



Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

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RUSSIA 1917--PORTUGAL 1974

The military coup in Portugal, which overthrew the established autocracy, bears ominous similarity to the coup which overthrew the Czarist autocracy in Russia in February, 1917.

Russia was involved in a long debilitating war which claimed the lives of its finest youth, disrupted families, squandered resources, wasted hopes, destroyed all vestiges of democratic liberties, and created widespread poverty and despair.

Portugal has been involved in a long and bitter war with rebellious elements in its African colonies. This war has demanded the mobilization of Portuguese youth, repressed hope of democratic liberties, squandered idealism, drained a major portion of the nation's economic wealth, and perpetuated poverty. It is no surprise that the population is resentful and rebellious.

In Russia in February 1917, rebellion broke out and the Czarist autocracy was overthrown. A provisional government was established which granted political and personal liberty and allowed the communists to organize, agitate and propagandize openly. Democratic elections were scheduled. However, this provisional government was unable to end the war and the Bolshevik Communists were able to exploit war weariness and land hunger to destroy the infant Russian Republic and to impose the communist dictatorship which has continued to this day.

In Portugal, a military coup, led by dissident officers, has overthrown the established autocracy and has promised to allow the people to elect their own government democratically. The socialists and the communists are organizing, agitating and propagandizing openly. Mass demonstrations and threatened strikes are the order of the day.

The new regime is confronted with the enormously difficult task of terminating hostilities in Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique by an agreement of all the parties concerned. If they fail in this, as is probable, the communists may be able to rally support for their program of surrendering the territories to the pro-communist organizations which have guerrilla armies fighting there. This could lead to a communist coup such as the one that took place in Russia.

Already ominous consequences of the Portuguese rebellion are evident. When the United States wished to resupply Israel during the darkest days of the Yom Kippur War, Portugal was the only European country that would permit the military resupply planes to land. It is extremely doubtful if the present government would allow landing rights to such planes if another crisis occurs. The isolation of Israel is becoming more complete.

If communist revolutionaries or black power radicals rule Angola and Mozambique, vast new frontiers are opened for the infiltration of guerrilla forces into Rhodesia and South Africa.

The ferment in Portugal is overflowing into neighboring Spain. Rebellion is infectious and recognizes few borders. It was the fear that the ferment in Czechoslovakia would infect neighboring countries such as East Germany and the Ukraine that prompted the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet communist leaders must be smiling as they contemplate developments in Portugal.

COMMUNIST REPORT ON PORTUGAL

Wilfred Burchett, the Australian Communist who has been reporting the communist line in the Far East for more than twenty years, reports on events in Lisbon, Portugal, on May Day, as seen through his communist spectacles. It is published in the GUARDIAN, May 8, 1974:

Portugal cheers fascism's end

Portuguese from every walk of life took a deep breath of freedom this week.

The hated fascist dictatorship was broken.

Multitudes converged on Lisbon stadium for the first legal May Day demonstration ever. It was a fantastic explosion of popular joy, comparable to the entry of the Vietnam People's Army into Hanoi in 1954.

Many questions remain about the policies and future course of the military junta which seized power after decades of fascist rule April 25. And grave problems have arisen as to the junta's intentions toward the colonies of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

But in Lisbon today, the international working class holiday, the spirit of the masses of people was triumphant. Whatever the immediate future, there can be no return to the past.

Nobody has any illusions that it's all a path of carnations ahead, however. Crucial differences on the question of the African wars remain unsettled. Veteran observers of Portuguese politics remain vigilant of the possibility of an attempted fascist comeback. But the consensus is that this is unlikely.

Although a general—Spinola—was invited to head the new ruling junta, the revolt which made this possible came from deeper on down within the army. Men and officers up to the rank of captain hold the real power, backed by public support. They made their weight felt on May Day morning by forcing 19 army and air force generals plus five navy admirals onto the retired list.

Whatever were the original intentions of those who prepared the coup—or even the present intentions of the seven-man junta—it's clear that revolution has its own life and momentum.

The political program which the captains presented to Spinola the afternoon of the first day of the coup was said to have been too radical for his taste. But he accepted it together with the job of heading the junta.

Ever since, the junta has been yielding to popular pressure by removing layer after layer of the old fascist decrees which had stifled all political activity in Portugal for the past 48 years.

The national assembly and state council, instruments of fascist rule, have been dissolved. You have to be over 70 years old to have ever participated in free elections in Portugal. The ministers and secretaries of state have been divested of their power. The Portuguese Legion and Fascist Youth organization are dissolved. Governors and governors-general of the colonies of Mozambique and Angola have been sacked and sent into exile. Political exiles who fled the old regime are free to return home.

Mario Soares, exiled leader of the Socialist party of Portugal, returned April 28 to a rousing, cheering and weeping reception by several thousands at the railroad station in central Lisbon.

A dramatic further indication of the radically changed situation here came April 30 when Communist party leader

Alvaro Cunhal returned after twelve years' exile, preceded by eleven years in the dreaded Peniche fortress. Fifteen hundred people at the airport reception for Cunhal chanted "Cunhal in Government" and waved banners with the same message. From the airport he was carried into Lisbon city atop an armored personnel carrier, arm in arm with Soares, as part of a big and enthusiastic escort of army vehicles which carried the two leaders through cheering streets straight to a meeting with Spinola.

The prospects immediately ahead are for something resembling a popular-front type provisional government, to be formed following an April 29 meeting between Spinola and representatives of the "Democratic Movement," an umbrella organization grouping the Communist, Socialist and other leftwing parties. A civilian government headed most probably by Spinola is expected to be formed within two weeks.

The only point of disagreement between the "Democratic Movement" and Spinola is on the key question of the future of the African colonies. Spinola favors limited self-determination within a commonwealth-type federation wherein Portugal retains control of finance, army and foreign affairs. The parties within the "Democratic Movement" are for immediate negotiations on the basis of full independence.

The liberation movements in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau have already rejected anything less than total independence.

Slogans in red paint on the base of a monumental statue in Lisbon's main square call for "Peace, Land, Independence, Democracy," "All Power in the Hands of Workers and Peasants," "Peace and Socialism," "Support Peoples Liberations Struggles."

RACIST GOVERNMENTS TREMBLE

Racist Rhodesia and South Africa, flanked by Mozambique and Angola, are already trembling in their shoes faced by the rising possibility of independent states in those territories, with obviously stepped-up aid to the local resistance movements.

The favorite pastime of political activists in recent days has been rounding up members of the secret police. These are not so secret, judging by the rate at which they are being caught.

The greatest fear—discounted by many—is that some Portuguese general, imitating Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain 40 years ago, will attempt what the latter did, to rally the armed forces in the African colonies for a military comeback and certain civil war.

It is ironic that while Portugal prepared to celebrate its first May Day in half a century, across the frontier in Spain the Franco police launched waves of wholesale arrests on the pretext that they feared May Day demonstrations.

COMMUNIST CHINA REDIVIDES THE WORLD

The Chinese Communists have been devoting major publicity to the speech of Teng Hsiao-ping to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development which was held in New York, April 9. Teng was formerly Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party but he was overthrown and humiliated during the Great Cultural Revolution. Recently he was restored to respectability, responsibility, and power, allegedly on the initiative of Mao Tse-tung himself. He is currently Vice-Premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China and Chairman of their delegation to the U.N.

His speech presented a new division of the world. For many years the communists have divided the world into three parts:

1. The First World, which consisted of the developed capitalist countries, primarily the U.S.A., Western Europe, Canada, and Australia.
2. The Second World, which consisted of the Socialist countries, primarily the U.S.S.R., countries of Eastern Europe, Cubo, and Communist China.
3. The Third World which consisted of the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and the Americas. China and Cuba claimed membership in both the Second and Third World.

New World Division

Teng claims the Socialist camp no longer exists and presents this new division:

"As a result of the emergence of social-imperialism, the socialist comp which existed for a time after World War II is no longer in existence. Owing to the law of the uneven development of capitalism, the Western imperialist bloc, too, is disintegrating. Judging from the changes in international relations, the world today actually consists of three parts, or three worlds, that are both interconnected in contradiction to one another. The United States and the Soviet Union make up the First World. The developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions make up the Third World. The developed countries between the two make up the Second World." (PEKING REVIEW, April 19, 1974, Page 6)

He discusses each world as follows:

First World

"The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are vainly seeking world hegemony.

"The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. They are the source of o new world war. They both possess large numbers of nuclear weapons. They carry on a keenly contested arms race, station massive forces abroad and set up military bases everywhere, threatening the independence and security of all nations. They both keep subjecting other countries to their control, subversion, interference or aggression. They both exploit other countries economically, plundering their wealth and grabbing their resources." (Page 6)

Second World

"The case of the developed countries in between the superpowers and the developing countries is a complicated one. Some of them still retain colonialist relations of one form or another with Third World countries, and a country like Portugal even continues with its barbarous colonial rule... At

the same time, all these developed countries are in varying degrees controlled, threatened or bullied by the one superpower or the other. Some of them have in fact been reduced by a superpower to the position of dependencies under the signboard of its so-called 'family.' In varying degrees, all these countries have the desire of shaking off superpower enslavement or control and safeguarding their national independence and the integrity of their sovereignty." (Page 7)

Third World

"The numerous developing countries have long suffered from colonialist and imperialist oppression and exploitation... These countries cover vast territories, encompass a large population and abound in natural resources... In the struggle for national liberation and independence, they have demonstrated immense power and continually won splendid victories. They constitute a revolutionary motive force propelling the wheel of world history and are the main force combatting colonialism, imperialism, and particularly the superpowers." (Page 7)

Imperialism

Teng makes the standard communist attack on imperialism:

"As we all know, in the last few centuries colonialism and imperialism unscrupulously enslaved and plundered the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Exploiting the cheap labour power of the local people and their rich natural resources and imposing a lopsided and single-product economy, they extorted superprofits by grabbing low-priced farm and mineral products, dumping their industrial goods, strangling national industries and carrying on an exchange of unequal values. The richness of the developed countries and the poverty of the developing countries are the result of the colonialist and imperialist policy of plunder.

"The imperialists export capital to the developing countries and build there a 'state within a state' by means of such international monopoly organizations as 'trans-national corporations' to carry out economic plunder and political interference. Taking advantage of their monopoly position in international markets they reap fabulous profits by raising the export prices of their own products and forcing down those of raw materials from the developing countries." (Page 8)

The USSR is Worse Than the USA

While he attacks both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., he indicates that the U.S.S.R. is the worse offender. This accounts for the Chinese Communist eagerness to establish limited temporary friendship with the U.S.A.

"In bullying others, the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism is especially vicious. It has dispatched its armed forces to occupy its 'ally' Czechoslovakia and instigated the war to dismember Pakistan. It does not honour its words and is perfidious; it is self-seeking and unscrupulous.

"It must be pointed out that the superpower which styles itself a socialist country is by no means less proficient at neo-colonialist economic plunder. Under the name of so-called 'economic co-operation' and 'international division of labour,' it uses high-handed measures to extort superprofits in its 'family.' In profiting at others' expense, it has gone to lengths rarely seen even in the case of other imperialist countries. The 'joint enterprises' it runs in some countries under the signboard of 'aid' and 'support' are in essence copies of 'trans-national corporations.' Its usual practice is to tag a high price on outmoded equipment and sub-standard weapons and exchange them for strategic raw materials and farm produce of the developing countries. Selling arms and ammunition in a big way, it has become an

international merchant of death. It often takes advantage of others' difficulties to press for the repayment of debts. In the recent Middle-East war, it bought Arab oil at a low price with the large amount of foreign exchange it had earned by peddling munitions, and then sold it at a high price, making staggering profits in the twinkling of an eye. Moreover, it preaches the theory of 'limited sovereignty,' alleges that the resources of developing countries are international property, and even asserts that 'the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries.'" (Pages 6 and 8)

Israel

He makes the Chinese Communist position on Israel clear:

"In the 4th Middle East war, the people of the Arab countries and Palestine broke through the control of the two superpowers and the state of 'no war, no peace' and won a tremendous victory over the Israeli aggressors." (Page 7)

Economic Warfare

He rejoices in the oil embargo and suggests it be extended to other products:

"In the recent Middle East war, the Arab countries, united as one, used oil as a weapon with which they dealt a telling blow at Zionism and its supporters. They did well, and rightly, too. This was a pioneering action taken by developing countries in their struggle against imperialism. It greatly heightened the fighting spirit of the people of the Third World and deflated the arrogance of imperialism. The oil battle has broadened people's vision. What was done in the oil battle should and can be done in the case of other raw materials." (Page 9)

Inevitable Conflict Between the USA and the USSR

He contends that conflict between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. is inevitable:

"Since the two superpowers are contending for the world hegemony, the contradiction between them is irreconcilable; one either overpowers the other, or is overpowered. Their compromise and collusion can only be partial, temporary and relative, while their contention is all-embracing, permanent and absolute. In the final analysis, the so-called 'balanced reduction of forces' and 'strategic arms limitation' are nothing but empty talk, for in fact there is no 'balance,' nor can there possibly be 'limitation.' They may reach certain agreements, but their agreements are only a facade and a deception. At bottom, they are aiming at greater and fiercer contention. The contention between the superpowers extends over the entire globe. Strategically, Europe is the focus of their contention, where they are in constant tense confrontation. They are intensifying their rivalry in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific... Wherever they contend, turbulence occurs." (Page 7)

Nature of China

He lauds the nature and role of China, but indicates that even there the conflict is not finally settled:

"China is a socialist country, and a developing country as well. China belongs to the Third World. Consistently following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people firmly support all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their struggle to win or defend national independence, develop the national economy and oppose colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism... China is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. What is a superpower? A superpower is an imperialist

country which everywhere subjects other countries to its aggression, interference, control, subversion or plunder and strives for world hegemony. If capitalism is restored in a big socialist country, it will inevitably become a superpower. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which has been carried out in China in recent years, and the campaign of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius now under way throughout China, are both aimed at preventing capitalist restoration and ensuring that socialist China will never change her colour... If one day China should change her colour and turn into a superpower if she too should play the tyrant in the world, and everywhere subject others to her bullying, aggression and exploitation, the people of the world should identify her as social-imperialism, expose it, oppose it and work together with the Chinese people to overthrow it." (Page 11)

Revolution

The only alternative to war is revolution:

"So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there definitely will be no tranquility in the world nor will there be 'lasting peace.' Either they will fight each other or the people will rise in revolution. It is as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." (Page 7)

"History develops in struggle, and the world advances amidst turbulence. The imperialists, and the superpowers in particular, are beset with troubles and are on the decline. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution--this is the irresistible trend of history." (Page 7)

The turbulence created within the U.S. by organizations such as the Symbionese Liberation Army and the Death Angels causes the hearts of the Chinese Communists to rejoice.

CATHOLIC PRIEST--COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY?

The very suggestion that Catholic priests could be communist agents appears an outrageous slander to many. However, the following report published in the Cuban communist newspaper, GRANMA, March 31, 1974 reports how one priest died in communist service. As a Catholic priest, he set out to serve God in Colombia.

The question of whether he joined the communists before or after he went to Colombia is unanswered:

Granma

II

Medellin, March 31, 1974

Domingo Lain, priest and guerrilla, dies in combat in Colombia

● BOGOTA, March 22 (PL). — The Spanish priest and guerrilla fighter Domingo Lain Sanz died in combat against troops of the Colombian Army on February 20 according to an announcement made today by General Alvaro Herrera Calderón, Chief of the Army.

In an official communiqué released here, General Herrera said that Lain Sanz and another Colombian guerrilla of the National Liberation Army (ELN), identified as Bertulio Serna, died in an engagement in the Antioquia Department, in the northwestern section of the country, about 370 miles from Bogotá.

The son of peasant parents, Domingo Lain Sanz was born in Pamza, Zaragoza Province, Spain, on March 15, 1940.

He was ordained at twenty-five and started working in his native province as a laborer.

Domingo Lain arrived in Bogotá in August 1967 and began working at the Melasen brick factory in the south side of this city.

He and 47 other priests and one bishop signed the Golconda Statement in December 1968, in which they declared themselves in favor of socialism.

Four months later, on April 19, 1969, Lain was expelled from Colombia by the Government of Carlos Lleras Restrepo, accused of having meddled in the country's internal affairs. Before his leaving, he was arrested and held in Bogotá for a day and a half, where the authorities took away his passport

and money. Lain headed for Madrid from Colombia.

This Spanish priest, who was a member of the General Staff of the ELN when he died, was officially reported as having joined the Colombian guerrilla forces on February 15, 1970, in a statement by the ELN published in the Bogotá dailies.

The ELN was founded in 1965 and is fighting under the leadership of Fabio Vásquez Castaño.

Colombian military authorities also announced that Domingo Lain Sanz had been buried by army troops "in the operations area."

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U. S. MILITARY STRATEGY AS SEEN BY COMMUNISTS
SYMPATHETIC TO THE COMMUNIST CHINESE

The GUARDIAN calls itself an Independent Radical Newsweekly but it promotes Marxism-Leninism with a basic orientation towards the theory and policy of Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communists. This article appears in their May 8, 1974 issue:

U.S. shifts military strategy

By **FRANZ SCHURMANN**
Pacific News Service

Behind Henry Kissinger's recent failure to achieve agreement with the Russians on limiting strategic weapons lies a radically new U.S. military strategy.

Revealed in dribbles by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and hinted at in the record \$85.8 billion defense budget, the key feature of the new strategy is the deliberate de-stabilization of the U.S.-USSR nuclear relationship. The U.S. thereby aims to gain the "flexibility" it needs to restore a level of world power badly weakened by the Vietnam war and the oil crisis.

Nothing has more alarmed the Russians recently than Schlesinger's announcements over the last several months that the U.S. is retargeting its missiles from Soviet cities to Soviet military installations.

Under the earlier strategy, called "Mutual assured destruction," it was assumed that since the U.S. and the USSR held each other's cities hostage, neither would make a move that might lead to nuclear war. These rules of the superweapon chess game, in force since the late 1950s, made it possible for U.S. and Russian interests to clash in "third country" regions, notably Indochina and the Middle East, without risking nuclear war.

Now the U.S. proposes to link the entire relationship between the two countries to any conflict between them anywhere in the world. Under the new strategy, the Russians will no longer be able to support countries in conflict with the U.S. without risking a complete breakdown of the "detente." Like the "massive retaliation" of 20 years ago, the new strategy seeks to deter the USSR from any move the U.S. might consider threatening—even against China.

This "counterforce" retargeting is not just an empty exercise. The U.S. is now developing a Maneuverable Re-entry Vehicle (MaRV), an advanced form of multi-headed missiles (MIRV) that can be guided in flight onto Russian missile silos. To be fired from the new Trident submarine, these missiles are designed to cut out any advantage the Russians may gain from their land-based missiles with heavier nuclear payloads.

The Trident is the number one program in the new defense budget. Once deployed, by the end of this decade, its missiles will be capable of knocking out much of the USSR even if fired from its home base, in Puget Sound near Seattle.

The Poseidon and Trident nuclear submarines are becoming the backbone of the U.S. strategic capability. Growing pressure to do away with land-based ICBM's and waning enthusiasm for the planned B-1 bomber have left the Air Force fighting a rearguard battle to keep the major role in strategic offense it monopolized two decades ago.

VIETNAM: NAVY'S CLASSIC FAILURE

The old Navy saw its central role as a means of intervention into ocean-bordering land masses, particularly in Asia. Its chief instrument was carrier-based air power. Vietnam—with waves of fighter-bombers taking off from carriers to pound the enemy—was the classic example. Vietnam was also the old Navy's classic failure.

The new Navy sees as its primary mission control of the world's sea lanes and insuring access to raw materials. The most critical of the world's regions for the new Navy is the Indian Ocean rim, resources-rich lands stretching from Australia through Indonesia, Malaya, across the Indian subcontinent, through the Persian Gulf, down East Africa and finally to South Africa.

The new strategy also looms behind the U.S. push to build a naval facility on the sand speck called Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean—now the most exciting arena of operation to young naval officers.

The fiscal 1975 budget also called for greatly expanded airlift capabilities. These have been developing since the early 1960s but advocates of airlift were given an enormous boost by the October Arab-Israeli war. Following the unprecedented destruction of war materiel during the first days of the war, both the U.S. and the USSR mounted massive airlifts to resupply their allies. (During the last 10 days of the war, the U.S. made over 200 flights, bringing Israel 9000 tons of equipment.)

This success encouraged Defense Secretary Schlesinger to go ahead with plans for streamlining the volunteer army and withdrawing U.S. ground forces from Western Europe. The planned airlift capability will permit intervention anywhere on the globe by transporting entire divisions within hours.

The new strategy rules out long-lasting ground combat wars fought with draftees. The administration inserted into its April 1973 raw materials decision a major strategic shift, revising previous estimates for five-year long major wars down to a maximum of one year.

WASHINGTON D.C. FREEDOM SEMINAR

The Washington D.C. Freedom Seminar will be held in the Ramada Inn Downtown, Massachusetts Avenue at Thomas Circle, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 5, 6, and 7.

Full scholarships are available for teachers, students, clergy, and peace officers. Scholarship holders receive free tuition valued at \$20 and a grant of \$35 for room and meals.

Tuition scholarships are available on request.

The premises and purposes of the seminar show why such a seminar is needed:

PREMISES

1. America is threatened by forces dedicated to the destruction of its political, economic and cultural heritage.
2. These forces are internal and external.
3. Among the most important are communism, anarchy, and general totalitarianism.
4. Considerable success has attended their destructive efforts.
5. Past programs to prevent the advance of communism, anarchy, and totalitarianism have proved inadequate.
6. Both governmental and nongovernmental action are necessary.
7. Action must be based on adequate knowledge of the nature, tactics and objectives of the enemy.
8. This knowledge should be possessed by every citizen.
9. Action must be in tune with the ideals of freedom.

PURPOSES

1. The seminar is designed to inform students, teachers and citizens of the philosophy, morality, organization, techniques, strategy and objectives of communism and the New Left.
2. To teach the philosophy of freedom as enshrined in the Constitution, The Bill of Rights, the economic system of free enterprise and the rule of law.
3. To dispel the fear and frustration that is fostered by ignorance and which leads to apathy and inactivity.
4. To encourage those who attend to continue to study and to use their initiative to promote programs that will solve the Nation's problems while maintaining basic liberties.

SCHEDULE

TIME	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
9:00 - 9:30	REGISTRATION	FILM The Truth About Communism: Part II	TIME FOR CHURCH
9:30 - 10:30	↓	SCHWARZ "Anarchism"	
10:45 - 11:45	↓	EVANS Source of the New Left Revolution	
11:45 - 1:30	↓	LUNCH HOUR	
1:30 - 2:00	FILM The Truth About Communism: Part I	FILM The Truth About Communism: Part III	
			JUDD "Today's world as seen by the Communists"
			FREE SPEECH