

Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

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THE SOVIETS NEED SALT II

Why are the Soviet Communist leaders so eager to sign a SALT II agreement with the U.S.A. when they have obviously gained tremendous military advantages under the status quo? The answer to this important question is "so that they can allot a greater proportion of their resources to programs that will consolidate and extend regional communist conquests."

As the number of countries succumbing to communism increases, the task of providing each country with the military forces needed to make communist control permanent becomes increasingly expensive. To save money from the budget required to build a constantly enlarging strategic force of intensely powerful and destructive nuclear weapons, which are needed for blackmail rather than use, and to invest it in expeditionary forces to sustain communism in newly conquered territories is obviously most desirable. This is what SALT II is designed to achieve.

Conquest Without Destruction

The communists do not desire to inherit a world devastated by nuclear explosions. They have profound respect for the material achievements of capitalist society and are well aware of the magnificent homes, factories, schools, hospitals, highways, and bridges which are characteristic of developed capitalist countries. They prefer these to be intact when communism attains power.

There are two ways in which control of these resources, while they are still intact, can be secured: 1) Seizure of power by an internal communist force; and, 2) Surrender of power to an encircling communist force by a weakened and demoralized government. The first method is the one being used for the conquest of third-world countries while the second is scheduled for developed capitalist countries.

The SALT II agreement must be viewed in the light of the stage the communist program to conquer the U.S.A. has reached. This program is expressed by the formula: "External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, plus thermonuclear blackmail, leads to progressive surrender."

What SALT II Provides











The SALT II Treaty, which Presidents Carter and Brezhnev plan to initial this June in Vienna, has three parts:

1. A protocol that will expire in 1981.
2. A treaty that will expire in 1985.
3. A joint statement of principles that will be used as the beginning text for SALT III.

The restrictions imposed by the protocol are temporary and include: 1) The prohibition of flight testing or deployment of mobile strategic missiles; 2) The banning of Cruise Missiles with a range of more than 373 miles from deployment on land or sea carriers while some long-range cruises are permitted on bombers. These limits will be renegotiated or permitted to expire in 1981.

The treaty puts ceilings on the number of nuclear delivery vehicles permitted in several categories. It is not my present purpose to analyze the relative advantages and disadvantages that will ensue if the treaty is signed and conscientiously executed by both sides. The philosophy behind the treaty is to assure that each side shall have sufficient nuclear might, and the capacity to deliver it, to inflict unacceptable destruction on the opponent in all foreseeable circumstances. The acronym for this philosophy is appropriately named MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction). This power of mutual destruction will allegedly be achieved by granting each side what is called "Rough Equivalence."

A summary of the provisions of the SALT II Treaty is given in the following table:

CURRENT U.S. STRATEGIC ARSENAL	WHAT SALT II ALLOWS	CURRENT SOVIET STRATEGIC ARSENAL
 2,060	2,250 maximum All Strategic Nuclear Delivery Systems	2,570 
 1,046	1,320 maximum All types of MIRVs	795 
 1,046	1,200 maximum MIRVed SLBMs* and ICBMs	725 
 550	820 maximum MIRVed ICBMs	600 
 0	Frozen at existing levels Modern heavy MIRVed ICBMs (such as SS-18)	308 



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It may be noted that the Treaty makes no attempt to restore the balance in missiles that can carry a very heavy throw-weight. The Soviet Union presently has over 300 of these while the U.S.A. has none.

The treaty specifically permits the deployment of one new missile after 1981. The Carter Administration has stated that it will take advantage of this and construct the MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missile system for deployment in 1986, at a cost of \$30 billion.

Nonnuclear Forces

SALT II also ignores nonnuclear or conventional forces in which the Soviet Union has a great advantage. This is shown by the following table:

CURRENT U.S. CONVENTIONAL FORCES	WHAT SALT II IGNORES	CURRENT SOVIET CONVENTIONAL FORCES
 <p>Uniformed personnel 2,026,345</p> <p>Tactical aircraft 5,364</p> <p>Field artillery 5,500</p> <p>Tanks 12,100</p> <p>Aircraft carriers 13</p> <p>Cruisers/ destroyers/ frigates 161</p> <p>Attack submarines 81</p>	 <p>Uniformed personnel 4,400,000</p> <p>Tactical aircraft 8,000</p> <p>Field artillery 20,000</p> <p>Tanks 30,000</p> <p>Aircraft carriers 2</p> <p>Cruisers/ destroyers/ frigates 204</p> <p>Attack submarines 188</p>	

The Call, June 4, 1979

The Soviet Union is determined that it will never again be in the position in which it found itself during the Missile Crisis of 1962. At that time U.S. Strategic Superiority was so definite that the Soviet Union felt it necessary to submit to the demand that the missiles be removed from Cuba.

Financial Problems of the Soviet Union

The attainment of current strategic equivalence, if not superiority, has been a most expensive process for the Soviet Union. The Soviet economic system is a spectacular failure. It cannot feed its people without grain from the U.S.A. and other western countries. Nevertheless, from a gross national product, approximately two-thirds that of the U.S.A., it has drained a military budget twice that of the U.S.A. for many years. This has only been possible because of the trade and loans granted under the process of detente. The problems involved in financing all its projects devoted to world conquest are increasing as the communist empire expands.

Impotent Power

Even if the U.S.A. retains the power to destroy the Soviet Union, this will not invalidate the communist program to conquer the U.S.A. There is always the question whether the President would decide to use this power if a nuclear attack on the U.S.A. was launched.

I heard this problem discussed on radio recently by former Senator Harold Hughes of Iowa. Hughes resigned from the Senate to devote himself to evangelistic Christian work. When considering whether he should run for President, this problem perplexed him. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, he was informed concerning the appalling destructive power of modern weapons. He asked himself what he would do as President if a city of the U.S.A. was subject to nuclear attack. Would he order a counterattack at the risk of the destruction of mankind? He decided that no provocation could justify such a step. To destroy the rest of mankind because the U.S.A. was being destroyed seemed to him to be a vindictive and unchristian act.

The dilemma is that the knowledge or even the suspicion that such an attitude prevails in supreme circles would increase the probability of a nuclear attack. The philosophy of the U.S. President, and even his mood, are significant items in the armament for survival.

To justify opposition to communist attack, there must be hope of victory. A policy which depends upon retaliatory destruction alone is a policy of doom.

How the U.S. Could be Conquered

Certain resources are needed if the U.S.A. is to continue as a functioning society. Energy is an obvious example. If the fuel to run U.S. automobiles, trucks, trains, planes, and ships disappeared tomorrow, this land would be a vast cemetery within a very few months. While such sudden massive disappearance is unlikely in the absence of some unexpected catastrophe, the gradual erosion of such supplies has affected all. If all supplies of overseas fuel were stopped, how many would die during the following six months?

There are other substances that are essential to the maintenance of the U.S. economy that can only be obtained overseas. These include strategic minerals that are used for hardening steel for use in industry and weapons. Most of these come from Southern Africa. If this area with its supply of strategic minerals fell into the hands of the communists, the consequences within the U.S.A. would be disastrous. The Soviet Union would prefer to spend money to support communist-led rebellion in Southern Africa than to build another missile.

The Consolidation of Power

When communism conquers a country, the Soviet Union is faced with the problem of making communist power permanent. This can only be guaranteed by the use of a communist expeditionary military force. All are familiar with the role of Cuban forces in Angola and Ethiopia, while Russian forces are deeply involved in Afghanistan. The equipment, transportation and maintenance of such forces is extremely expensive even if the soldiers are paid a mere pittance.

Every country conquered by communism imposes an additional strain on the Soviet Empire. They are grappling with the problems of success. Tomorrow they may be asked to provide forces to sustain communism in such countries as Nicaragua, El Salvador, Iran, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, or even Saudi Arabia, to mention a few of many possibilities. The SALT agreement is designed to enable them to provide such forces as the need arises.

Every communist success presents the Soviet Union with additional resources in the long run but may cause a drain on resources in the short run. This situation presents opportunities as well as dangers to the Western Democracies. As long as the western policy is to depend upon retaliatory destruction, the opportunities can never be seized. Policies must be tuned to the desire for freedom which is the birthright of every human, including those born and raised in totalitarian communist societies. We must be prepared to sacrifice as much to offer freedom as the communists are to sustain tyranny.

When the Soviet and U.S. economies are compared, the conclusion seems inescapable that in a conflict between them the U.S. will surely win. This conclusion ignores the question of how big a proportion of the fruit of industry the government takes for the advance of the selected cause. The communist leaders take as much as they consider they need to advance communist world power. On the other hand, the citizens of the U.S.A. give voluntarily. This statement will surprise many who resent the huge and multiple taxes they are forced to pay, and it needs qualifying. However, in the final analysis, there is a voluntary element even in the payment of taxes. Those who impose the taxes are elected, and they can be dismissed and replaced by representatives who will impose lower taxes. To stand idly by, while high-taxing individuals are elected, is to choose to pay high taxes.

The individual is not powerless. By using intelligence to secure knowledge and powers of persuasion by tongue and pen to transmit it, tremendous changes can be brought to pass. This is illustrated by the passage of Proposition 13 in California despite the opposition of practically all who allegedly hold the levers of power.

We are free to study, speak, write and organize, but the question is, "Will we do so?" Many prefer to spend their time and energy in self-pleasing activities. How we choose to spend our time, energy and assets is a derivation and revelation of: 1) Our understanding of the danger; 2) Our assessment of the value of freedom; and, 3) Our willingness to sacrifice to maintain and extend freedom.

The question of survival is largely moral: "Are we willing to give as much to maintain and extend freedom as the subjects of communism are forced to give to extend tyranny?"

The formula for the communist conquest of the U.S.A.--"External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, plus thermonuclear blackmail, leads to progressive surrender"--is available on envelope and bumper stickers. Obtain these from:

CHRISTIAN ANTI-COMMUNISM CRUSADE, Post Office Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801

E.R.A.--GREAT VICTORY

The Trotskyist Communists have been among the most fanatical supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment (E.R.A.). They have worked within the National Organization for Women (NOW) and, until recently, have been confident that the E.R.A. would be ratified.

This sober assessment of the present plight of the E.R.A. which appears in the June 8 edition of the *MILITANT* should encourage those who have fought for the support of the family and traditional morality against seemingly impossible odds. If the forces which tried to foist the E.R.A. upon the American people can be defeated, victory in any righteous battle is possible.

The Left has the slogan, but the pro-family forces have the reality, "The People United will never be defeated."

Last October Congress voted to extend the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment from March 1979 to June 1982. Since that victory, however, the ERA has suffered a string of defeats.

It failed to pass in Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Florida. In Illinois the legislature voted down a proposal to require a simple majority rather than a three-fifths vote to ratify constitutional amendments.

South Dakota voted to declare their ratification "null and void" on the grounds that the original deadline had passed. In addition, Washington State, Idaho, and Arizona have filed law suits challenging the extension. Nebraska, Tennessee, and Idaho have voted to rescind their earlier ratification.

The capitalist media have seized upon these setbacks to declare the ERA dead and buried. Many of the major newspapers ran ERA obituaries around March 22, the anniversary of the amendment's passage by Congress.

The *New York Times*, in an editorial titled "Happy Anniversary E.R.A." stated, "Even if three more states endorse it before the new deadline in June 1982, challenges to the validity of the extension as well as rescissions of past endorsements could prevent the amendment's adoption."

In a March 21 article, the *Times* attributed the ERA defeats to its claim that "many women fear that the amendment would undermine their traditional roles."

The *Washington Post* echoed this theme, calling "chances for approval increasingly bleak." It attributed the votes against the ERA to rural and conservative women who "see it as a symbol of permissiveness."

Despite the wishful thinking of bourgeois commentators that ERA supporters will just give up and go away, the ERA still remains the central issue in the fight for women's rights. It is the focal point of the struggle to bring the legal status of

women in line with the economic and social changes of the past two decades. It is a test of strength of whether women will or will not move forward on any front.

The ERA is not dead or defeated. It is, however, in serious trouble. The press coverage reflects the ruling-class lineup against ratification.

Given this situation, supporters of the ERA need to begin a sober discussion of the forces we are up against.

The drive to defeat the ERA is part of the general attack on the working class, ranging from ripoffs at the gas pump, to Carter's 7 percent wage guidelines, to unemployment and environmental destruction.

The big industrial unions are increasingly becoming the focus of the employer class's attack on working people, for they stand in the way of a frontal assault on the entire working class.

Understanding the rulers' offensive and the labor movement's response helps us understand what it will take to win the ERA. We are living in a different economic and political period than the early 1970s when the ERA passed Congress and was ratified by more than thirty states without a big campaign on the part of women's rights organizations. ERA has broader popular support today than it did then, but it hasn't been ratified by a state legislature in twenty-eight months.

How can we win ERA today? Certainly not by relying on the election of pro-ERA Democrats and Republicans. This has been the general approach followed by the leadership of the National Organization for Women (NOW).

There is no such thing as a pro-ERA Democratic or Republican party politician. These politicians follow the orders of the capitalist class, and the orders are to kill ERA.

Instead, women's rights organizations and other ERA supporters need to look to powerful allies in the labor movement.

THE "REGENERATION" CAUSED BY COMMUNISM

Countless millions have been recruited to communism by a vision of the "new man" who, it was alleged, would be created scientifically once the communists ruled. This "new man" would radiate health and happiness and display selfless service, artistic sensitivity, and unprecedented intelligence.

The contrast between the reality of the Soviet Man who has been created by 70 years of communist rule and this vision is stark. The program to create the "new man" along with the finished product resulting from this program is described by Vladimir Bukovsky, one of the most courageous and dedicated Soviet dissidents, who was released from a Soviet prison in exchange for the Chilean Communist leader, Luis Corvalan, in a magnificent book he has authored, with the title, "To Build a Castle - My Life as a Dissenter," which is published by Viking Press, New York. Consider these extracts:

Soviet Man

"I despised Soviet man--not the one depicted on the posters or in Soviet literature, but the one who existed in reality, who had neither honor nor pride, nor a sense of personal responsibility, who was capable of tackling a bear alone with a pitchfork but who shrank away and broke into a cold sweat at the sight of a policeman, who would betray and sell his own father to avoid the boss thumping his fist on the desk at him. The tragedy was that he existed inside every one of us, and until we could overcome this Soviet man within, nothing in our life would change. It was he who kept me in jail. And so from this point of view it was clear that I was destined to spend a very long time in prison--perhaps the rest of my life." (Page 78)

Proletarian Culture

"To us who had grown up in the communal apartments and backyards of this selfsame proletariat, living among them as equals, not masters, the term 'proletarian culture' sounded grotesque. For us, it meant no mystical secret, but drunkenness, brawling, knife fights, obscenity, and chewing sunflower seeds. No true proletarian would have called this culture, because the distinguishing feature of the proletariat was a hatred of all culture, combined with a sort of inexplicable envy. Culture was a witch they stoned." (Page 105)

Re-education

"The amazing, naive, and inhuman faith of all socialists in the power of re-education transformed our school years into a torture and covered the country with concentration camps. In our country, everybody is being 're-educated,' from the cradle to the grave, and everybody is obliged to re-educate everybody else. Conferences, meetings, discussions, political-information sessions, surveillance, checkups, collective measures, Saturday work, and socialist competition. For the in-educable, heavy physical labor in concentration camps. How else could you build socialism? All this was clear to me as a fifteen-year-old lad. But ask any Western socialist what should be done with people unsuited to socialism and he will reply: Re-educate them.

"In the Soviet Union they even made a serious attempt to turn apples into pears, and for fifty years based biology on that belief.

"This dream of absolute, universal equality is amazing, terrifying, and inhuman. And the moment it captures people's minds, the result is mountains of corpses and rivers of blood, accompanied by attempts to straighten the stooped and shorten the tall." (Pages 106 and 107)

DR. WESTCOTT RETURNS

George Westcott, M.D., long-term vice-president of the Crusade, has now completed his work as Medical Missionary in Zaire and has returned to the U.S.A.

When young, George, with his wife Ellen, served as a medical missionary in the Belgian Congo. Forced to leave their work in Africa because of Ellen's health, George conducted a surgical and medical practice in Ypsilanti, Michigan. He also recorded the messages given at our Anticommunism Schools and Antisubversive Seminars.

In 1973, after the death of Ellen, George returned to Zaire to continue his Christian medical work. This phase of his ministry is now terminated. He writes:

"This is the last time I'll be writing you from this address. On June 5, I'm scheduled to leave Nyankunde for Nairobi, and shortly thereafter for the U.S.A. Getting aviation gasoline for the MAF planes has become an acute problem and the flights have been sharply curtailed. Since my safaris are entirely dependent on the planes, it seems feasible to come home.

"The work has been strenuous but interesting. About 7000 operations have been performed on these safaris since the beginning in August of 1973, and flights in the little Cessna planes have totaled over 61,000 miles. Of late many of the heavier operations have been performed by the Africans, and I would either assist or just be on hand if help was needed. The four teams that have been trained are located over a span of several hundred miles and they draw patients from long distances. Altogether they total well over 1000 operations a year on their own beside the safari visits. They handle most of the emergencies and this has relieved the pilots of making numerous emergency flights as they formerly had to do. One of the fellows has done about 1000 operations on his own, and the others have done several hundred. The emergencies they most often encounter are need for Cesarean section, internal bleeding from tubal pregnancy, strangulated hernia sometimes requiring bowel resection and fractures. I operate on very few hernias now; they are all done before I get there. So I have the satisfaction of feeling that after I leave the scene the work will still go on.

"All these patients, along with many more relatives that always come along with them, have the opportunity to hear the Gospel at these mission hospitals. Many have become believers.

"I have kept well and lost no time from work due to illness. It has been a pleasure to see the boys improve in technique and judgment. They are rendering a great service to the people."

It is great to have George back working with us. He will live every day God gives him to its fullest, with the assurance, "the best is yet to come."

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Dr. Fred Schwarz, Editor

ANOTHER TRILATERAL COMMISSION? FRANCE--SAUDI ARABIA--THE SOVIET UNION

The transformation of the attitude of Saudi Arabia towards the U.S.A. is comparable with that of Iran. From the Saudi point of view, the rock on which they built their policy, friendship with the U.S.A., has become as treacherous as the desert sand.

The Saudis suffered three severe blows almost simultaneously:

1. The overthrow of the Shah of Iran. The Saudis believe that the U.S.A. encouraged forces that opposed the Shah while they advised the Shah to attempt to conciliate irreconcilably hostile forces. The U.S.A. deserted him in his peril and now treat their long-term loyal friend as a pariah. They have nightmares of something similar happening in Saudi Arabia.
2. The forsaking of Taiwan in order to establish diplomatic relations with Communist China. The Saudis have been very friendly with Taiwan and hostile to communism.
3. The U.S. role in fostering the Treaty between Egypt and Israel. Some of the features of this Treaty seem to be a direct attack on their Moslem faith.

As a consequence, the Saudis are engaged in activities previously unthinkable--forging an economic alliance with the Soviet Union.

It is reported that significant private talks have been held in Paris between Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Giscard asked the Saudis for permission to discuss the future of the Arab Organization for Industrialization with the Soviet leadership. Permission was granted.

The Arab Organization for Industrialization is a huge arms-producing enterprise which was formerly based in Egypt and financed by Saudi Arabia.

The Russians agreed to take an active part in the establishment of an Arab Arms Industry under certain conditions. One of these was that the Saudis cut off all military and economic aid to Egypt; a condition readily accepted.

Fahd impressed the French as being extremely hostile to U.S.A. policies. The French will start building factories in the Gulf and supplying Saudi Arabia with advanced weapons systems, including Mirage 2000 jets, the latest missile boats and Crotale anti-tank missiles.

Saudi Arabia promised France 100 million tons of oil a year at fixed prices with an option for a further 15 percent. France also has a special agreement with Iraq so its oil supply is assured.

As matters presently stand, the U.S.A. could not depend upon Saudi Arabia in the event of another Mid-East crisis.

Countries which formerly accepted the leadership of the U.S.A. are seeking new alignments. The polls reveal that the present leadership ranks low in the estimation of U.S. citizens. It is good for presidential morale that polls of the opinions of other national leaders are not available.

What measures must be taken to restore trust in the U.S.A. among the former allies of this country?