

What is Marxism?

From, “TRUTH vs. Counterfeit – This is my Story”

by Dr. Catherine Millard © 2022

From the late founder of the *Christian Anti-Communist Crusade*'s pen, we read, Communism is the literal fulfillment of Psalm 14: “The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God.” The consequences are stated clearly: “They are corrupt: they have done abominable works; there is none that doeth good.” The delusional doctrines of **Karl Marx** bear the same relationship to mass murder that the malarial parasite does to the disease of malaria. We must expose the errors of the basic doctrines of Marx if we wish to prevent the actions that result from the application of those doctrines.

Why Communism Kills – The Record of Communist Killing

Communism kills! The U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee conducted investigations into the number killed in the Soviet Union and China. Their report stated that 35 million to 45 million had been killed in the Soviet Union and 34 million to 62.5 million in Communist China. Even these figures are considered inadequate by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and Antonov Ovseyenko. The latter's father led the Bolshevik storming and killing of the Czarist family in 1917. His book, “The Time of Stalin – Portrait of Tyranny” estimates 100 million people liquidated in Russia following the Communist take-over.

Karl Marx, author of “The Communist Manifesto” states, You must, therefore, confess that by “individual” you mean no other person than the bourgeois, than the middle-class owner of property. This person must indeed, be swept out of the way, and made impossible.

Disciples of Karl Marx, such as Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Pol Pot, after seizing power, proceeded to eliminate the “middle-class owners of property.” Marx foresaw a new, superlative human being dwelling in a future utopia of prosperity and liberty. This new creature would exemplify selflessness, generosity, hard work, fearlessness, – and lack aggression, covetousness, hatred and spite. Marx's new society, devoid of Class and Government would carry the motto: “From each according to his ability, to each according to his need.” This new era of communism lured multitudes into its illusionary net of falsehoods. How was it to be implemented? According to Karl Marx, by science. The first law was:

Atheism – There is no God.

Lenin clarifies Marx's doctrine thus, Atheism is a natural and inseparable portion of Marxism, of the theory and practice of Scientific Socialism.

This primary Marxist doctrine is at antipodes to “government of the people, by the people, for the people,” established by America's Founding Fathers as “a nation under God” – appealing to “the Supreme Ruler of the Universe” to achieve the blessings of self-government. Marxism's denial of God's authoritative principles of Truth vs. Counterfeit, Right vs. Wrong, Good vs. Evil, enumerated in His Ten Commandments, leaves the individual floundering in a quagmire of disorder, chaos and uncertainty. Each person does “what is right in his/her own eyes,” devoid of morality or respect for the well-being of others.

Karl Marx' second rule is: **Materialism**, as expressed by Mao Tse-tung:

There is nothing in the world apart from matter in motion.

Marx saw the world divided into two classes of people – the owners of the means of production, which he named “the bourgeoisie,” and the wage-earners, named “the proletariat.” He titled this “**a class war**,” or “**class struggle**,” concluding his **Communist Manifesto**:

Let the ruling classes tremble at the Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.

In this communistic war, certain stages are necessary:

- I. Revolution.
- II. Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
- III. Destruction of the Capitalistic State.
- IV. Liquidation of the Bourgeoisie.
- V. Creation of Socialism.
- VI. Creation of the New Socialist Man.
- VII. Removal of the State, and
- VIII. Emergence of Communism.

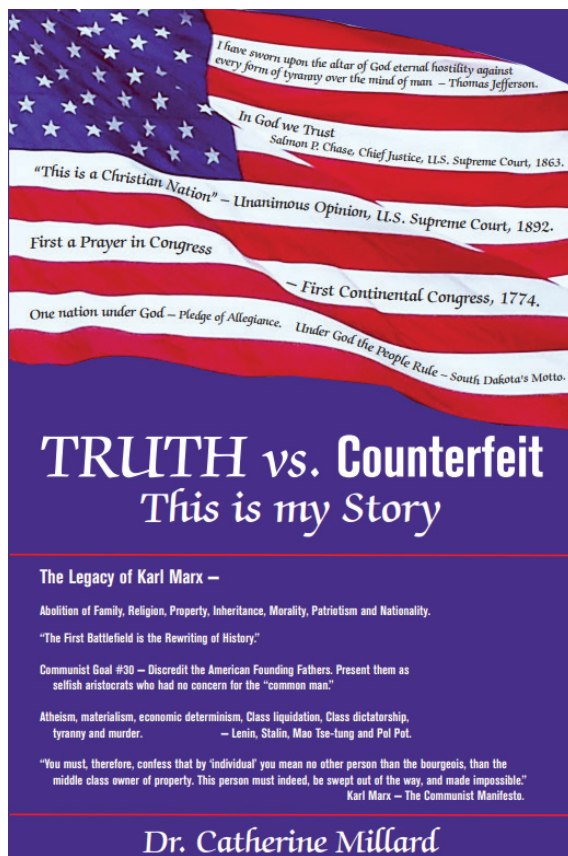
Lenin described the **Rule of the Proletariat** in these terms,

“The dictatorship of the proletariat is the rule – **unrestricted by laws** and

based on force – of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, a rule enjoying the sympathy and support of the laboring and exploited masses.”

In Cambodia, the communist Khmer Rouge Party ruthlessly implemented this rule, described in the book, “Murder of a Gentle Land” – Troops stormed into the Preah Ket Melea hospital, Phnom Penh's largest and oldest, and shouted to patients, physicians and nurses alike: “Out! Everybody out! Get out!”

They made no distinction between bedridden and ambulatory patients, between the convalescing and the dying, between those awaiting surgery and those who had just undergone surgery. Hundreds of men, women and children in pajamas limped, hobbled, struggled out of the hospital into the streets where the midday sun had raised the temperature to well over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.



Front cover of newly-released book, “TRUTH vs. Counterfeit – This is my Story”, © 2022 by Dr. Catherine Millard. (To order: www.christianheritagetours.org/Books, or call 703-455-0333).

Relatives or friends pushed the beds of patients too wounded, crippled or enfeebled to walk, some holding aloft perfusion bottles dripping plasma or serum into the bodies of loved ones.

One man carried his son, whose legs had just been amputated. The bandages on both stumps were red with blood, and the son, who appeared to be about twenty-two, was screaming, "You can't leave me like this! Kill me! Please kill me!"

With a population of seven million, approximately 2-3 million died. Their Communist leader stated,

As long as we have one million left, that will be enough to make the New Man.

Such is Marxism in full bloom – the "utopia" blueprint of Karl Marx and his disciples. If God, who advocates, "Thou shalt not kill" is non-existent, people are not "made in His image" (Genesis 1:26, 27), and therefore should be equated with animals to be slaughtered at will.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago* describes the communist society's iron rule of enslaving each person, or group of people with daily labor, which, if not produced, leads to the reduction of food, resulting in weakness and eventual death.

History reveals that this "New Socialist Man." devoid of values, is self-centered, cynical and apathetic – turning to alcoholism and crime.

The Marxist doctrines of **ATHEISM, MATERIALISM, ECONOMIC DETERMINISM, CLASS LIQUIDATION, CLASS DICTATORSHIP and INEVITABLE PROGRESS** are counterfeit and deadly.

In 1930, Dimitry Manuilski, a teacher at the **Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow**, unveiled the Communist Plan, hereunder reprinted:

"War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in thirty or forty years. To win, we shall need the element of surprise. The Western world will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There shall be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions.

The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist."

Communism's conquest of America's God-endowed freedom, liberty and inalienable rights, by removing God, Christ and the Bible from public consciousness, will result in the same Marxist doctrines of Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Pol Pot – mass murder and enslavement.

As the founder of the *Christian Anti-Communist Crusade* aptly states, the Marxist demons conceived in falsehood, and nurtured by ignorance, must be exorcised by Truth.

"Father of the U.S. Constitution," **James Madison's** words should be taken seriously by all who love and cherish freedom:

"Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

Christ, the Messiah promises, "If you abide in my words, the Truth will set you free." John 8:32.

The Bible of The Revolution - 1782

Seven years prior to **Thomas Jefferson's** Declaration of Independence, **Robert Aitken**, a publisher from Scotland, emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia. He established himself as a bookseller, publishing *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, which frequently featured articles by **Thomas Paine**. His patriotic activities resulted in being labeled a "rebel" followed by detainment in a British prison ship. Interestingly enough, Thomas Paine's future was influenced by Benjamin Franklin, whom he encountered in London. Paine carried with him letters from Franklin to his son-in-law, Richard Bache, an elder at his church, Christ Church, Philadelphia, and co-founder with Robert Aitken of *The Pennsylvania Magazine*. It was thus that Richard Bache introduced Paine to Aitken. Thomas Paine's flaming pen wrote the Scriptural treatise, "Common Sense," published in January 1776, which brought about a movement of severance from "the mother land," Great Britain. When Paine showed his article to Founding Father, Benjamin Rush, M.D., asking, "What shall I call it?" – Rush, a scholar of the Bible, replied, "Common Sense." It was a powerful refutation from the first Book of Samuel, and Judges, of the established "Divine Right of Kings," proving Jehovah's condemnation of the Hebrews' desire for a king, in conformity with heathendom. A Quaker by affiliation, Paine built an irrefutable argument against the "hereditary succession of kings." He equated this custom with idolatry, describing it as a clever invention of the devil.

In order that the reader may form a correct idea of the character of the pamphlet, following are a few extracts from it, as a part of the history of the nation two hundred and forty-five years ago:

Common Sense

"**The design and end of government** is freedom and security. In the early ages of the world, mankind were equals in the order of creation: the heathen introduced government by kings, which the will of the Almighty, as declared by Gideon and the prophet Samuel, expressly disapproved. To the evil of monarchy we have added that of hereditary succession; and as the first is a lessening of ourselves, so the second might put posterity under the government of a rogue or a fool. Nature disapproves it, otherwise she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule.

England, since the conquest, hath known some few good monarchs, but groaned beneath a much larger number of bad ones. The most plausible plea, which has ever been offered in favor of hereditary succession is, that it preserves a nation from civil wars; whereas the whole history of England disowns the fact.

Thirty kings, and two minors have reigned in that distracted kingdom since the conquest, in which time there have been no less than eight civil wars and nineteen rebellions. In short, monarchy and succession have laid not this kingdom only, but the world in blood and ashes. The nearer any government approaches to a Republic, the less business there is for a king; in England a king hath little more to do than to make war and give away places.

Volumes have been written on the struggle between England and America, but the period of debate is closed. Arms must decide the contest; the appeal was the choice of the king, and the continent hath accepted the challenge.

The sun never shone on a cause of greater worth. 'Tis not the affair of a city, a country, a province, or a kingdom, but of a continent, of at least one-eighth part of the habitable globe. 'Tis not the concern of a day, a year, or an age; posterity are virtually

involved in it even to the end of time.

But Great Britain has protected us, say some. She did not protect us from our enemies on our account, but from her enemies on her own account. America would have flourished as much, and probably more, had Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be, our enemies as Americans, but its subjects of Great Britain.

Britain is the parent country, say some, then the more shame upon her conduct. Nothing can settle our affairs so expeditiously as an open and determined declaration for independence. It is unreasonable to suppose that France or Spain will give us assistance, if we mean only to use that assistance for the purpose of repairing the breach. While we profess ourselves the subjects of Britain, we must in the eyes of foreign nations be considered as rebels.

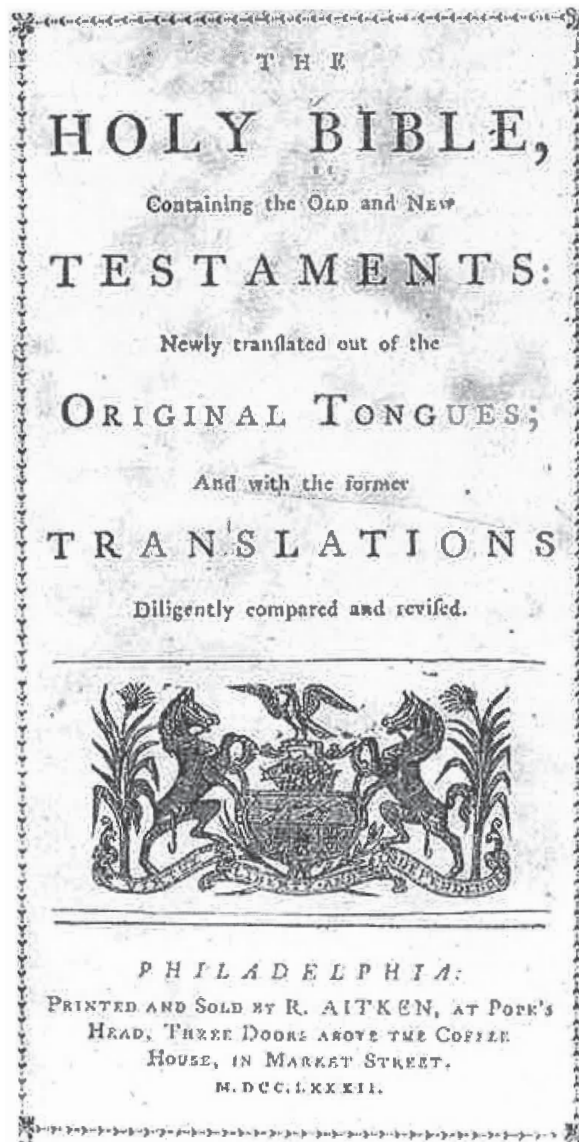
A Manifesto published and dispatched to foreign courts, setting forth the miseries we have endured, and declaring that we had been driven to the necessity of breaking off all connection with her, at the same time assuring all such courts of our desire of entering into trade with them, would produce more good effects to this continent, than if a ship were freighted with petitions to Britain.

Every quiet method for peace hath been ineffectual; our prayers have been rejected with disdain; reconciliation is now a fallacious dream. Bring the doctrine of reconciliation to the touch-stone of nature; can you hereafter, love, honor, and faithfully serve the power that hath carried fire and sword in your land? Ye that tell us of harmony, can ye restore to us the time that is past? The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'tis time to part. The last chord is now broken; the people of England are presenting addresses against us.

A Government of our own is our natural right. Ye that love mankind, that dare oppose not only tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression; Freedom hath been hunted round the globe; Europe regards her like a stranger; and England hath given her warning to depart; O! RECEIVE THE FUGITIVE and prepare an asylum for mankind."

Robert Aitken's patriotic zeal and excellent reputation as publisher/printer attracted the attention of the Continental Congress, who entrusted him with the publication of its "Journals of Congress." After the British occupied Philadelphia, Congress fled to Baltimore, from where, on December 20, 1776, this resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the Committee appointed to superintend the printing of the Journals of Congress be empowered and directed to send an express to enquire where Mr. Robert Aitken, who was employed in printing them, is or may be; and that they cause so



Title Page of Robert Aitken's 1782 "Bible of the Revolution" promoted and sponsored by Congress. First English language Bible printed in America.

much of them as are already printed to be removed to this place and also to remove his press and utensils to this place at the public expense; provided that said Robert Aitken shall be willing to come with them and perform his engagement with Congress."

As the official printer to Congress, Robert Aitken was in contact with, and informed about their current affairs. The lack of Bibles was one of the primary issues confronting Congress, gaining them the reputation of "Bible Congress." Prior to the Colonists' severance from British rule, English language Bibles had been imported uniquely from Great Britain. However, the Revolutionary War terminated this practice. So severe was the situation, that the Reverend Patrick Allison, D.D., Chaplain to Congress, interceded for the people, calling for urgent action. As a result, Congress appointed a special Committee to investigate the matter, and on September 11, 1777, the following report was submitted:

"The Committee to whom the Memorial of Doctor Allison and others was referred, report, that they have conferred fully with the printers, etc., in this city, and are of the opinion that the proper types for printing the Bible are not to be had in this country, and that the paper cannot be procured, but with such difficulties and subject to such casualties as to render any dependence on it altogether improper: that to import types for the purpose of setting up an

entire edition of the Bible, and to strike off 30,000 copies, with paper, binding, etc., will cost 10,272 pounds, 10 shillings, which must be advanced by Congress to be reimbursed by the sale of the books: that in the opinion of the Committee considerable difficulties will attend the procuring the types and paper, that afterwards the risque of importing them will considerably enhance the cost, and that the calculations are subject to such uncertainty in the present state of affairs, that Congress cannot rely on them: that the use of the Bible is so universal and its importance so great, that your Committee refer the above to the consideration of Congress, and if Congress shall not think it expedient to order the importation of types and paper, the Committee recommend that Congress will order the Committee of Congress to import 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland, or elsewhere, into the different parts of the States of the Union. Whereupon it was resolved accordingly to direct said Committee to import 20,000 copies of the Bible."

When Congress voted, the resolution lacked but one vote for its enactment. Under the Articles of Confederation, the States voted – not the members of Congress, which only came about under the 1787 U.S. Constitution. The issue was postponed "until Saturday next," nothing more being done about it.

During Congress' Fall, 1780 session, however, the urgent de-

mand for Bibles, and the problems in obtaining them, was again a major issue. A motion was introduced on the floor by James McLene on October 26th, 1780, and seconded by John Hanson:

“Resolved that it be recommended to such of the States who may think it convenient for them that they take proper measures to procure one or more new and correct editions of the Old and New Testament to be printed and that such states regulate their printers by law so as to secure effectually the said books from being misprinted.”

Congress referred this motion to a Committee. The inability to obtain Bibles resulted in a dire need during the Revolutionary War. All American patriots relied upon God’s Providence, His Divine intervention and the guidance of His Holy Word, the Bible in the quest for freedom. Robert Aitken was keenly aware of the Colonists’ plight – lacking Bibles in the English language. It was thus that he set about, independently and silently, to print one in America. His humble beginnings of a small duodecimo with his imprint, dated 1777 was received with joy, his second, third and fourth editions following in 1778, 1779 and 1781 respectively. Robert Aitken’s “Pope’s Head” sign on Market Street in Philadelphia advertised his Bookseller/Printer shop, which was a few doors from the Coffee House, where patriots gathered, including signers of the Declaration of Independence, with which he would converse about his heart’s desire – the printing of the 66 Books of the Old and New Testament in English. It was thus that, on January 21, 1781, his petition was presented to Congress which in turn referred it to a Committee including Rev. John Witherspoon, only preacher-signer, and Thomas McKean, signer. Aitken not only petitioned Congress to approve his printing of the entire Bible in English, but also pleaded for Congress’ support in this worthy endeavor. The Committee’s report, dated September 12, 1782, reads:

“The Committee to whom was referred a Memorial of Robert Aitken, Printer, dated 21st January, 1781, respecting an edition of the Holy Scripture, report, That Mr. Aitken has, at a great expense, now finished an American edition of the Holy Scriptures in English; that the Committee have from time to time attended to his progress in the work; that they also recommended it to the two chaplains of Congress to examine and give their opinion of the execution, who have accordingly reported thereon; the recommendation and report being as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1782.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN:

Our knowledge of your piety and public spirit leads us without apology to recommend to your particular attention the edition of the Holy Scriptures publishing by Mr. Aitken. He undertook this expensive work at a time when, from the circumstances of the war, an English edition of the Bible could not be imported, nor any opinion



Illustration of the famed Coffee House in Philadelphia during the Revolution. Both title pages of Robert Aitken’s “Bible of the Revolution” contain his hand-written inscription, mentioning this landmark, frequented by the founding fathers.

formed how long the obstruction might continue. On this account particularly he deserves applause and encouragement. We therefore wish you, Reverend Gentlemen, to examine the execution of the work, and if approved, to give it the sanction of your judgment, and the weight of your recommendation. We are, with very great respect, your most obedient and humble servants.

JAMES DUANE, Chairman, in behalf of a Committee of Congress on Mr. Aitken’s Memorial.

REVEREND DOCT. WHITE & REVD. MR. DUFFIELD, Chaplains of he United States in Congress assembled.”

On September 10th, 1782, the Chaplains’ Report ensued:

“GENTLEMEN, Agreeably to your desire we have paid attention to Mr. Robert Aitken’s impression of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. Having selected and examined a variety of passages throughout the work, we are of opinion that it is executed with great accuracy as to the sense and with as few grammatical and typographical errors as could be expected in an undertaking of such magnitude.

Being ourselves witnesses of the demand for this invaluable book, we rejoice in the present prospect of a supply; hoping that it will prove as advantageous as it is honorable to the gentleman who has exerted himself to furnish it at the evident risk of his private fortune. We are, Gentlemen, your very respectful and humble servants, WILLIAM WHITE, GEORGE DUFFIELD PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1782. HONORABLE JAMES DUANE, Esq., Chairman, and other Honourable Gentlemen of the Committee of Congress on Mr. Aitken’s Memorial.”

The resolution of Congress, subsequent to the Chaplains’ report, reads as follows:

“WHEREUPON RESOLVED.

That the United States in Congress assembled highly approve the pious and laudable undertaking of Mr. Aitken, as subservient to the interest of religion, as well as an instance of the progress of arts in this country, and being satisfied from the above report of his care and accuracy in the execution of the work, they recommend this edition of the Bible to the inhabitants of the United States, and hereby authorize him to publish this recommendation in the manner he shall think proper.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.”

The “Bible of the Revolution” was thus approved by Congress and printed by Robert Aitken in 1782. The first Bible in the English language printed in America, the paper of its duodecimo leaves are from Pennsylvania.

The Aitken “Bible of the Revolution” is now one of the rarest books in the world, the British Museum owning a copy in two volumes. The first volume has inscribed on the reverse of its title

page Robert Aitken's hand-written note:

There are only thirty-two copies of Robert Aitken's magnificent work of known existence, two of which are in England, the remaining

The first copy of the first edition of the Bible ever printed in America in the English language is presented to Ebenesar Hazard, Esq., by the Editor.

thirty being mainly preserved in American libraries and historical societies. The Library of Congress Rare Book Collection has a copy of this precious American treasure.

A Letter from General George Washington regarding The "Bible of the Revolution"

Headquarters, 11th June, 1783

Dear Sir,

I accept with much pleasure your kind congratulations on the happy event of peace, with the establishment of our liberties and independence.

Glorious indeed has been our contest – glorious, if we consider the prize for which we have contended, and glorious in its issue: But in the midst of our joys, I hope we shall not forget that, to Divine Providence is to be ascribed the glory and praise.

Your proposition respecting Mr. Aitken's Bible would have been particularly noticed by me, had it been suggested in season. But the late Resolution of Congress

for discharging part of the Army, taking off near two-thirds of our numbers, it is now too late to make the attempt. It would have pleased me well, if Congress had been pleased to make such an important present to the brave fellows who have done so much for the security of their country's rights and establishment. I hope it will not be long before you will be able to go quietly to New York – some patience however will yet be necessary. But patience is a noble virtue, and when rightly exercised, does not fail of its reward.

With much regard & esteem,
I am, Dear Doctor,
Your most obed. servant,
G. WASHINGTON

P.S. Be so good as to inform me whether Mrs. Thompson is living with you, or is gone into New York? Before I retire from service it is my wish to render her what is owing to her.

DOCT. RODGERS

In conclusion, not only did Congress promote and sponsor the publication of Robert Aitken's first English language Bible printed in America, but Gen. George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, later to be unanimously elected first U.S. President, endorsed the Bible of the Revolution as "an important present" to his brave troops. **The Holy Bible**, therefore, forms an integral part of the foundation of the American Republic.