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## KAREL HUJER / Commentary

## A Free Society and a Free Press

Is a free press a guarantor of freedom? When Russian Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate in February, 1917, Alexander Kerensky, a dynamic leader of liberative process took over the helm. The following eight months. Russia experienced unprecedented freedom with incomparable turmoil. The explosion of unruly mobs, intoxicated by the sudden dissolution of ezarist rule, took freedom heedlessly, disregarding the warning of history that the price of freedom is a disciplined vigilance.

Kerensky, in his American exile 30 years ago, once spoke on our University of Chattanooga campus. He was a man of good intentions, yet his ephemeral administration, even as prime minister of the Russian provisional government through the summer of 1917, included unheard freedom of the press, resulting in a great delusion. What became a political vacuum only invited the ruthless Lenin Bolshevik revolution that overwhelmed Russia during the following October.

Today we unquestionably assume that no society is truly free without a free press; yet the Kerensky period indicates that the existence of a free press is no assurance of a free society. Terrorist Lenin, with his Bolshevik cohorts, profitably deployed that freedom for themselves, toppling Kerensky and substituting a dictatorial hegemony that wiped out freedom of the press and freedom of nearly everything else. Is there a lesson here for us in what is still left of the free world?

As we today become aware of the reckless freedom of the communication media, printed or electronic, we realize the possibility that this can approach irresponsible anarchy. With our advanced technology, these have become more penetrating in the Western World than in the predominating illiteracy of Kerensky's Russia with neither radio nor TV. What does really guarantee the freedom of society so much cherished in the Jeffersonian republic and so impressively recorded on the sumptuous monument near the Potomac River? Do we not

observe a remarkable similarity to the Kerensky dilemma not only in the U.S. press but directly in Cuba prior to the Castro take-over?

It was the striking case of Migueo Agel Quevedo, former editor of the influential Cuban magazine, Bohemla, that actually assisted Castro in gaining power. When Castro consolidated his dictatorial grip on Cuba, Quevedo sought refuge in Mexico. Eventually the disillusioned and embittered editor committed suicide, and before he died wrote a portentous message in which he laid the blame for the extinction of Cuban freedom on the press. What he said is the symptomatic voice in the wilderness of our carefree Western World and a warning of history:

"We were all guilty. Newsmen who filled my desk with damning articles against all administrations. They were applause-seekers who, in order to satisfy the futile and brutal morbidity of the masses, and to feel flattered by the approval of the common people, would clothe themselves with hateful uniform of 'systematic oppositionists.' It did not matter who the president was, nor the good things he may be accomplishing for Cuba. He had to be attacked. He had to be destroyed."

This perfectly illustrates Lenin's strategy through the summer of 1917. "Destroy everything" was the repetitious gospel which he had learned from his admired tutor Nechaev and his "Revolutionary Cathechism." As was Nechaev, so was Lenin more concerned with destruction than with the creation of a new world. The spirit of the dedicated terrorist of the previous century has entered our arena at the doorstep of happiness-pursuing Florida.

Why was Nechaev, special Czar's prisoner in the Petro-Pavlovsk fortress in St. Petersburg, able to mesmerize the sentry and organize the assassination of Czar Alexander II on March 13, 1881, and only then was placed in solitary confinement in the same fortress, where he was never left to starve as are the innocent victims today in Soviet prison camps? Lenin-Nechaev's daring strategy operates today throughout the entire free world

, as an enticing seduction. Few 31 aware that our freedom of press an media are used by clever propagand to undermine confidence of the peoiin the institutions of our free society While the Western World has accept bona fide the Helsinki agreeme. behind the Iron Curtain it is co sidered marxistically a joke, never tended to be taken serious. Solzhenitsyn never tires of remindir us that "two or three decades of called 'co-existence' as glorious as tilast and the very concept of the Wewill vanish from the face of t earth."

We cannot destroy freedom in order to save it. Yet our freedom of preand media are used not only by the wise and responsible. Their voicemay be lost in the shrillness a glamor of those who promote decadence and depravity in our socie. They accelerate the trend in which a may end up losing both the will are means to defend our heritage freedom. This present grand strate of Communist imperialism represents a fantastic Trojan horse right in a midst. Our citadels of freedom are falling, one after another.

Is there a solution to the press precarious trend of the free world There is much more to safeguard. our freedom than luxuriating in it. in millions have fallen under the Cori munist heel it is because many have lost faith in higher, spiritual values of life. Freedom for them has become a license to gain privileges withou. responsibility and obligation. Spiritual values have been superceded by material values. Basking in freedom and materialism robs our souls of the security, hope and enduring forms spiritual enjoyment, such as sustainthe simple living of the Founding Fathers of this land of liberty. T virtue of simple life is in knowing h. to resist the advertised glory of an ever expanding economy on borrower time and money. The first condition is a culture, philosophy or religion which unifies material and spiritual values in a true living.

When Aldous Huxley, before he passed away, revisited his Brave New World, he found it ever more alarming. Now Orwell's "1984" is creep: up on us through unsuspected doors. The only hope is a new man and a new redeemed civilization. At this period ospringtime, resurrected life in natural and Holy Days, it is an appropriation to ponder over this question.

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