



# Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

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## A NEW BEGINNING

New programs are needed urgently if the rapid communist advance towards world conquest is to be halted. All the programs of all the anticommunist organizations, combined with the programs of governments and freedom-oriented groups have not prevented alarming communist progress.

The year "1975" was a triumph for communism and a disaster for freedom. Many countries fell to the communist assault and more are threatened. Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are ruled by communist dictatorships while communist-led insurgencies threaten Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and the Philippines. The communists are picking up the disintegrating Portuguese empire piece by piece. Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau are ruled by Marxist-Leninists, and a civil war rages in Angola. There, the Marxist MPLA, equipped with modern Soviet weapons and supported by Cuban soldiers, is in control of the capital, Luanda, and has proclaimed itself the sole legitimate government of all Angola. This claim has been recognized by most of the communist countries and several major black African states. The triumph of the MPLA in Angola would provide the Soviet Union with a major base on the West Coast of South Africa. Russia already has a base in Somalia on the East Coast of Africa which places it in a strategic position to control the eastern entrance to the Mediterranean. Soviet military might increases exponentially.

In countries where the communists have not yet conquered, major erosions of freedom are taking place. Democratic forms of government are being replaced by dictatorships. The situation in India is typical of a worldwide phenomenon. There, Mrs. Gandhi has assumed dictatorial power with the wholehearted support of the Indian Communist Party which is affiliated with the Soviet Union. The transition from a non-communist dictatorship to a communist dictatorship is much easier than the transition from democracy to communism. Therefore, any erosion of freedom constitutes a victory for communism.

## The Humanitarian Mask

Once in power, the communists impose the most efficient tyranny that mankind has yet designed. However, while advancing towards conquest, they often wear a humanitarian mask. Those who live in communist-controlled countries are well aware of the true nature of the communists, but many in unconquered countries regard them as the friends of the poor and the oppressed, and the anticommunists and the conservatives as avaricious and callous towards human suffering.

## The Golden Key

The practitioners of the healing arts possess a golden key that will open doors into the hearts and minds of people everywhere throughout the world. This open door provides an opportunity for a messenger to enter. Unfortunately the message delivered has often been the false doctrines of communism.

The communists have used skillfully the idealism of youth and the service of doctors. On the world scene the most effective North American Communist was the surgeon, Norman Bethune. He was a member of the Canadian Communist Party, and he was sent by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States to help the Red Army in China. He arrived in Yen-an in the spring of 1938 and died two years later from blood poisoning which he contracted while operating on wounded soldiers. He was beatified by Mao Tse-tung whose article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" is classified as one of Mao's three most-read articles. His example served as an inspiration to millions and recruited multitudes into the communist ranks. Mao Tse-tung writes in "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Volume II":

"Comrade Norman Bethune, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, was around fifty when he was sent by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States to China; he made light of travelling thousands of miles to help us in our War of Resistance Against Japan. He arrived in Yen-an in the spring of last year, went to work in the Wutai Mountains, and to our great sorrow died a martyr at his post. What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn. Leninism teaches that the world revolution can only succeed if the proletariat of the capitalist countries supports the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial people and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies supports that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries.

"Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his great sense of responsibility in his work and his great warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him." (Page 337)

Christian doctors have been sacrificing and serving similarly for centuries but most of them have not received this type of publicity. Dr. George Westcott, Vice President of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, is a United States surgeon with deep Christian compassion for the victims of treatable yet untreated disease. Before the Second World War, he served as a medical missionary in the Congo. He is now 70 years old and five years ago suffered a coronary heart attack. Following the death of his wife, he returned to Zaire two years ago to devote his surgical skill to those suffering in that country. He writes from Bunia, near the Uganda border:

"With cities and nations collapsing around the world, we are seeing the 'distress of nations.' But life for me goes on just as it has the past 2 years. I celebrated my birthday recently by doing my 3200th operation. I've been visiting 6 hospitals of late and a 7th is to be scheduled. They span 550 miles. It's like one in Detroit, one in Washington, D.C., and five in between. This past week counted 60 operations with 10 yet to go before the plane arrives.

"I get the CACC bulletins regularly and pass them on after reading them."

We must utilize the golden key provided by medical skill to open doors into the hearts and minds of unconquered people and then provide the anticommunist message to complete the liberation from evil. One example of how this can be done is provided by the situation that developed in East Timor through the compassion and activity of Dr. John Whitehall and Mr. Elton Wilson.

### Dr. John Whitehall

Dr. John Whitehall is a pediatrician with a practice in Sydney, Australia. He is thirty-three years old, and he and his wife Elsie are the parents of four young children.

His father was an Australian serviceman who was killed in the Second World War before he was born. He was educated in the schools of Sydney and graduated in medicine and surgery from Sydney University.

Sincere compassion for the unfortunate is the practical expression of his Christian faith. Soon after graduation he voluntarily went to Vietnam to give medical aid to the victims of the war raging there. Shortly thereafter, he spent a year at a Presbyterian Hospital in the Transkei, South Africa, providing medical service for the Bantus. He spent the next two years treating children at the General Hospital, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

With the fall of South Vietnam, he went to Guam to give what aid he could to the refugees gathered there. On his return to Australia, he became concerned about the conditions in Portuguese East Timor which is located 400 miles northeast of Darwin, Australia's northern gateway, and which was feeling the shockwaves of the revolution in Portugal.

He formed the Australian Society for Inter-Country Aid-Timor (ASIAT) and visited East Timor to survey the medical needs there. He was welcomed by the Portuguese Governor, the leaders of the political parties which had sprung up like mushrooms, and by all he met. Many expressed concern because of the presence and activity of the Portuguese Communists in the army and the teaching profession.

The Bishop of Timor told him that there was a great need for anticommunist literature and teachers. He asked if these could be supplied as the situation was grave.



A man suffering from tuberculosis which is endemic.



This healthy man with Dr. Whitehall was at the point of death from peritonitis caused by an abdominal bullet wound when John arrived in Timor. He had lain untreated for four days. After surgery and antibiotic treatment, he recovered completely. He is a poet and wrote a poem to express his gratitude.

When John gave us this message, we asked Elton Wilson, one of Australia's most devoted and enlightened anticommunists to go to Timor immediately to conduct anticommunist classes organized by the Bishop and to distribute the Portuguese edition of "You Can Trust the Communists (to be Communists)". Elton agreed and went. While he was there, the anticommunist UDT (Democratic Union of Timor) staged a pre-emptive coup and temporarily seized power. Elton was trapped and, after some hair-raising experiences, managed to return to Australia on a boat carrying refugees. His report was published in the newsletter of October 15, 1975.

After his departure, the situation worsened. The Portuguese authorities evacuated their administrative and military personnel. The Timorese Army joined FRETILIN (The Revolutionary Front for the Liberation and Independence of East Timor) and major fighting and slaughter followed.

While the fighting was still raging, John Whitehall returned to East Timor to treat the sick and wounded. His return demanded initiative and courage. He describes the situation in Timor and his experiences there in the following article which was published in an Australian newspaper, THE CANBERRA TIMES, Saturday, November 8:

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# Timor: pain and death amid the beauty

By John Whitehall

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Dr Whitehall, of Sydney, has made two visits to East Timor this year. The first, in July, was to assess medical needs in the small country, and the second, just a few days after the civil war broke out, was to offer his medical expertise to the uncared-for casualties of the fighting. This article is a summary of the report he made upon his return to Australia.

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**T**IMOR is beautiful, with a high rugged mountainous spine delicately edged on the northern coast by a narrow fringe of coral reef with beaches and coves protected by ridges advancing into the tropical sea.

The southern coast is straighter and more open and therefore harsher but villages cluster along the coast, entwined in coconut forest. In the mountains, fresh streams percolate through bouldered ravines to become shallow rivers watering deep and fertile valleys. Wild roses scatter colour through the bush while mist

and cloud entwine the peaks.

A friend and I visited the island in July to assess the medical needs and found the beauty of the island to be bitter-sweet.

The population exceeds 650,000 people, of whom 95 per cent are illiterate. They exist by subsistence farming of rice and maize and live in bamboo and thatched houses.

The figures on mortality are staggering. Forty per cent of children die between the ages of one month and 12 months, so that considering the younger and older children, the overall mortality must be somewhere near 60 per cent. Endemic falciparum malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid and gastroen-

teritic illnesses, and the remoteness of medical care seem to be the main contributing factors. There were eight medical officers on the island at the time we visited.

There are neither adequate orphanages nor old people's homes in Timor. However, one very optimistic organisation was the "Red Cross Centre" which was a day-minding centre for 130 children in Dili. It was run by a very dedicated and efficient social worker and was a bright, effective organisation which fed, vaccinated and medically screened the children, arranged for health education of their parents, and used the contact formed to investigate the social welfare needs round

Dili.

Several projects were considered during this exploratory visit:

- (1) Medical (a) visiting specialist medical teams on a rotating basis e.g. ophthalmological surgery; (b) Resident medical and nursing staff to organise the rural hospitals and begin preventive rural medicine; (c) Provision of antibiotics and other medical necessities.
- (2) Social — Support of the Red Cross Centre with funds and personnel and perhaps the encouragement of this centre to become an orphanage.
- (3) Agricultural — Politicians had simple requests such as "Please send people to tell us

what to plant where and when and how".

(4) Educational.

After returning to Australia and knowing the enormity of the needs of Timor, we approached the major charitable organisations, but while these groups gave sympathetic understanding, the fact that by their nature they move with deliberation and therefore slowness, prompted us to form the Australian Society for Inter-Country Aid (Timor) (ASIAT) to try to provide immediate help.

We had some success and in fact, at the request of the Portuguese Government and the representative of the Timorese political groups, had organised visiting surgical teams, a rural health project and provided some clothes, antibiotics and money by the time that the civil war broke out.

On August 28, a friend and I, representing ASIAT, returned to Timor with half a tonne of medical supplies on board the Japanese fishing boat Kon Piri Maru.

We found Dili ringed with fire, but darkened itself when we arrived before dawn. Only the lighthouse insisted that Dili was alive and as we stared silently over the swelling waters we knew fear which persisted as an eerie sensation in our imaginings.

As we slowly edged into the harbour at first light, fire was leaping beyond the waterfront and soldiers could be seen darting from house to house. The crackle of rifle fire and the occasional deeper mortar explosion added to our uneasiness which was heightened when we

saw a small power-boat speeding to intercept us.

Anxiety changed to incredulity when we saw the boat's Australian flag and then met Frank Favaro, who owns a hotel in Dili and whose first words were, "Have you a doctor on board? Well we bloody well need you. The hospital is full and there are amputations and things to be done up there".

A motley crowd of Fretilin soldiers on the wharf were all smiles and greetings. Carrying an assortment of weapons and grenades and wearing mostly outsized Portuguese uniforms and boots, they crowded around in an excited, ill-disciplined way.

Automatic weapons without their safety catches on were waved about, leant on, caressed or dropped unconcernedly on the ground with an indifference that left one mesmerised as the dark holes of the barrels wandered over one's person.

I first visited the command headquarters and then the prison, a low concrete building with a fenced exercise area which I entered with not a little dread. In the first room, 20 or 30 people, many with the stripes of beatings fresh upon their skin, sat silently.

The concept of human beings imprisoned had always nauseated me and I felt a surge of emotion as I awkwardly and selfconsciously moved amongst them. Some subservient, some resistant and a little aggressive, some terrified and perhaps even mad, they just sat and watched and I felt imprisoned myself in the dark, uriferous closet.

We held a brief medical clinic



Sister Betty Gillespie, a nursing nun in the Sacred Heart Order, smiles encouragingly as she examines a Timorese child in the Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Dili.

outside and it is fair to say that on the whole the prisoners were not being maltreated. I later visited the Fretilin prisoners in Baucau and it was my overall impression that both sides treated their prisoners reasonably well.

We went then to the hospital. I had been there before, but the smell was different this time. There was a sweet sickly smell of pus and gangrenous flesh that wafted like incense to the God of inhumanity.

There were row upon row of casualties. Some were still and

silent, for movement caused deep pain in shattered bones; some were groaning and rolling, and some coughing and breathing with difficulty; most were bleeding and infected as soggy dressings gave ample description to their wounds.

There were approximately 60 acute surgical cases in those wards which were mostly infected compound fractures of limbs but there were several penetrating thoracic and abdominal wounds which were given priority as operating lists and theatres were organised.

Two gangrenous legs were amputated, one from a six-year-old boy and one from a Chinese lass. There is always something dreadfully wrong about the heaviness of an amputated leg and the crump it makes in the waste bin. We operated until late that night and then slept badly for children were crying and there was spasmodic gunfire.

Early next morning Favaro and I went to the airport to try to get in radio contact with Darwin to request urgent medical assistance. The radio in his plane being the only functional radio in Dili, we were forced to make this trip to the airport and to wheel his plane on to the tarmac despite the snipers in the surrounding area.

The humble Dili airport, with its tiny foyer but proud control tower, was in a shambles. The shop had been looted, the walls sprayed with gunfire and the plate glass windows shattered as each army had, in turn, fought for the building.

The corrugated iron hangars had been peppered with gunfire but miraculously Favaro's plane



Aided by a nursing sister, Dr John Whitehall examines a Timorese child in a clinic in Dili.

had taken only two bullets and we wheeled it on to the tarmac, were able to start the engines and send off the messages.

I was then driven a mile or so back to the town by the main road. It was littered with the occasional shattered car, random unexploded mortar bombs and a few putrefying dead bodies, so we drove carefully until rifle fire spasmed from the side of the road and we realised we were caught in cross-fire.

I knew anxious moments as we hurried ourselves along for the closeness of the bullets could be judged by the palpable percussion of their explosions.

I returned to the hospital and began working, very conscious of the ability of the nursing assistants who had been excellently trained by the Portuguese doctors.

The morale of the hospital

had died with the departure of the Portuguese five days before and my first problems were how to clean up the place and get disinfectant and fly-spray, but to my deep appreciation, without my first being aware of it, morale returned with the return of a doctor. Wards were cleaned, floors washed, flies departed and the smell even changed over a few days.

When I was firmly requested to fill in the appropriate forms for pathology and X-ray services and when the maternity wards filled up again, I realised we were a growing concern.

To my delight and relief I was joined by two of my colleagues on the third day. I was in the middle of a difficult operation which was going badly and I was feeling weary and dejected and I couldn't comprehend those two cheery broadly smiling unexpected faces, that suddenly appeared

through the theatre door.

We were then able to catch up on the backlog of surgery and concentrate on starting a clinic in the town. Dili was not as damaged as some reports suggested but there were acres of grass huts which had been destroyed and homeless people were crowded into barracks where lack of sewerage made infectious disease a danger.

With the arrival of the Red Cross medical team we decided that ASIAT should concentrate on a maternal and child-welfare project which would include vaccination programs, preventive and basic curative medicine. This work has continued and revolves around a doctor, several nurses and an organising officer, providing medical care in three clinics in Dili as well as teaching Timorese nurses in these principles.

The clinics are bustling and productive with over a hundred

patients a session, babies are weighed and screened, their illnesses treated, their sores bandaged, their arms vaccinated and their parents educated in simple health care.

As well as the medical work ASIAT has provided several mechanics to work on vehicles and essential services and a radio technician who provided important aid to communications.

Funding has been a great problem and to date the vast majority of expense has been borne by private donations. However, several major charities are now helping with the financial difficulty.

ASIAT has an important role in Timor. By arriving during the fighting and by the type of work it is doing, it is well accepted by and identified with the Timorese people, and as such it is not only important in a medical sense but also it is an important factor in morale.

In December, Indonesian troops invaded East Timor and information concerning present conditions there is scanty. Whatever the outcome, the people there are suffering hardship and death, and their need for help is limitless. John Whitehall plans to continue to help in every way possible through ASIAT.

### The New Dimension

We are forming an organization to give medical and dental aid to the suffering in underdeveloped countries accompanied by anticommunist education. The needs are vast and so are the problems. We will inform you of progress and plans. We ask for your involvement, cooperation and support.

This is truly Christian conduct. We should remember the words of Jesus in answer to the question:

"Lord, when saw we thee hungry, and fed thee? or thirsty and gave thee drink? Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison and came unto thee?"

His reply was: "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, you have done it unto me."

### DETENTE

The term "detente" means to the Marxists a state of acute ideological struggle against the democratic countries by all available means short of nuclear conflict and including local "liberation" wars, economic disruption and all forms of political violence.

Providing massive military support for the Marxist movement to conquer Angola (MPLA) is in tune with the spirit of detente.

Increasing Soviet military might relative to that of the U.S.A. by taking advantage of all loopholes in the SALT agreement is in tune with the spirit of detente.

Conquering the U.S.A. is the fulfillment of detente.

Why are we surprised when the communists act in accordance with their own morality and ideology?

## COMMUNISM AND MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

It would be stupid to contend that the communists have had any active role in causing the crisis created by the enormous increases demanded by the Insurance Companies to insure doctors against medical malpractice awards.

It would also be stupid to believe that the malpractice crisis is unrelated to the communist strategy to conquer the U.S.A.

The communist strategy to conquer this country could succeed even if there was not one communist active in the entire nation. It depends upon demoralization, not devotion to communism. The formula for conquest is, "External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, leads to progressive surrender." Whatever promotes demoralization, helps communist conquest. The source of the demoralization is almost irrelevant.

A free society is a fragile organism. It is held together by shared values and objectives combined with mutual trust. To the extent that these internal bonds disintegrate, external force is needed to hold the society together. This leads to increasing police power and finally a police state.

One of the bonds holding society together has been the trust established between families and their physician. The assurance that there is someone competent upon whom they can depend to supervise the health of the family has given peace of mind and a sense of security to many worried parents. Unfortunately this confidence has been weakened considerably in recent years with the growing depersonalization of medical service. It is now threatened with total destruction. Unless urgent action is taken to solve the malpractice crisis, private medical practice cannot survive.

Every time a doctor sees a patient, he exposes himself to a malpractice suit. There is always some test that he could have done but did not do, and a smart lawyer can always contend he should have done it. Juries tend to be sympathetic to individual sufferers in their conflict with the wealthy institutions, the Insurance Companies. Awards to plaintiffs have been increasing, and at times millions of dollars have been granted. In individual cases these awards appear justified, but they have made the Insurance Companies fearful of jury trials. They prefer to settle claims out of court for sums less than the cost of fighting the case. This has exposed doctors to harassment from the unscrupulous, and an epidemic of malpractice suits has resulted, most of which have been settled out of court. This has led to shocking increases in the premiums demanded by the Insurance Companies before they will insure doctors. In California, the premiums demanded for 1976 have been increased by up to 600 percent and individual premiums have risen as high as \$60,000. Such increases make the continuance of private medical practice impossible. If they are not prevented, the inevitable result will be the socialization of medicine.

It has been thought that attempts to socialize medical services would come through political and legislative forces. It is now evident that it may come through the back door via malpractice insurance rates. Consider the plight of a young man desiring to enter private medical practice. For his security, malpractice insurance is essential. This will cost him several thousand dollars which must be paid before he commences practice, and in most cases he does not have the money to pay this premium. This will force him to serve in some institution and lead to the institutionalization of all medical service.

A free society can only exist on a moral foundation of individual righteousness and mutual trust, and with the erosion of this base the structures of society come crashing down. The communists will inherit the ruins.

## TAPES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANTISUBVERSIVE SEMINAR NOW AVAILABLE

The Southern California Antisubversive Seminar was held in the Inn of Tomorrow, opposite Disneyland, November 28-30. All messages given at the Seminar were recorded, and they are available in cassettes or 7-inch reels. Each cassette contains one message while each 7-inch reel contains two. The list is as follows:

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|          |   |                      |
|----------|---|----------------------|
| 1-SOC-75 | A. What is Communism?<br>B. I Led Three Lives   | Schwarz<br>Philbrick |
| 2-SOC-75 | A. Constitutional Issues Involved in Antisubversive Legislation<br>B. Leninism          | Rice<br>Schwarz      |
| 3-SOC-75 | A. Urban Guerrilla Warfare<br>B. They Came in Peace                                     | Schwarz<br>Watson    |
| 4-SOC-75 | A. Medical Service to Underdeveloped Countries<br>B. I Was a Spy for the F.B.I.         | Whitehall<br>Miller  |
| 5-SOC-75 | A. Communist Strategy to Conquer the U.S.A.<br>B. Communism: The Enemy of Jewish People | Schwarz<br>Dunner    |
| 6-SOC-75 | A. The Politics of Sex<br>B. Detente, Co-Existence and Communism                        | Schwarz<br>Judd      |

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### CHANGING THE WORLD THROUGH PHILOSOPHY

A tape containing the message, "How the Communists are Using Techniques Derived from Their Philosophy of Dialectical Materialism in Their Current Program to Conquer the U.S.A.," is available.

Karl Marx said: "The purpose of my philosophy is not to explain the world but to change it." This message will reveal how this statement is being applied.

Cost per 7-inch reel -- \$5; Set of 6 reels -- \$25  
Cost per cassette -- \$4; Set of 12 cassettes -- \$36

### 1975 NEWSLETTERS

A book containing all the Crusade newsletters for 1975 is available. The cost is \$2.

### FILM LIBRARIES

Libraries of anticommunist films are maintained in Long Beach and Indianapolis. These films are available to show in schools, churches and general meetings.

Those in the East or Midwest desiring films should write to the Indianapolis address which is: Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, 5160 East 65th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46220; others may write to the Long Beach, California address.

For tapes or newsletters, write to: Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, P. O. Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801

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