

CACC

NEWSLETTER

November 15, 1971

[THE NEW CHINA POLICY](#)

THE NEW CHINA POLICY

[COMMUNIST CELEBRATION](#)

[WEATHERMAN—THE MIND OF A BOMBER](#)

The new China policy has commenced with a calamity and may culminate in a catastrophe. The jaws of a trap are ready to close upon the United States.

The United Nations have voted overwhelmingly to seat Red China and to expel Nationalist China. This vote represented a repudiation and humiliation of the United States. This is not the most serious consequence. It has set in motion a chain of events which can upset the strategic balance of forces in Asia and lose all that has been gained by 25 years of patient, arduous, and sacrificial work.

When Congress voted to end America's foreign aid policy, the Administration charged that this was an irresponsible action that undid the work of 25 years of bipartisan foreign policy and presented unacceptable dangers to the national security of the United States. This charge could have been made with more justification concerning the new China policy.

Communist China has consistently presented two non-negotiable demands. These are:

1. The expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations.
2. The recognition of Chinese Communist authority over Taiwan.

The first of these demands has now been granted by the vote of the United Nations. The chances of the Chinese Communists achieving the second must be rated "good."

A Chinese communist delegation is commencing to work within the United Nations both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly. One of its first objectives will almost certainly be to secure a vote in the United Nations to state that the Chinese Communists are the legitimate government of Taiwan. If such a motion is presented to the General Assembly, it is probable that it will be passed. It is a natural corollary of the vote to expel the Nationalist Chinese Government located on Taiwan. If such a vote is passed, the United States will confront a cruel dilemma. The alternatives are:

1. To accept the vote of the United Nations and to repudiate treaty commitments to Taiwan. This will make American guarantees to all Asian countries worthless. These countries will be compelled to turn to Communist China for their security. America will be revealed as the paper tiger Mao Tse-tung has always said it is.
2. America could ignore the vote in the United Nations. This would create screams of anguish from influential voices within the United States. These voices would charge that America was assuming the role of an outlaw within the community of nations. Seeing that 20 years of propaganda by press, radio, and television has presented the United Nations as man's best hope of peace, this action would be interpreted by millions as

abandoning the quest for peace. The political consequences could be harsh.

It may be possible for the United States to avoid the worst features of this dilemma by the use of the veto in the Security Council. The necessity to use the veto would be a revelation of the low level of influence to which the United States has sunk. Again the internal voices protesting this use would be raucous and the possible political consequences dire.

Mao Tse-tung uses a simple illustration to describe arduous but stupid activity. He likens it to the actions of the foolish old man of the mountain who lifted a rock only to drop it on his own foot. The new China policy has already delivered an agonizing blow to the foundations of American Foreign Policy.

The Chinese Communists are entering the United Nations to use that organization scientifically so that they can advance their goal of communist world conquest. Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese communist leaders will not endeavor to apply the principles by which they have ruled the Chinese mainland to the world scene. Two important principles are:

1. Revolutionary war is an anti-toxin which not only eliminates the enemy's poison, but also purges us of our own filth. (Quotations From Mao, page 60)
2. Conflict is life. Mao Tse-tung enunciates this doctrine in his book on contradiction.

The Chinese people have suffered from the application of these two principles for more than 20 years. This has resulted in the tragic deaths of countless millions. The Soviet Government in a broadcast on the 7th of April, 1969, stated that the Chinese Communists had killed 26,300,000 Chinese between 1949 and 1965. (Features and News from Behind the Iron Curtain, September 22, 1971). The Senate Internal Subcommittee report places the number of deaths caused by communism, 1949 to the present, as somewhere between 34,300,000 and 62,534,000. (Report of Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security)

In order to provide life through conflict for Chinese youth, the communist leaders organized the Great Cultural Revolution which swept China like a plague from 1967-1969. Conditions which prevailed throughout China in 1967 are revealed by the personal observations and experiences of George Watt who went in 1966 to Lanchow, a walled city in Western China, to supervise the construction of a textile factory which his firm, Vickers-Zimmer, was building there. He reports:

“Towards the end of my first week in Lanchow I was taking a Sunday stroll with a British colleague, accompanied of course by Mr. Gin, along the road which led from the hotel to the city.

“About a quarter of a mile from the hotel, near the bank of the Yellow River we saw a group of about a dozen Red Guards ahead of us. They were shouting, blowing whistles, and were obviously highly excited. One of them was carrying a bundle.

“Suddenly he threw the bundle to the ground and they all gathered around, red books containing the thoughts of Mao raised above heads, shouting: ‘Wa, wa, wa.’

“Then they walked on still cheering.

“The bundle was the nude body of a boy of about three years old. He was dead and has been badly burnt.

“It was my first taste of the savagery which could be so suddenly unleashed in this frightening country. I felt physically sick.

“Months later I was to learn that this was a fairly common form of action against ‘enemies of the people.’ A wife, husband, or child would be killed or badly maltreated to intimidate the offender’s family.

“That evening a political commissar arrived at the hotel to warn us not to mention what we had seen on the bank of the Yellow River and ‘not to spread alarming rumours.’

“Soon I was to experience fear myself. Two senior Chinese engineers had invited all the Europeans at the Friendship Hotel—there were about 30 of us, British and German, with one or two wives and a few children—to dinner at the hotel.

“It was a much better meal than we usually had there and the wine flowed. One of our hosts, who could speak English, made a speech saying the dinner was to welcome us to China.

“It was a couple of days later that Mr. Gin suggested that I might like to visit the curio and antique shop in the city. It is situated in a corner of a wide open space called Anti-Revisionist Square. When we approached the shop, the square was filled with a howling mob.

“Then I saw my host of two nights before. He was strung up by the neck to a lamp-post and he was dead.

“I turned to Mr. Gin in horror. ‘Why, why?’ was all I could say.

“Solemnly he told me: ‘He has been punished for a number of crimes. He has taken the capitalist road and has lorded it over his comrades by wasting public funds on high living and needlessly entertaining foreigners.’

“In the next few days I watched with mesmerized fascination the preparations for a civil war. One day at the site I found the workers cutting up narrow piping into six-foot lengths to use as spear shafts.

“This was piping that had already been fitted and installed. I almost went berserk. ‘Are you crazy?’ I yelled. ‘These are the arteries of this site. . .if you cut them out you kill this site.’

“I was ignored. They carried on fashioning the pipe lengths into crude spears by lashing screwdrivers, chisels, and other sharp tools to the ends.

“On approaching the hotel that evening, I saw hundreds of people making large blocks out of mud, stone, and concrete. They used them to block up the ground floor windows and doors of their homes and shops. Men were hauling up baskets of stones to the roofs to lay out on the parapets for action. Rope ladders dangling from upper-story windows showed how they were entering and leaving their fortress homes.

“Later that night we heard the noise of hammering metal. In the back courtyard of the hotel was an anvil and a portable charcoal forge. Around them were the hotel waiters and cooks—and they too were making spears. Broom handles and lengths of bamboo were being used for shafts and the heads were being fashioned from the tops of nearby railings. Some simply had kitchen knives and forks lashed to the end.

“This do-it-yourself weapon-making went on for two or three days until one morning we were awakened at about four o’clock by the most terrifying screaming.

“From our bedroom windows we saw about a dozen fires on the outskirts of the city. We could only look and wonder.

“This was quite obviously a fight between the city folk and the workers from the plants. But the thing that really astounded me was the fact that both sides were backed up by troops. Soldiers from the city were firing on those who were normally stationed out at the sites. And the ‘site’ soldiers were firing back.

“The battle swayed along the road outside the hotel for two or three days. Dead and injured lay all over the place. During a lull, I made a dash for the shop at the entrance to the hotel to get some sweets and fruit for the children and some beer for ourselves.

“The old man who ran it was dead. The inside had been wrecked and the old man, a spear driven right through his stomach, was suspended in the space of the counter flap by the ends of the spear being placed on each side of the counter.

“He had once owned that shop and, when the communist revolution took over, had been allowed to remain as manager. (The Sun, Sydney, Australia, January 4, 1971)

The people who organized this holocaust are the ones President Nixon will honor by his visit and who will represent China in the United Nations.

Why has President Nixon chosen the New China Policy? His sincerity and devotion to peace are undoubted. However, sincerity and a noble purpose do not guarantee the correctness of a given policy.

It is possible that President Nixon feels that an attempt must be made to establish friendly relations with Red China because of the growing military might of the Soviet Union. The American Security Council announces:

“America is no longer the world’s first military power. We are now second to Russia—and the communists are widening their lead every week. These are the facts:

Russia now has over 300 super ICBM’s (SS-9s). We have none.

Russia’s SS-9 delivers 25 megatons of destruction. Our Minuteman delivers one.

Russia’s total missile megatonnage exceeds ours by something between 6-to-1 and 8-to-1.

Russia has a missile defense system. We have none.

Even with its present lead, the communists are stepping up their spending for nuclear weapons—including SS-9's that will soon be capable of knocking out 95% of our Minuteman missiles even before we have a chance to retaliate. Meanwhile, our effective military spending has been cut by about 25% under the present Administration.”

If this is the reason for the dramatic change in policy, it is a desperate gamble with minimal prospects of success. In the event of a crisis, the probability is that the two communist giants will join hands against the “imperialist” enemy with the expectation of solving their internal differences once America has been conquered. This eventually is made more likely by a policy that undermines the confidence of America’s allies and the American will.

COMMUNIST CELEBRATION

“They had to turn many away because there just weren’t enough seats to last week’s banquet in Chicago celebrating the 80th birthday of Communist leader William L. Patterson. Among the 400 persons who crowded into the Presidential Ballroom of the Midland Hotel were Henry Winston, chairman of the Communist party; Sallye Davis, mother of Angela Davis; Pearl Hart, civil liberties attorney; Rev. John Hill, chairman of the Alliance to End Repression; Earnest DeMaio, director of District 11 of the United Electrical Workers; Dr. Quentin Young, president of the Medical Committee for Human Rights and Father William Hogan, chairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned.

“Also present were Obed Lopez, a leader of the Latin American Defense Organization, Nick Jones, Virginia Jones and Roberto Acuna of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

“I look forward to another dinner,’ Patterson said, ‘in another 20 years, and I am confident that it will be held in a socialist United States.’” (*People’s World*, Saturday, November 6, 1971, page 2)

WEATHERMAN—THE MIND OF A BOMBER

The Weathermen are the urban guerrillas, the underground terrorists, who execute much of the bombing and arson that constantly occurs. They are also the sons and daughters of America’s wealthiest homes and most prestigious universities. The important question is, Why do they behave as they do?

To answer this, we need to know their thoughts. The Weatherman organization was formed from a group contending for the national leadership of Students for a Democratic Society. In June 18, 1968, they published in *New Left Notes* an article expressing what they believed about the United States and what should be done. The article was entitled, “You Don’t Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows.” The title was taken from a line in the song “Subterranean Homesick Blues” by Bob Dylan.

The activities of the Weatherman can be traced to the ideas expressed in this article. A summary of these ideas, with supporting quotations, follows:

1. The major conflict in the world today is between U.S. Imperialism and the national liberation struggles against it. Consequently friends or enemies are identified by whether they help national liberation struggles or vice versa.

“The overriding consideration in answering these questions is that the main struggle going on in the world today is between US imperialism and the national liberation struggles against it. This is essential in defining political matters in the whole world: Because it is by far the most powerful, every other empire and petty dictator is in the long run dependent on US imperialism, which has unified, allied with, and defended all of the reactionary forces of the whole world. Thus, in considering every other force or phenomenon, from Soviet imperialism or Israeli imperialism to ‘workers struggle’ in France or Czechoslovakia, we determine who are our friends and who are our enemies according to whether they help US imperialism or fight to defeat it.

“It is the oppressed peoples of the world who have created the wealth of this empire and it is to them that it belongs; the goal of the revolutionary struggle must be the control and use of this wealth in the interests of the oppressed peoples of the world.

“It is in this context that we must examine the revolutionary struggles in the United States. We are within the heartland of a world-wide monster, a country so rich from its world-wide plunder than even the crumbs doled out to the enslaved masses within its borders provide for material existence very much above the conditions of the masses of the people of the world. The US empire, as a world-wide system, channels wealth, based upon the labor and resources of the rest of the world, into the United States. The relative affluence existing in the United States is directly dependent upon the labor and natural resources of the Vietnamese, the Angolans, the Bolivians and the rest of the peoples of the Third World. All of the United Airlines Astrojets, all of the Holiday Inns, all of Hertz’s automobiles, your television set, car and wardrobe already belong, to a large degree to the people of the rest of the world.” (Weatherman, edited by H. Jacobs, published by Ramparts, pages 51-52)

2. The goal is world communism which will result from the defeat of the U.S. by the people of the world:

“The goal is the destruction of US imperialism and the achievement of a classless world: world communism. Winning state power in the US will occur as the result of the military forces of the US overextending themselves around the world and being defeated piecemeal; struggle within the US will be a vital part of this process, but when the revolution triumphs in the US it will have been made by the people of the whole world.” (Weatherman, page 53)

3. The blacks in America form an oppressed black colony:

“Black people within North America, brought here 400 years ago as slaves and whose labor, as slaves, built this country, are an internal colony within the confines of the oppressor nation. What this means is that black people are oppressed as a whole people, in the institutions and social relations of the country, apart from simple the consideration of their class position, income, skill, etc., as individuals?” (Weatherman, page 53)

4. The black battle for independence is the most important fight within America in the battle

against U.S. imperialism and is a battle for socialism:

“The vanguard role of the Vietnamese and other Third World countries in defeating US imperialism has been clear to our movement for some time. What has not been so clear is the vanguard role black people have played, and continue to play, in the development of revolutionary consciousness and struggle within the United States.

“A revolutionary nationalist movement could not win without destroying the state power of the imperialists; and it is for this reason that the black liberation movement, as a revolutionary nationalist movement for self-determination, is automatically in and of itself an inseparable part of the whole revolutionary struggle against US imperialism and for international socialism.” (Weatherman, page 61)

5. Blacks, could, if necessary, win the battle alone:

“Blacks could do it alone if necessary because of their centralness to the system, economically and geo-militarily, and because of the level of unity, commitment, and initiative which will be developed in waging a people’s war for survival and national liberation.” (Weatherman, page 58)

6. White revolutionaries must regard themselves as auxiliaries in the black struggle:

“Yet the possibility of blacks winning alone cannot in the least be a justification for whites failing to shoulder the burden of developing a revolutionary movement among whites.

“The only third path is to build a white movement which will support the blacks in moving as fast as they have to and are able to, and still itself keep up with that black movement enough so that white revolutionaries share the cost and the blacks don’t have to do the whole thing alone.” (Weatherman, page 58)

7. The international strategy is the creation of many Vietnams:

“The strategy which flows from this is what Che called ‘creating two, three, many Vietnams’ — to mobilize the struggle so sharply in so many places that the imperialists cannot possibly deal with it all. Since it is essential to their interests, they will try to deal with it all, and will be defeated and destroyed in the process.” (Weatherman, page 60)

8. The white working class is corrupted by being paid some of the profits of imperialism:

“Virtually all of the white working class also has short-range privileges from imperialism, which are not false privileges but very real ones which give them an edge of vested interest and tie them to a certain extent to the imperialists, especially when the latter are in a relatively prosperous phase.” (Weatherman, page 65)

9. Youth rebellion is due to the internal decay of the U.S.

“The crisis in imperialism has brought about a breakdown in the bourgeois social forms, culture and ideology. The family falls apart, kids leave home, women begin to break out of traditional ‘female’ and ‘mother’ roles. There develops a ‘generation gap’ and a ‘youth problem.’ Our

heroes are no longer struggling businessmen, and we also begin to reject the ideal career of the professional and look to Mao, Che, the Panthers, the Third World, for our models, for motion.” (Weatherman, page 70)

10. Young people will be part of an International Liberation Army:

“The above arguments make it clear that it is both important and possible to reach young people wherever they are—not only in the shops, but also in the schools, in the army and in the streets—so as to recruit them to fight on the side of the oppressed peoples of the world. Young people will be part of the International Liberation Army. The necessity to build this International Liberation Army in America leads to certain priorities in practice.” (Weatherman, pages 73-74)

11. Schools must be closed, not reformed:

“In the high schools (and colleges) at this time, it means putting forth a mass line to close down the schools, rather than to reform them, so that they can serve the people.” (Weatherman, page 77)

12. Demands for impossible objectives must be made:

“Agitation demands for impossible, but reasonable, reforms are a good way to make a revolutionary point.” (Weatherman, page 77)

13. Black caucuses must be encouraged in factories:

“As white mother country radicals we should try to be in shops, hospitals, and companies where there are black caucuses, perhaps organizing solidarity groups, but at any rate pushing the importance of the black liberation struggle to whites, handing out Free Huey literature, bring guys out to Panther rallies, and so on.” (Weatherman, page 78)

14. Military organizations of women must be formed:

“Women will never be able to undertake a full revolutionary role unless they break out of their woman’s role. . . Women’s self-defense groups will be a step toward these organizational forms, as an effort to overcome women’s isolation and build revolutionary self-reliance.” (Weatherman, pages 79-80)

15. Women must repudiate the role of wife-mother:

“The role of the ‘wife-mother’ is reactionary in most modern societies, and the disintegration of that role under imperialism should make women more sympathetic to revolution.” (Weatherman, page 80)

16. The police must be fought:

“The pigs are the capitalist state, and as such define the limits of all political struggles; to the extent that a revolutionary struggle shows signs of success, they come in and mark the point it can’t go beyond.

“Pigs don’t represent State power as an abstract principle; they are a power that we will have to overcome in the course of struggle or become irrelevant, revisionist, or dead. We must prepare concretely to meet their power because our job is to defeat the pigs and the army, and organize on that basis. Our beginning should stress self-defense—building defense groups around karate classes, learning how to move on the street and around the neighborhood, medical training, popularizing and moving toward (according to necessity) armed self-defense, all the time honoring and putting forth the principle that ‘political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.’ These self-defense groups would initiate pig surveillance patrols, visits to the pig station and courts when someone is busted, etc.” (Weatherman, pages 84-85)

17. A Marxist-Leninist Party must finally be formed to win the war:

“A revolution is a war; when the Movement in this country can defend itself militarily against total repression it will be part of the revolutionary war.

“This will require a cadre organization, effective secrecy, self-reliance among the cadres, and an integrated relationship with the active mass-based Movement. To win a war with an enemy as highly organized and centralized as the imperialists will require a (clandestine) organization of revolutionaries, having also a unified ‘general staff’; that is, combined at some point with discipline under one centralized leadership. Because war is political, political tasks—the international communist revolution—must guide it. Therefore the centralized organization of revolutionaries must be a political organization as well as military, what is generally called a ‘Marxist-Leninist’ party.” (Weatherman, pages 87-88)

18. Revolutionary collectives on communes must be formed immediately:

“One is the organization of revolutionary collectives within the Movement. . . The development of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist-Maoist collective formations which undertake this concrete evaluation and application of the lessons of our work is not just the task of specialists or leaders, but the responsibility of every revolutionary.” (Weatherman, page 89)

19. These collectives should work to create a mass revolutionary movement which will become a division of the International Liberation Army:

“The most important task for us toward making the revolution, and the work our collectives should engage in, is the creation of a mass revolutionary movement, without which a clandestine revolutionary party will be impossible. A revolutionary mass movement is different from the traditional revisionist mass base of ‘sympathizers.’ Rather it is akin to the Red Guard in China;. . . a movement with a full willingness to participate in the violent and illegal struggle.

“The world strategy for winning the revolution, builds a movement oriented toward power, and will become one division of the International Liberation Army, while its battlefields are added to the many Vietnams which will dismember and dispose of US imperialism. Long Live the Victory of People’s War!” (Weatherman, page 90)