

Woke and Communist Kissing Cousins!



by David Masters

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["How To Escape The Prison For Your Mind"](#)

The political ideology of communism has been a topic of discussion for a century. With its roots in the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, communism advocates for the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society in which the means of production are collectively owned and managed. One of the most contentious debates regarding communism is the question of whether the left-wing actually wants to destroy the current system and replace it with communism. While some on the left do indeed advocate for a complete overhaul of the current economic and political systems, not all of them support the implementation of communism.

For those on the left who do support communism, their argument is that the current system is inherently flawed and perpetuates inequality and oppression. They argue that capitalism, which is based on the accumulation of wealth by individuals and private companies, results in the exploitation of workers and the perpetuation of poverty for many. According to these leftists, communism provides a viable alternative to the current system by advocating for the collective ownership and management of the means of production. This, they argue, would eliminate the profit motive that drives capitalism and

would allow for resources to be allocated in a more equitable and efficient manner.

Woke ideology is a term that has gained increasing prominence in recent years. It refers to a movement that focuses on issues of social justice, such as racism, sexism, homophobia, and transphobia. The term "woke" originally emerged in African American Vernacular English as a term for being aware of the social and political issues that affect marginalized communities. However, its meaning has since expanded to include a wider range of issues.

The woke ideology is rooted in the belief that society is riddled with systemic oppression and that individuals and institutions have a responsibility to address this oppression. It emphasizes the importance of recognizing and acknowledging privilege and how it impacts one's worldview and experiences. It also recognizes the importance of intersectionality, or the idea that different forms of oppression are interconnected and intersect with one another.

One of the key aspects of woke ideology is the emphasis on language and the power dynamics that are embedded within it. Advocates of the movement believe that the way we talk about things can reinforce harmful stereotypes and perpetuate oppression. As a result, there is a push to use more inclusive language that reflects the diversity of people's experiences and identities.

Another key aspect of woke ideology is the call for action. Advocates believe that it is not enough to simply acknowledge and discuss issues of oppression. Rather, they believe that individuals and institutions have a responsibility to take concrete steps to address these issues. This can include things like donating to organizations that support marginalized communities, participating in protests and demonstrations, and advocating for policy changes.

Critics of woke ideology argue that it can be divisive and that it promotes a victim mentality. They argue that it focuses too much on individual identity and ignores the importance of common values and goals. They also argue that the movement can be intolerant of differing opinions and perspectives.

Despite these criticisms, the woke ideology has had a significant impact on social and political discourse in recent years. It has spurred conversations and debates about issues of social justice and has led to concrete changes in some areas, such as corporate diversity and inclusion initiatives. "Woke" and communist ideologies are both political movements that advocate for social and economic equality. However, there are some key differences between the two.

Firstly, "woke" ideology is a relatively new term that refers to a set of beliefs and values related to social justice and anti-oppression. It focuses on issues such as race, gender, sexuality, and other forms of identity-based discrimination. In contrast, communism seeks to create a classless society where the means of production are owned and controlled by the community as a whole.

Secondly, "woke" ideology tends to be more decentralized and focused on individual action and consciousness-raising. It emphasizes the importance of individual experiences and personal identity, whereas communism tends to prioritize collective action and the needs of the community as a whole. Additionally, "woke" ideology is often associated with liberal or progressive politics, whereas communism is often associated with more radical leftist politics. While there are some similarities between "woke" and communist ideologies, there are also important differences in terms of their historical context, priorities, and political strategies.

However, opponents of communism argue that it is a failed ideology that has led to the suppression of individual

freedoms and the violation of human rights in the countries where it has been implemented. They point to the authoritarian regimes in countries like the Soviet Union and China as evidence of the dangers of communism.

Moreover, critics argue that communism ignores the realities of human nature and the inherent desire for individual autonomy and self-determination. They argue that the collectivization of resources and the elimination of private property would lead to a loss of personal freedom and choice, and would ultimately result in the erosion of individual rights and liberties.

The erosion of individual rights and liberties is a serious issue that can have significant negative consequences for individuals and society as a whole. This can occur through a variety of means, such as government policies or actions, cultural attitudes, technological advancements, or societal changes.

Some examples of erosion of individual rights and liberties include:

Government surveillance: Governments may conduct surveillance on their citizens without their consent or knowledge, which can infringe upon their right to privacy and freedom of speech.

Censorship: Governments or other entities may restrict or censor certain types of speech, which can limit individuals' freedom of expression and access to information.

Discrimination: Discrimination against certain groups of individuals based on characteristics such as race, gender, sexual orientation, or religion can limit their opportunities and access to resources.

Restrictions on movement: Governments may impose restrictions on the movement of individuals, such as through curfews or

border control, which can limit their freedom of movement.

Economic inequality: Economic inequality can limit individuals' access to resources and opportunities, which can impact their ability to exercise their rights and liberties.

Atheists may have a variety of beliefs regarding the existence of evil, just like people with religious beliefs. However, the belief in the existence of evil is not necessarily tied to the belief in the existence of a deity or religion.

Some atheists may believe that evil is a subjective human construct, created to describe actions or behaviors that are considered harmful or immoral by society. Others may believe that evil is a real and objective force in the world, but do not attribute it to a supernatural source or deity. Ultimately, whether or not an atheist believes in the existence of evil may depend on their personal beliefs and worldview.

It is generally not in the interest of any group or individual to seek an economic collapse, as it would result in widespread suffering and chaos. However, some extreme anarchist or anti-capitalist groups do seek to destabilize or overthrow the current economic and political system, which they view as exploitative and oppressive. They may engage in acts of sabotage, protest, or other disruptive activities aimed at disrupting the functioning of the economy.

[BIO: "David, as a talk radio host and counselor, combines the wisdom of Judeo-Christian spirituality with the insights of modern depth psychology. With clarity, sensitivity, skill and powers of discernment, he brings callers to their own awareness and the healing powers that lie within the human soul. His wise practical counsel combined with the observation exercise bring much help to a wounded world. I count this gifted healer among the most talented of our time. He brings to clients a rare combination of depth and skill guided by the

qualities of presence, understanding, strength and love flowing from the center of his own being. I am honored to have him as a colleague in the healing professions.” – Robert Contadino, M.A., Ph.D. Rehabilitation Counseling and Clinical Psychology]

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