookstores to forcible sit-ins of offices and buildings. In the Soviet system, activities of this kind lead to the imprisonment of those concerned, and even reprisals that can have repercussions among the innocent.

Student participation in university affairs will be replaced by Soviet-style discipline and rigid guidance from offices above those of the academic levels. In a Soviet America, student protests of any kind would be quickly smothered, since spontaneous actions are regarded with acute suspicion by the Soviet totalitarian régime. Only carefully prepared and orchestrated demonstrations are encouraged. In the Kremlin-governed society, slogans are carefully worded to endorse government aims; marches are rehearsed to achieve specific propaganda aims; those permitted to act as spokesmen are limited to reliable party or government-approved people.

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Taxi drivers

First of all, after takeover, many fewer people will be able to afford taxis. Second, travel will be forbidden. Thus, after takeover, if you are a taxi driver, your income will dwindle drastically. And, third, in the Soviet system, taxi drivers work for the state, are assigned a quota of fares for the day, and if they are caught exceeding that quota and pocketing a little extra money, they are charged with a crime against the state.

Teachers

Estimating what will happen to teachers after takeover presents certain difficulties. Your fate lies somewhere between two diametrically opposed ideas: the Soviets do impose universal education, and have sought to erase illiteracy among its own people; but, in taking over a country, the Soviets make efforts to destroy the existing educated classes of people, and to reform education (and teachers) in their ideology.

Box 2

The targeting of the Soviet population and industry was adopted by the United States in conformity with the past secretary defense Robert S. McNamara in the 1960's. Mr. McNamara felt that this strategy, known as "mutual assured destruction," would constitute sufficient deterrent threat to cause the Soviets a second thought should they wish to initiate a limited nuclear effort against the United States.

During the 1970's, then secretary of defense James R. Schlesinger urged the United States to adopt "selective strategic options," i.e., the United States should develop a capability to meet the first strike potentials of the Soviet Union.

Since the Soviets have continued to build their strategy and capabilities to a first strike status, however, the fact that the United States could retaliate only against Soviet cities has lost credibility as any kind of a deterrent.

The message has apparently, become clear in Washington. President Carter has issued a directive designed to refurbish American strategy, and to include development of an American strike potential against Soviet missiles and military bases. This will require the United States to develop new missiles during the 1980's that will be accurate enough to respond to small military targets in the Soviet Union. The Soviets have had such missiles for some time. They have them aimed at the United States.

It is improbable that the Soviets will welcome any American activities that would jeopardize their first strike capabilities, and will become agitated accordingly.

They were similarly agitated during 1977 and 1978 when Manfred Werner, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the West German Parliament appealed publicly for development of and deployment of the neutron bomb to Germany. He cited its immense capability to impede the advance of Soviet tank forces should they make an intrusion into Europe. Ambassador Dobrynin threatened Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the Soviet Union would withdraw from SALT II negotiations should this take place. Mr. Carter backed down then.

It is alleged that this backdown dismayed France and Germany, and contributed significantly to the loss of confidence among our allies that the United States is

Box 1

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Box 1

currently experiencing. France and Germany have criticized the failure of the United States to assume leadership in the European sector.

The Soviet Union is at the moment reinforcing its forces in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, updating its armored and motorized rifle divisions. Rattling the sabre, it used to be called.

President Carter has also revealed the plans concerning radar-evading planes, indicating that the Pentagon's secret development of aircraft able to evade Soviet radar detection is a major technological advance that alters the military balance.

In this he has been challenged by a senior Senate Republican (Sen. John Tower), who charged that the President is "jeopardizing the national security to advance his re-election prospects" by revealing these plans. Such a phantom bomber would not be ready until the 1990's and thus would not help reduce U.S. military weakness. On the other hand, telling the Soviets that such a weapon is on the way would give them "all the more incentive...to use their current military advantage for aggression before we catch up."

Life In The Soviet System: Gypsy Cabs.

Chauffeur-driven limousines become gypsy cabs when they are not in use. Chauffeurs also make out on gas. After dropping off dignitaries, they drive to private garages and siphon their government gas off for pay from individual car owners. Gas costs about twelve and a half cents a gallon in this operation. The driver makes clear profit, the car owner gets his gas for one third off regular price. It is estimated that 150 million gallons of state gas are stolen in this way annually.

Today, in the Soviet Union, people value the idealistic reverence for education that Americans had prior to the university riots and urban school crises of the 1960's which gave rise to general disillusionment. In view of the now understood extent of propaganda and methodologies the Soviet system utilizes in order to weaken a country, these scholastic misfortunes may have been inspired by KGB genius.

As representatives of the so-called American educated class, teachers will probably be quite vulnerable to "misfortunes" just after takeover. In other countries that have been taken over, the former "bourgeois" educational system has been dismantled, and replaced by the Soviet formats.

It is probably unthinkable that the Soviets would demolish the entirety of the American educational system. Those echelons of American education that are most likely to be left intact are those teaching science and technologies of any kind. History, sociology, psychology, the liberal arts and so forth are almost certain to be altered in favour

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of curricula designed by the Soviets.

Technical workers

If you are a tractor driver, a mechanic or an electrical worker, you will, of course, be of potential value to the Soviet system. Only your fate might be different from what you expect.

It isn't unusual, for example, for the Soviets to apply "organized migrations" of technical workers to regions where natural conditions or isolation do not promote voluntary migrations.

Technical workers in the Soviet Union sometimes are moved in groups to Siberia, since the Soviets have wishes to develop such austere, but mineral- or energy-rich sections of the country.

After takeover, the Soviets will finally have their hands on America's technical society — and will doubtlessly deploy it according to their wishes.

America's former upper-middle-class income technicians and families might find themselves assigned work in African

Do The Soviets Want Peace? In Their Terms, Yes. But Their Ideas Of Peace Are Not At All The Same As Are American Concepts Of Peace.

The Soviet's definition of peaceful coexistence (*détente*) is quite different from that of the American's. To them peace means the absence of a shooting war, allowing them with little hindrance to pursue their major long-range political aim: to win the world without a war, and achieve the great universal takeover.

By contrast the American idea (misguided, it seems) is that peace is a condition wherein difficulties can be worked out by reasonable compromise.

The Soviets use compromise, as Lenin told them to, as an armament that allows them to pursue their own takeovers abroad without the interferences of a shooting war.

The Soviets know full well that if there were a nuclear war, although it would not destroy them, it would set back their plan for world domination by many, many years.

The Soviets Have Three Unrelenting Principles Of Foreign Policy

First: to perpetuate their elite regime.
Second: to attack any existing organizations and consolidations of European and American peoples set up to prevent further Soviet expansion, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Third: to topple any foreign government they can, and replace it with their own men. This is called "picking up the pieces where they fall."

Do The Soviets Want The World? Yes, They Do. Witness These Two Little Stories That Took Place Some Forty-Nine Years Apart.

The first little story was told by John Walker, former director of the National Gallery of Art, in his autobiography.

In 1928 Armand and Victor Hammer learned the Soviet Union needed money and were willing to sell pictures from the famous Hermitage collection in Leningrad. The Hammer brothers had dealt extensively with the Soviets in grain, machinery, and clandestine political activities that benefitted themselves, as well as the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviets were offering some forty masterpieces, including works by Raphael, van Eyck, Rubens, and Leonardo da Vinci. The Hammer brothers offered a flat sum of \$5 million for the lot. This was, really, like offering \$10 for a Rembrandt. The "Benois Madonna" by Leonardo alone was worth \$26 million or 5 million gold rubles. The Soviets rejected their first offer.

The Hammers then offered \$2 million for the Leonardo alone. They found themselves dealing with Anastas Mikoyan, who admitted, "We are serious. We do need money. Of course, one day you'll have a revolution in your country, and we'll take the picture back, so we're really only lending it to you." Mikoyan was firm on the price of 5 million gold rubles. The Hammer deal fell through. In 1929 Mikoyan thus revealed, in this arena of famous paintings and high finance, the Soviet goal of obtaining the world, and all the pictures in it.

The Soviets' desires for the world have never been kept secret, though. Their goal has been openly admitted time and again, and the timetable for it although suffering setbacks now and then, has always been in effect.

Some forty-nine years after the Mikoyan statement to the Hammer brothers, Leonid Brezhnev addressed the Soviet Presidium. His speech was published in the *Tass* news chain, and picked up by *The Washington Post*.

In 1977 Brezhnev told the members of the Presidium, "... by 1985, comrades, as a consequence of what we are now

deserts, Siberian mines, Alaskan oil country, or South American jungles.

If you are allowed to remain on the American continent, your jobs, salaries and domiciles will, of course, be assigned and overseen by the state.

Technologists

A career in technology, in the Soviet system, is one of the safest havens against prison, terror, or assassination. But this is true only *after* takeover, and after the new Soviet régime has stabilized itself.

During the interregnum, it is quite probable that American technologists will suffer along with other former citizens, while the immense Soviet puppet bureaucracy extends its control into all aspects of life.

It might be that "strategic" technologists will be spared, but even they will have to "convert" with rapidity to the Soviet ideology, and, furthermore convince their interrogators that they have done so.

Telephone operators

What the new Soviet rulers of the former United States will do with our extraordinarily large and accessible telephone systems is an open question. Certainly almost all telephone calls will be monitored for "anti-Soviet" conversations, as they are today in the Soviet Union. A long-distance call cannot be placed without approval.

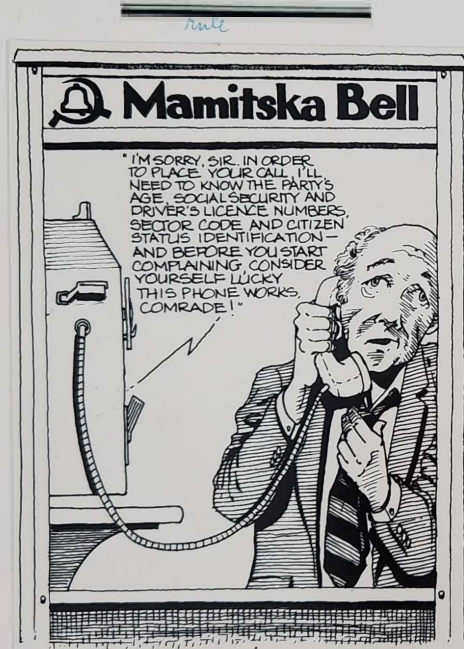
The Soviet system requires that communication be cut down to the minimum. The telephone system in the United States is certain to undergo a vast reduction, much to everyone's surprise, especially so to telephone operators. A great many of you will be out of work after takeover.

Television employees

As is well known, all forms of communication and information media are state-owned in the Soviet system. All privately owned TV stations (as well as radio stations, publishing houses, and printing presses) will come

achieving with détente, we will have achieved most of our objectives in Western Europe. We will be able to exert our will wherever we need to. We are achieving with détente what our predecessors have been unable to achieve using the mailed fist."

Do the Soviets want the world?
Yes, they do.



The Case for Soviet Telephone Books—Where Are They?

A phone book for the city of Moscow went on sale in 1973. It was the first telephone directory to be published in fifteen years. Fifty thousand copies were printed. Moscow at that time had a population of eight million people. This

directory was a four-volume set which sold at city newsstands for twelve rubles (sixteen dollars).

Some details:

Most foreign diplomats and newsmen, as well as businessmen, were totally omitted, in keeping with the Soviet policy of isolating ordinary Soviet subjects from foreign residents.

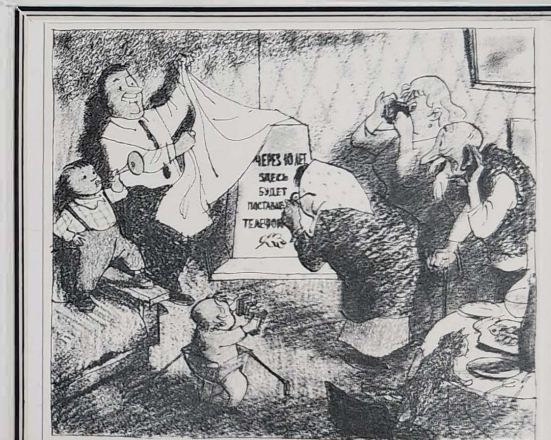
The KGB, the huge Soviet Committee for State Security (estimated five hundred thousand) was listed by only one number for a twenty-four-hour inquiry office.

The Soviet space agency was not mentioned.

The Ministry for Defense had only two listed numbers.

The Communist Party Central Committee, the most powerful and important body in the Soviet system, was listed by only one number.

The Moscow Province and City Administration took up thirty-two pages.



Onward to Communism

Caption: "The Unveiling of a Memorial Stone." Three generations of a family celebrate the erection of a pedestal inscribed: "In ten years a telephone will be installed here."

—From Krokodil (Moscow), No. 32, November 1966.

under the strict control of the Soviet-American KGB, and be subjected to censorship.

The abolition of the freedom of the press and the freedom of entertainment that are the lifelines of TV media today will come to media employees and audiences alike as a major shock. Hardly any American today has any inkling of what it is like to live in an information-controlled system.

The Soviets are especially stern and difficult about this. Media people are high on the list of those due for arrest.

Good luck.

Terrorists

The Soviet system has only one use for terrorists: to aid in the demoralization of nations scheduled for takeover.

In any stabilized Soviet system terrorists are tracked down mercilessly and executed without trial.

The psychological governing committees of the KGB are mistrustful of the terrorist mentality. Terrorists invited to be trained in Cuba, North Korea, or

North Vietnam are carefully watched and supervised while there. You will recall, if you were a terrorist and were trained in one of those places that you were seldom permitted any interchange with other inhabitants of the country.

If you are a terrorist in the United States after takeover, you are in a precarious position. If you have been officially trained under the eyes of the KGB, you may be invited to go to other countries scheduled for takeover. But your days are almost certainly numbered, for after the takeover of the United States there will not be many countries which will resist takeover. The terrorist profession will be at an official end.

If you are an unofficial terrorist, you are *certain* to be executed as soon as you are caught. You would be well advised to investigate the fates of terrorists within the Soviet Union, Cuba, or Afghanistan. Their fates will help you to understand what your own plight will be shortly after takeover.

Tradesmen

Shopkeepers and skilled

How The Soviets Take Over A Country From Inside

The methods of a Soviet takeover range all the way from the crudely brutal to the subtly camouflaged. Following the initial Bolshevik revolution in Leningrad in 1917, the Red Army spent years in its campaign to subjugate the rest of what later became the Soviet Union. Communist history shows other examples of direct military takeover, and the imposition of communist rule on a largely unwilling and defiant population.

Clearly no Eastern European country at the end of World War II would have chosen Soviet rule in a free election. Soviet military force covered Europe up to the Elbe River. But subtle and constant efforts were made to win over or simply bamboozle, the people of several countries into accepting communist rule.

One favorite trick was the establishment of so-called "democratic" coalitions in such countries as Rumania and Hungary. Usually an aged, vain, and befuddled "elder statesman" of the "left" was installed as prime minister, while a hardline Bolshevik acted as his deputy. Naturally he made all the major decisions, while the prime minister provided signatures, appeared on public platforms, cut ribbons, and sat in himself at parades.

Nearly everywhere the so-called "coalition" governments, engineered by the Kremlin's representatives, had ministries of war and justice (including police) that were firmly in Bolshevik hands. For a while at least, ministries of lesser importance (transportation, agriculture, at times even ministries of foreign affairs) were left in the hands of more or less compliant noncommunists. But if these stooges tried to exercise real power, their fate was sealed. What happened to Czechoslovakia is a good example. At the end of World War II there existed two Czech governments in exile: one, under the leadership of the respected Eduard Benes, with Jan Masaryk as foreign minister, was located in London; the other, made up of relatively unknown Kremlin-chosen communists and cryptocommunist, sat in Moscow.

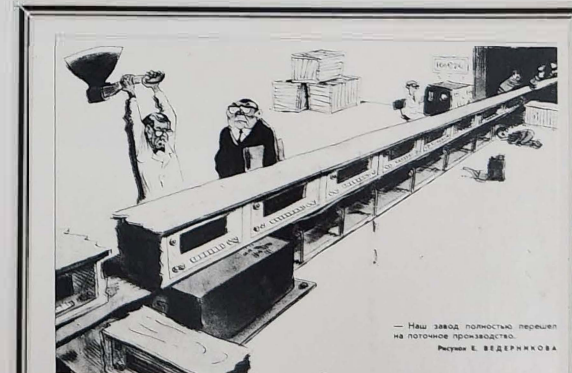
Eventually Benes went to Moscow and agreed to a "coalition" régime dictated by the Kremlin. Once this régime was installed in Prague (with much applause from Westerners who hoped against hope that the Kremlin would permit free and fair elections), the step-by-step methods of the communists became clear. One veteran Hungarian communist, Matyas Rakosi referred to these methods as "salami tactics," enabling the

communists to take over a country, as it were, slice by slice.

But Benes and Masaryk were true freedom fighters; they had not opposed Nazi tyranny only to see Kremlin tyranny take its place. When it became clear to the Kremlin, and to Stalin's secret police in Prague, that the Czechs were resisting a Soviet-type takeover, they took drastic measures. Overnight the Benes régime was toppled; Masaryk was thrown from his office window to his death. The naked fist of Bolshevism had appeared from inside the velvet glove of "coalition" tactics.

In countries outside Soviet military and secret police control, more subtle tactics are employed. Hardly any country in the world is free of Kremlin intrigues, of clever camouflage, of efforts to play one regional, ethnic, or minority group against another. Divisions of interest are natural, everywhere. In Africa tribal traditions make for power rivalry. In Latin America economic conditions create sharp contrasts between wealth and poverty. Minority pressures and frictions are potentially (and convenient to KGB intrigues) explosive in the United States. Everywhere ethnic and historical rivalries provide grounds for disagreement. Kremlin strategists have managed to organize—and finance—front organizations to provide focal points for many real or imagined grievances. To each group they promise in effect, "Once we take over, the injustices you now suffer will be rectified!"

Idealistic or opportunistic spokesmen who do the Kremlin's divisive softening-up job, can be found nearly everywhere. Just as naive or vain men serve as window dressing, with the title of



—Our factory has completely converted to assembly-line operations.

—From Krokodil (Moscow), No. 32, November 1968.

tradesmen are considered by Soviet communists to be part of the bourgeoisie, the hated "pig capitalists." It is generally believed among Americans that when the revolutionary Soviets refer to capitalist pigs, they refer to the very wealthy. This is not true. The extremely wealthy, those who rule economic empires, are respected by communists, since they do understand that even a Soviet economy cannot turn without leadership. Very wealthy and productive people are often "absorbed" into the Soviet system intact.

The "pig capitalist bourgeoisie" are actually the middle classes, and tradesmen are the actual targets of the world revolution. They are the ones upon whose heads "capitalist guilt" is levelled, and it is they who are sacrificed to the ideology. And as long as the world revolution requires violence, it is the middle classes who are its prime targets.

A very wealthy person can be shot for not agreeing to run his economic empire or factory on behalf of the Soviet state. But the middle classes, the pig bourgeoisie,

are often slaughtered indiscriminately. After all, a few shops will not be missed and it will not make a dent in anything if they are closed down.

Tourists and travellers

Tourism and travel are generally forbidden in the Soviet system without permission.

In a country in the process of being taken over, there are no travellers and no tourists. Transients are branded as spies, terrorists or counter-revolutionaries, and are summarily dealt with.

After takeover, travel in the United States is certain to be very, very limited.

Typists

What revolution by violence needs typists? A typist will be considered among the lowest of the white-collar workers—a class which, even today, occupies a very low rung on the Soviet ladder of class. White-collar workers, like engineers, are often made scapegoats when something goes wrong in the Soviet system.

prime minister, in Eastern European countries, so do prominent men and women in Western countries aid the Kremlin's divisive tactics. In an open society it is, at times, difficult to distinguish spokespersons for a legitimate cause from those who promote dissension and unrest at the direction of the Kremlin.

If the Soviets take over in the United States, many of those who now aid them, whether impelled by naivete or opportunism, would at first emerge in leadership positions—until they, too, suffered the fate of Czechoslovakia's Jan Masaryk, who had clearly made a fatal mistake:

The Kremlin Has Many Uses For Cuba

When the régime of Fidel Castro took over the Caribbean island of Cuba, the Kremlin acquired an outpost that has served as a constant threat to the United States from the south and as a staging area for a continuous series of assaults on the stability of Latin American countries. At first Castro's Cuba, with only indirect aid from the Kremlin, attempted to stir up guerrilla warfare in several countries, notably Bolivia. When such direct assaults failed, more subtle means of subversion were undertaken.

At the same time Soviet financial, economic, and military support for the Castro régime provided Cuba with growing strength. Internal economic weaknesses demanded that the Kremlin provide continued subsidies. This included the purchase of sugar above the world market level, as well as the shipment of oil and other raw materials from Eastern Europe.

In turn Cuba furnished troops in certain areas, such as Ethiopia and Angola, where the presence of Soviet soldiers would have been all too blatant evidence of intervention.

In the Caribbean area generally, Castro extended political and army influence in varying degrees to smaller countries. When a so-called People's Revolutionary Government achieved power by coup in Grenada on March 13, 1979, Castro skillfully exploited the situation; he secretly supplied troops to assist and train the new government's armed units.

Kremlinite Cuba has been vocal and active in supporting so-called "national liberation movements," perhaps the most widely used camouflage label for guerrilla and terrorist groups created or supported by the Soviets. When Cuban soldiers were sent out of the country, Soviet armed units replaced them on the island: Soviet pilots took over from Cuban pilots—who in turn engaged in Kremlin-backed military adventures elsewhere in the world.

In the fall of 1979 Americans became aware of the fact that a Soviet "brigade" was active in Cuba. It had apparently been there since 1962, but was now acting more openly. Soviet troops were observed in the Santiago de las Vegas and Managua military camps, at the Lourdes military headquarters, and the nearby San Pedro maneuver areas.

The presence of Soviet troops on Cuban soil also gives internal military support to the Castro régime. It is a threat to anti-Castro Cubans—of whom some 125,000 fled the country in 1980 and settled in the United States.

Life In The Soviet System: Is A Seat Available? We Will Not Tell You That Over The Telephone!!!

Intourist, the Soviet system's sole travel bureau, will give out train and airplane schedules over the telephone.

It will not tell you if a seat is available.

You have to appear in person to find that out.

Life In The Soviet System: Airline Reservations? Don't Count On It!

Just because you have a reservation on an airplane of the Soviet system's only airline, Aeroflot, you will not be able to depend on getting onto the plane.

Any person more important than you can take your seat without explanation or warning.

You will have to wait for the next plane.

Or even the one after that.

Life In The Soviet System: A Late Plane Is A Closely Guarded Secret!

Blue-uniformed ground clerks or information people working for Aeroflot, the Soviet system's sole airline, will not tell you any information about a departing or arriving plane except its scheduled times.

They will not tell you whether it will depart or arrive early or late, or whether it has been cancelled. You have to wait to find out.

U

Unemployed people

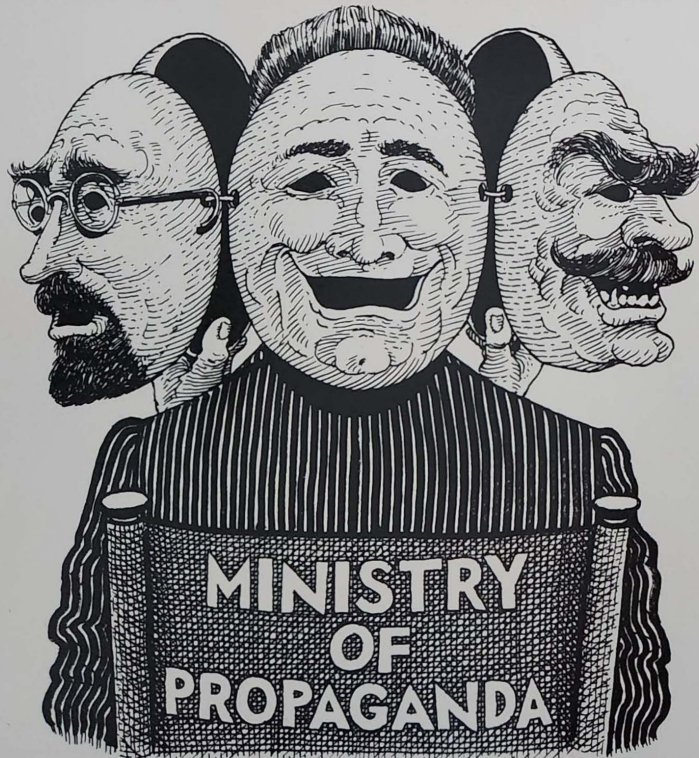
The Soviet system considers the unemployed to be "parasites" on the state and parasitism is a criminal offense. During times of turbulence such parasites are often shot; during times of relative tranquility they are merely imprisoned and sent to collective work camps. Even the Soviet system can't catch all the unemployed all the time. But they are not allowed to just stand around, or to collect welfare.

If such parasites refuse to find work or work at assigned tasks, they are considered superfluous to the system.

United States citizens abroad

If you are a United States citizen abroad at the time of Soviet takeover of your homeland, you are not in an enviable position. American embassies are certain to be destroyed, American students probably persecuted, and American travellers will be without the necessary new papers to get

KREMLIN PROPAGANDA STRATAGEMS



Kremlin Propaganda Stratagems

by Donald Dunham

Exploitation Of Human Qualities In Free Societies¹

The following are some of the characteristics of Western peoples Kremlin propagandists seek to exploit:

Democratic Orientation of the West

Since democratic government hinges on the consent of the governed, party politics are an essential part of the democratic process. Kremlin communists use this political activity not to participate in the democratic way of life, but as a means of subverting the system that gives them this opportunity.

Fear

By means of rocket rattling and other threats, Soviet propaganda seeks to frighten the timid and tries to persuade leading men in critical areas of political and government activity to make a deal with the Kremlin in the expectation that the Kremlin would be ruthless in victory and the Free World tolerant.

Inertia

Kremlin propaganda is designed to induce

- A) "Conservative" thinkers to believe Kremlin diplomacy is the same as diplomacy of other countries.
- B) "Advanced" thinkers to believe the economy of the USSR has no equal.

¹ Acknowledgment is made of the substantial contributions made by Robert S. Byfield, *The Fifth Weapon*, Bookmailer, 1954, and by Suzanne Labin, *The Technique of Soviet Propaganda*, A Study presented by the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate Eighty-sixth Congress Second Session; United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

back into the country.

You will be in the category of "displaced person." A new experience for you, we are sure.

University administrators and employees

It is very important to the Soviets to destroy the educated classes of any country they wish to take over. The seats of learning, therefore, are viewed with special interest by the communist central committees.

American universities have, of course, already been identified by the Soviets as "hotbeds" of resistance to world revolution, and may already have been infiltrated by them in order to weaken the United States in advance of takeover.

Certainly, upon takeover, American educational systems will come to a standstill for a while.

University administrators and employees (as well as students) will be viewed as members of the intelligentsia. Often the intelligentsia is totally obliterated when the Soviets

take over a country, and subsequent generations of children are "reeducated" to assure communist and Soviet allegiances.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

- C) "Liberal" thinkers to believe the Kremlin stands for ideas of the left: for workers, for progress, for economic rationality, social justice, the independence of peoples.

Because many people in the West favor quietude and are lazy, they like to eliminate the necessity of giving special thought and treatment to USSR actions. Consequently, they prefer to have faith in the Kremlin's assurances, its treaty offers, and its diplomatic representations. But to the Kremlin, diplomatic adjustment is not an end, while propaganda is. A treaty is an expedient, transitory in nature, according to Lenin.

As for the Kremlin's economic claims, we cannot check the accuracy of their statistics: open inspection is not permitted.

And in regard to ideology, the Kremlin is digging the earliest grave for the leftists: they are the easiest to liquidate, having been appointed to positions in the first front government of a country subverted and taken over.

Humane Impulses of the West

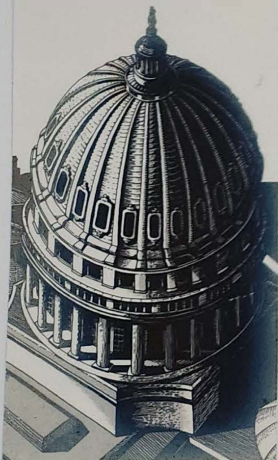
The humane aspects of Western society are exploited by Kremlin propagandists to weaken Western morale and military power:

- A) Uneasy conscience: for past sins of imperialism and colonialism.
- B) Pacifism: to make firmness look like warmongering.
- C) Tolerance: to allow establishment and activities of communist parties.
- D) Objectivity: to incite neutralism by striking a balance between United States "faults" and USSR "faults."
- E) Humor: to persuade audiences of the simplicity, sincerity, and humaneness of Kremlin leaders.
- F) Liberals' mistrust of government power: to weaken Western governments and paralyze Western unity.

Methods Of Operation

Conquest by stages: A country or institution is taken over piecemeal. No slice is large enough to arouse the victim into organizing resistance. For instance, in Romania, propaganda attacks were made first on some "mistakes" in American foreign policy, then successively on its foreign policy as a whole, on certain personalities and leaders, on American character and intentions, on local American operations, on local American representatives, until finally the United States Information Office was closed by the régime and the legation was reduced to a very small complement of officers and clerks.

Corruption from within: Key points are taken over in advance of complete conquest with the help of the Trojan-horse device.



WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

In Romania, the Ministry of Information was one of the first taken over by members of the local Kremlin communist party after the installation of the fellow-traveling premier. It held control of a vast majority of the opinion-molding institutions in the country and played a leading role in the "softening-up" campaign heading up to the forced abdication of the King and the end of independence for Romania.

Revolutionary Parliamentarianism: This is The System's name for the tactic of using forums and discussions for ulterior purposes other than reaching agreement.

Kremlin communist members of Parliament in democratic countries have traditionally obstructed orderly exchanges of views; they have consistently tried to procrastinate, to disrupt debates. Their purposes are first of all to hit the front page with their propaganda; secondly to harass and embarrass the opposition. In so doing they are trying to lower the prestige of the Parliament as an institution. These same practices can be observed today in all international organizations in which Kremlin communists participate. The forum the USSR cannot control, it attempts to destroy.

Propaganda Techniques

Rationalization: Consistency and logic, as we know them, play no particular role in Kremlin propaganda. Kremlin propagandists find that the requirements of logical procedure cramp their style. Instead of arriving at a conclusion inductively, i.e., step by step, they like to start by stating a pseudo-generalization—which really is an assumption—and, through "deduction," to arrive at a "conclusion." This is what their so-called deductive method amounts to. An example would be: "The goal of USSR policy is peace; in a war between the USSR and Finland, Finland is of necessity the aggressor, since we know that the USSR cannot pursue a policy of aggression."

Saturation: The very amount of propaganda poured on the Free World wearies many people, besides confusing them. This weariness frequently induces men or governments to make believe that the problems posed by the USSR do not exist, thus allowing the Kremlin to proceed unopposed.

Confusion: By making misleading statements as to their intentions, by alternating warlike threats with sweet reasonableness, the Kremlin has managed to bewilder many people in the Free World. As a result, governments have sometimes been unable to make policy decisions on the basis of a realistic evaluation of the Kremlin's policy objectives.

Repetition: The number of times a statement or an allegation is repeated has a direct bearing on its general acceptance as genuine, truthful, or significant. The intrinsic truth value of the

V

Vagabonds

If, at the time of takeover, you are a vagabond, bum, or derelict, you will be labeled a "parasite," rounded up, and imprisoned. If you are able, you will be required to perform manual labor. The Soviet system has no use or toleration for "parasites." After takeover, your days are numbered, if, indeed, you should survive in the first place.

Veterans

During and after the takeover of the United States by the Soviets, one thing is certain: the pensions veterans now are receiving will be stopped. Whether the Soviets will reestablish these pensions or not is uncertain. But most likely they will not. The unemployed, the unemployable, the aged, and the poor are all considered to be state "parasites." In the Soviet system pensions are usually given only for service to the state.

It is true that when a Soviet system achieves stability, the state undertakes to give some sort of pension to the elderly. The fact that you fought in an American

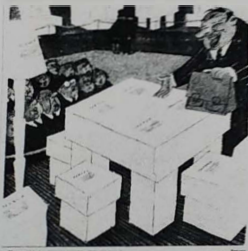
war is likely to be of little importance, though.

Vitaminers

Well now, will the Soviets allow the Soviet-American people to consume vitamins after takeover? Or will this be thought of as a bourgeois luxury? Most probably the latter.

Voters

Since the Communist party is the only one allowed in the Soviet system, there is no choice of whom to vote for in the unlikely event of an election. Voters today will have to get used to the idea of being ruled without a representative government. Good-bye to voting.



"We have worked out production of furniture sets made from compressed (unfilled) orders for furniture."

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

item has relatively little to do with the phenomenon. According to a Russian saying "Repetition is the mother of learning."

If the repetitive method is used, for instance, in order to assassinate somebody's character, enough doubts will be raised in the course of time to undermine his relationships with a number of people.

Timing: The Kremlin times its actions and propaganda releases to influence the situation on the diplomatic front, to catch an adversary off guard, and to grab the headlines to influence public opinion.

Khrushchev and Bulganin got off their threatening or cajoling letters to heading statesmen in time to make an impression on public opinion just when some important Western conferences opened. *Lunik*, the successful shot to the moon, was timed to catch the headlines on the eve of Khrushchev's trip to the United States. Major statements by Khrushchev are released on Western holidays or over weekends when reaction in the Western press cannot be published before Monday morning and leaders cannot be reached for comment.

Suspense: The Kremlin has been particularly successful in keeping the world on edge, wondering whether it would take some action that might disturb the peace. The Berlin crises have frequently served this purpose in the last few years as did the build-up of the U-2 incident until the fate of pilot Powers was decided at his Moscow "trial."

Demagogy: The emotions of people the world over, and in all sectors of society, have been cynically played upon by Kremlin propaganda. This exploitation of sensitivities, bias, prejudices is trying to achieve, on a global scale, what heretofore has frequently been tried by rabblerous politicians on a national scale.

The Kremlin's play upon the yearnings for independence of the Algerians; on the resentment by Blacks of racial discrimination in the United States; on the anti-Israel sentiment among Arabs.

Falsehood and duplicity: The Kremlin propagandists do not shrink from telling downright lies or misleading people or governments, if such action is likely to further Kremlin objectives. Anything that helps to divide, paralyze, or mislead target audiences is good propaganda, according to Kremlin standards.

A typical example is the "germ-warfare" charge made by Kremlin propagandists against the United States at the time of the Korean War, with all the fanfare they could muster.

Propaganda Tactics

Constructing new frames of reference: Basic to Kremlin propaganda is the attempt to build up, through communication,

WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

frames of reference among its audiences which will induce them to absorb the Kremlin's "message." For this purpose concepts and language are designed to confuse audiences about what is right and what is wrong, and ultimately to make them impervious to Free World communications.

The following table summarizes the main modifications in criteria and attitudes which are surreptitiously fed to Free World audiences by Kremlin auxiliaries:

	Concerning the Soviet Régime	Concerning Western Régimes
Frame of reference adopted for judging	Dialectic	Ethics
Terms of reference used for judging	The future The historical process Ends	The past The blemishes of the present Means
Elements considered valid for judging	Promises Doctrines	Achievements Abuses
Attitude adopted	Deteministic	Purist
Intellectual standards	Dialectical weaving (to evade contradictions) Scruples (to obstruct censure)	Logical rigor (to emphasize contradictions) Polemics (to speed up censure)
Key words thrown into speeches	The people Progress Work	Money Stagnation Exploitation
Style of approval	Vibrant	Stiff
Style of criticism	Stiff	Vibrant
State of mind cultivated	Open	Guilty

Changes of the line: With changes of the policy line by the Kremlin, slogans and arguments are made to fit the new situation. A slogan such as "The Roosevelt Peace Policy" was used in connection with conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam, until the political war started in earnest. Then "The Wise Stalin Peace Policy" was substituted for it. During the war and lend-lease we were called "democratic" and "peace loving"; now we are "fascist" and "warmongering."

Aggression by irrelevance: This aims at diverting attention from an important issue; the propagandized are expected to ease up in

W

Waiters and waitresses

If you are a waiter or waitress at the time of takeover, you can probably count on being unemployed for a considerable time. Read the section on restaurants.

Whether you realize it or not, eating out is a luxury. It depends upon an economy that allows people the extra money to spend on food prepared by others, and upon the abundant availability of foodstuffs. In the Soviet system the availability of money and foodstuffs is not at all what it is in the United States, or even in other Western countries.

In the United States almost all restaurants are private businesses. Free enterprise is a crime in the Soviet system.

What restaurants in the United States will be like after takeover, and after the terror and destruction of all things American, remains to be seen. People who can afford to eat out will be far fewer than is presently the case. The new ruling élite will have their special restaurants, and there might

be some restaurants for the lower, that is to say, working, class. But in the Soviet system today this class has to watch its rubles with great caution. Farmers and peasants, of course, really have to scrape to eat.

Wealthy people

Good-bye to you. As everyone is aware, in the Soviet system all wealth is taken over and held by the state. In all countries and nations taken over by the Soviets the first people to be slaughtered have always been the wealthy and if they're not slaughtered, they're at least deprived of their fortunes.

Especially hated in the Soviet system are the middle classes. These are the "bourgeois pigs" referred to by the communists. The bourgeoisie are those people whose social behavior and political views are influenced by private-property interest. Anyone who owns a home, two cars (or even one), and who might have stocks, bonds, bank accounts, and savings is labeled, in the Soviet communist ideology, to be a bourgeois pig. Good-bye to you, too.

dealing with an issue that may seem important to them but is really irrelevant to the point involved. For instance, political opponents are frequently attacked and, if possible, destroyed by Kremlin communist régimes, on grounds of alleged "treason to the country" or involvement in "crimes." The real reason—their opposition to Kremlin communism—is not mentioned.

Artificial contrasts: The USSR is shown as the saint, with halo, and the United States as the devil, with horns. Their wars are "just wars," wars of "liberation," because giving Kremlin communism to the world justifies all means. The wars of the "imperialists" are "unjust," because they are "fought for profit" and are "the last desperate acts of a decaying system."

Driving a wedge: Creating or aggravating conflicts among groups or nations that oppose the Kremlin is one of the most frequently applied tactics.

Samples of such incitement are:

Town vs. country, because bread is too expensive

Country vs. town, because grain is too cheap

Government officials vs. tradesmen, in the name of planning

Tradesmen vs. government officials, in the name of initiative

Germany vs. France, in terms of nationalism

France vs. Germany, in terms of "peace"

Europe vs. America, in the name of culture or "sovereignty"

America vs. Europe, in the name of "liberal democracy."

Taking advantage of its own turpitude: Attempts will be made to force the opposition to do something it does not want to do because of its sense of decency or morality, then to take propaganda advantage of the opponent's pangs of conscience. At the end of World War II the USSR rearmed while the United States disarmed. Today the propagandists attack the "military circles" for our defense program and some of our citizens are deluded through the effect made on their consciences.

Contradicting arguments: This means using whatever line of persuasion is considered necessary to induce the propagandized to act, regardless of whether the argument given to one group is completely inconsistent with that given another.

Radio Moscow has told its audience in France that the United States was aiding the Algerian rebels in order to take over French oil interests in the Sahara; on the same day it broadcast to the Algerian rebels allegations that the United States was shipping arms to the French to enable them to quell the uprising.

Scientificized argumentation: The Kremlin propagandists give deliberately complicated and confusing "explanations" to make the unwary believe The System is a true science.

The Kremlin's approach to life is given the high-sounding name of "science of society," pretending to "prove" the contentions of Kremlin communist ideologists. Capital is made of the ignorance of the propagandized. Khrushchev's speeches, for instance, regularly referred to the "laws of history" which supposedly made the final victory of Kremlin socialism "an absolute certainty."

Manipulation of tenses: The Kremlin propagandists will mention a situation which existed years ago in a context which implies it continues to exist today. The outstanding example of this is quoting Marx on capitalism as it existed a century ago, while discussing present-day conditions.

Group flattery: This means the tactic of influencing intellectual groups, particularly in underdeveloped countries, by referring to historical events which allegedly prove that, unlike any of the Western powers, the USSR or Russia has always been on their side. "Neutralist" countries such as Indonesia and the UAR are the targets of such endeavors. Also, on an even larger scale, leaders of Blacks all over the world are told that throughout modern history the Russians have always been the friends of the Negro race.

The big lie: This is a demagogic "smear," calculated to reduce the prestige of the victim. There is not even a fraction of truth in the accusation.

A Kremlin agent said after the war, "The United States has built up by far the biggest empire in the history of the world . . . the combined war conquests of Hither, Mussolini, and Hirohito did not equal those of Wall Street."

A thief calling another person "thief": This is another "smear" tactic which is fundamental in Kremlin propaganda. Its use is particularly intense among the peoples of Asia and Africa. To divert attention from the Kremlin's own imperialism, it systematically accuses Free World nations, and particularly the United States, of imperialism and colonialist exploitation.

General Romulo of the Philippines pointed out, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly, that Kremlin charges against Western countries usually forecast its own intentions. And General Mark Clark was warned that Kremlin accusations of germ warfare against us might indicate its willingness to use this weapon.

Promising the moon: By oversimplifying issues and circulating terse slogans, the Kremlin holds out the promise of the moon to the unwary and ignorant. The propagandists know their promise cannot be fulfilled quickly, directly, or simply, or at all.

Welfare recipients

In the Soviet system there are no welfare recipients such as in the U.S. Everyone works. Furthermore, everyone's work is monitored and watched. Everyone is assigned a daily quota.

This daily quota must be fulfilled under pain of severe punishment—denial of housing and food cards, and loss of whatever privileges you have managed to earn.

There is no excuse for not working. Your children will be cared for in day schools. If you are working in what the state considers a necessary job, your health needs and illnesses will be taken care of. If you are assigned to an agrarian occupation (as a farmer, picker, harvester, or forester), you will have to produce your quota even if ill, or hire someone else to produce it for you.

As a laborer you will have no rights. You will not be able to change your job without making an application which will take three to four years to process. A change will be granted to

you only if you can prove you have strategic skills more useful in some job other than in the one already assigned you.

If you refuse to work, you will be sent to a camp and put to manual labor.

If you refuse to work there you will be tortured until you change your mind.

If you do not change your mind, you will be killed.

Women

What will happen to women in the United States after a takeover by the Soviet system? This is a complicated issue. Many things would have to be taken into consideration. Certainly the Soviet system needs women, as does any other system. And it is true that in the Soviet system certain women have certain rights and privileges.

You should first consider the fact that women in the United States already, for some decades, have enjoyed rights, status, honors, and individual possibilities that far exceed any a Soviet woman enjoys today, or can expect to enjoy in the immediate future. There can be

Illusions are merchandised in slogans such as "Ban the Bomb," "Let's Make West Berlin a Free City," "Complete Disarmament within Four Years." And, of course, the hidden joker in the deal is that the USSR herself refuses to find common ground for negotiation and agreement.

Free ride on another's achievements: Moving into a situation which has been created by somebody else and claiming credit for its benefits is a cheap way to obtain results.

In the early days of Marshall Plan aid shipments the American ambassador to Italy had to be at the dockside to have his picture taken welcoming the ship. Otherwise local communist officials would appear and have their pictures snapped, taking credit for the food shipments in the name of the USSR.

The partial truth: Use of the half-truth, quarter-truths, or fractions of truths is another trick of Kremlin propagandists. In attacking the bogey of Wall Street, the Kremlin has stated that "corporate profits in the United States have been the largest in recent history of the country."

The other part of the truth is that gross national product, national income, wages, salaries, etc., have been highest, too, so the implied exploitation is just not present.

One point has been lifted out of context to "prove" their argument.

Double false assumption: By using the phrases "everybody knows," "as is well known," "the whole world knows," and then adding something such as "that the United States refuses to conclude a peace pact, while the Soviet Union pursues the conclusion of such a pact" (Malenkov to XIX CPSU Congress), the Kremlin propagandist implies two central premises. The first is that sometime, somewhere, somehow a plebiscite has been held or at least wide groups have seriously discussed the fact; and the second is that the votes cast determined Malenkov's conclusions about those of the United States.

Phony syllogism: Something along the following lines:

- a) John Doe heads the local United States Information Service.
- b) information services gather information; so do spies.
- c) John Doe, therefore, is a spy.

(In reality, the United States Information Service dispenses information about the United States and the USSR Information Service gathers intelligence.)

"Albatross" and false identity: Hanging a dirty adjective around the neck of an expendable noun, like the Ancient Mariner's albatross: "skyrocketing profits," "monopoly capitalism," "mercenary press." Closely related to this is the practice of word

contamination through systematic association with a universally disliked symbol. Thus "profiteer" discredits "profits" when used in close connection; "trust" or "cartel" contaminates "corporation."

The straw man of Wall Street: This straw man has been selected with great care. It is the symbol of evil in American lore, handed down from the nineteenth-century stage of capitalist development.

Because we value the free enterprise system but don't like to dwell on the role of social benefits in our society for fear of the stigma of "socialism," the Kremlin propagandists are able to get much mileage out of "Wall Street." This symbol is a straw man aimed at scaring the public both in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

Aesopian language: It was the Greek slave Aesop who developed the technique of hiding political and moral criticism behind superficially innocent stories and coined such telling expressions as "sheep in wolf's clothing," and "sour grapes."

A similar technique was utilized by Lenin to circumvent censorship by the Tsar. "The reform" meant "revolution" in his writings.

When Khrushchev spoke of "peaceful coexistence" it meant "live and let live" to the uninitiated and "political war short of Kremlin military attack" to the agents of The System.

False labels: This is a practice of turning definitions of words upside down and is related to Aesopian language. The Kremlin propagandists have evolved an entire vocabulary which is aimed at upsetting the concepts of the Free World, attempting to shake society at its foundations, undermine governments. Confucius said that disorder in language would lead to bad government.

Mr. Chauvel, the French delegate at one time to the Security Council, told Mr. Malik, the Russian delegate, "You point to a table and call it a chair."

Symbol stealing: Just as the Kremlin propagandists have taken over our own rather antiquated fearsome symbol "Wall Street," so have they appropriated certain words and phrases we have coined to meet the situation of political warfare. "Iron Curtain," "Cold War," "Brinkmanship," and "Creation of tensions" have been stolen and turned against us in their propaganda.

Logocide: This stands for the corruption of ideas by the Kremlin to mislead target audiences. People become familiar with ideas and concepts through the use of established word symbols. It is one of the Kremlin's most brazen tricks to change the idea but to keep the word. A notorious example is its use of the word "democratic" to identify groups of dictatorially-ruled Kremlin communists.

little doubt that the Soviet system is characterized by extreme male chauvinism. In the Communist party, and in the state bureaucracy, a woman who serves the ideals well can and often does rise. But as you can see from the chapter entitled "The Kremlin Empire" elsewhere in this book, this bureaucracy is quite small compared to the populations it rules. Out among those populations the role of women remains mired in an Asiatic historical tradition.

The role of women in the Soviet system is, therefore, governed by cultural beliefs, and, in the past, when groups fought to release women from this cultural situation, they were branded as agitators or dissidents, and treated as such. Recently three Soviet women who founded their country's first feminist journal were expelled from the Soviet Union. Their journal, entitled *Women and Russia*, had carried a statement urging Soviet women to persuade their husbands and sons to go to prison rather than fight in Afghanistan. These three women, in interviews in Vienna in July, 1980, stressed that "Russian

women are doubly oppressed, both by family and state."



"MY DAY? OH, THE USUAL, DEAR!"

The general idea of the Soviets governing the role of women is that they should raise a family and work. And recently there have been articles in the Soviet press urging them to look beautiful and glamorize themselves. Apparently the huge workloads expected of women left them little time or energy to see to nail polish and hairdos.

Women Work In The Soviet System

It is well known that almost all women work (and also are encouraged to have and bring up families) in the Soviet system. This is not to say that they must work in offices, schools, or hospitals. They do manual labor as well. Nearly half the jobs in the Soviet system are held by women. Women comprise more than forty percent of industrial workers, and thirty percent of all building workers. They are construction laborers, steam fitters, riveters, welders, crane operators, excavators, dam builders, and so forth.

In addition to doing such work, while having such large families (women are given bonuses after the fourth child), they are encouraged also to beautify themselves.

Quite a task, probably.

Life In The Soviet System: A Worker And His Family

Story of a family. Father unskilled and barely literate. Eleven children. He worked in a factory and they lived in one large room in a barracks. A curtain was pulled in front of beds where they slept in shifts. It was during the war. After having the last child, the mother died.

The children are now grown and have children (40-45 people now). Each family has a one- or two-bedroom apartment and some even have a stove and refrigerator. One family has a car. They get rare union passes for summer vacations, as they work in factories. Life is so much better for them now, they couldn't imagine it being any better.

Life In The Soviet System: A Worker's Salary: Or, Not Much To Live On!

Most Americans don't really understand that the average monthly salary of a worker in the Soviet system is between forty-five and ninety dollars a month. A family of four that has a three-room apartment is considered among the privileged. A peasant is almost always more unfortunate. The Soviet system has lots of peasants. These might have nothing more than the food allotted to them, providing the harvests were good.



Механизация расчистки.

Рисунок В. ДОБРОВОЛЬСКОГО

Mechanization of Timber-Cutting

—From Krokodil (Moscow), No. 26, September 1967.

In the Soviet system there is only one really equal right: the right to serve, and be used by, the Soviet state.

There can be little doubt that the Soviets, once they've taken over the United States, will have a great load on their hands trying to deal with American women who will be astonished, dumbfounded, and angered by their suddenly reduced status. Feminists especially will find themselves under attack since, in the Soviet system, no motions for rights are tolerated.

The Soviet system suppresses all individuals who try to think for themselves and imprisons or exiles those who try to go public with their thoughts. The Soviets, after taking over the United States, will have to break the feminist movement, and women could find themselves no better off than they were in 1890.

Workers

The Soviet system used to define "worker" as one who sold his or her labor to the industrial state. This definition was propounded by Marx in the mid-

nineteenth century when Europe was undergoing industrialization. It was picked up by Lenin and included in his world communist ideology. At the time of Marx a worker was solely an industrial slave, not represented by unions. When one today sees the slogan "Revolution and rule by the proletariat," this motto harks back to those early industrial days.

Neither Marx nor Lenin foresaw labor unions as they ultimately arose in England and in the United States. And when labor unions did emerge, at first evangelical communists resisted them as a threat to their influence over workers. Later the communists often tried to gain control of labor unions so as to influence workers in favor of communist ideas of world takeover. In the Soviet system they are still forbidden.

Neither Marx nor Lenin had any idea of the advances in science, in technology, in trade, and in industry itself, that would shortly transform the world.

Even more importantly, science, technology, and specialized industry and economy expertise are



Above: "The September Plenum of the CPSU showed that leaders should decide on many production problems themselves, without signs from above."
 Below: "According to Custom" . . . "Half an hour has passed already, and not a single signal has come from there!"

—From Krokodil (Moscow), Oct. 20, 1965.

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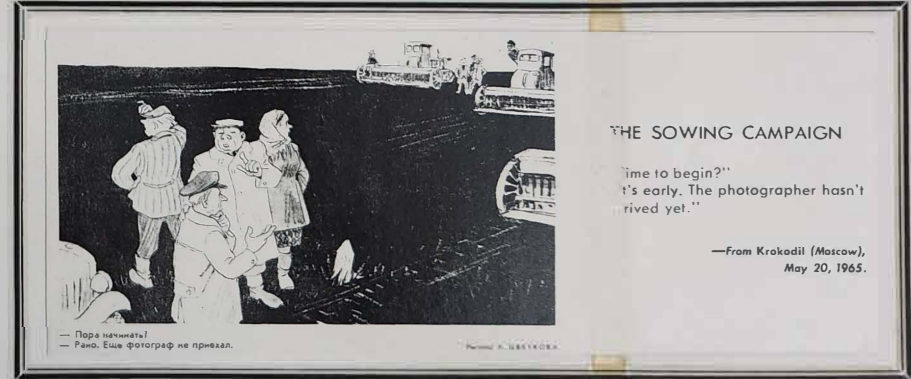
Some Soviet Blackmail

When World War II came to an end, the Soviet leadership blackmailed the United States into surrendering a group of prisoners, Russians in German uniforms, who were being held at the U.S. Army's Fort Dix in New Jersey. Some of them were Soviet subjects who had joined the German army out of hatred for the rule of Joseph Stalin. Others had been dragged into the army under threats of death. They were, technically, prisoners of war, and thus should have been protected by the Geneva Convention's legal provisions.

But the Soviets held a whip hand. The head of the U.S. State Department's Legal Division wrote on August 20, 1945, that these men should be handed over to the Soviets, as the Kremlin demanded, because there were "a large number of American prisoners held by the Japanese in Manchuria who will shortly be liberated by the Soviet forces." Obviously Stalin was going to hold on to the Americans, unless he was handed the Russian subjects held at Fort Dix.

Similarly the British government held a large number of Russians who had been captured as German soldiers. London decided they should be handed over to the Kremlin, "irrespective of the question of whether or not they want to be repatriated." Essentially this policy had also been adopted by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. The American Secretary of War, Henry J. Stimson, commented in an undated, handwritten memorandum, "First thing you know, we will be responsible for a big killing by the Russians."

At the beginning of the war the Kremlin had decreed that anyone captured by the enemy would be regarded as a traitor.



THE SOWING CAMPAIGN

"Time to begin?"
 "It's early. The photographer hasn't arrived yet!"

—From Krokodil (Moscow), May 20, 1965.

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A PROFITABLE SIDELINE



— Сколько развелось овощеводов! И все благодаря нам.
Рисунок С. КУЗЬМИНА

Caption: "Look how many vegetable growers have cropped up! And it's all thanks to us." (Men carry papers from the "City Fruit and Vegetable Market.")

—From *Krokodil* (Moscow), No. 15, 1967.

American economy will "drop out." Workers will be the largest group of people to suffer, at least through the first generation of the takeover.

In the several decades since the Soviet takeover of Russia and adjoining nations, workers have remained at the near bottom of the overall economy. Their salaries are minimal, their living conditions poor, their opportunities for advancement nil.

A Soviet takeover of the United States undoubtedly means general and long enduring unemployment for "workers."

Thus, any prisoner of war became subject to execution. Although these instructions were later officially cancelled, the prisoners remained convinced that, once repatriated, they would be killed. American public opinion was aroused when the prisoners at Fort Dix rioted. They were routed by U.S. troops. Three prisoners hanged themselves. Eventually the group was returned to the Soviet Union — while the American public was busy celebrating its victory over Japan.

Memories Of Soviet Prisons

It is said that if people living in freedom have dreams of fame and fortune, then prisoners have dreams of stretching their legs and relieving their bowels.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn is the acclaimed chronicler of life in Soviet prisons. His *Gulag Archipelago* describes the vast system of prisons which extends across the Soviet Union. He says that "we can assume that in the Archipelago there were not more than twelve million in the camps," although the Social Democrats Nicosievsky and Dallin indicate that there were from

fifteen to twenty million. "And more than half of them were political. Six million? Well, that's a small country [like] Sweden or Greece."

Overcrowding: For example, in cells built to contain twenty men, there were three hundred and twenty, and those three hundred and twenty had to remain there for over four months since the prison was quarantined because of typhus. Lice multiplied, abscesses formed from the lice bites, and prisoners hadn't been allowed a bath for three months.

Transients: Steamships could only transport thirty thousand prisoners a month from Moscow across the Sea of Okhotsk. A hundred thousand transient prisoners got piled up in Vladivostok Transit Prison in February 1937.

Prison conditions: Bedbugs were like locust invasions. Prisoners were allowed only a half mug of water a day. One entire compound of Koreans died from dysentery. Other prisoners, in order to get additional rations would not hand over the bodies of their dead comrades until they started to stink. Orderlies pulled gold teeth from the dead, and sometimes from the living. There were no bowls to eat from, and gruel was served in the flaps of coats or poured into cupped hands.

Women prisoners were made to undress, and the guards and officers selected partners from among them. In Siberian prisons there were no latrine buckets. Minusinsk Prison, for example, had been built for five hundred, but contained at that time ten thousand. The latrine bucket industry had not caught up with the prison population.

And if prisoners asked about their belongings: "Nothing belongs to you. Here, in camp, we have communism."

Soviet Capital Punishment, Or The Periods And Types Of Soviet Universal Terror

In most Western states capital punishment is used as a vehicle both for removing violent criminals from society and for deterring others from committing violent crimes. In many ways the level of civilization of any society can be gauged by the way it uses capital punishment. In what might be called the "more advanced" societies, the movement to rehabilitate criminals rather than kill them, has become of vast humanitarian importance for the future.

Writers

Unless a writer hacks for the Soviet system, unless his work reflects the ideology of that system, and unless he agrees to the scrutiny and control of the several censorship committees he will be considered a dissident. Dissidents in the Soviet system live a precarious life.

At any rate, gone will be the days when writers were free to write what they wanted. In fact, following a Soviet takeover, the intellectuals of the victimized country frequently are done away with altogether. In the Soviet system intellectuals and engineers are often blamed when something goes wrong. Scapegoats are always sought for at such times, and writers fit the bill.

Y

Yacht owners

The owners of yachts, unless they are high government or communist party officials, are certain to be categorized as the worst kind of capitalists. The yacht has long been a symbol of luxury, a visible display of wealth, the plaything of economic parasites. In a Soviet state the notion of a family of moderate means managing to afford a boat for weekend enjoyment is unthinkable; in a Soviet America yachts will be seized and put to military or economic use (see: "Fishing"). Gasoline allotments will not be made—except to members of the privileged élite—for use in pleasure vehicles. Even private fishermen in such regions as Maine and other north-eastern states, in Florida and the Gulf and Pacific regions, will be registered, controlled, supervised, and made subject to strict government regulations.

The yacht owner will disappear from a Soviet America. As a very visible "parasite," he will be a prime target for "economic equalization."

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

But the history of the Soviet system shows little distinction between capital punishment inflicted for criminal acts, and that inflicted in the cause of "social purification."

The Soviets, of course, do not want the world to know how many people have been slaughtered. The appropriate figures are carefully guarded, and, in fact, the news and history of it is suppressed whenever possible. During the 1920's, though, many people fleeing the "Red Terror" published reports in the United States. A poignant example is the account of Ferdinand Ossendowski in his book *Beasts, Men and Gods*, published in 1922. A more recent report concerning the Stalin purges can be found summarized elsewhere in this book under the title "Stalin—the Final Count?" The following summary is taken in part from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*.

There can be little doubt that many aspects of the rule of the Russian czars were bleak and terrible. But up until 1905 the death penalty was an exceptional measure in Russia. For example, from 1876 to 1904, 486 people were executed. This averages 17 people a year for the whole country. This period, however, was filled with revolutionaries, terrorists, mass strikes, and peasant revolts. And it is during this period that the parties of the future revolution formed themselves and gathered strength.

Between 1905 and 1908, some 2,200 persons were executed, averaging 45 a month, and this was considered to be an "epidemic." But after 1908 capital punishment was abolished entirely, as a result of the revolution of 1905 which caused the czar to grant civil liberties and a representative, democratically elected duma, or congress.

Between 1905 and 1917, the Social Democrats, who had organized a soviet continued to agitate, through terror and subversion, for the overthrow of the government. When World War I broke out, most elements (except the Bolsheviks, who were automatically against any governmental unity) united in supporting the war effort. Russia, however, suffered numerous military reverses, food shortages, and the appointment of inept and corrupt ministers. The people were especially outraged by the influence of the infamous Rasputin over Czarina Alexandra, whom Czar Nicholas left in charge of the government when he took personal command of the armed forces in 1915.

By March 1917, after the so-called February revolution, the Bolsheviks were gaining in power. There was insubordination in the military, and capital punishment was reinstated by military leaders. The Bolsheviks' slogan was "Down with capital punishment," since it was they, of course, who would have been subjected to it if caught.

By September of 1917 the Bolsheviks had achieved a majority in the Petrograd soviet, and Lenin urged the soviet to seize power from the democratic government of Kerensky. Capital punishment was abolished in October 1917, but restored

WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

in all its force in June 1918 when the Bolsheviks assumed control.

From June 1918 to October 1919, more than 16,000 people were done away with, or more than 1,000 a month. It is said that to expedite matters, the Bolsheviks would fill barges with condemned people, uncounted, unregistered, unidentified even by roll call, and sink them.

January 1920 saw a short reprieve, but in May, the Bolsheviks restored to the Cheka (the secret police) the power to inflict capital punishment, and referred to it as "the supreme measure for social defense."

Capital punishment (now thought of as social purification) was abolished to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the revolution, but the list of crimes it could be used for subsequently began to increase. By December of 1932 it was again in full blossom.

The extent of the purges committed under Stalin is still in doubt. Former NKVD men, themselves placed under arrest, admitted that during 1937 and 1938 a half million political prisoners had been shot throughout the Soviet Union in addition to some 480,000 "habitual thieves." This wave of executions went on for about a year and a half, averaging some 28,000 per month. Execution chambers were set up everywhere, especially in the basements of churches. Later, when reconstruction work was begun on these churches, "they had to haul away the bones in them by the truckload." It is estimated that as many as 1,700,000 had been put to the "supreme measure for social defense" by January 1, 1939.

In May 1947 the Soviets abolished the death penalty, but on January 12, 1950, it was restored as punishment for several categories of crimes. Not only were premeditated murder and rape so punished, but so were shaking a fist at a policeman or communist vigilante, bribery, terrorism in prison, counterfeiting, theft of state property, and printing dissident materials. The extent of these assassinations may never be known. It certainly runs into the millions.

Life In The Soviet System: Boxes Of Soap

A woman telegrapher, in holy innocence, transmitted to the NKVD switchboard the message that 240 boxes of soap were to be shipped to Krasnodar the following day. In the morning she learned about a big wave of arrests and guessed the meaning of the message. She told her girl friend what kind of telegram it was—and was promptly arrested herself.

(Was it indeed totally by chance that the code words for human beings were a box of soap? Or were they familiar with soap-making?)

Yoga Instructors

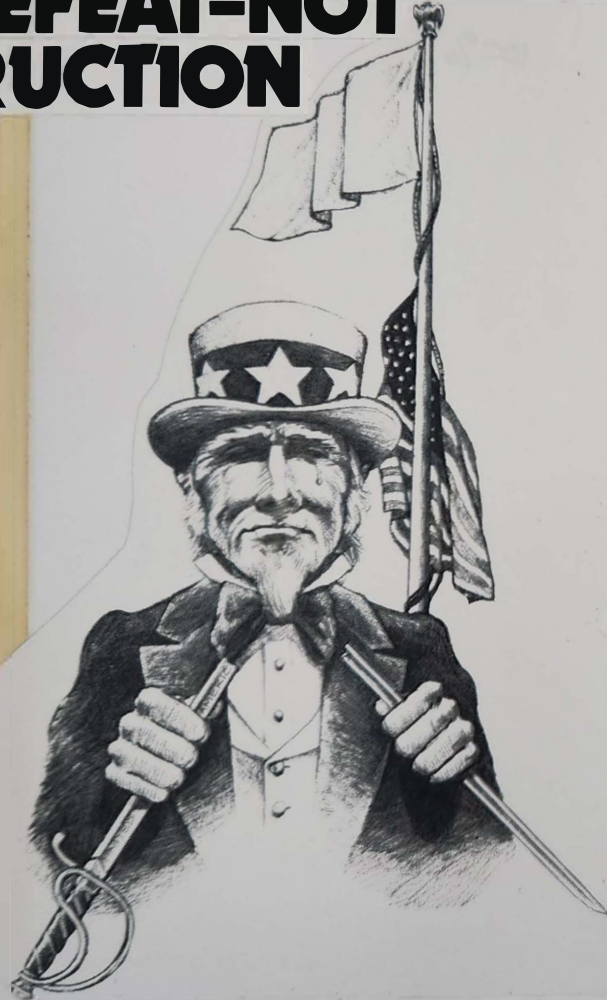
Under a Soviet system all forms of meditation and exercise that smack of religion or mysticism, are considered "idealistic." Marxism demands that all activities, including those of the human mind and body, should be "materialistic" in content and aim. For this reason yoga instructors will not be permitted to teach any form of yoga which is designed to bring about spiritual change.

Yoga instructors will be forced to reduce their craft to a mere approved form of body exercise. In the Soviet Union that restriction has led to arguments about such questions as the role of breathing in yoga: On the one hand the controlled intake and exhalation of breath can be seen as a purely physiological function; on the other hand it may be regarded as a means of bringing about emotional changes—inducing a state of serenity, reducing stress, altering the state of consciousness.

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THE DANGER IS DEFEAT-NOT DESTRUCTION



The Danger Is Defeat, Not Destruction

Anonymous

If the Soviet Union were to inflict a nuclear first strike upon the United States, well over ninety percent of the American people would read about the attack in their newspapers, or hear about it on radio or TV. Only a small percentage of Americans would see, hear, or feel any effects of the attack, and considerably less than one percent of us would become casualties.

This is not wishful thinking, but rather a sober, detailed appraisal of the effects of the Soviet nuclear weapons which exist or are being built, if they were used according to the military strategy which the Soviet Union has been teaching to its forces since the beginning of the nuclear era.

Soviet weapons are made especially to destroy American weapons

Soviet weapons strategy is gauged to defeat America while killing very few Americans and leaving our economy intact. Simply put, the Soviet Union is not out to destroy us, but to *defeat* us. We can take no comfort in this, because the Soviets have made tremendous strides toward being able to achieve this goal, and because, after being defeated by the Soviets, most Americans might wish that Armageddon had come instead.

The Soviet strategy of nuclear war is totally different from ordinary American ideas of it

All of this, of course, is contrary to the picture of nuclear war which has been propagated by most American politicians, academics, and publicists for a generation. According to their view, nuclear war would be a spasmodic exchange. Both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. would shoot everything they had at each other's centers of population, literally bombing each other back into the Stone Age, or worse. Neither country could or would take any care, before or during the conflict, about limiting damage to itself. Each would strive only to annihilate the other even as it was being annihilated itself. As song writer Tom Lehrer once put it, "we will all go together when we go." This very popular and reassuring view is shared by people as different in their political preferences as George McGovern and Barry Goldwater.

The popular American picture of nuclear war has always been utter nonsense. Nonetheless, the technological advances of recent years have made it even more criminally stupid.

Z

Zoo Keepers

The maintenance of zoos, nature preserves and all other forms of animal protection, has fluctuated greatly in communist societies. In Yugoslavia the communist dictator Joseph Broz-Tito created a feudal life style for himself, which included several fully furnished and staffed palaces, an island complex (Brioni) set aside for his leisure, and even a private zoo—private in the sense that it existed to enhance Tito's megalomaniacal view of his own position, but was paid for with public funds. Zoo keepers in the United States would face severe uncertainty under a Soviet régime. Their jobs will be at the mercy of changing fashions and private preferences of the ruling élite. The love and care of animals, for their own sake, will be replaced by the whims and irrationalities of the Soviet rulers. In the end, even the animals will be at the mercy of rapidly changing ideological wind.

Basic differences in American/Soviet military capacity

First, the military capacity of the two sides has never been equal. During the 1950's, had we gone to war with the Soviets, nearly all our bombers would have gotten through to Soviet targets, while very few Soviet ones would have made it to our borders. During the early 1960's, our missiles, inaccurate as they were, could have knocked out the Soviets' few missiles, which were then located on soft pads well known to our satellites.

During the remainder of the 1960's, when both we and the Soviets placed our missiles in hardened silos or submarines, there was some reason to believe that we and the Soviets were equally targeting each others' population. But it was not so.

We targeted industries, while the Soviets targeted our air and naval bases. But we had a bigger force. Had we gone to war in the late 1960's, we would have lost most of our military power, while the Soviet Union would have lost a fourth of its population and less than half of its industry. Since the early 1970's, it has been beyond dispute that the Soviet Union has a superior ICBM force built for one primary mission: destroying American missiles in their silos.¹ By so doing the Soviet Union can diminish the United States' ability to strike back with its population-killing weapons. So, to sum up, at different times either side has had finite military ability to defeat the other and protect itself.

Second, and most important, the American image of nuclear war as Armageddon is false because while American planners, beginning with Robert McNamara, have disapproved of destroying enemy weapons, and have not attempted to design plans which might allow the U.S. to survive a nuclear war, the men in charge of the Soviet military establishment have never wavered from the view that wars have winners and losers and that the job of the Soviet military is to protect the Soviet Union by smashing the enemy's weapons.

Thus while American policies have aimed at producing dead Russians while leaving intact Soviet strategic weapons, the Soviet Union has never targeted our population.²

As a result of our misperception, we have been worrying needlessly about being burned to a crisp, or about dying of radiation sickness (à la the movie *On the Beach*). We have worried ourselves so irrationally about a far-fetched danger that we have rendered ourselves incapable of doing anything about the present danger—the Soviet Union's growing ability to defeat us and to do to us what it has done to other peoples it has conquered.

The Soviet force

At the time of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, the Soviets had fewer than ten SS-6 intercontinental missiles capable of

striking the United States. These lumbering giants were aimed at U.S. Air Force bases. They were dangerous above all to the people who had to pump fuel into them. Today, Soviet missiles capable of reaching the United States number at least twenty-four hundred modern types. (All figures for strategic deployments are taken from the book edited by Paul Nitze, *The Fateful Ends and Shades of SALT* [New York: Crane Russak & Co., 1979].)

We must say "at least" because we really have no idea just how many missiles the Soviet Union has built and stored, ready for use. The Soviets have always refused to let us examine their facilities for producing missiles, while the United States' vaunted intelligence satellites simply cannot look through roofs, or darkness, or clouds. Nor can they overhear anything that is not broadcast in the clear.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of the SALT negotiations ten years ago, the United States agreed to believe officially that the Soviets had only as many missiles as they had silos in the ground and in launcher tubes on submarines.

Thus the SALT treaties have not limited the production of missiles, but only the deployment of things which American intelligence systems can count—silos and submarines. At any rate, regardless of the missiles they might have hidden, twenty-four hundred is the number of missiles and bombers the Soviets have openly deployed.

At least 326 of these missiles are SS-18's. These carry ten independently targeted warheads, each of which has a yield of about one megaton—one million tons of TNT. (This is a highly tentative estimate, because the United States really does not understand how Soviets build nuclear weapons.) These three thousand-plus Soviet warheads carry more explosive power than the entire American missile force put together. These warheads by themselves are also sufficient to cover every American "hard target" twice over.

They would have to, because prudent planners assign two warheads to critically important targets—such as missile silos and "command and control" points—which have been armored to resist nuclear explosions. The United States has fewer than fifteen hundred such sites overall, each able to resist pressures of one thousand lbs. per square inch. (Figures for hardness of American and Soviet silos are reported in *Counterforce Issues* published by the Congressional Budget Office, 1978.)

The SS-18's warheads are accurate enough to place their megaton within about one-tenth of a mile of the target—close enough to be quite sure of killing it. (Performance data for Soviet and American missiles are from *Jane's Weapon Systems*, 1978-79.) The SS-18's alone can go a long way toward disarming the United States.

The Soviet Union either has deployed or is now deploying 500 SS-17's and SS-19's. These missiles carry four and six warheads respectively. Though not quite so accurate as the 18's, these twenty-five hundred-megaton-size warheads could kill "hard targets." But they could also be used to destroy "soft" military targets such as air bases, or be kept in reserve to threaten cities.

In addition, there are almost 600 SS-11's, each carrying one megaton. The Soviet Union has also deployed some 900 missiles aboard submarines. Almost half of these are longer range than anything aboard American ones, and about two hundred of these carry multiple warheads. By the early 1980's, the latter's number will rise to about 500. The Soviet submarine force should be expected to have over two thousand warheads, each of which would yield between 500 kilotons and one megaton. Such warheads, however, are only accurate to within a half mile. Therefore they can be used to attack air bases or to threaten cities.

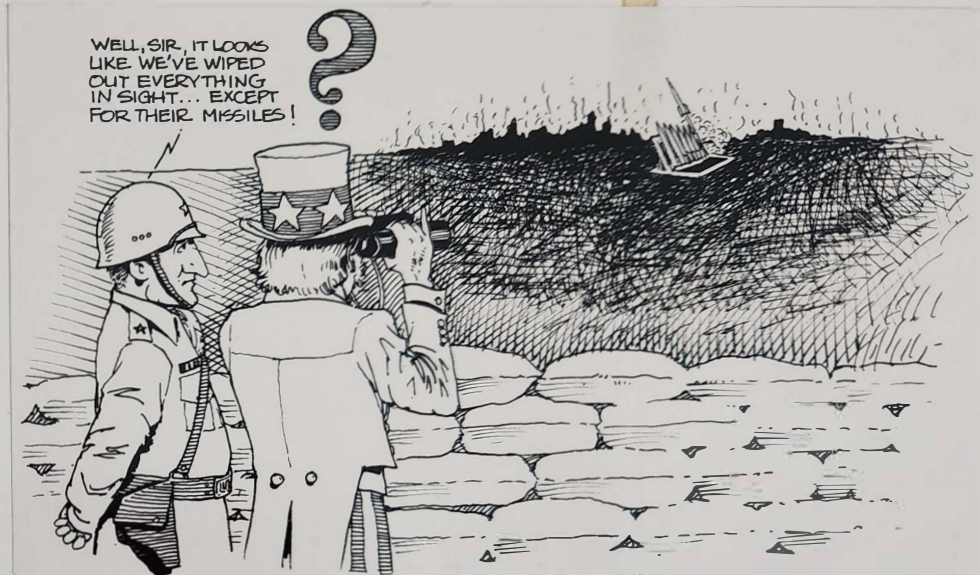
The Soviet heavy bomber force is small – less than 150 operational Bears and Bisons. Yet it can easily be augmented by 200 Backfire medium to long-range bombers, or even by cargo aircraft. The reason is simple: Soviet aircraft seeking to drop bombs on the United States need not use speed, low altitude, or deception to counteract American air defenses, *because none exist*. They have been dismantled over the past two decades. *Even civilian cargo planes could be used to bomb the United States!*

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has deployed 6,500 air-defense radars, 10,000 interceptor missiles, and 2,600 interceptor aircraft. It practices air-defense constantly. It has also built four huge phased-array radars which can be the core of a nationwide defense against ballistic missiles.

The other components of such a defense already exist. The Soviet Union has but to mass produce them – which, for all we know, it may be doing – in order to have a respectable defense. To back up its active defenses, the Soviet Union has an expanding civil defense, featuring hard shelters for about one-fourth of the urban population, protection for vital industries, and sheltered food supplies.

Limits of American forces

The backbone of the American force is the Polaris-Poseidon fleet. These forty-one submarines carry sixteen missiles each – a total of 656 missiles, which can carry some 5,000-5,400 nuclear warheads. About half of this force – some 2,500 warheads – is at sea at any given time. Most of it could survive any Soviet attack. But the Polaris-Poseidon warheads are curious weapons. They yield only forty kilotons each, and are accurate to about four-tenths of a mile. Thus they are



optimal for attacking soft targets, such as residential areas. They are less useful for military targets, and *totally useless* against "hard" targets. *This is by design.*

As Poseidon was being perfected, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara rejected plans to fit it with three big, accurate warheads, on the grounds that the ability to strike "hard targets" was against America's strategic policy.

That policy, simply put, is to deter war by threatening to kill Soviet civilians in a second strike. According to that policy, any weapon which can destroy missile silos makes war more likely because it gives its owners several militarily rational options – including a first strike. The objective of nuclear strategy, according to people such as Robert McNamara and the Carter Administration, is to make war wholly irrational for all concerned. The Poseidon, with its many, small, inaccurate warheads, is certainly an irrational weapon.

The one thousand Minuteman II's and III's are spread in silos at the following Air Force bases: Grand Forks, North Dakota; Malmstrom, Montana; Whiteman, Missouri; Warren, Wyoming; Minot, North Dakota; and Ellsworth, South Dakota. Fifty-four Titan II's are located at Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona, and Little Rock AFB, Arkansas. Even the best of these, the 550 Minuteman III's, have but *slight chances* against Soviet silos and military communications centers "hardened" to

some twenty-five hundred pounds per square inch. These missiles, then, can best be used against industrial targets and relatively soft military ones.

But, since the Soviets have weapons capable of destroying them on the ground, these missiles may do nothing more in wartime than “soak up” Soviet warheads.

The American bomber force is old. Its mainstay, the B-52, was designed during the Truman Administration. President Carter cancelled production of its successor, the B-1. The B-52's in service now are older than the pilots who fly them. Some three hundred B-52's are flyable. Each carries about four bombs. In the future, they may carry cruise missiles. One-third of the B-52's are on ground alert at some twenty-five bases. If the Soviet Union attacked these bases with submarine-launched missiles, and also barraged the bombers' escape corridors, not many would survive to try their luck against Soviet air defenses.

American defenses are practically nonexistent. The old Distant Early Warning (DEW) line of arctic radars is obsolete. Anyone with a terrain map of North Canada can figure out the holes in it. Once a Soviet pilot gets through that, he can be confident of flying to his destination undetected. Even if he were detected, little could be done. The United States has only three hundred old F-106 interceptors, and no surface-to-air missiles deployed to defend the country.

Technology has been strategically renounced

The United States has developed excellent technology by which to defend against ballistic missiles, but has renounced its use. According to American strategic doctrine, safety lies in mutual vulnerability. So far do American officials adhere to this doctrine, that the United States is wholly without civil defense. There are practically no blast shelters in the United States, and certainly no strategic storage of food.

How strategic forces may be used

It is clear that the biggest difference between the Soviet and the American force—bigger than the differences in hardware—concerns the purposes for which the weapons may be used. Soviet military writings refer to deterrence quite differently from American ones. Whereas American Defense intellectuals see the weapons as scarecrows by which to ward off attack on American cities, the Soviets see them as tools by which to achieve their ends. Thus, for them, *deterrence is an offensive concept*: that is, to keep the Americans from thwarting Soviet purposes. For them, *deterrence is achieved by the ability to win the war.*³

The Soviets expect that the United States would be deterred from doing anything serious to stop the ultimate triumph of the Marxist “Socialist Commonwealth” by the following prospect. If

pressed too far, the Soviet Union could launch its force of SS-18's and therewith destroy nearly all American land-based missiles and bombers. At the same time, Soviet ships or aircraft would mine the harbors where half of the American Polaris-Poseidon submarines lay. This would put the submarines out of action, and keep them where they could be destroyed at will by ICBM's, quite without killing Americans. Reduced to some twenty-five hundred forty-kiloton warheads, what could the United States do? *The U.S.S.R. would still have about seven thousand warheads—all invulnerable.*

If the United States chose to strike back, it could not thereby reduce the threat to itself. At this point, the United States would have suffered militarily, but in no other way. The three thousand Soviet megatons which would already have exploded over places such as Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona and Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, would have killed less than a quarter-million Americans—five years' traffic fatalities. Nearly all of the casualties would have been military personnel or their dependents.

But if, at this point, an American President ordered a strike at Soviet cities, he would risk a Soviet attack on America's population. At this point, negotiated surrender would make far more sense. Moreover, even if the President of the United States, or several submarine crews acting on their own, were to launch Polaris-Poseidon on the Soviet Union, they could do relatively little damage. The Soviet civil defense system would have been on alert. The key industries would have shut down, “hardened” their machinery, and sheltered their workers. The rest of the urban population, the nonessentials, would have been placed in lesser shelters or sent to outlying areas.

Finally, the incoming American warheads would probably be met by some kind of antiballistic missile system. (It is doubtful the Soviets would initiate such an attack until their plans for missile defense were well along.) That fraction of the American warheads which arrived—probably far fewer than one hundred—would knock down a lot of buildings.⁴ The future would belong to the Soviet Union.

This scenario could occur any time after 1981, when the Soviets will have completed deployment of their fourth-generation ICBM strike force. But because persons knowledgeable in military affairs know it could, the Soviet Union may not need to carry out an actual strike.

Whistling in the Dark

In recent years American leaders have said loudly and often that military power no longer matters in world affairs.⁵

They have been whistling in the dark. More people's fates have been affected by military victories and defeats since 1960 than during World War II. During these years India has beaten

Pakistan twice, Israel has beaten Arab coalitions twice, North Vietnam, with Soviet help, has beaten the United States, Soviet clients have triumphed in Cuba, Nicaragua, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran, Laos, and Cambodia. They narrowly failed in Zaire and Indonesia. Soviet clients or sympathizers have also waged inconclusive wars or have attempted coups d'etat in nearly every country of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly vowed support for such enterprises, and has made clear that their success depends on the growth of Soviet power. Certainly the fear of greater Soviet involvement kept the United States from winning in Vietnam. That fear has helped to convince American policymakers not to help America's beleaguered friends in places like Iran. In 1973 the threat of Soviet intervention into the Middle East led the United States to stop Israel from consummating its victory against Soviet-supplied Arab armies which had attacked her on her highest holiday. The same prospect frightened the United States into submitting to virtual expropriation of its oil production equipment in the Middle East, and the quadrupling of the price of oil.

As the Soviet Union's arsenal becomes more fearsome, it will become more reasonable for the Soviet Union's friends around the world to be bolder, and it will be more reasonable for the United States and its friends to do more and to suffer more to avoid antagonizing the Soviets.

The retreat of our allies

The incentives for friendship with the United States can only drop. Consider Europe, which is tied to us by bonds of kinship, culture, and interest. What would happen if, in 1982, the Soviet Union (or East Germany) quickly seized just a couple of square miles of farmland on the German border on some transparent pretext? One thing is certain *not* to happen. The United States would surely not launch nuclear strikes against Soviet cities. That would serve no rational purpose whatever. Would NATO then attack to take back those few square miles? Given that the Soviet Union can muster on the central front twenty-one thousand tanks to NATO's seven thousand, over four thousand aircraft to NATO's approximately two thousand, as well as almost two soldiers for each of NATO's, a NATO attack would make no sense. Of course the Soviets would call for negotiations. No doubt NATO would attend.

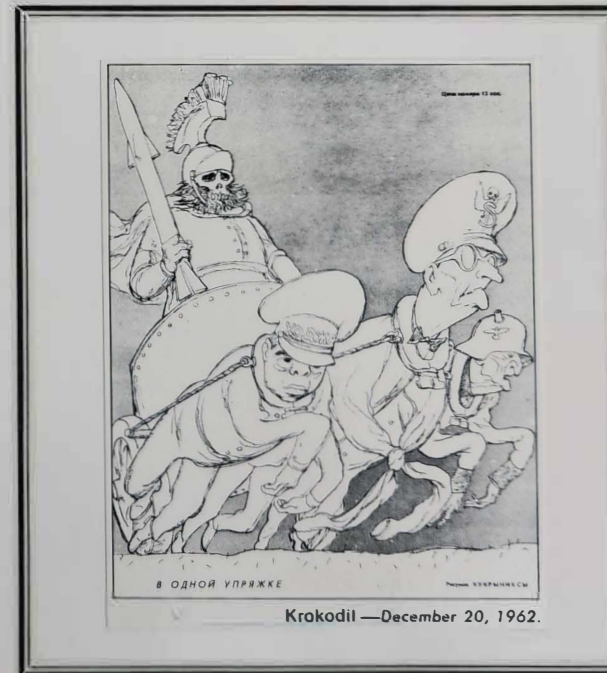
What would Europe have to gain by taking an intransigent attitude toward the Soviet Union? Such an attitude would get Europe nothing but military trouble, which the United States could not alleviate.

The United States could not help to defend Europe because the United States could not protect itself. American ground and

air forces in Europe could not stop a Soviet advance. But if American strategic weapons were used against Soviet forces in Europe, the Soviet Union could well afford to unleash a disarming strike upon the United States.

Knowledge of this—not the small amount of force used to take the small border area—would quickly detach Europe from the United States. This end could be accomplished quickly with even less direct expenditure of force. The Soviets could stage a *coup d'etat* or other military action against Saudi Arabia. The PLO would gladly lend itself to such a venture.

Would America risk World War III (which American planners have made sure the United States will lose) for the sake of the Saudi royal family? But with Saudi Arabia—the world's largest exporter of oil—in anti-imperialists hands, the Soviet Union would be in a position to approach Europe with the offer to facilitate their oil supplies at stable prices—if only Europe would slip out of its relationship with the United States. Given the balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union in the early to mid-1980's, the Europeans would have to be heroes to refuse the Soviet's offer.



THE BATTLE AGAINST
"DECADENT" WESTERN INFLUENCES



Caption: "Excuse me, apparently I came to a beach by mistake. And where is the institution?" (Sign on door reads "Director.")

—From *Krokodil* (Moscow), No. 14, 1966

Life In The Soviet System: Buying Levi's

Eight hundred thousand pairs of Levi's were recently sold out in four weeks at prices ranging from \$83 to \$112.

The decisive defeat of the United States in the world—a defeat which would leave no doubt in anyone's mind who ruled the world—could be accomplished even more easily, given the "cover" of decisive nuclear superiority.

On October 1, 1979 the pro-Soviet government of Panama becomes legally sovereign over the whole Panama Canal Zone. Anytime thereafter it can abrogate the treaties which preserve a residual role for the United States. Then it can ask the Soviet Union to send troops to help protect the Canal from the United States. Of course the United States would enjoy local military superiority. But, given the Soviets' ability to carry out a disarming nuclear strike on the United States, and the latter's inability to disarm the Soviet Union, would the United States actually risk killing Russian soldiers? It would be more reasonable to absorb the loss of the Canal, and of the last shreds of American influence in the world.

Such losses could not help but jar the United States into realizing that strategic inferiority to the Soviet Union can only

lead to enslavement. But surely, by the mid-1980's, this realization would come too late. Surely the United States would begin to build the weapons it should have built during the 1960's and 1970's. But how would the United States respond to a Soviet declaration that the continuation of such an American build-up would be regarded as an act of war, for which the United States would bear full responsibility? If the United States chose to disregard the warning, the Soviets could look forward to losing their supremacy in a few years. Why should they not use it while they had it?

Subjugation of the United States

Subjugation of the United States would open new and more violent chapters in the history of the world. We can but speculate beyond the first one, the outlines of which are clear. The Soviet Union and its victorious coalition will still be hungry. Moreover, they are possessed of an ideology which tells them that the wealth of the formerly free world consists of goods somehow stolen from them. The rape of the United States would be swift. Russians have never been very farsighted in the husbanding of golden geese.

The history of postwar Eastern Europe indicates the Soviets would set *unrealistic reparations quotas* and try to squeeze blood from stones. They would attempt to rid the economy of "parasitic" occupations—and to rid the earth of "useless mouths." All would be made even harsher by the inevitable campaigns against religion, the family, and other ancestral enemies of communism. Those given power would be the most reliable. Reliability would be proved by harshness.

Unfortunately, this is not speculation, but dreary experience. The history of Soviet rule consists of little else.

The possibilities for defense

The United States is not doomed to defeat. The Soviets have not built their nuclear forces by peculiar genius. The United States possesses technology to build weapons of the same kind that are even better. More important, the United States possesses the technology to build weapons of altogether different kinds, weapons which are likely to safeguard both our freedoms and our lives. Of course to build these things at all we would have to change the way our officials have been thinking about war and weapons. Much would happen, however, if the American people transmitted one simple message to their officials: "We want to survive any war with our freedoms intact."

With such a mandate, the next President of the United States would begin by ordering the U.S. Air Force to remove the Minuteman II's and III's from their silos, to place them inside

their factory canisters, and to keep them on the move aboard trucks, whence they could be launched.⁶

This would remove the Soviet Union's ability to target and destroy these missiles. With that gone, the Soviet Union would lose a large part of the military incentive for a first strike.

Second, the President would order the abolition of the system by which the United States has acquired weapons since 1963. Before 1963 it took about six years to translate an idea into a weapons system. Now it takes about fifteen years.

This system has reduced the U.S. armed forces to one of the worst-equipped forces in the world. If we proceed as we have been, the MX missile, our first counterforce weapon, won't be fully developed until 1990. That will be years after the Soviets will have achieved a counterforce capability against the United States. 1990 is too late. With the WW II purchase system in effect, the United States could quickly build a mobile heavy missile, capable of taking out enemy silos. If we went about it on a crash basis, we could have the missile moving on American roads by 1983.

Even more quickly, the United States could change the warheads on the Poseidon—reducing their number, and making them accurate weapon killers instead of terror bombs. A mere twelve hundred big, accurate warheads aboard our submarines would do more to defend us than the five thousand-plus little, inaccurate ones we now have. Once these weapons were in hand, our targeting strategy could stop aiming at producing dead Russians, and could begin to concern itself with protecting Americans.

With the weapons we have in 1979, even a massive change in American targeting doctrine could not hope to reduce the threat to the United States. We simply need new weapons.

More important still, the United States could take advantage of new advances in the technology of antimissile missiles and radars. These are especially efficient for defending mobile missiles deceptively based. The antimissile missile need only shoot down the warheads which are actually heading for the right targets.

A national network of interceptor missiles for the defense of our population is expensive, but possible. Just as possible but less expensive is a defense against ballistic missiles based on laser stations in space.⁷

This is not a Buck Rogers system. The technology for it is well known in the United States. Lasers are not objects of speculation, as are particle beams. Megawatt-size lasers are weapons of today. With every passing year, technology is making it even more possible for defensive forces to seize the advantage over offensive ones.

Conclusion

By 1982 at the latest, the United States will enter the most dangerous period in its history. In order to avoid the risk of disastrous defeat, the United States must begin to take action now, and surely cannot afford to put off certain crash programs beyond the first days of a new administration. These crash programs should: take our Minutemen out of their holes and fit them with counterforce warheads, fit Polaris-Poseidon with counterforce warheads, build a truly mobile MX, unhampered by Rube-Goldberg basing schemes, the B-1 bomber, antimissile missiles, and space-based lasers.

The country may not be able to complete these programs in time. But it can try.

¹Roger D. Speed, *Strategic Deterrence in the 1980's* (Stanford: Hoover Institution, 1979).

²Fritz Earmarth, "Contrasts in American and Soviet Strategic Thought," *International Security* (Spring, 1978).

³J. Douglas and A. Hoeber, *Soviet Strategy for Nuclear War* (Stanford: Hoover Institution, 1979).

⁴T.K. Jones and Scott Thompson, "Central War and Civil Defense," *Orbis* (Fall 1978).

⁵Gen. Dan Graham, *Shall America Be Defended?* (New Rochelle, New York: Arlington House, 1979).

⁶See *Aviation Week and Space Technology* (19 June, 1979).

⁷See Sen. Malcolm Wallop, "The Emerging Possibilities for Defense," *Strategic Review* (Fall, 1979).



THE TAKEOVER



The Takeover

When the takeover comes, what form will it take?

There are plenty of ideas and opinions about what form the takeover will assume when (and if) it comes. Most people, though, suppose it will happen in one of two ways.

The more popular is the vision of atomic destruction. It serves up feelings of great dramatics, and appeals to the millions who relish destruction as entertainment. Vistas filled with atomic clouds seem to inhabit everyone's visions of the future.

It has to be asked, however, whether the Soviets would want to take over a destroyed America. Would they wish to destroy a nation that is producing so much for them? Indeed, why should they want to destroy a producing society, when they depend upon it even now as much as they do?

While it is true that the Soviets have now far surpassed the United States in military capabilities, they are twenty to forty years behind in other sectors. And in a few years they can't ever hope to compete, because of the peculiar prohibitive nature of their ideology. Their farmers, for example, simply will *never* produce enough without the inducements a free-enterprise society would provide them. The farmers of the United States, on the other hand, overproduce.

As you will have read in other parts of this book, even if the Soviets and the United States should get embroiled in an *atomic* war, the Soviets have targeted only military bases in the United States. Once these are destroyed (by relatively small nuclear warheads), the majority of America's producing society will still be left.

An atomic confrontation is by no means out of the question. After all, some idiot might freak out and press a button.

But the Soviets have made the world progress they have by being methodical, patient, practical, and sensible.

The second popular idea is of the "creeping" takeover—this will be done slowly, and from inside. One day uninformed and disinterested Americans will turn on the TV to find that the President of the United States has been *ordered* by the Kremlin empire to step down, dismiss Congress, and to advise the American public to cooperate with the new puppet régime.

The takeover and why it has become more likely than ever

The Soviets are very good at taking over other countries. They have become very expert at it.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

They do it by *exporting* their revolution.

Their revolution is their chief export. They export hardly anything else. They do not, for example, export washing machines, autos, computer parts, or wheat and corn.

America gives the Soviets these things in the hope that they will cease exporting their revolution. This they have not yet done; nor does it seem they will.

Americans have had the idea that after all the Soviets are human and they will eventually realize that there are great benefits to becoming part of cooperative mankind, of "the confraternity of nations."

The idea is wrong, and certainly hasn't worked.

The fallacy is that Americans simply won't believe that the Soviets are not human. They must be, it is thought, for they talk and make treaties, and do the things that humans are supposed to do.

But the Soviets are actually a very small élite who head an ideological machine. The ideology is supposed to be communism. But only ten percent of all the people within the Soviet empire are communists. Thus the élite does not represent the will or the desires of the people dominated by the Soviet system. The Soviets are hated intensely by the people they dominate.

The Soviets thus are an ideological machine inhabited by an élite who, like bugs in a computer, constantly joust each other for power.

The power of the ideological machine is enormous, because it has yet another thing that Americans (even the entire world) have never seen before. The KGB.

The KGB (its full title means Committee of State Security) is something that almost beggars the imagination. It is, in its line, the world's supreme achievement to date.

The Soviet machine was quite small at the time of the original revolution in Russia in 1917. Since then it has become very, very large. It is so large that even if the people in the government of the USSR wanted to stop it, they might have trouble doing so.

Americans have never had to face an ideological machine before, especially one whose secret police (the KGB) outnumber the CIA three hundred to one, and whose military apparatus is now ten times greater than our own.

It is because Americans have failed to understand what the Soviets really are that they have stood by so stupidly while the Soviets have taken over one country after another.

The basic tenet of Soviet ideology is that the world can be made to work better if it is taken over and all its economy is reshaped in accord with the ideal. The Soviet leaders call this "constructing socialism." Constructed socialism needs,

WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

according to this ideology, control of the entire world before it can be made to work well.

In constructed socialism each and every individual is controlled and guided by the necessities of the ideology.

There are lots of people in the world who love and desire the control of other people. So the Soviet ideology appeals to lots of them.

In the Soviet system there are no human rights. There are only ideological necessities.

This difference between the Soviet system and the American way of life is very gross. It is so gross that Americans simply have not the historical experience to understand it at all. After all, Americans have not been a "controlled" people for over two hundred years (eight or nine generations).

Americans are very familiar with American procedures; voting, making strikes when necessary, insisting on human and individual rights, trying to improve things, and so forth.

It is quite unreal to us, and therefore unbelievable, that these vehicles of human individuality do not and *cannot* exist within the Soviet ideology. For the Soviet ideology does not consider the human situation at all. Only the achievement of the ideology worldwide.



WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU

It can't be said that the Soviets have been dishonest about this goal. Marx, Lenin, and Stalin all wrote about it in many different ways. The last two figureheads of the Soviet machine, Krushchev and Brezhnev, have *published* the schedule for world takeover.

The American idea has been that the Soviets' minds could be changed through conciliation, cooperation, disarmament, economic treaties, and, if necessary, bribes through what has been called *détente* and peaceful coexistence.

The KGB has been grinding away inside the United States, weakening the entire system. Most everyone knows *that*. The anti-American elements inside the United States are very strong.

The rudiments for the Sovietization of the United States already exist in Presidential Review Memorandum 32. Under this executive order the president of the United States can:

- Take over all communications media;
- Seize all sources of power (electric, nuclear, petroleum, etc.);
- Control all food resources;
- Seize all forms of transportation;
- Control all highways and seaports;
- Seize railroads, inland waterways, and storage facilities;
- Commandeer all civilians to work under federal supervision;
- Control all activities relating to health, education, and welfare;
- Register every man, woman, and child in the U.S.;
- Shift any segment of the population from one locality to another;
- Control all devices capable of emitting electromagnetic radiation;
- Take over farms, ranches, or timberland properties so as to protect, manage, and utilize them effectively;
- Freeze all wages and prices;
- Demand emergency welfare services (food, clothing, and lodging) in private homes, for those in need;
- Regulate the amount of your own money you can withdraw from your bank or savings and loan institution;
- Close the stock exchanges and freeze stock and bond prices; and
- Institute extraordinary measures with respect to any facility, system, or service essential to national survival.

What could be the purpose of invoking such drastic measures?

To the Soviets this means avoiding war while the KGB sets

WHEN THE SOVIETS TAKE OVER

about dissolving our internal resistance structures.

In this they have already made monumental achievements. The American military machine has been dissolved to the point that, if Americans should have to fight, they would lose.

Therefore the Soviets feel free to take over Afghanistan by military action. They need that country as a staging platform for their move into the Middle East.

They will do this in the near future. America has little chance of stopping them.

Once in control of the Middle East the Soviet machine will control all of the oil that Europe depends upon for its functioning.

The Soviet machine will thus control Europe.

After that there will only remain the United States.

Basic mechanisms for the takeover

The basic mechanisms for the takeover of the United States are already in place.

The executive order (also known as Executive Order No. 11490 "Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to Federal Departments and Agencies (as recommended)") could, if implemented, give central control over to a small group, similar to the ruling élite in the Kremlin.

As you can imagine, Americans have never experienced the system suggested by this, a system in which the entirety of their lives can be controlled by a chief executive.

This kind of arrangement is characteristic of all other pretakeovers that have occurred in other parts of the globe, such as in Czechoslovakia, Cuba, or Yemen.

By the year 1986 Americans could be controlled from Moscow.

The nation will have to be dismembered very rapidly, since it would be foolish on the part of the Soviets to allow time for Americans to realize anything at all.

The United States is most likely to be divided up into "economic sectors."

Travel and communication inside these, and between them, will be forbidden.

There will have to be lots of new detention centers, work camps, prisons, and hospital psychological correction sites.

You must remember that the Soviet empire rests upon the graves of at least four hundred million dead. These were the enemies of the state; people who represented those qualities of human endeavour considered dangerous to the ideology. To those four hundred million enemies you must add those who died from disease, starvation, and other ravages while the ideology was getting itself established.

So when the takeover comes, your own individual life will be changed considerably.

These changes are certain and assured. Their inevitability is confirmed by the example of those changes the Soviets implemented in other countries immediately upon takeover. If you wish to verify the accuracy of these changes in store for you, you are advised to discuss them with a refugee from any Soviet-controlled country.

By understanding how the Soviets will treat you, you can perhaps take steps now to evade your fate, to create some means of survival for yourself.

Things that must be done to make takeover possible

1. Destroy any possibility of military resistance.
 2. Immobilize or demoralize the educated classes.
 3. Destroy feelings of nationalism.
 4. Psychologically soften up special interest groups—racial, ethnic, economic, political—by promising them what they are striving for.
 5. Destroy unity by appealing specially to the self-interest of minorities.
 6. Through a slow but exact and secret process, create the nucleus of a pro-Soviet shadow government and bureaucracy.
 7. Influence major news media to flatter the above goals and deprive the public of exact information concerning the nature of the Soviets and their world goals.
 8. Close down the media and all communication lines, forbidding travel, eliminating, through imprisonment or massacre, all resistance.
 9. Create a “honeymoon” period after the first stage of the takeover to assure people that all might yet be well, that it might all work out.
 10. Begin the work of subjugating all aspects of American life to the Soviet-controlled dictatorship through mass destruction, the transfer of populations, the control of travel, the prohibition of communication, and news, thinking, and of the formation of private groups for any purpose and the installation of quota systems for nearly everything.
- And then, dear Americans, you will have been taken over. Good luck.

Beating Swords into Plows

Soviet sculpture donated to the United Nations Gardens.



WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS?



What Are The Options?

The navigation of the United States through the 1980's will be a precarious task indeed. In many ways, that task will be composed of complexities the nature of which might evade the average American citizen.

The purpose of this book has been not to propose solutions to the troubles besetting the American way of life. It is the American way to deal with these as a society. The solutions to the Soviet threat must come from and with the support of the society. But the purpose of this book has been to provide a bird's-eye view of the kind of life that could replace the American way if no really effective and truly informed actions are taken to prevent it.

It is probably true that the Kremlin leaders do not want a large fighting war. But it is clear that they are prepared to wage limited conflicts on behalf of their real goals (witness Afghanistan) if they feel they will be successful. Whether one of these "limited" conflicts will ever include a small nuclear action remains to be seen.

It is also true that the Soviets Want the world. And that they are rapidly moving into a position to get what they want through an amazing complex of "non-war" tactics. A "chessgame" war that involves much more than just bayonets.

Unless this reality dawns upon Americans, they will, for the first time in their modern history, have to confront either of two startling and formerly unthinkable realities.

First, if a fighting war were to come, they might lose it.

Second, that they might be defeated without war.

The greatest danger is: defeat by default.

There seem to be only two real options. On the one hand, Americans can sit back and let Soviet history and energies take their course. Eventually the Soviet vise will tighten, and you'll find yourself increasingly living the kind of life implied by the contents of this book. On the other hand, Americans can better inform themselves of the nature of the Soviet colossus and also of the severely weakened stance of the United States compared to that colossus.

In reviewing this latter option, many of the corrections that might be made are self-suggestive.

Last evening (just as this book is about to go to the printer,) the editor had a telephone conversation with an artist. Said the artist: "I'm totally

dismayed and angry to find the attitudes of Americans shifting from peace to war-mindedness. All I want to do is to paint my paintings, and walk in the woods."

Well, one doesn't have much to do with the other, except that if the majority of Americans feel the same way, then the freedom to paint your paintings and take walks in the woods may come to an end sooner than you might think.

The real spectre confronting America right now is not war. But indirect aggression. And Americans have proved themselves inept at coping with indirect aggression.

Many years ago, Lenin laid down the basic principle for waging a war of indirect aggression. Said he: "Probe with bayonets. If you encounter steel, withdraw. If you encounter mush, continue."

What did Lenin mean by "mush?" Weakness, softness or lack of resistance? Yes. But he also meant taking advantage of those conditions in society that so demoralize it so that it can be taken over without the use of the bayonet. Not realizing that an aggression is in progress; susceptibility to disinformation through propaganda; misplaced trust and confidence; internal disunity. Anything that would take away the will or the organization necessary to resist.

In strategic and tactical thinking, it is easy to realize that in waging a **mush-war**, all you need to do is help create mush in the societies to be taken over. The creation of mush is the chief characteristic of the implacable activities of the Soviet machine throughout the world.

It is ethical and laudable to be against a nuclear holocaust, the traditional idea of Armageddon so vigorously anticipated by doomsday merchants everywhere. It is mandatory to recognize and be against other kinds of aggression, too.

The Polish strikes are in progress, and the Polish people are again trying to break through the Soviet totalitarian controls, and acquire many of those freedoms Americans take for granted. The Poles have lived under Soviet domination for many years, and have now risen up in a well-planned effort. If they succeed in gaining the right to have free unions, they will be the first to do so in the Soviet system.

If the average American waits to experience Soviet occupation—of the kind the Poles have been living under—most would rise up and resist violently. And this might be the only option left in a few years.

The gamesmanship of indirect aggression is strange to Americans today; and because it is strange, a new learning needs to take place, Perhaps the chief characteristic that might usher in the New Age will have to be "mush-war" consciousness.

Without it, we may be doomed indeed.

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