

# CACC

## NEWSLETTER

April 4, 1966

### BAITING THE HOOK

#### A VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

#### REPORT ON VIETNAM

#### DR. SLUIS IN VIETNAM

#### JANET GREENE

#### WORKSHOP

### **BAITING THE HOOK**

"New Program of the Communist Party U.S.A."

\*\*\* (A Draft)\*\*\*

Dear Friend:

J. Edgar Hoover calls the communists "Masters of Deceit." They call themselves "Scientists," using the social forces of society. Depending on the point of view, "The New Program of the Communist Party U.S.A." is a masterpiece of deception or a work of scientific brilliance. It is designed to enroll millions of unsuspecting innocents into the service of the communist cause.

The draft of "The New Program of the Communist Party U.S.A." has just been published in book form. The book has 127 pages. It is reminiscent of two communist classics—"The Communist Manifesto" by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and "Left-Wing Communism an Infantile Disorder" by V.I. Lenin.

The so-called scientific outlook of the communists is emphasized in the foreword which states, "In the study of nature, science recognizes that to control or influence nature, man must discover the laws that govern it. To the extent that he masters the laws of nature, he becomes the master of nature. Similarly, to the extent that man masters the laws of social development, he becomes the determining factor in the course of that development."

The development sought by the communists is stated clearly, "It is a program for the transition from capitalism to communism." (Page 4)

The book gives an analysis of capitalism according to Karl Marx and a picture of the world as seen through Marxist-Leninist tinted glasses. It then proceeds to outline a practical program which communists and other should follow. It claims that this program will produce on earth a state of limited bliss known as socialism which will change into a state of unlimited bliss known as communism.

The analysis of capitalism focuses on the emergence of an alleged monopoly within the United States which dominates this country and seeks to dominate the world. The truth is that there is no monopoly within America remotely comparable to the communist monopoly as advocated in theory and applied in practice in such countries as Russia and China.

The deceitfulness of their program is shown by the attempt to hide the essential core of communism. They claim to be Leninists but ignore the heart of Lenin's teaching—The Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Lenin defined Marxism as "The class struggle plus the dictatorship of the proletariat." Lenin defined socialism as "The dictatorship of the proletariat plus electrification." Lenin stated that whether a person was truly socialist could be judged by his attitude towards the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat is not mentioned once in this latest communist book.

"The New Program of the Communist Party U.S.A." is simply succulent bait concealing the hook of communist dictatorship, class liquidation, and slavery.

### **A VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY**

At noon on Wednesday, March 23, I addressed a public meeting for students and faculty in the Wheeler Auditorium of the University of California at Berkeley. The subject was "Communism and the New Left."

I consider this meeting one of the finest I have ever held on a University Campus. There were about 500 present. There was no heckling or disruptive behavior, and the question session was lively and challenging.

In my message I stressed that the essence of communist power was dictatorship through monopoly and that the monopoly of communism was far more complete and hideous than anything that had ever appeared anywhere under

capitalism.

It was interesting that during the question period, not one person rose to defend communism or to deny its practice of monopoly.

The questions asked revealed the prevalence of the delusions concerning communism that are so widespread. I will recapitulate a few of the questions and the answers given.

QUESTION: I admit the dictatorship and the monopoly of communism are must undesirable, but why do we have to worry about them in the United States?

ANSWER: The communist program to conquer the United States is expressed by the formula—"External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, equals progressive surrender." This program could succeed without any substantial section of the American people voting for communism. The essential element is internal demoralization. We need to be very concerned about the demoralization proceeding within the United States. It is evil in itself and it is an essential ingredient of the plan for communist conquest.

QUESTION: Aren't the kibbutzim in Israel run on communistic principles?

ANSWER: To judge the World Communist Movement by the original meaning of the name "communism" is as foolish as to identify the "Boys Club" with the "DuBois Club" because the names sound alike. The essential features of World Communism are materialism, class warfare, dictatorship, monopoly, and class liquidation. A movement which lacks these is not a part of the communism which threatens the world.

QUESTION: If you took the dictatorship and monopoly out of communism, would it be desirable?

ANSWER: I can't answer that question. You are asking, "If communism was not communism, would it be good?" Dictatorship and monopoly are the very essence of communism. If you remove them, the remaining system is not communism. Your question is similar to this one, "If cancer cells were not malignant, would a cancerous growth require surgery?" If the cells are not malignant, the growth is not cancerous; and if the system does not contain dictatorship and monopoly, it is not part of the World Communist Movement which has 46 million members, dictatorial power over 1 billion, and a working plan for world conquest.

The students are intelligent, courageous and idealistic. They can and must be informed of the true nature of communism, and they will overwhelmingly elect freedom. They are a potential force for good. We must not lose them by default.

## **REPORT ON VIETNAM**

By Joost Sluis, M.D.

My trip to Vietnam has been one of the highlight experiences of my life. I arrived in Saigon via Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. The approach and landing in Saigon is dramatic for the roads out of the city are filled with a vast lineup of military convoys and civilian vehicles of all kinds during the daytime hours; and one or two helicopters hover most of the time over the airport to watch for any possible guerrilla activities. The wildest possible assortment of civilian and military, propeller and jet aircraft are seen on the ground. It's one of the busiest airports in the world with 1000 landing and takeoffs daily.

I was assigned for the first four weeks to the Navy medical team at the province hospital in Rach Gia, located on the shores of the Gulf of Siam about 150 miles southwest of Saigon. Later I was transferred to Can Tho, another town in the Mekong Delta.

There are about 900 partially or fully trained doctors in Vietnam. About 600 of them have been drafted into the armed forces and it is planned to draft all Vietnamese doctors under 45 this spring for a period of two years. This leaves only 300 doctors to take care of the entire civilian population of about 15-million people in South Vietnam. You can imagine what this means. This is a ratio of one doctor to 50,000 people. In the United States the ration is about one doctor per 1000. During the three weeks of my work in Can Tho, I was, as far as I know, the only fully trained orthopedic surgeon in the entire Mekong Delta; it has a population in the millions.

Ground transportation was a considerable hazard at all times because the Vietcong are able to move about freely and terrorize the people over much of the area. The danger was especially great for unarmed American civilians. The Vietcong regards them as "spies" and reportedly were awarding a prize of 30,000 piastres of about \$250 for each one assassinated.

The army and special forces are stationed throughout the country hamlets and their objective, of course, is to expand the pacified or government controlled areas. About 20 miles northeast of Rach Gia was a hamlet and area called Kien Binh. A sergeant of the "Green Berets" in Kien Binh was tremendously interested in the Vietnamese people in his area and concerned about their health and welfare. Regularly, he would bring or send a group of children, mothers, or elderly folk to our Rach Gia hospital for care or treatment. In my third week there, the sergeant's commanding officer of the special forces, Captain Blake, visited our house near the hospital. He said that the word has gotten around amount the Vietnamese at Kien Binh that there was a doctor, newly arrived in Rach Gia, who would be willing to conduct medical clinics in their area. Captain Blake pleaded with me to conduct one or more such clinics. He regarded a clinic as so important that he offered an escort of an entire battalion, if necessary, to make it possible. This experience gives you some idea of the tremendous medical needs that exist and also of the ability, courage, and compassion of many of our fighting men. Unfortunately, we were never able to conduct this clinic.

The health needs of Vietnam far exceed those in the United States. Inadequate sanitation and contaminated water supplies lead to such conditions as ascariasis or worms which affect nearly everyone. The very serious disease, typhoid fever, is common. We almost invariably had two or three patients on the seriously ill list with perforated intestines due to typhoid. Groups of patients with cholera, an often fatal diarrheal disease, were occasionally admitted at Can Tho. A few people in the Delta were dying with bubonic plague, the dreaded "black death" of the Middle Ages. Fortunately this disease responds to certain antibiotics, which we had in abundance and their lives could be saved if their condition was diagnosed and treated early enough. Malaria was prevalent in the highlands, tuberculosis and late or neglected cases of appendicitis were very common and even patients with severe internal bleeding due to a ruptured ectopic pregnancy were surprisingly common in Vietnam. In addition there were the war casualties who represented over 80 per cent of our patients.

I will discuss briefly the following subjects: 1) The medical work; 2) The Vietnamese attitude to Americans, 3) The Vietcong, 4) American delusions about communism, and 5) Some recommendations.

A large part of our medical work had to do with the civilian casualties. These comprised over 80 per cent of all surgical patients. They are an inescapable consequence of the war which has been raging there. About one-half of these had orthopedic type injuries to bones and joints. Many of them were due to typical acts of terrorism. In Rach Gia one night about 10:10 o'clock, a policeman was admitted with critical, multiple wounds due to grenade fragments. He and two other policemen had been ambushed within the city limits. His two companions had been injured and then deliberately shot in the back of the head. Tragically our patient died on the operating table about four hours after admission due to massive loss of blood despite ten blood transfusions and the best efforts of three surgeons.

Three boys, accompanied by their mothers, were admitted at Can Tho with severe injuries. I had to amputate the leg below the knee on one of them; a second had a partially shattered hand which needed thorough cleaning and treatment of the broken bones; and the third had an abdominal operation to close many perforations in the small intestines due to shell fragments. They were part of a group of five boys comparable in age to my own children, about 8 to 12 years, who had seen something fall from the sky near their home. They ran to the hole in the ground to see what it was when the mortar shell exploded, killing two of the five right on the spot.

A third incident involved an explosion in a bar or place of entertainment at Vinh Long. This is the area where the war correspondent, Dickey Chapelle, was killed by a land mine on November 4, 1965, last year. A favorite guerrilla weapon is a "claymore mine." It is easy to make by imbedding a plastic bomb, plus an assortment of nails, balls bearings and other metal junk in concrete in an ordinary bucket. In this bar one night about 10 American servicemen and 40 Vietnamese civilians and soldiers were gathered when a single terrorist managed to place such a mine near the bar. As he went out the door, he pulled the pin from a grenade and threw it near the bucket. Both exploded killing 2 Americans and wounding 17 Vietnamese. Six were admitted to our hospital including the two Vietnamese men who caught the terrorist near the door and killed him on the spot. This terrorist was a 17-year old student.

You could hardly judge their medical care by American standards. The hospitals were old, having been built by the French about 40 years ago. They were of the open pavilion type consisting of one-story buildings without doors or windows and scattered over a sizeable area.

Besides patients and staff, they were inhabited also by goats, geese, and ducks who freely roamed both the grounds and wards. All of our nearly 200 surgical beds in Can Tho were filled to capacity with often two patients per bed while their relatives cooked, kept house, and slept under the beds or in the aisles.

I would like to make a plea to any doctors reading this to volunteer their services for a period of at least two months in Vietnam. If you are interested, please write to: Project Vietnam, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20007.

How do the Vietnamese people feel about America? I found them very friendly, remarkably stoical in pain and suffering, and grateful for the medical care that was given them by Americans. This appeared to be so irrespective of

the manner in which they sustained their injuries. I say, for example, in the hospital clinic, many of the patients who had been injured in an American air strike on Kien Binh in November, the place where I was asked to conduct a clinic. At that time 116 injured patients were admitted to the Rach Gia hospital within a period of 24 hours. Some of them had sustained severe napalm or phosphorus burns. I noted no resentment toward Americans among these people weeks and months later but rather gratitude and warmth.

Part of their attitude is probably due to the terror methods used by the Vietcong in the villages. When, on the basis of intelligence reports, the Vietnamese and their military counterparts decide on an air strike because of the Vietcong in a certain area, they warn the villagers a few hours before the impending strike. This is to encourage as many people as possible to leave before the raid. The V.C.'s however, often force the villagers to stay in the village at gunpoint. They use the people as a shield and use the casualties for credible propaganda that mostly innocent South Vietnamese women and children are being killed by the Americans. It's not surprising that this makes people hostile to the Vietcong.

What is the attitude of the South Vietnamese people toward the Vietcong? This is very difficult for one person, who has spent a short time in just three areas, to assess. I will give you a few observations which may or may not be significant.

Three of our four Vietnamese interpreters had moved from Hanoi to the South since the Geneva agreement of 1954. One of them estimated the number of refugees from North Vietnam to South Vietnam as 1,500,000. One interpreter said the Vietcong has been very cruel to her family in Hanoi. Another one simply was reluctant to discuss the issue and I felt he might have been favorable to the Vietcong.

The refugee flow is the most significant indicator we have of how people really feel towards a regime. These refugees are "voting with their feet." It is no small thing to forsake home and possessions and familiar sites and faces and go forth into the unknown. When this flight is associated with danger and privations, it is obvious that the regime from which the refugees are fleeing must be hideous. No protestations of public support can drown out the verdict of the fleeing feet.

Professor Staughton Lynd of Yale University, however, has made a very revealing statement which shows how the communists in Hanoi regard their support in the South. He recently made an illegal trip to Hanoi, accompanied by Herbert Aptheker, the theoretician of the American Communist Party. He stated that both the North Vietnamese government and The Vietcong or National Liberation Front in South Vietnam oppose free elections in South Vietnam. He says that they oppose them because such elections in South Vietnam would perpetuate the division between North and South and they want to unite all of Vietnam. This would only happen if the Vietcong lost the elections. The Vietcong, however, claims to have the support of 80 per cent of the South Vietnamese people. If this were so, they would surely win an election. If they won, they could immediately vote to be reunited with the North. Their opposition to a free election in the South shows they do not believe they have the support of the majority of the people there in spite of what they claim.

What is the attitude of some of the Americans toward communism? I had fascinating discussions with quite a number of Americans both in the hospitals and during my three visits to Saigon. They were people from all walks of life and included doctors, a few newspaper reporters, servicemen, intelligence agents, specialists in communications and guerrilla warfare. Almost all of them were interested and interesting for they dealt with all kind of practical problems related to communism. They were all against communism but they shared the delusions about the real nature of communism so common in the United States. On our way to Saigon, a doctor in Hong Kong stated that communism in Vietnam is caused by bad economic conditions. He said it as though that observations was as obvious as the statement that there is water in the ocean. When I suggested that Cuba offered evidence to refute that idea, he said, "Well, I don't know much about Cuba." I found that he didn't know much about South Vietnam either for in the Mekong Delta, where the Vietcong is quite firmly entrenched, economic well-being is probably more marked than anywhere else in the country. At best, that statement provides a most inadequate diagnosis of the cause of communism. A system of treatment based on that diagnosis is likewise inadequate. No program of economic improvement, improved job opportunities, etc. can possibly succeed without military or police to give protection.

Finally, I wish to make a few recommendations. Firstly, Medical: Again I offer the suggestion that any doctors reading this article consider the possibility of a two-month period of service in Vietnam. The health needs of Vietnam should be a great challenge to the American medical community, and I sincerely hope that my efforts may bear fruit in improved medical care for the Vietnamese people.

Secondly, the discussions with Americans in Vietnam clearly revealed the limited understanding on many about the philosophy, doctrines, strategy, tactics and objectives of the communist enemy. Such basic knowledge is the minimum prerequisite for effective anti-communist activity on the part of every individual concerned about the future of freedom. Dr. Schwarz's book "You Can Trust the Communists (to be Communists)," I believe, is one of the best and

most easily understood books available to provide that knowledge. I suggest that we send a copy to every American serviceman in South Vietnam. They are among the finest fighting men in the world. They need your and my moral support, and they need a greater understanding of the enemy they are fighting.

In the last analysis, communism is a highly personal and moral problem for each one of us. King David in the Old Testament fully realized this moral problem when he was faced with turmoil, wars, confusion and staggering problems of his day. He said, "Search me, O Lord, and know my heart. Try me, and know my thoughts and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me into the way everlasting."

Are you, am I, prepared to seek light, truth, and courage in this way and then ask ourselves, "What Can I Do?"

### **DR. SLUIS IN VIETNAM**

Dr. Sluis is an Assistant Clinical Professor in Orthopedic Surgery at the University of California Medical Center, Attending Physician at the San Francisco Veteran's Administration Hospital, and a Certified Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery. He is a Vice-President of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade and Director of its Northern California Chapter. He recently served as a civilian surgeon in Vietnam under "Project Vietnam."

### **JANET GREENE**

Janet has been joined by her daughters, Joan and Marilyn, and they make a charming trio as they sing the songs of freedom.

Two new songs have been added to the arsenal of freedom. One satirizes the Left-Winger and the other catches the mood of the Cuban Refugees and memorializes their heroism.

#### **Poor Left-Winger**

I'm just a poor left-winger  
Befuddled, bewildered, forlorn;  
Duped by a bearded singer;  
Peddling his communist corn.

In the café espresso,  
Sounds of guitars could be heard.  
Twanging a plaintive folk song,  
Spreading the communist word.

Hair hung around his shoulders  
And sandals were on his feet;  
His shirt tail was ragged and dirty,  
Making the picture complete.

I followed him off to college;  
This man whom I came to adore;  
Where student demonstrations  
Blocked every classroom door.

We led the march on the White House  
And forced the cops to come in;  
We claimed each one was brutal  
As we kicked him in the shin.

It was all so intellectual;  
What marvelous tales I was told  
Of history's certain progress,  
Into the communist fold.

I fell for those empty falsehoods,  
But now I know full well  
Those little words on the poster,

Were all that he could spell.

Those dialectic phrases  
Made a marvelous spiel;  
But hidden behind that beard  
Beat the heart of a frustrated heel.

Now all my illusions are shattered  
About the man I admired;  
I'm just a poor left-winger  
Befuddled, bewildered, and tired.

## **Run**

Chorus  
Run, run, run, why do they run?  
Mother, daughter, father, son.

Who can describe the angry sea  
When the waves curl high and the wind blows free?  
And the sea-gull's breast meets the flying foam  
While the fear-struck mariner dreams of home.

Chorus

Who is the little band on the shore  
Undismayed by the ocean's roar?  
Eager to challenge the storm-crazed might  
Of the crashing wave as they take their flight.

Chorus

The aged grandmother holds the child  
While the daughter faces the ocean wild;  
Ready to meet the fiercest storm  
While her body cradles the child unborn.

Chorus

The tyrant's hand is heavy to bear;  
Its cruel might is everywhere.  
Our children are lost if we remain  
In our homeland cursed by grief and pain.

Chorus

The Land of Freedom beckons bright  
As a radiant star on the darkest night.  
We'll reach the home of the free and brave  
Or sleep tonight in an ocean grave.

Chorus

Eight of Janet's songs are now available on four small records at 45 RPM, and on a long-playing album at 33 1/3 RPM. The flip side of the long-playing album contains two messages by Dr. Schwarz: "The Dialectic" and "What Can I Do?"

## **WORKSHOP**

The distribution of the book "You Can Trust the Communists (to be Communists)" to the servicemen in Vietnam is well under way. If you keep the lists of names coming, we will keep the books going. We are trying to get the names from official sources, but we have not been successful as yet.

The Mid-South School of Anti-Communism will be held in the Memphis Auditorium, Memphis, Tennessee, April 25-29. This school will be televised for one hour each evening over Television Station WMCT, Channel 5. Speakers will include former Congressman Walter Judd, Herbert Philbrick, Dr. Fred Schwarz, Serafin Menocal, Father Daniel Lyons S.J., Dr. John W. Drakeford, and Dr. Joost Sluis.

Anti-communism schools designed primarily for college and university students are planned for Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles this summer.

The first tape of the "What is Communism" series has now been sent to 250 radio stations. We hope many hundreds more will also carry this series.

The records and tapes containing the 14 lectures of the "What is Communism" series and the 8 anti-communist songs of Janet Greene are now available and the demand is growing.

The tools are available; let us put them to work.

"Though I give my body to be burned and have not love, I am nothing." I covet for each co-worker and myself a heart on fire with the love of Christ as we fight to preserve and enlarge human freedom.