



# Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

P. O. BOX 890  
124 E. FIRST ST  
LONG BEACH, CALIF. 90801  
HEmlock 7-0941

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## WILL COMMUNIST CHINA PROVOKE THE SOVIET UNION TO LAUNCH A "PEARL HARBOR" ATOMIC ATTACK ON THE U.S.A. ?

Communist China has cleverly maneuvered the U.S.A. into the line of fire so that it will be difficult for the Soviet Union to attack China without also attacking the U.S.A. This statement is a sober conclusion based upon the relations that presently exist between China, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

### The Strategy of Communist China

The policies of Communist China are designed to prevent the Soviet Union from conquering the world in the immediate future. If the Soviet Union did conquer the world, they would establish controls that would make it exceedingly difficult for Communist China to overthrow them in the future. Since the communist rulers of China believe it is China's historic destiny to establish world "hegemony", Soviet conquest must be prevented. It is justifiable to take very serious risks to prevent Soviet conquest.

China's strategy to prevent Soviet conquest was designed by Mao Zedong. The present rulers of China have departed from Mao's domestic policies but are following his foreign policies faithfully. It was Mao who welcomed President Nixon to Communist China and who commenced the present policy of Sino-American friendship. It was Mao also who classified the atomic bomb as a paper tiger. He was supremely confident that China would survive an atomic war because of the vastness and decentralization of its population. Although he did not express it in these precise words, his attitude to an atomic war can be portrayed thus: "Let us have an atomic war that involves the Soviet Union, the United States and China. Let's assume each country suffers over 200 million casualties. Russia will be wiped out; the U.S.A. will be wiped out; the majority of our population will remain. The world will be ours. We will build a new world infinitely better than anything history has known."

The Chinese leaders profess that they do not fear an atomic war. They are aware, however, of the disastrous effects it would have and are acting to assure that an attack will not prove fatal. They design their policies in accordance with the principles Mao derived from the communist philosophy of Dialectical Materialism and expressed in his book "On Contradiction." These principles are:

1. Communist world conquest is inevitable.
2. Conflict is life. (The term conflict has been substituted for contradiction since it expresses the meaning more clearly.)
3. World conquest comes via conflict. At any moment the true communists, i.e. the Chinese, are confronted with a multitude of conflicts. They must select the major conflict and concentrate upon it, temporarily laying all minor conflicts aside. When the major conflict has been resolved, another major conflict is selected and the same strategy is applied. In this way conflicts are resolved one by one.

4. In fighting the major conflict, act in accordance with these principles: a) Unite all who can be united; b) The enemy of my enemy is my friend.

The Chinese Communists have decided that their conflict with the USSR is the major conflict. This explains the friendliness of Communist China towards the United States. The leaders retain their conviction that the U.S.A. is imperialistic, but they believe it is a decaying imperialism; that it has lost much of its expansionist drive and its courage. It is so busy enjoying the fruits of what it has already conquered that it has little appetite for more.

On the other hand they see the Soviet Union as an expanding imperialism. It is prepared to make sacrifices in order to expand its empire. It makes its people sacrifice and suffer while it allots an increasing share of its Gross National Product to building military strength. Its strength is growing rapidly as country after country falls to its advancing forces. Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and South Yemen have recently been added to the Soviet Empire while Iran, Turkey, Rhodesia and South Africa are threatened.

Something must be done to halt the Soviet advance. The U.S. has the means but lacks the will to oppose the Soviet effectively. The Chinese are shocked when the U.S.A. takes no action to prevent the forces of Communist Cuba conquering country after country for the Soviets. They maneuver to substitute Chinese will to fight for the U.S. hesitancy. If the Soviet Union can be provoked to attack the U.S.A., this country will be compelled to fight back.

### The Soviet Viewpoint

The possibility has arisen that Russia may feel compelled to attack the U.S.A. The events that have produced this crisis include:

1. The attack by the Soviet client-state, Vietnam, upon Cambodia.
2. The U.S. decision to grant diplomatic recognition to Red China and to invite Deng Xiao-ping to be the guest of the U.S.A.
3. The Chinese invasion of Vietnam.

Before Vietnam attacked Cambodia, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was signed. Article 6 of this treaty states:

"The High Contracting Parties will consult each other on all important international issues affecting the interests of the two countries. In case one of the parties becomes the object of attack or of threats of attack, the High Contracting Parties will immediately begin mutual consultations for the purpose of removing that threat and taking appropriate effective measures to ensure the peace and security of their countries."  
(International Affairs, 1-1979, page 147)

The treaty does not merely pledge consultation if one party is attacked. It pledges consultation in order to decide how to defeat the attack and restore peace.

Communist China decided to attack Vietnam to "punish" it for the invasion of Cambodia. The Soviet Union is obligated by the Treaty to consult for the purpose of taking appropriate measures to restore peace. The Chinese know that their attack on Vietnam may provoke one of three reactions from the Soviet Union, and they are prepared for each eventuality.

1. The Soviet Union might condemn China with words but take no effective action to protect Vietnam.

If this happened, the Soviet Union would lose face before much of the Third World and the bubble of its invincibility would be pricked.

2. The Soviet Union might invade Communist China using conventional weapons.

The Chinese do not fear such an invasion. They have long had the slogan, "Dig tunnels deep--store grain." They believe that the Soviet Union would be bogged down as the forces of the U.S.A. were in Vietnam, and that ultimately they would drown the invaders in an ocean of people.

3. The Soviet Union may use nuclear weapons seeking a quick resolution of the conflict. If they decide to do this, they will be faced with the problem of what to do about the United States and its nuclear arsenal. To the Soviet Union, the evidence must appear convincing that the U.S.A. is an ally of Communist China. Deng Xiaoping was invited to the U.S.A. and was feasted and feted. He repeatedly attacked the Soviet Union as "hegemonists" without repudiation. When Deng stated that China was about to "teach Vietnam a lesson," no one protested. The Soviets can be excused for thinking "silence means consent."

PRAVDA, February 2, wrote: "The Soviet public cannot shut its eyes to the fact that in Washington and other American cities and in the presence of officials, Congressmen, and the press, the guest from Peking was given a great opportunity to slander the U.S.S.R."

The following article, published in the U.S. Communist DAILY WORLD, February 2, reveals how the Soviet leaders and their U.S. puppets view the relationship between China and the U.S.A.

## *Carter is 'hypocritical' on invasion of Vietnam*

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 — The Soviet Union accused the United States today of encouraging the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and labeled the Carter Administration's comments on the invasion as "ambiguous" and "hypocritical."

"The timing of the incursion into Vietnam was determined by the position taken by some Western powers and Japan," an editorial in Pravda stated. "During Deng Xiaoping's recent trip to Washington and Tokyo he bluntly revealed plans to 'teach Vietnam a bloody lesson.'"

"In talks with some of his 'American friends,' Deng, it is asserted, went even further and divulged details of these plans. . ." the editorial stated.

"It is not ruled out that Deng Xiaoping's 'American friends,' and this is how he calls them now, answered with frankness to frankness. There were those among these friends who would like to 'teach the Vietnamese a lesson' and belatedly punish them for the ignominious defeat sustained by the American military in Vietnam. Deng stated in Washington

the intention to pounce, arms in hand, on Vietnam, while the U.S. said it wanted to see China strong, that it did not object to the West arming it, and both sides found that their 'strategic interests' and many goals coincided," the Pravda statement charged.

Shortly after the invasion began, the Soviet Government officially warned China to withdraw its troops "before it is too late."

"China's attack against Vietnam is added proof of Beijing's grossly irresponsible attitude to the destinies of peace, and of the criminal ease with which the Chinese leadership turns to arms," the government statement said.

"The heroic Vietnamese people, which has become victim of a fresh aggression, is capable of standing up for itself this time again," the statement said, "and furthermore it has reliable friends. The Soviet Union will honor its obligations under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

"Those who decide policy in Beijing, should stop before it is too late," the statement said.

After China attacked Vietnam, Secretary of Commerce Blumenthal paid a friendly visit to that country.

If the Soviet Union decides to use nuclear weapons against China, they are faced with the possibility

that the U.S. may use nuclear weapons against them. The temptation to launch a preemptive strike against the land-based missiles of the U.S.A. will be powerful indeed.

It may be argued that the chance of this happening is slight. It is, nevertheless, substantial. The more harmful the consequences of a contingency, the less permissible is any degree of risk that it may come to pass. A 1-in-100 chance of an automobile running out of gasoline may be acceptable; a similar chance of an airplane running out of fuel is totally unacceptable. A policy that increases the danger of nuclear attack is disastrous.

It is sometimes said, "The Russians and Chinese are engaged in a lover's quarrel. We should keep out of it."

"Keeping out of it" is an option we may no longer have.

It is now evident that the discarding of Taiwan and the recognition of Red China has increased the danger of the U.S.A. being involved in nuclear war. The policy was not only amoral, it was perilous.

At this late date, decisive steps should be taken to convincingly disassociate the U.S.A. from Communist China and thus to diminish the risk of nuclear war.

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#### THE SELF-BLINDING OF AMERICA

The destruction of the Congressional Committees which investigated the operations of communists, terrorists, and other subversives is now complete. Years ago the House Internal Security Committee was abolished. This was followed by the abolition of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Justice Committee two years ago.

The work of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee did not cease at that time. Senator Eastland retained five members of its staff, and they continued their investigations through the Subcommittee on Criminal Law of the Justice Committee.

Senator Eastland has now retired and Senator Edward Kennedy has become Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Two days before last Christmas, he gave notice of dismissal to the investigators who had worked for the Internal Security Subcommittee.

Congressmen Larry MacDonald of Georgia and Ashbrook of Ohio are leading a movement to have the House of Representatives reestablish an Internal Security Committee. They would appreciate letters indicating support. Letters urging other Congressmen to support the formation of such a committee would also be valuable.

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#### MOSLEM OPPOSITION IN AFGHANISTAN

The social force of the Moslem religion has, so far, worked in favor of the Soviet Union in Iran. It is, however, working against the communists in Afghanistan.

The atheistic communists are attempting to consolidate their power in Afghanistan. A movement of Moslems has risen in opposition to them. One casualty of this conflict has been the American Ambassador to Afghanistan, Adolph Dubs.

## CUBA BLAMES CHINA FOR GENOCIDE IN CAMBODIA

The deeds of the communist regime, led by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, which ruled Cambodia for 3-1/2 years, are now acknowledged by both communists and non-communists. The cruelty and inhumanity of this regime were boundless. Prince Sihanouk, who was released from house arrest so that he could be its spokesman, has stated that the Cambodian Communists killed 3-1/2 million during the 3-1/2 years they ruled Cambodia. They committed genocide on an unprecedented scale. (Economist, February 17, page 61)

These facts should be embarrassing to those communists who are attempting to conceal the brutal nature of communism. How do they account for such cruelty? They can hardly admit that it was an attempt to execute the programs that are the logical consequences of the class doctrines of communism. This might make it harder for communists to deceive those they have yet to conquer.

The Cuban Communists have come up with an ingenious explanation. They allege that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary were ethnic Chinese who were executing, under the direction of their Chinese masters, a program to kill all Cambodians so that Cambodia could be populated with Chinese and become a province of China.

An article published in the Cuban Communist paper, GRANMA, February 11, with the caption, "Mission Failed: to Chinify Kampuchea," states:

"The explanation for so much crime and madness has finally appeared. China was not trying to 'Maoify' Kampuchea; it was trying to 'Chinify' it. It was trying to clean out all the Kampuchean to populate the country with Chinese and turn it into an organic and inseparable part of a new empire, with Peking as its capital.

"The crime is thus far greater than is known--far greater! And madness cannot account for all of it.

"Behind the genocide (of which horrified journalists from many countries have now seen proof) was a meticulously calculated Nazi-style political plan aimed at gradually exterminating an entire nation and turning a 180,000-square-kilometer country into, purely and simply, a province of China.

"The new 'province' of Kampuchea would give Peking access to the Gulf of Siam (with its great oil potential and military importance) and would be a base for later conquest of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. Then would come the surreptitious takeover of other countries of Southeast Asia, through a fifth column of Chinese emigrants--the Hoa. It was all part of a global strategy of boundless expansionism with the implicit goal of wiping out the independent countries of the entire world one by one, in alliance with imperialism and the reactionary forces, and of pushing ahead towards World War III, to fulfill the dream of Peking and of the most insensate and aggressive sectors of the West, the dream of Hitler: to destroy the Soviet Union and impose their own interests on the world.

"Kampuchea lacked the least iota of independence. Their orders came from Peking in all things.

"In Kampuchea, Mao was the god who dictated the new provincial governors' every move, but taking only from Mao his notions of sinocentrism, his zeal to make China the beginning and end of history, geography and culture.

"The army was controlled by more than 20,000 Chinese advisers, whose words of 'advice' were imperious orders, against which there was no appeal, and who purged the army of all its revolutionary elements and gave it the same kind of bureaucratic-military dictatorship as that of China, and subordinate to it." (Page 3)

In another article in the same issue entitled, "Kampuchea: Tears to fill the oceans," the Cubans describe conditions in Cambodia:

a) In Kampuchea children up to ten years were practically wiped out. In this country, only the strongest could survive. In the concentration camps or forced labor camps, life depended first and foremost on chance, depending on the mood of the oppressors; and secondly on natural selection, according to an individual's ability to adapt to the conditions. Almost all the young children evacuated from the cities died during the first year of the regime, with the exception of those whose mothers got them into Vietnam as refugees.

b) Women who were pregnant at the time of being exiled to the communes either lost their babies soon after birth or died while still pregnant, through outright murder, maltreatment or death by "natural" causes brought about by overwork or long marches.

c) The only professional people, artists and intellectuals in general to survive were those who either managed to conceal their true identity in the communes — which was extremely difficult — or were able to seek refuge in Vietnam.

d) All male children over ten years of age were compulsorily enlisted in the army; the less fit among them died during the brutal training.

e) In the rural areas every house had its drinking well filled with rubble, stones, earth and dead animals to make sure no one could cook individually or for their family. The model slave commune for China's most recent attempt at expansion had a collective well and a communal kitchen where the day's food was prepared: a barely salted bowl of rice or rice soup per person.

f) The forced labor camps were laid waste by cholera, yellow fever, beriberi, diarrhea, dysfunction of the menstrual cycle in women, tuberculosis and even some cases of madness.

g) For three and a half years no one in the forced labor camps had soap or sugar; none of those children who managed to survive went to school.

h) For clothing, men, women and children alike received one pair of black cotton pajamas a year; these were soon in tatters and could only be replaced by stripping a corpse of its clothes.

i) In this 20th century slave commune, as has already been said, there were no medicines; and Phnom Penh, like every other city — provincial or district capital — and houses along the highways, were emptied and the families dispersed.

No matter how hard the Cuban Communists try to do so, the blame for what happened in Cambodia cannot be shifted on to the shoulders of Chinese Nationalism. It was the direct result of communist classism. The insane communists who ruled and destroyed the Cambodians practiced the same doctrines as their Cuban and Soviet cousins. They had the same objective, "The Creation of a New Communist Man." They used the same process--the liquidation of the bourgeoisie. Their differences were merely tactical. They argued about: 1) Who were the bourgeoisie? 2) How quickly should they be eliminated?

The communists of Cuba also have a record of cruelty and inhumanity.

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### THE RESTORATION OF STALIN

The name Stalin is synonymous with madness and murder. The famous speech delivered by Nikita Khrushchev to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union revealed his monstrous crimes in gruesome detail. Henceforth, his name must stimulate revulsion and horror, or so one would think.

Despite this, Stalin is now being rehabilitated in the Soviet Union. His name is applauded when it appears in speeches. Television films depict him as a peerless wartime leader. His face is back in mass circulation in a widely distributed calendar for 1979.

It is believed that Stalin is being rehabilitated as an indirect warning that his policies may also be reestablished if resistance to the communist government develops.

## POST-MORTEM IN IRAN

In the January 15 newsletter, the three conditions needed for a successful revolution, as specified by Lenin, were stated. They are:

1. Massive antagonism to the ruling authority by a majority of the people.
2. An organization to organize the forces of discontent into fighting detachments.
3. Division within the existing authority and a breakdown of its will.

It was obvious at that time that the first two conditions did exist in Iran. Recent events proved that the third condition existed also.

The prestigious British magazine, *The Economist*, places some of the blame for the division and irresolution within the Shah's forces upon American pressure. In a confidential report it lists the factors that led to the rapid defeat of the forces loyal to the Shah:

1. The self-defeating irresolution of Bakhtiar and the generals, which was deepened by constant American pressure not to establish military rule and embark on an all-out suppression of the Khomeini challenge.
2. The impressive organization of the guerrillas of the Mujahedeen and Fedayeen--partly armed and financed by Libya and the Palestinians--and the Tudeh party cells within the army and air force.
3. The implicit threat of Soviet military intervention. The Russians sent Mig-25s over Iran's airspace, without asking permission, and their forces along the Iranian border, including the Farsi-speaking division in Azerbaijan, were placed on full alert.

The *Economist* also accuses the C.I.A. of gross incompetence in Iran. Soviet involvement was not reported until it was too late to do anything. The line of the State Department throughout the crisis was to deny any significant Soviet involvement and to claim that the Iranian revolution would stir the Moslems nearby in the Soviet Union to unrest and possible revolt. Too late it was revealed that a radio station in the Soviet Baku was broadcasting detailed instructions on the organization of strikes, guerrilla tactics, and the manufacture of homemade weapons.

### Stage I of the Revolution is Complete

The first stage of the Iranian revolution is complete and the second stage has begun. The first stage overthrew the regime of the Shah, and transformed Iran from an ally into, at best, a neutral and possibly an enemy. Oil from Iran ceased to flow to the U.S.A. and Western Europe and, when the flow is resumed, it will be in diminished amounts and at a greater cost. Israel and South Africa will receive no oil, now or in the future. Orders for many billions of dollars worth of weapons and goods from the U.S.A. have been canceled. Many of this country's most sophisticated weapons will now be disassembled and studied by the Soviets. The bases from which the U.S.A. kept track of Soviet missile tests will be closed.

The sensitive military equipment in Iran falls into three groups:

1. Devices used to monitor tests of Russian ballistic missiles.
2. Receivers to intercept electronic signals from Russia.
3. Iranian-owned modern weapons sold to the Shah.

The U.S. presence in Iran has been eliminated. The hostility of the communists in Iran caused the citizens of the U.S. to flee in disorder and humiliation.

### Stage II

The second stage of the Iranian revolution is now in process. This stage will determine who the final rulers of Iran will be. During the first stage, the communists gave their full support to Khomeini. When the army disintegrated, they seized arms which they retain.

The communists are now striving to establish a Marxist rather than a Moslem state. Their former hero is becoming the enemy. They are divided into several groups but are well-organized and can muster substantial support.

The official communist party of Iran is known as the Tudeh Party. It had cells in the Army and Air Force and is closely allied with the Soviet Union. There are also independent communist groups made up largely of university students which major in guerrilla warfare. The largest of these are known as the Fedayeen and the Mujahedeen, and they had been financed and armed by Libya and trained by the Palestinians.

The strength of the communists is shown by their ability to organize a protest rally with an attendance of over 50,000 to bring pressure on Khomeini to destroy the remnants of the Iranian Army and to create a so-called People's Army. This is in line with what Lenin taught in "The State and Revolution". Lenin insisted that the state institutions, particularly the army, must be destroyed after a successful revolution to prevent any possibility of a successful counterrevolution.

If Khomeini is unable to satisfy the expectations of well-being that the revolution has aroused, popular support for the communists will grow and Khomeini may be overthrown. This is frequently the fate of leaders of popular revolutions. The popular revolution in February 1917, which overthrew the Czar, installed Kerensky in power. He was later overthrown by a coup organized by the Bolshevik minority led by Lenin and Trotsky. Ben Bella was the best known leader of the Algerian rebellion against France and, when the rebellion was successful, he was elected Premier in 1962, and President in 1963. He was overthrown in 1965 by forces led by Boumedienne, and he has been in house arrest since 1965. When the nation of Bangladesh was formed after a successful revolt against Pakistan, the father of Bangladesh, Mujibur Rahman, was chosen president. He was so popular that his party secured every seat in parliament by free election. In 1975 he was murdered along with his wife, three sons, his brother and his nephew by a group of army officers who disapproved of his administration. There was hardly a murmur of popular protest. Revolutions have a habit of devouring their creators.

The U.S.A., Western Europe, Israel, South Africa, and the Western World are already suffering as a result of the revolution in Iran while the Soviet Union is exultant. It can be predicted with confidence that "the worst is yet to come."

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Impression without expression leads to depression. Those impressed with the magnitude and malignity of the communist threat can find deliverance from depression by positive anticommunist action. Knowledge of the doctrines, activities, and plans of the communists will lead to knowledge of what actions will be effective.

Secure knowledge about communism by reading the Crusade newsletter. Receive it regularly, at no cost by writing to: Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801

Dr. Fred Schwarz, Editor