brutalities and injustices which are so common under the cruel tyranny of the Soviet regime. Anyone who has a question about these matters has only to read such books as Eugene Lyons, <u>Assignment To</u> <u>Utopia</u>, Victor Kravchenko, <u>I Ghose Freedom</u>, or Elinor Lipper, <u>Eleven</u> <u>Years In Soviet Prison Camps</u>. The evidence is clear and evailable for anyone who will look at it. Never in the history of the world, including the worst tyrannies the world has ever seen, has there been a more brutal system of constant interference iwht the liberty and life of the ordinary man. It is a brutality which enters into every little detail of life, and insists, not merely that prex people must not actively oppose the regime, but that every part of their thinking must be held steadily in line with the desires of the masters of the Exm Kremlin.

At this point a spokesman of the World Council of Churches would say: "Is it not unfortunate that these great imm innovators, these men who are seeking for social justice, should have allowed tyranny and brutality to enter into their system?" However, a little reflection will show that the brutality is not something incidental, but is a necessary result of the attempt to introduce the system which the social gospelers and the Communists mit desire. i Theoretically, Communime is based upon the Marxist slogan, "From each according to his ability, to each memoir according to his need". A very little reflection will is show us a grea difficulty with this slogan. Who is to decide how much I need? In the nature of things, this cannot be decided by a m democratic process. It cannot be decided by each individual saying, how itizimm little work he should be made to do and how may he should receive. Some i other method is necessary. In the system of free enterprise, it is decided on a basis of competition

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