

not only in gaining control over the entire life of a nation of nearly 200 million people but in establishing this control in such a way that it could be perpetuated. The essential point of Lenin's doctrine is called 'democratic centralism'. Here the word 'democratic' is only a veil to conceal its true nature. The actual matter of importance is the other part of the term, 'centralism'. Theoretically, the people of an area elect a representative to a larger group. These representatives meet and elect representatives to a still larger group. Those elected to these larger groups elect to a still larger group and so on, until eventually there is a very small group, the central committee, that heads it all. So much for the so-called 'democratic' part. It should be noticed that the democratic part of the term deals with the selection of men, not with decisions on policies. These are all made by the top group. When the top group makes its decision on policies the 'centralist' part comes in. Once the decision is made all members of the group are required to subscribe to it. Any who do not do so are liquidated. This may not be done at once, but over a period of time it is always done. Those who differ on any important point will be deprived of power, and usually even of life (i.e., a 'purge'). Then each representative carries the decisions of the top body down to the next. Here again the 'centralism' feature is invoked. Everyone in each lower body is required to submit to the decisions made by the higher body. All must do so or they in turn will be liquidated--deprived of influence, perhaps of liberty, and in many cases even of life. These representatives carry decisions to the next lower body and so on. Thus, all control comes into the hands of individuals who are sworn to support the policies laid down by Lenin or his successors. Those who strongly support these policies are organized into a party and the party, consisting of less