

take 347 years for the Swedish population to double; 173 years for Denmark, Finland, Norway and Switzerland, and 116 years for both the United States and Europe as a whole. Continuation of the decline in natality in these advanced areas, even if revolutionary developments further lengthen the lifespan, will evidently lead to zero population growth for this entire matrix region of Western civilization and probably to negative population growth thereafter.

Alarmed at declining birth rates, the East European governments resorted to pronatalist policies of one sort or another during 1965-75. Population increased from 106 to 113 million, a rise of 6.7%. Doubling time ranged from 32 years for Albania to 116 years for Hungary and never for East Germany. During the decade, the population of the Soviet Union grew by 10% to reach 254 millions despite the fact that contraceptives are generally available, as is abortion if approved by a gynecologist. The most significant demographic development in the Soviet Union in recent decades is that the Russians are being inundated by largely Asian and culturally backward minority peoples. The differentials in fertility are transforming the U.S.S.R. into more and more of an Asian society. Due to acute and chronic housing shortages, the spread of contraceptive methods and other factors, fertility in the great cities has fallen below replacement levels. A prominent Soviet defector told me recently that it was rare to find a Moscow family with as many as three children.<sup>3</sup>

### *The Asian Population Scene*

Since 57% of the world's people live in Asia, demographic trends there are of crucial importance. There are 2.3 billion Asians, of whom an estimated 823 million live in the People's Republic of China, 609 million in India, 144 million in Pakistan and Bangladesh, 132 million in Indonesia and 111 million in Japan. The Middle East, with only 164 million people, is demographically of comparatively lesser importance.

The decline in the Chinese birth rate between 1970 and 1975 was, in the opinion of Lester Brown, "the most rapid of any country on record" and possibly "family planning's greatest success story."<sup>4</sup> In 1976, demographer John Frejka wrote, China had "the most effective and efficient large-scale and comprehensive population policy in the developing world."<sup>5</sup>

There is wide disagreement about the actual figures. In 1972, John S. Aird of the Department of Commerce estimated the Chinese birth rate at 37 per thousand. The following year, the United Nations placed China's natality at 27, a figure which was adopted in 1976 by the Population Reference Bureau with the warning that it may be "too high at the present time because of China's vigorous family planning program in the recent past."<sup>6</sup> In 1975, Leo A. Orleans of the Library of Congress placed the birth rate at 27, while in the same year R. T. Ravenholt of the U.S. Agency for International Development estimated that the Chinese birth rate had been pulled down to 14, or below both U.S. and European levels. Finally, Worldwatch Institute compiled available evidence on birth and death rates from Chinese provinces, cities and rural communes and concluded that the birth rate was probably 19 per thousand.<sup>7</sup> There is also a considerable range in the estimates of death rate. If we accept the Worldwatch Institute estimates, China's birth rate is 19, her death rate 8, her rate of population increase 1.1% per annum, and her doubling time 64 years. This takes her out of the ranks of the population-explosion countries.

The Chinese commitment to birth control arose out of a realistic recognition that a continuing unrestrained growth of population would threaten social services and jeopardize the ability of the nation to feed herself. The policy adopted was in direct contradiction to the Marxist-Leninist dogma that overpopulation is merely a contradiction of capitalism and that neo-Malthusianism is a bourgeois ideological device to mask the naked reality of class exploita-

tion. Significantly, the family limitation program was interrupted or reversed during the Great Leap Forward of 1957 and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of 1966-69, both explosions of leftwing communism.

The success of the Chinese program can be attributed to the almost limitless power of the Chinese totalitarian state to use propaganda, mind-control, rewards and punishments to uproot institutions, shatter traditional mores, and move an entire people toward predetermined goals. Mao urged men to refrain from marriage until 26 and women until 23. Amazingly enough, there has been widespread compliance and few illegitimate births, particularly among the youth and in the cities. Contraception is freely available, including the pill; sterilization is widespread; abortion is free and on demand.<sup>8</sup> The two-child family has been officially identified with patriotic conduct. This effort has been most successful in the great cities which, in China as elsewhere, contain a disproportionate number of the ablest people. Birth rates below 10 have been reported in Shanghai and Canton—about two-thirds of the U.S. fertility rate.<sup>9</sup>

What are the prospects that China will attain zero population growth in a generation? The two-child lifestyle may become more general as the intensely indoctrinated youth reach reproductive ages. Slackened population growth should create a larger proportion of old people and hence raise the death rate. On the other hand, if the power of ideology wanes in the post-Maoist era, as it did in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death, China may revert to more traditional fertility patterns.

India, the second most populous country on earth, launched an ambitious population control program when Indira Gandhi came to power in 1966. During the decade that she governed, 14 million men and 6 to 7 million women were sterilized. With sterilization as the main weapon, together with broad distribution of condoms and IUDs and a network of about 40,000 family planning centers, India reduced her birth

rate from 42 to 33 per thousand.<sup>10</sup> Impressive as these results are, the indications are that the Indian death rate is about 15, the natural increase about 1.8% per annum, and projected doubling time a mere 38 years. The prospect that India will have 1.2 billion inhabitants by the year 2025 is a nightmare for those concerned with human survival.

To prevent this from occurring, the Indian government projected an expenditure of 10 billion rupees (about \$850 million) during 1977-82. According to Dr. Champaklaj Jhaveri of the Family Planning Association in India, little success has been achieved in the largely illiterate rural areas that contain 90% of India's people.<sup>11</sup> The bead system of counting off safe days has been tried and found unworkable; oral contraceptives are too expensive; when sterilization was stepped up during the period of Indira Gandhi's dictatorial rule, popular resentment helped topple the government.

In India, as in China and most underdeveloped countries, birth control, abortion and sterilization have been most effective in the cities and among the educated, least so among the illiterate rural masses. Thus, the introduction of effective means of population control has set in motion class and regional differentials that have tended to sterilize the brighter and more capable people, but have done little to restrain the exuberant fertility of the peasantry. Following her defeat in World War II, Japan accepted family limitation. In 30 years the birth rate fell from 34 to 19. With a 1.2% rate of natural increase, among the lowest in Asia, Japan's population should double to reach 222 million in 58 years.

The larger picture is one of incipient control of fertility in East Asia, but of inadequate progress in the tropical and subtropical portions of the continent. To put the matter concretely, East Asia had 1,005 million inhabitants in 1975; the rest of the continent 1,263 millions. East Asia was adding 12 million people annually; South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Middle East

were adding 28 millions. The first region was growing at the rate of 1.2%, the second at 2.3%. Population was scheduled to double in 58 years in East Asia; in half that time in the rest of the continent. If nothing intervened to check the demographic explosion—and birth control, hunger and disease will almost certainly intervene—East Asia would have about 2 billion inhabitants 60 years hence; other Asia would have 6 billion.

### *Other Areas*

LATIN AMERICA presents some interesting demographic contrasts. The region as a whole has the high birth rates and low death rates characteristic of demographically exploding regions. The natural increase of 2.9% per annum is the highest and the doubling time of 24 years the lowest of any great world region. Those Latin countries which have achieved somewhat lower birth rates are either the preponderantly white ones—Uruguay 21, Argentina 22, Chile 28 and Costa Rica 28—or Caribbean islands with preponderantly black populations. This does not seem to be mainly a matter of income-level because oil-rich Venezuela has a birth rate of 36.

Africa below the Sahara presents a grim foretaste of Malthusian disaster. The area's birth rate of 47 per thousand is the highest on earth. Population doubles every 26 years. The African death rate is more than twice the Latin American average, twice the world average, and a third higher than impoverished South and Southeast Asia. Life expectancy at birth is only 45 years in black Africa. This compares with 62 years in mainland Latin America, 63 in East Asia and 64 in the Caribbean. An American politician-diplomat recently accused the white-governed nations of Africa of causing premature death among their black subjects. The facts are that 1975 life expectancy at birth was 52 years in both Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, but was 44 in "liberated" Tanzania and Zambia and 38 in native-ruled Ethiopia.

### *The Larger Population Picture*

One of the great silent revolutions of the first half of the 1970's was the incipient control of human fertility in the temperate zones of the earth. These regions—North America, Europe, U.S.S.R., East Asia and Oceania—have about two billion inhabitants, or half the world's people. Here natural increase fell from 25 million to 18 million between 1970 and 1975, a 27% decline. The temperate zones bore the entire brunt of the decrement in human growth. By 1975, the natural increase of population was below 1% in the temperate zones, almost 2½% in the tropical and subtropical zones.

These tropical and subtropical areas have been virtually unaffected by the drift toward population control. In southern and southeastern Asia, fertility continues to add about 25 million mouths each year. In the Mideast and Latin America, a million more human beings were added to population in 1975 than in 1970. In Africa, population increased by 8.2 million in 1970, by 9.7 million in 1975.

What we are witnessing at the present time is a massive shift in fertility from the temperate to the tropical and subtropical zones. Despite Arabian oil and the mineral riches of sub-Saharan Africa, the temperate zone nations are much richer in raw materials than the others, particularly when the comparison is on a per capita basis.

One hopeful aspect of the situation is that the older theory that modernization, industrial development and urbanization are *sine qua non*s of population control seems to have been refuted by the experience of a few countries. Between 1960 and 1972, Barbados decreased her birth rate by 39%, Mauritius by 35%, Costa Rica by 33%, Martinique by 33% and Fiji by 30%. Improved international communications helps accelerate social change and break down established mores. Technology is increasingly progressing toward cheap, foolproof contraceptive devices.

But these changes are not occurring

fast enough or on a large enough scale to avert calamity. Rising death rates, caused by famine and starvation-aggravated disease, will almost certainly narrow the demographic gap between the two great world regions in the next decades. Among the reasons for this pessimistic expectation are the tragic fact that world grain stocks were down to the dangerous level of 30 days supply in 1976 and that the intensive farming of marginal lands is reaching the point where it has negative feedback on food supply. If current predictions of a climatological transition toward intense cold are correct, harvest shortages and failures through the north temperate zone grain-surplus areas will add another component to the force working for catastrophe.

### *Global Pattern of Intelligence*

When these population trends are projected against what we know or surmise about the global distribution of intelligence, the prospect is disturbing. Fourteen years ago, Stefan T. Possony and I summarized available data on mental-test scores, Nobel Prize awards in science and other indicators of intelligence and intellectual achievement in order to reach some tentative conclusions about the geography of intellect.<sup>12</sup> More recently, Richard Lynn of the University of Northern Ireland, who published a pathbreaking analysis of comparative international levels of anxiety several years ago, has attempted a comprehensive and critical evaluation of the IQ evidence. Lynn's paper, now in press, summarizes the results of such culture-fair tests as those of Cattell and Raven and analyzes the possible causes of the large score differences among peoples, nations and races.<sup>13</sup>

Based on IQ testing in Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, Lynn generalizes that the peoples of northwestern Europe and of their areas of overseas settlement uniformly average IQ scores of about 100. In Spain, Yugoslavia and Greece, the cited tests yield IQ means somewhat below 90. The evidence

on Italian psychometric intelligence is contradictory. In Iran and Iraq, mental testing has yielded average scores in the low 80's. A vast psychological literature on the American Negro has shown that this population has IQ averages of 85 and lower,<sup>14</sup> and that the gap between U.S. white and black mental-test scores remains even when samples of comparable socioeconomic status are chosen for examination.<sup>15</sup> Studies of blacks in Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa and Jamaica yielded average scores significantly lower than those of American Negroes.<sup>16</sup>

The evidence which Lynn produces on India reveals depressingly low IQ scores, but it contains certain apparent internal inconsistencies and is too fragmentary to justify sweeping judgments on the mental resources of more than 600 million people. India has produced Nobel laureates in physics (Sir Chandrasekhara V. Raman) and in literature (Rabindranath Tagore), whereas southeast Asia, the Middle East and Black Africa have produced none.

The evidence on Latin America is rather difficult to interpret, partly because test questions are often changed and scores recalibrated to meet local conditions. Careful examination and analysis of the comparative mental-test scores of Mexican-Americans by Jensen suggests that they rank about midway between the U.S. white and black populations.<sup>17</sup>

The Soviet Union and its Balko-Danubian client states are unfortunately *terra incognita* from an IQ standpoint. Mental tests have been officially denounced and banned ever since the 1930's when P. I. Leventuev gave Binets to Moscow schoolchildren and came up with the unacceptable finding that the children of intellectuals scored higher than the progeny of the proletariat.<sup>18</sup> This ban has extended to almost the entire communist world, whether under Soviet or Chinese domination.

A comparison of Russian IQ distributions under the czars or in the early years of the Bolshevik regime with the situation today would shed fascinating light

on the impact of the successive purges and waves of aristocide on the mental resources of the Soviet people. Robert Conquest estimated that a minimum of 20 million Soviet citizens were killed by the Stalin regime during 1930-1940, or about 10% of the population.<sup>19</sup> The death toll among the intellectuals and the leadership cadres was much higher. Thus, of the 2.4 million members of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU), Zbigniew Brezezinski estimates that 850,000, or 35%, met death during 1937-38 alone.<sup>20</sup> In addition, the liquidations during the consolidation of Bolshevik power and the civil war that followed bore down heaviest on the abler and more educated classes. The extermination of the *kulaks* during collectivization was similarly selective within the peasantry.

Another trend that may be causing large declines in Soviet IQ levels is the much more rapid natural increase of primitive Asian national minorities than of the Great Russians, Ukrainians and Baltic peoples. Fifteen years from now, it is estimated that ethnic Russians will comprise less than 40% of the population of the U.S.S.R.<sup>21</sup> Rural birth rates are much higher than urban and a continuous influx of peasants is needed to replenish the population of the cities.<sup>22</sup> A 1966 survey of Moscow women industrial workers revealed that fewer than 5% wanted three or more children.<sup>23</sup>

The evidence concerning Chinese IQ is based on tests of Chinese-Americans in the United States before World War II, on more recent Hawaiian investigations, and on the 1966 Coleman Report. The earlier tests showed that, when questions requiring knowledge of English were eliminated, both Japanese and Chinese scored approximately at the white U.S. average, despite the fact that many of the Orientals had immigrated as contract laborers and been subjected to adverse discrimination.<sup>24</sup> The Coleman Report, the most extensive study of the IQ levels of American ethnic minorities ever attempted, showed that, if the whites are equated to 100, the other

first-grade children scored as follows on non-verbal intelligence tests: Oriental 104.6, American Indians 98.0, Mexicans 92.6, Puerto Ricans 84.7 and Negroes 80.2.<sup>25</sup> The remarkable achievements of post-World War II Orientals in American science, the professions and the academic world, however, shed little light on intelligence levels in their parent countries because this immigrant stream was highly selective for ability.

The fundamental question in any attempted appraisal of Chinese intelligence is whether or not pre-1941 immigrants to the United States can be considered to be representative of China's 823 million inhabitants. These immigrants were recruited to do hard physical work building railroads and working in mines and sugar plantations. Most of them were Hakkas, an "encapsulated society" of migrants from north China whom Ellsworth Huntington called "the cream of the Chinese . . . a chosen remnant of unusual capacity."<sup>26</sup> Cyril Darlington in his brilliant work on the impact of evolution on civilizations thought that the Hakkas were the surviving remnant of "the intellectual and skilled classes of the northern cities" which fled Tartar and Mongol domination during the Sung dynasty.<sup>27</sup> On either hypothesis, it would be rash to assume that the Hakkas form a representative cross-section of Chinese society.

The Jewish population of the world is about 14 millions. Arthur R. Jensen has estimated average Jewish IQ at 108-110;<sup>28</sup> Dwight J. Ingle has placed it at 108.<sup>29</sup> If we place Jewish average IQ at half a standard deviation above the U.S.-northwest European level of 100 (that is at 107.5) and if we hypothesize that IQ is distributed according to the normal curve of error, we would expect proportionately more than seven times as many Jews as northwest Europeans at the very superior IQ level of 160+. This seems consistent with the fact that 73 of 463 Nobel Prizes awarded to individuals in 1901-1976 went to recipients of Jewish extraction, indicating that somewhat more than eight times as many Jews

as Americans were thus honored in proportion to population.

There is evidence that Jewish fertility has fallen and is falling faster than that of U.S.-Western Europe and that the Jewish people are well advanced on the road to biological extinction. A great deal of this deficient fertility may be due to the fact that world Jewry is heavily urbanized, concentrated in modern, sophisticated societies, high in socioeconomic status, and disproportionately engaged in intellectual pursuits. If these conditions are the root cause of the reproductive failure, the impending crisis of Jewry may mirror that of the Western intelligentsia as a whole.

I have reserved Japan for last because of a challenging paper by Richard Lynn which provides the first accurate comparison of Japanese and American mental-test scores ever attempted.<sup>30</sup> Lynn eliminated those sections of the tests which had been altered to fit Japanese conditions wherever possible and based his comparison mainly on the test questions which were identical in the two cases. When 1,070 Japanese children were tested with the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC) in 1951, their average score was 103.1. The fact that at every age the Japanese children did better than their American counterparts indicated consistent superiority. Almost 20 years later, 4-to-6 year-old Japanese children averaged 111.7 on the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI). Since the Japanese tested on the WISC had for the most part been exposed to fetal, infantile or childhood wartime malnutrition which might conceivably have affected their mental ability, Lynn suggested that the 11.7% advantage on the WPPSI might be a truer measure of the real IQ difference. He added that the Japanese superiority in test scores discredits Kagan's contention that the IQ test "is a seriously biased instrument that almost guarantees middle class white children higher IQ scores than almost any other group of children."<sup>31</sup> The Japanese aren't

white and have fewer socioeconomic advantages than Americans.

While Lynn's paper provides impressive evidence that the Japanese are at least equal and perhaps superior to white Americans in intelligence, the conclusion that they enjoy an 11.7% advantage should be regarded with skepticism. The younger the children, the more unreliable the mental-test scores. Moreover, if Japanese IQ distributions are similar to those of Europe and America, then an 11.7% superiority in arithmetic mean would presuppose such a decisive Nipponese superiority at the highest intelligence levels as to give Japan leadership in all fields of creative intellectual endeavor.

#### *Fertility and Mind: an Inverse Correlation?*

North America-Western Europe, the concentration area of superior mental ability which has largely created Western Civilization in all of its ramified aspects, is on the verge of zero population growth and probably headed for the sort of significant demographic decline that Germany-Austria is today experiencing. The Japanese, who are probably the intellectual equals of the Euramericans and possibly their superiors, espoused family planning after World War II, seem to have stabilized their birth rates at a moderate level, and are currently growing at the rate of 1.2% per annum. The teeming and congested millions of China have found family limitation a survival necessity.

The two billion or so cold-climate denizens, who are believed to have IQ levels comparable to those of Euramerica, are pursuing policies which should result in the attainment of zero population growth. The two billion tropical and semi-tropical peoples, whose mental levels are either unfavorable or problematical, on the whole, continue to display prodigious fertility, rapid population growth and dangerously low population-doubling times. Although there is no exact correspondence, the general trend is for fertility and population growth among nations and peoples to

be inversely correlated with their intelligence levels to the extent that we are able to measure the latter. Mental ability has two axes of distribution—class and space. The spatial distribution seems to follow the temperature gradient, diminishing on the whole as one moves from the colder regions warmward.

The worldwide advance of the pill has already markedly reduced fertility among those classes and nations which have been most conspicuously productive in science, technology, the arts, management, industry and government. Thus, from the standpoint of brain, birth control has tended to operate as a dysgenic force. It has reduced the fertility of the gifted while leaving the proliferation of the ungifted less affected. The spatial diffusion of contraceptive techniques reduces the proportion of high-IQ populations to world population at a time

when intellect seems to be internationally in short supply.

There seem to be at least two realistic possible models. Either the fertility and natural increase gap between north and south is permanent or else it is a transition phenomenon, one of cultural lag. In the former case, we might face the prospect of continuing declines in the average intelligence of *Homo sapiens*, to the extent that intelligence is accurately measured by culture-fair tests. In the latter case, the deterioration in human intelligence which occurred during the long transitional period toward equalization of population growths would be ground lost once and for all, but it would be ground lost only once. It would be the price mankind pays for the adjustment of human numbers to available resources by the humane method of family planning.

<sup>1</sup>Ralph Thomlinson, *Population Dynamics* (New York: Random House, 1965, 1976), 14. <sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, Inc., *World Population Growth and Response 1965-1975: a Decade of Global Action* (Washington: Population Reference Bureau, April 1976), 265-269. <sup>3</sup>Oral statement by Mikhail Agursky to N. Weyl, April 17, 1977. <sup>4</sup>Lester Brown, *World Population Trends: Signs of Hope, Signs of Stress* (Washington: Worldwatch Paper 8, October 1976), 5. <sup>5</sup>Quoted in Brown, *World Population Trends*, 34. <sup>6</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Growth*, 270. <sup>7</sup>For these estimates, v. Brown, *World Population Trends*, 34-35; Tomás Frejka, "One-Fifth of Humanity," *People*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1976. <sup>8</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Growth*, 74-75. <sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 75. <sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, 78-81. <sup>11</sup>Ena Naunton, "India's Birth Control: Friendly Persuasion," *Miami Herald*, April 15, 1977. <sup>12</sup>Nathaniel Weyl and Stefan T. Possony, *The Geography of Intellect* (Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1963). <sup>13</sup>Richard Lynn, "Ethnic and Racial Differences in Intelligence" in R. Travis Osborne, Clyde E. Noble and Nathaniel Weyl, eds., *Human Variation: The Biopsychology of Age, Race, and Sex* (New York: Academic Press, 1978). <sup>14</sup>Audrey M. Shuey, *The Testing of Negro Intelligence* (New York: Social Science Press, 1966); John C. Loehlin, Gardner Lindzey and J. N. Spuhler, *Race Differences in Intelligence* (San Francisco: Freeman, 1975), 164-196. <sup>15</sup>Frank C. J. McGurk, "On White and Negro Test Performance and Socio-Economic Factors," *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 1953, 48, 448-450. <sup>16</sup>Lynn in *Human Vari-*

*ation*. <sup>17</sup>Arthur R. Jensen, "Do Schools Cheat Minority Children?" *Educational Research*, 1971, 14, 3-8. <sup>18</sup>The tests revealed that "at all ages, the children of workers show a lower degree of intellectual development than the children of intellectuals." Quoting *Psychological Abstracts*, 1934, #3823. In 1936, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union denounced mental testing as a device "for perpetuating the existing class structure by mass tests which demonstrated the superiority of the dominant classes and 'superior races.'" <sup>19</sup>Robert Conquest, *The Great Terror* (New York: Macmillan, 1968), 533. <sup>20</sup>Zbigniew Brzezinski, *Between Two Ages* (New York: Penguin, 1970), 126, fn. <sup>21</sup>Agursky to Weyl, April 17, 1977. <sup>22</sup>*Ibid.* <sup>23</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Growth*, 75. <sup>24</sup>Rudolf Pintner, *Intelligence Testing* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1931), chapter 20. <sup>25</sup>J. S. Coleman et al., *Equality of Educational Opportunity* (Washington: U.S. Office of Education, 1966.) <sup>26</sup>Ellsworth Huntington, *The Character of Races* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1927), 199-200. <sup>27</sup>Cyril D. Darlington, *The Evolution of Man and Society* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969), 630-631. <sup>28</sup>Arthur R. Jensen, *Education and Group Differences* (London: Methuen, 1973), 60. <sup>29</sup>Dwight J. Ingle, *Who Should Have Children?* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1973), 58. <sup>30</sup>Richard Lynn, "The Intelligence of the Japanese," *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society*, 1977, 30, 69-72. <sup>31</sup>J. Kagan, "The Magical Aura of the IQ," *The Saturday Review*, September 4, 1971, 92-93.

# *Karl Marx as Frankenstein: Toward a Genealogy of Communism*

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. . . for supremely frightful would be the effect of any human endeavor to mock the stupendous mechanism of the Creator of the world.

—*Mary Shelley*

SIDE BY SIDE with Goethe's *Faust*, Melville's *Moby Dick*, Dostoevsky's novels, and Nietzsche's *Zarathustra*, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is one of the most important myths that the nineteenth century bequeathed to ours. This is the myth of modern man aspiring to usurp the power of the Creator with the help of science but succeeding only to mock the creation and to imperil his own existence. Whether one contemplates the past endeavors to breed a master race, the ever present destruction of the biosphere, or the ever increasing prospect of a nuclear holocaust, one is bound to take a dim view of that technological and scientific trend which began making its first big strides in the West during Mary Shelley's lifetime. One realizes then that the monster of Frankenstein has not been reduced to ashes, as the novel's wishful finale suggests, but has long ago escaped from the pages of the novel. Not only is he still at large but he is on his rampage throughout the world, and the toll of his victims is rising.

To our greater chagrin we are now beginning to realize that the actual power of the monster is still more massive for his hypostases are hidden behind various masks. Here is an attempt to strike through one such mask and to reveal one particular hypostasis of the Frankensteinian creator/creature complex which afflicts today's world most fatally. The name of the creator is Karl Marx, that of his creature—Communism.

I hasten to assure the reader that by drawing this parallel I have no intention to indulge in vindictiveness or name-calling. I have seen the real face of Communism at a close range and I must submit I find it monstrously ugly—but don't many Marxists and Communists themselves despair at finding a Communism with a human face? Even less do I feel obliged to indulge in any abuse of Marx. In fact, I often find myself feeling some sympathy for him. For, had he now lived in the country of his folly, he would have most certainly been among the applicants for an