

National Council of Churches 1963

By Carl McIntire

"Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith . . . If thou put the brethren in remembrance of these things, thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ" (1 Tim. 4:1, 6).

Many, many Christians in the United States have been dumfounded by the actions taken by the National Council of Churches in recent months. That the NCC has been the subject of controversy has been increasingly recognized by the American people generally. The Council represents 31 Protestant and Orthodox denominations and forty million Americans, and it is, as it claims, "the voice of the churches." Listed here are some of its 1963 activities:

1. The NCC Gave to the Russians Their Platform for Soviet Propaganda

A delegation of Russian churchmen were the guests of the NCC in the United States, February 26 — March 21, 1963.

Archbishop Nikodim, their leader, in charge of foreign affairs for the Russian Orthodox Church, speaking at an NCC press conference, at the NCC General Board meeting, in Denver, Colorado, February 27, 1963, said, "We have come to you from a Socialist State where our people, seized by labor enthusiasm is creating a new dynamic society . . ." He repeated the Khrushchev thesis: "for realization in the practice of international relations on the principles of peaceful competition and co-operation of States with different social and political systems."

He was indignant at what he called "champions of the cold war," who distort their fine conditions under Communism with "the alleged lack of freedom of religion under the conditions of Socialism." This use of the platform of the NCC for this Soviet line constitutes a triumph for Soviet infiltration and exploitation of the NCC.

2. The NCC Received a Silver Chalice From a Member of the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police

During the Denver sessions of the General Board, the policy-making and strategy-forming body of the