

CACC

NEWSLETTER

May 1, 1982

THE MALIGNANT MARX

Marxist! Leftist! Socialist! Communist! Are these terms synonymous?

These words are certainly used interchangeably by many journalists who seem to possess an infinite reluctance to call any individual a communist. For example, Angela Davis is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S. A., but the press rarely refer to her as a communist. She is usually identified as a Marxist Professor.

Why is the press so reluctant to identify anyone as a communist? There is no comparable reluctance to identify a member of the U.S. Nazi Party or the Ku Klux Klan.

I suspect that part of the answer can be traced to a successful lawsuit many years ago in which the plaintiff sued successfully, and was given large damages, because he had been falsely identified as a communist. It became libelous, per se, to call an individual a communist if he were not one. Many journalists decided to play it safe and avoid calling anyone a communist.

Urge to Sanitize Communism

The complete answer goes much deeper. Many journalists have a conscious or unconscious sympathy for the communist whom they regard as a misguided but sacrificial idealist. They wish to present him or her in the best light possible. They know that the word communist provokes negative images in the minds of most people. It conjures up visions of harsh dictatorial rule with religious persecution, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, slave labor camps, and low standards of living. It is therefore preferable to use a softer term such as Marxist to identify the communist.

Today, on the college campuses, the word "communist" is somewhat pejorative while Marx is portrayed as a compassionate humanist who was striving to increase the sum of human happiness. It is sometimes said that he would turn over in his grave if he could see what Lenin, Stalin, and Brezhnev have done in his name.

It is true that Marx wrote so much that it is easy to select statements that seem to support a variety of points of view. He did make statements from time to time that would present him as tender and compassionate. However, the doctrines which Marx himself selected to represent his mature work were just the opposite. They show man as the creation of impersonal economic forces and reduce the role of individual initiative to a minimum.

The Best Marxists

It was Marx who taught the atheism that underlies the "religious persecution" that is the norm in the Soviet Union.

It was Marx who taught that human nature was created by the experiences of the economic environment. He thereby laid the foundation for the class liquidation, slave labor camps, and social engineering of the Soviet Union.

The horrors of communist history can be traced directly to the beliefs and doctrines of Karl Marx. These doctrines captured the minds of young Cambodian students, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and Pol Pot, who were studying in Paris, France. They saw a vision of an entire nation purged of the ills of capitalism and recreated in a purer, if sterner, mold. In 1975 they conquered power in Cambodia and set out to construct a society in tune with the teachings of Karl Marx. Karl Marx told them what to do while Lenin gave them the tools with which to do it. Today, the whole world is aghast at what they accomplished. Almost half of the population was wiped out in an orgy of applied Marxism.

Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia tells us that Pol Pot and his associates set out to be the best Marxists the world had ever

seen. The tragedy is that they succeeded all too well in their quest.

The war against the police, which the communists of the Progressive Labor Party are waging, is described in this article published in the March 10 edition of the communist newspaper, Challenge:

Farmworkers Attack KKKiller Cops

Hundreds Seize Cop Station

McFarland, Calif., March 1 ? Two hundred farmworkers and students from the Mexican working class district here took over the police station for an hour and a half to demand that two workers, brutally beaten up by the cops after they had a fight with two racist cops who attacked them on Feb. 27 (see accompanying article). The workers took over the police station, and delivered a petition circulated by the International Committee Against Racism with hundreds of signatures, demanding the release of the arrested workers and the jailing of the racist cops.

PLP and INCAR members began the action collecting hundreds of signatures on the petition in spite of the continuous rain all day. As one woman told us: "Since no other organization is doing anything against the police attacks, people are looking for the leadership of communists. I think I'm going to join your organization." 'Cesar Chavez (United Farm Workers) and other reformist forces have not done a thing to attack the cops. Only PLP and InCAR are fighting these assaults on the working class.

At 5 pm, over 200 workers and students entered the station, shouting to demand the release of the two workers and demanding that the racist cops be delivered to them to give them justice right there. The scared police chief hid behind his office door, trembling, and telling workers to calm down. Other cops were also too scared to do anything. The most militant fighters were the women among the demonstrators, banging on the windows of the station and demanding the release of the workers. During this action, PLP and InCAR members gave speeches denouncing cops as fascist goons of the bosses and calling on workers to join our organizations. Many copies of C?D were sold during the action. Quite a few of the participants in the action are regular readers of C?D and friends of PLP and InCAR.

After an hour and a half, the workers ended the occupation. That night, workers guarding the streets to avoid further racist attacks did not see one single hated cop or patrol cars, whose red lights are even hated by neighborhood dogs. All was quite. But the struggle continues.

BREZHNEV'S SUCCESSOR

I have just read a "confidential" report on the succession to President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union. The only thing I learned is that the alleged experts are as ignorant on this issue as everyone else. No one has penetrated the wall of secrecy that surrounds the confidential discussions within the politburo.

We may be confident that the policy of the successor to Brezhnev will be to pursue aggressively the programs which implement the formula for communist conquest of the U.S.A.: "External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, plus thermonuclear blackmail, lead to progressive surrender."

COMMUNIST RULE IN ETHIOPIA

Communist rule can be described as a prolonged period of tyranny punctuated by paroxysms of homicidal mania. Between the paroxysms, the lives of the people are characterized by deprivation, regimentation, and militarization.

The communists have a broad-minded attitude towards killing. They kill communists as readily as anti-communists, friends as well as foes.

The communist propensity for killing is once again illustrated by the torture and slaughter k 1SidArabia ,' which has taken place in Ethiopia since the Red Sea .' North communists conquered that unhappy land in 1974. The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Jean Kirkpatrick, told the U. N. Assembly on October 2, 1981: "it is estimated that some 30,000 persons were summarily executed for political reasons between 1974 and 1978. Twelve-year-old children were among those immersed in hot oil, sexually tortured or flung out of windows and left to die in the

streets." (Worldview, April, 1982)

Conditions in Ethiopia in 1974 were deplorable. It hardly seemed possible that they could get any worse. Yet the Ethiopian Communists achieved the almost impossible. They added a dimension of fear and slaughter to the hunger that already existed.

The Revolution

In 1974, a military junta, called the Dergue, seized power in Ethiopia. One of its first official acts was to issue a proclamation calling for the establishment of a Soviet-style, state-controlled socialist economy.

During the first few years, the Dergue was decimated by fighting within its own ranks as well as with external enemies. Most of the original members of the Dergue were killed by their so-called comrades. Finally, Lieutenant Colonel Miriam Haile MENGISTU emerged triumphant, and he rules Ethiopia today in the manner of Stalin and Pol Pot.

The Soviet Dilemma

The communist conquest of Ethiopia presented the Soviet Union with an immediate problem. A bitter territorial dispute was raging between Somalia and Ethiopia. A large area of Ethiopia, known as the Ogaden, was the home of ethnic Somalis; and Somalia was claiming the land and its citizens as part of a greater Somalia. Somalia military forces invaded the Ogaden in support of this claim.

Whom should the Soviet Union support? Ethiopia or Somalia? While Ethiopia was an empire, the Soviet Union had been the major ally of Somalia, where a Soviet Naval base had been established in the Port of Berbera.

It did not take the Soviets long to decide that alliance with Ethiopia offered more advantages than one with Somalia, and they switched sides immediately. Ethiopia was a large and potentially rich country with a population of 31 million, while Somalia was a poor country of less than four million.

The Soviet Union provided military help for Ethiopia and sent hundreds of Soviet military advisers and 13,500 Cuban troops. These soon turned the tide of the battle and the Somali forces were defeated.

The conflict has created a massive refugee problem. In February, 1981, the Somali Government reported 1.3 million Ethiopian refugees registered in Somalia alone and about 90 percent of these are women and children.

Communists Fight Communists

The conflict with Somalia is not the only one plaguing Ethiopia. The Eritreans, who live along the Red Sea, have been waging a 20-year war of national liberation in an effort to free the Eritrean people from the imperial Ethiopian yoke. For many years the Eritrean rebels were supported by the Soviet Union and its allies. Now that the communists rule Ethiopia, the Soviet Union has switched sides. The Soviet Union and its Cuban mercenaries are now aiding the Ethiopian overlords in their attempts to perpetuate the domination of the Eritreans. The paradox is that the Eritreans are led by communists who direct the EPLF (Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front). The combined forces of Ethiopia and Cuba, aided by their Soviet advisers and much modern weaponry, have not been able to defeat the Eritreans.

Thus, in Ethiopia, we have the beguiling spectacle of communist armies fighting communist armies with mountains of dead. Whatever happened to the revered Marxist doctrine that war was caused by capitalism and that the advent of communist control of countries would make war between those countries unthinkable and impossible?

Consolidated Communist Control

While the wars leave their trail of dead and the refugees wither without hope, Mengistu consolidates his personal power along classical Marxist-Leninist lines. Obedience is assured because the communist masters possess a monopoly of the instruments of force and operate a system of universal espionage. The pattern is that of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Cuba. The entire country is subdivided into administrative units

called KEBELES. Every house belongs to a Kebele. Every Kebele has its defense committee. The members of this committee keep all inhabitants of the Kebele under surveillance. An accounting must be given for any suspicious gathering. Friends and neighbors are encouraged to denounce each other secretly. Children are encouraged to inform on their parents. The children are enlisted into "defense squads" and soon develop an appropriate sanguinary arrogance.

Ethiopia has earned its place under the protective umbrella provided for communist-ruled countries by the Soviet Union, and which is known as the Brezhnev Doctrine. If any attempt is made to overthrow Ethiopia's Marxist-Leninist rulers, from within or without, they can count on the military forces of the Soviet Union to sustain their rule.

PRESIDENT REAGAN FACES DANGER DURING VISIT TO GERMANY IN JUNE

There is legitimate concern for the safety of President Reagan during his scheduled visit to Bonn, West Germany for the NATO summit in June. A huge "peace" demonstration is planned for the time when the President will be addressing the West German Federal Parliament on June 10. Terrorists will try to provoke violence.

The following report of the fighting between the Ethiopians and Eritreans was published in the March 24 edition of the Marxist-Leninist weekly, the Guardian which is sympathetic to the Eritreans:

Eritrea, rebels counterattack against Ethiopia

By JOSEPH KINGMAN Special to the Guardian

Khartoum, Sudan

Eritrean guerrillas turned the tables on Ethiopia's occupation army last week with a series of counterattacks amid reports of sharpening hostilities throughout the volatile Horn of Africa.

After three weeks of the heaviest fighting in the 20-year war, leaders of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) in Khartoum claimed that tens of thousands of Ethiopian troops were retreating on two battlefronts with hundreds of casualties.

Sudanese officials, meanwhile, charged Libya and Ethiopia with smuggling arms into this country in an effort to topple the government of President Jaafar Nimery. The accusations coincided with a sharpening internal economic and political crisis that has thrown the stability of the Sudanese regime increasingly into question. Similar charges against Libya, made in the wake of the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last fall, were widely viewed as a means of deflecting blame for Sudan's rapidly deteriorating domestic situation. Sudan's heightened denunciations of Libya also dovetailed with a successful drive by the Khartoum regime to obtain \$100 million in "emergency" U.S. military aid.

The attack on Ethiopia, however, marked a sudden shift in Khartoum's policy of seeking detente with its powerful eastern neighbor. Both the battlefield reports and the acrimonious diplomatic exchanges combined to indicate the increasing pressures on both the Ethiopian and Sudanese governments from within their borders, even as they signaled rising tensions between them.

EPLF forces drove one Ethiopian unit of over 20,000 soldiers back 20 miles along the northeast Eritrean seacoast during a 3-day battle, according to EPLF Political Bureau member Mohammed Sayid Barre. The guerrillas also launched a second assault on Ethiopian positions near the government-held town of Afabet, the Eritrean spokesman said.

Ethiopian officials here deny the guerrilla claims, with one embassy spokesman insisting the government is "destroying EPLF clinics and schools" in the Sahel region of Eritrea where Ethiopia launched a massive counterinsurgency campaign in mid-February.

However, diplomats and well-informed Sudanese sources confirm EPLF reports of success against the multipronged offensive which has resulted in over 14,000 Ethiopian casualties, according to Barre.

The EPLF's military successes have confounded many observers here who only recently were forecasting the end of the bitter Eritrean war for independence, the longest armed conflict in modern African history.

Last year Sudan moved to blockade guerrilla supplies across the border to Eritrea under what diplomats suggest was strong Ethiopian pressure based on threats

EPLF soldiers on maneuver.

to support opposition groups in this country.

But the fragile detente between Khartoum and Addis Ababa appeared to collapse this week with the Sudanese charges of gun?running. This was the first official criticism of Ethiopia since 1978 when the two countries began a series of high?level meetings aimed at patching up their differences.

SOMALIA SEEKS AID

The visit to Washington last week by Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, who is seeking stepped up U.S. military and economic assistance, also served to underline the volatility of the regional situation. The visit also underscored the increasing possibility of more direct U.S. involvement in the interlocking crises.

The U.S. recently negotiated an agreement with Somalia to supply \$40 million in arms in exchange for rights to use the former Soviet military base at Berbera. Washington has stalled on sending the weapons, however, due to fears of Barre's instability and an apparent concern that the arms might be used against Ethiopia or even pro?Western Kenya. Somalia has made territorial claims on significant portions of both regional neighbors.

While the USSR has given Ethiopia more than \$2 billion in modern weapons since 1977, Western countries have continued to provide Addis Ababa with economic aid in the hope of countering Soviet influence there.

The U.S. has through this period tried to pressure Somalia and Sudan to contain guerrilla supplies across Ethiopia's borders under the assumption that the Addis Ababa government would distance itself from Moscow as the conflicts died down.

What is ?unsettling these larger strategies is the unexpected resilience of the Eritrean struggle which has not buckled under to the pressures brought to bear by both the U.S. through the surrounding states or £0 those of the Soviet Union within Ethiopia.

REP RON PAUL OF TEXAS DEMANDS U.S GOVERNMENT CEASE

LOAN GUARANTEES AND CREDITS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The bizarre situation in which U.S. citizens, who are devout anti?communists, are being taxed to provide loans to maintain the stability of communist regimes in Eastern Europe has finally led to congressional counteraction. Rep. Ron Paul of Texas has introduced H.T.Res. 414 which is designed to stop the U.S. Government from making any more loan guarantees or credits available for the benefit of foreign countries.

Rep. Ron Paul released this statement concerning H.J.Res. 414:

"A staggering \$57 billion in various loan guarantees and credits has been provided by agencies of the U.S. government for the benefit of foreign governments," said Congressman Paul, a senior member of the House Banking Committee.

"This is just the sort of government activity which has kept interest rates high in the midst of a terrible recession. If it weren't for these government credit programs, those 57 billions would?be available to American consumers and businessmen to buy homes or cars, or to improve outmoded plants and equipment. Not only is?this self?defeating economically, but nothing whatsoever in the Constitution mandates credit programs for foreign countries.

"Today the Polish workers are reaping the 'benefits' of \$1.9 billion in U.S. government-sponsored credit for the military regime which oppresses them. How much longer will this Congress waste tax dollars and squander scarce credit on the military regimes of our enemies? I utterly reject the argument made by the State Department that somehow, by just paying off the Polish debt without declaring default, we thus put pressure on the Russians. Such twisted logic signifies only one thing: Our foreign policy is being wagged by the tail of global debt. It is the U.S. government, not the regimes in Poland or Russia, which is being held hostage by the big banks and their overextension of credit abroad.

"H.J.Res. 414 prohibits any agency of the U.S. government from extending any more credits or loan guarantees for the benefit of foreign governments, foreign nationals, foreign corporations, or international organizations. Furthermore, it requires that before any more tax dollars are spent paying off guarantees that never should have been made, Congress must specifically authorize such expenditures by recorded vote.

"Personally, I will oppose even fulfilling guarantees already made. I believe that a Congressman's obligation to the American taxpayers is more important than commitments made, without Constitutional warrant, to the New York Banks.

"If my colleagues are serious about reducing budget deficits and getting interest rates down, this is where they should begin."

Rep. Paul inserted the following editorial by Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO in the Congressional Record on March 4, 1982:

"[From the Washington Post, Feb. 24, 1982] Why Not Economic War? (By Lane Kirkland)

"The media are wrong to play up personality clashes in the Reagan team as the source of the administration's failure to project a coherent and credible foreign policy.

"The problem does not lie in who reports to whom or in the alleged idiosyncracies or turf-consciousness of the players, or in the president's preoccupation with other matters. It lies, rather, in the deep and enduring division within the Republican Party, a division that long predates Ronald Reagan's arrival in Washington.

"On the one side are the true believers—principled anti-communist ideologues, including some non-Republicans now labeled 'neo-conservatives.' On the other side are the commercial and banking interests, whose philosophy was asserted with stunning candor by Citibank's Thomas Theobald: 'Who knows what political system works best? All we ask is: can they pay their bills?'

"The true believers, to their credit, know what political system works best, and they provide the administration with its tough anti-Soviet rhetoric. They had every reason to count the president in their camp.

"But when push comes to shove, the priorities of business prevail, and the ideologues are shunted aside. They still write the speeches, though, which accounts for the widening gap between the president's words and his deeds.

"Poland throws the problem into high relief.

"Before an international audience of tens of millions, the president's speechwriters promised stronger sanctions against the Soviets if the repression in Poland were not alleviated. The repression intensified, but the bankers persuaded the president to cover Poland's debt without declaring default. Default they warned, would disrupt the international banking system.

"The Chamber of Commerce has now weighed in to protect the Siberian natural gas pipeline, which, according to Chamber President Richard Leshler, would give Western Europe 'a degree of leverage over the Soviets rather than vice versa'—a fact the obtuse Russians have apparently overlooked in their eagerness to be ensnared in our web of detente. To cripple the pipeline and deny the Soviets hard currency earnings (with which to buy Western technology) would represent, in Leshler's shocked words, a strategy of economic warfare.'

"Leshner would exempt European companies operating with U.S. licenses from the sanctions imposed by the president, lest we worsen 'our already poor international reputation for commercial reliability.' Pepsico Chairman Donald Kendall—who previously expressed admiration for Leonid Brezhnev's devotion to peace—agrees: 'I certainly question whether the [U.S.] government should put its long arm into another sovereign country and force it to accept these sanctions.'

"The long arm of multinational corporations and banking institutions is another matter. The flow of Western credits to Poland, accompanied by demands for food price hikes and other austerity measures, was perfectly permissible. So was the flow of credits, grain and technology to the Soviet Union, alleviating its economic problems and permitting the diversion of its resources into military purposes. What is objectionable is government intervention to achieve such foreign policy goals as enforced adherence to human rights agreements.

"Simply put, the business of America is business—not only at home but throughout the world—and what's good for the bankers is good for the Poles. Above all, we must safeguard our reputation for 'commercial reliability'—even as Lech Walesa remains imprisoned, thousands of Solidarity members huddle in concentration camps, and the church itself is threatened. So speak the Theobolds, the Leshners and the Kendalls.

"They practice a pseudo-pragmatism that perverts, even as it seems to draw upon, the American tradition. The business ethos, applied to foreign policy, favors cost-benefit analyses done on a case-by-case basis. This method obscures the large and interwoven issues that confront us.

"It is plausible to argue that calling in the Polish debt would disrupt international

banking (more likely, it would embarrass the bankers by forcing them to switch loans now listed as assets into the liabilities column). It is also plausible to argue that American farmers would be hurt more than the Soviets by a grain embargo (though this assumes, and thus ensures, that we are powerless to discourage other nations from rescuing the Soviets).

"But there are questions that cannot be answered by bookkeepers. If our bankers and farmers have become hostages of the Soviet bloc—the reverse of what detente was supposed to accomplish—should we not move urgently to extricate ourselves from this situation, or should we continue down the road to increasing dependence? Can we extricate ourselves painlessly, or is there a price to be paid for a misbegotten policy? If we eschew 'economic warfare,' what kind of war do we want, and whom will we send to fight it? Or do we conclude that we have nothing worth fighting for, that between totalitarianism and democracy no fundamental values are at stake—that, as Theobold suggests, political systems, like capital, are fungible?

"Without squarely facing these issues, which transcend business calculations, we will not persuade our allies of our capacity to lead. The message we are now sending to our allies, and to the Soviets, is that we are unwilling to endure sacrifice or inconvenience to restrain Soviet lawlessness. The Republican administration's foreign policy lacks cogency because the business interests it disproportionately represents constitute the soft underbelly of freedom."

HOW THE SOVIETS VIEW THE BRITISH-ARGENTINIAN CONFLICT

OVER THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

As this newsletter goes to press, Great Britain and Argentina are on the verge of war over the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands which lie in the South Atlantic, 200 miles off the coast of Argentina.

At this moment, there is no way of knowing what the outcome of the conflict will be. It is possible, however, to discern how the Soviet Union views the conflict and to predict probable Soviet actions.

The Soviet Union will see the conflict as an interplay of social forces and endeavor to design policies and programs which will use these social forces to advance communist world conquest. They will classify the Argentinian forces as progressive and the British forces as reactionary and will endeavor to curry favor with the nations of the Third World by moral and possibly material support for the Argentinians.

Soviet policy will be guided by one conviction??the conflict must not escalate into thermonuclear war. The Soviets are convinced they will conquer the world through thermonuclear blackmail and thereby avoid nuclear devastation.

May 1, 1982

POST OFFICE BOX 890 227 EAST SIXTH STREET LONG BEACH, CA. 90801?0890 Area Code (213> 437?0941

Dear Friend,

I could detect the excitement in the voice of a Crusade supporter when he called to ask for a supply of the booklet, "Why I Am Against Communism," and to inform me that his prospects of interviewing the President of one of the countries of Central America were bright. His intention was to present the President with a copy of "Why I Am Against Communism" and to draw the Presidential attention to the obvious truth that it is better to prevent the recruitment of communist guerrillas than to spend blood and treasure fighting them after recruitment.

After giving me the good news, he asked: "How many copies of 'Why I Am Against Communism may I offer to the President?"

I replied: "Offer him as many as he will accept and distribute. Offer him a million copies if he will take them. The Crusade constituency will respond to the challenge and will give sacrificially to enable us to inform the students of Latin America of the true nature, history, and objectives of communism."

This confidence is not misplaced. The distribution of the Chinese?English edition of "Why I Am Against Communism" to every Senior High School, College, and University student and to College and University teachers of Taiwan is proceeding apace. We have already sent \$50,000 to Taiwan for printing and distribution, and we are looking forward to receiving and sending the remaining \$26,725 which the project will cost.

The successful attainment of one objective stimulates us to make greater efforts to achieve others. We will not be satisfied until a copy of "Why I Am Against Communism" has been given to every High School, College, and University student in the U.S. A. and Latin America as well as to every High School, College, and University professor.

We can't always reach our objectives by spectacular leaps. Often we must advance with perseverance and individual sacrifice. This is the path to the attainment of our Million Dollar Truth Fund.

Let our motto be: I am only one, but I am ONE. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. That which I can do, I should do, and That which I should do, by the Grace of God, I will do.

Send your gift today of \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$.

With Christian love,

Fred Schwarz President