



Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

June 1, 1969

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Dear Friend,

"I am amazed these days with Americans: The Negroes for wanting to return to their African culture-- they should pay a visit to the backwoods here; the 'liberals' for wanting to destroy a society which, when viewed from this continent, seems almost beautiful in its democracy and personal freedom. Since being here, I have gained an admiration for the U.S. and its efforts with the Negroes and others which quite surprises me. It would be cruelly tragic if such a nation destroyed itself because of its belief in almost total personal freedom."

This statement is contained in a letter from a young medical doctor who is serving in a hospital in the Transkei, the Bantu Republic of South Africa. He is one of two doctors supplying all medical services in a 250 bed hospital. Half the patients are victims of tuberculosis.

The record of the United States in promoting human well-being is remarkable. Nevertheless, the tendency in educational institutions is to represent the United States as a predatory, imperialist thief promoting violence all around the world. American history is presented as a series of heartless massacres of the Indians and of wars of aggression. The American economic system is presented as essentially greedy and inhumane while American foreign policy is pilloried as aggressive and obsessed with a paranoid fear of communism. This view of the United States is responsible for much of the alienation and riotous conduct prevalent on the campus today.

The best antidote to lies and half-truths is the whole truth. Consider the question of poverty in America. It is true that 10 per cent of American people live in poverty. This is undesirable and merits attention. It is also true that in the year 1900, 90 per cent of American people lived in poverty. This means that 80 per cent of the American people have been lifted from poverty during this century.

Consider the question of racism. It is true that racism exists within the United States as it does in every other country in the world. It is also true that tremendous efforts are being made by millions of people to eliminate racism by legislative, economic, social, and personal action in a manner unprecedented in the history of the world.

It would be tragic if the system which is working to complete the unfinished tasks should be destroyed by either the malevolence of its enemies or the impatience of its friends. One challenging task is to teach the whole truth about America to youthful idealists and to reignite the fires of patriotism and to restore respect for the institutions of society.

With Christian love,

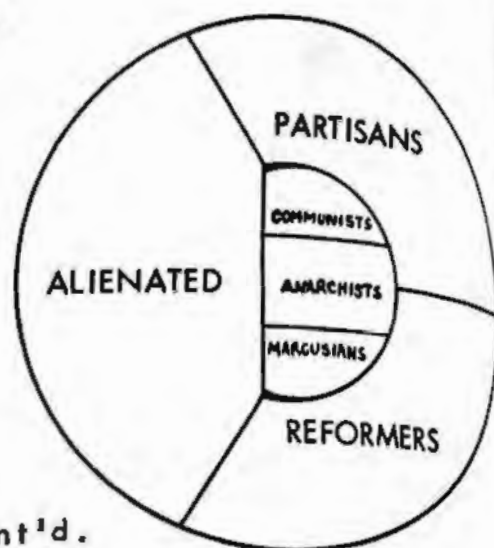
Fred Schwarz

P.S. This newsletter goes to press on the eve of the New York Antisubversive Seminar. A report will be forthcoming in our newsletter of June 15. The Washington, D. C. Antisubversive Seminar will be held in Hotel America, June 20-23. There is still time to enroll as either a full-time or part-time student and to apply for a scholarship. I hope to meet many of you in Washington, D.C.

CAMPUS REVOLT, PART IV

This is the 4th article in a series discussing the Campus Revolt. In previous articles a diagrammatic presentation of the Revolutionary Bomb has been made, placing in perspective the individuals, organizations, doctrines, and forces which make up the revolutionary movement. The diagram of the bomb is reproduced.

The discussion of the role of the police in controlling student demonstrations is cont'd.



Triggering the Bomb, Cont'd.

The authorities are confronted with a dilemma. If they do not call the police, they may deny the rights of other students and cooperate in the destruction of property. There is the possibility that the conflict will enlarge as other groups are drawn into the battle and that police force will ultimately be required on a much larger scale than would have been the case if early action had been taken. From the vantage point of hindsight, it seemed clear that there was far too much delay in calling the police during the disruption of Columbia University.

This lesson was learned by the President of Harvard University. When the students there illegally occupied buildings and denied other students their rights, he immediately called the police who removed the trespassing students. He was appalled at the consequences. A large number of both faculty and students immediately sided with the disrupters in protest of his action.

Whether the police are called early or late, their involvement constitutes a victory for the disrupters. Their objective of producing a confrontation and thereby rallying many more to their cause has been achieved. The dilemma confronting the university authorities is difficult to resolve.

The second method of triggering the bomb is illustrated by the strike at the University of California at Berkeley in March, 1969. In this case the conflict originated in the body of the bomb, and the destroyers from the core attempted to usurp leadership.

The strike at Berkeley was promoted by a group calling itself the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF), and the principal demand was for a college of "Third World Studies."

The "Third World" refers to the noncommunist countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Those who use this terminology divide the world into camps:

1. The Imperialist Camp or the Free World led by the United States.
2. The Socialist Camp led by the Soviet Union and Communist China.
3. The Third World which the other camps seek to influence and recruit.

In the U.S., the "citizens" of the Third World are mostly Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and blacks though there are a few Filipinos, Koreans, and members of other Asian nationalities.

The white radicals moved in and tried to shift the emphasis to a confrontation with the police. The issues of leadership and tactics were never completely resolved and the strike finally collapsed, leaving the leadership of the Third World Liberation Front with considerable bitterness towards the white radicals. The GUARDIAN of March 29, reports:

"A majority of TWLF leadership puts the main blame on white students in general for not rallying in large numbers to the cause. They have several criticisms of the support they did get from white students. They say the white strikers constantly refused to follow the TWLF's tactical leadership, often continued demonstrations after the TWLF had ordered them ended and carried demonstrations to a level of militancy that third-world leaders felt was inappropriate.

"They also blame the white leadership for not exercising greater control over rank-and-file white strikers. In the early weeks of the strike, they expected the white leadership to explain to its supporters that certain TWLF statements such as ones condemning 'violence,' were not to be taken at face value but were to be understood as tactically necessary in order to keep third-world community support. Later, when the white leadership insisted it could not maintain white support if such statements continued, the TWLF agreed to drop them, but remained critical of white leadership for allowing demonstrations to be taken over by what they call the 'street people.'

"In addition the TWLF feels the white leadership failed to keep the focus clearly on the demand for a third-world college rather than on resisting police occupation of the campus. Finally, third-world leaders have expressed disappointment at the white leadership's inability to mobilize strike supporters, refusing to accept their argument that the TWLF's toning-down of the strike had turned off many white militants.

"One segment of the white leadership... insists that there has also been a problem with TWLF leadership. They argue that the third-world leadership has mistakenly viewed the struggle as between themselves and a basically liberal university structure.

"As for tactics, the critics argue that the TWLF considered limited-though militant demonstrations sufficient and 'total war,' as at San Francisco State, unnecessary. The TWLF has focused its demonstrations on the edge of campus, turning down suggestions to aim the main action at classrooms.

"White radicals have disagreed with TWLF's attack on lack of discipline among white strikers. They argue that what is called 'lack of discipline' often involved militant acts necessary if the strike were going to move forward." Page 7.

The Partisans in the leadership of the TWLF learned the nature of their white supporters the hard way.

The Objectives

The objectives may be listed in order of escalation:

1. Confrontation with the police.
2. Radicalization of the participants.
3. Destruction of the University.
4. Destruction of the State.

Confrontation with the police: We have already discussed the fact that the immediate objective of the destroyers is to provoke a confrontation with the police. Whatever the outcome of the confrontation may appear to be, they regard the fact of the confrontation as a victory in itself. This confrontation will compel the police to use force. Even if this force is the absolute minimum demanded by the situation, it will be deeply resented by those against whom it is directed. This resentment will result in a psychological transformation and may lead to the attainment of the second objective, the radicalization of those against whom the force is used.

Radicalization of the participants: This is the term used for the conversion of one of the Partisans, Reformers, or Alienated into a Destroyer. The best instrument of conversion is a policeman's nightstick. The individual who has felt the force of this instrument on his own body, is likely to develop an enduring hatred for the police. This hatred may be transferred with relative ease to the society which the policeman is protecting. He is easily convinced that this society is vicious and evil and must be destroyed. His emotional state leads to a ready acceptance of this central doctrine of the Destroyers. From a mere participant in an action designed to obtain a specific objective, he is transformed into a radical with the objective of the destruction of society.

Thus, every confrontation results in an increase in the number of radicals or an enlargement of the core. This constitutes a victory.

Human nature being what it is, individuals tend to grow weary in the battle and give up the struggle. There is constant defection and, if the ranks of the radicals are to grow, there must be constant confrontations so that recruits may outnumber defectors. This is the key to the strategy of confrontation.

A typical successful confrontation took place in Berkeley, California, on Thursday, May 15. The LOS ANGELES TIMES of Friday, May 16, 1969, reports as follows:

Police Guns, Tear Gas Disperse Mob at Berkeley; 68 Injured

BY DARYL LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

BERKELEY—Police used shot-guns, tear gas and rifles Thursday to break up a crowd of 2,000 rock-and-bottle-throwing demonstrators who tried to take over a "people's park" in a vacant lot owned by UC Berkeley.

At least 68 persons, including five policemen, were injured badly enough to require treatment at hospitals in the area. Berkeley police said more than 30 persons were arrested by various law-enforcement agencies.

Late in the afternoon, Gov. Reagan ordered the National Guard to active duty in the Berkeley area. By that time, however, all was quiet in the vicinity of the disputed park.

California National Guard commander Gen. Glenn Ames said a "substantial number" of guardsmen had been called up, and would be moved during the night into staging areas around the city "prepared to furnish whatever military support might be required."

Source of the trouble was a square block of unoccupied land about four blocks from the Berkeley campus, purchased by university regents several years ago for eventual use in a dormitory building program.

A month ago, Telegraph Ave. residents "took over" the land, which was still unused, and added plantings, brick walks, chairs, arbors, children's playground equipment and a speaker's rostrum.

University Chancellor Roger W. Heyns ordered the park removed

earlier this week, saying it was necessary to "reestablish the conveniently forgotten fact that the field is indeed the university's."

Berkeley police and Alameda County sheriff's deputies moved in on the park at 5 a.m. this morning, followed by bulldozers and a fence-building crew.

Three persons were arrested for trespassing when they refused to leave the park, and a heavy chain link fence, supported by concrete pillars, was erected.

But at noon, protesters regrouped at a rally in Sproul Plaza on the university campus. Student body President-elect Dan Siegel climaxed a speech by shouting, "Let's go down and take over the park!"

Moments later, the entire group headed for the park, gathering recruits as it went.

Clapping and cheering, the crowd advanced on a line of police and sheriff's deputies which had been hastily augmented from nearby cities and counties during the morning.

Tear Gas Fired

A club-swinging foray by the lawmen failed to disperse the demonstrators, and tear gas canisters were fired—followed by shotgun blasts.

The protesters moved back, but replied with a shower of rocks, bottles and insults.

Someone in the crowd produced a wrench and opened a fire hydrant, which sprayed the street. Windows and walls along Telegraph Ave.

were damaged, and a police car was overturned and set afire.

A thick, black column of smoke rose as the protesters broke up into several groups, moved down side streets, and began to roam through the entire downtown area, clashing repeatedly with officers.

A National Guard chemical warfare unit, assigned to the area earlier, began to lay down a spray of "pepper pot" gas—a form of tear gas which also causes smarting and skin eruptions.

The injured began trickling in to the hospitals.

One police officer was treated for a deep knife slash on his chest.

The injured included eight persons taken to Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, 37 who were treated for tear gas inhalation, shotgun wounds and glass cuts at Herrick Memorial Hospital. Two treated for cuts at Hyland Hospital in Oakland, four shotgun wounds treated at Alta Bates Hospital and 17 persons taken to Cowell Hospital on the UC Berkeley campus.

Dr. Henry Bruyn director of student health services at Cowell, said three of those he treated had been shot with rifles. He said he removed bullets, which he believed were from a .30-caliber weapon. None of these injuries were reported as serious, however.

Two newsmen covering the disturbance were slightly wounded.

How many were "radicalized" during this operation? This is a sobering thought. They will now be working to promote the next confrontation.

Destruction of the University: The cry, "Shut it down," rings out from the radical camp. Society must be attacked at its weakest point, and they believe the universities constitute this point of weakness. Resolute action by the authorities is difficult because of legal restraints against the dismissal of radical faculty members and the expulsion of radical students. This is compounded by the fact that while the majority of students and faculty may oppose the actions of the radicals, they may also oppose strong measures being taken against them. If they take strong action, the administrators fear the unpleasant possibility of a faculty and student strike and the necessity to close the institution.

If the institution is closed, an angry and idle student body will be cast into the community along with a frightened and frustrated faculty. Again the ranks of the radicals are likely to increase.

Destruction of the State: This is the ultimate goal. The radicals believe that the universities are essential to the functioning of the State. They are necessary to provide the trained and skilled recruits for industry and the military. If the source of skilled managerial and professional help is dried up, the consequences will soon be apparent in the community at large. Economic and moral disintegration will prevail in all areas. Torn by internal strife and lacking a united will, the State will be paralyzed and impotent against both external and internal subversive forces. The radical objective will have been reached.

The Prognosis

Where will it all end? There are three possible outcomes:

1. Demoralization followed by communist dictatorship.
2. Demoralization followed by a notional fascist-type dictatorship.
3. The restoration of the rule of law and the maintenance of a democratic republic.

Communist Dictatorship: It is unlikely that the communist forces within America would be sufficiently strong to impose their own dictatorship unless assisted from the outside. Communist conquest, however, envisages considerable pressure from the encircling Socialist Camp. The formula for communist conquest has long been: "External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, leads to progressive surrender."

This strategy is expressed in the Maoist doctrine of the encirclement of the cities from the rural areas. This doctrine was expressed clearly by Lin Piao, successor-designate to Mao Tse-tung in his article "Long Live People's Revolutionary War" in the PEKING REVIEW of September 3, 1965. He writes:

"It must be emphasized that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory of the establishment of rural revolutionary base areas and the encirclement of the cities from the countryside is of outstanding and universal practical importance for the present revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and peoples, and particularly for the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and its lackeys.

"Taking the entire globe, if North America and Western Europe can be called the 'cities of the world', then Asia, Africa and Latin America constitute 'the rural areas of the world.' Since World War II, the proletarian revolutionary movement has for various reasons been temporarily held back in the North American and West European capitalist countries, while the people's revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has been growing vigorously. In a

sense, the contemporary world revolution also presents a picture of the encirclement of the cities by the rural areas. In the final analysis, the whole cause of world revolution hinges on the revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population." Page 24.

The success of this program depends upon the creation of many "Vietnams" abroad along with so-called "Vietnams" at home.

Every effort is being made to promote guerrilla warfare in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Already conflicts are raging in the Philippines, Malaysia, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, and India. Fighting is also raging in many countries of Africa while guerrilla forces operate in Colombia, Guatemala, Venezuela, and other states of Latin America. Cuba remains the great base for the supply of guerrillas and weapons for the subversion of Latin America.

The communist objective is to involve the United States' forces in many of these countries so that America's military might will be spread thinly throughout the world and be inadequate to meet a major communist threat if it should come. This threat may materialize in the Middle East where the Arab and Israeli conflict threatens to burst its bounds at any moment, with Russia and the United States being once again "eyeball to eyeball."

The internal "Vietnams" are represented by racial riots and campus revolts. If sufficient of these can be ignited simultaneously, the entire armed forces available within the United States will not be adequate to control them.

In this situation a majority of American citizens may lose faith in the democratic process while the legally elected authorities may lose the will to govern. An accommodation may be made which will be in effect a surrender to communism though it may be presented as an agreement with some international body. All problems of internal disruption could then be solved by the tested methods of communist dictatorship.

National Fascist Dictatorship: A second possibility is that the anarchism, created by the revolutionaries of the left, could lead to a fascist dictatorship. There are unnumbered parallels between the events taking place in the United States and those which took place in Germany during the late 1920's and early 1930's and which resulted in the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship. Germany was torn asunder by youthful rioting and revolution. The communist revolutionaries stimulated the National Socialist counterrevolutionaries. Violence and counterviolence flourished. Reason and persuasion were replaced by demonstration and disruption. The democratic political parties were crushed between the violent activists of Communism and Nazism. A majority of the German people lost faith in the ability of the democratic parties to provide an environment of personal security in which they could live their lives. In desperation they turned to Hitler who promised to restore law and order and to defeat Communism. Hitler was finally elected by a majority vote and proceeded to destroy the democratic process and to create a monopolistic dictatorship similar in practice to the communist dictatorship. History records the ultimate tragic outcome.

Many authorities regard the Nazi dictatorship as right-wing and contrast it to a left-wing or communist dictatorship. This is not true. Nazism, like Communism, is a left-wing movement. It is the organizational twin of Communism. It is essentially Leninist in structure. It maximizes centralized governmental authority and reduces individual liberty to a minimum.

To decide whether a government is left-wing or right-wing, the essential elements to be considered

are governmental authority and individual liberty. At the left end of the spectrum would be those governments exercising complete authority while the individual has no liberty. At the right end of the spectrum would be the systems where governmental authority was nil and individual liberty was complete. On the left is totalitarianism, on the right is anarchy. Between these two extremes are the varieties of constitutional government. It is clear that both Communism and Nazism are extreme left-wing movements.

Military Dictatorship: The possibility of a military dictatorship must not be overlooked. Traditionally, the military establishment of the United States has been subject to the civil authority. While many countries in Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa have been ruled by military dictatorship, this has never happened in the United States. This does not prove it never will happen.

If breakdown of law and order becomes sufficiently widespread, it is conceivable that military leaders may consider it their patriotic duty to take control and to restore order, if not law. There may even be a large body of public opinion clamoring for them to do this as the state of anarchy is the most miserable of conditions known to man.

The student revolutionaries are taking advantage of the liberty provided by the democratic process to create conditions which threaten all liberties. It is paradoxical but not unusual that they do this in the alleged interest of greater liberty.

The Retention and Strengthening of the Democratic Processes: This is the outcome of choice. It will not be achieved easily. It will require understanding, restraint, patience, and compassion on the part of a majority of American citizens. To some this would seem to be beyond hope.

At all costs, the rule of law must be retained. Force, which is not directed and restrained by law, is tyranny. Where laws are adequate to restrain the Destroyers and to protect the liberties of all citizens, they must be enforced impartially. Where adequate laws are not on the statute book, they must be legislated without undue delay.

The main purpose of government is to provide an environment of safety in which the citizens can carry out their lawful activities. When any threats to safety develop, new laws must be written. Laws lag behind the need for them. Once the need has past, they frequently remain on the books.

Law Enforcement

Laws are useless without an agency strong enough to enforce them. The present situation demands a strong police force which is equipped materially and psychologically to handle the riots as they occur. The value of a good police force cannot be overestimated. It is the only barrier standing between the citizens and anarchy. It is false economy indeed to deprive the police force of the personnel, training, and equipment needed to preserve peace and security.

It is no exaggeration to say that the policeman is the most important individual in society. The rights of all depend upon him. Without police protection, potential or actual, life would be "dull, brutish and short."

The task of today's policeman is extraordinarily difficult. He requires the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, the compassion of St. Francis, and the courage of the astronauts. His profession is honorable and should be honored. It should be rewarded by remuneration and status commensurate with the service rendered.

The slogan, "support your local police," is not a mere cliché; it is the law of survival for a lawful society.

THE COMMUNIST VIEW OF THE FORTAS CRISIS

The communist interpretation of the events leading to the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas from the Supreme Court is interesting and informative. They are obviously very friendly to the ex-Justice.

I do not believe the doctrine that the friend of my enemy is my enemy. The possibility that the friendship is unsolicited by the recipient must always be considered. Nevertheless, the following article published in the communist DAILY WORLD, Tuesday, May 13, 1969, is well worth reading. It reveals clearly the communist attitude to truth and guilt. Since Fortas was a friend, he could not be guilty. The motives of those drawing attention to factual evidence of conflict of interest must be dishonorable.

Reactionaries grinding axe to get Fortas

By TIM WHEELER

Daily World Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12 — Racists and anti-Semites have found an ideal cloak for an attack on the Supreme Court liberals in the current scandal about Justice Abe Fortas.

Progressive forces here have been thrown into a dangerous defensive posture.

In the guise of criticism of Fortas' financial dealings, Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) and others are calling for Fortas' resignation. Rumors circulate that President Nixon is joining in this campaign. But their purposes have nothing to do with "purifying the court."

The Daily World examined Fortas' voting record on the Supreme Court and found the real reason for the attack: On March 6, 1968, the Supreme Court upheld arrests made under a Mississippi anti-picketing law. The law was passed by the State Legislature to hamstring a black voters' registration drive.

The Supreme Court ruled this racist law "valid."

Dissent by Fortas

But Justice Fortas, joined by Justice Douglas, dissented. Fortas wrote: "The picketing was

designed to protest racial discrimination in voter registration and to encourage Negro citizens of the county to register... The evidence in the record that the picketing interfered with or inconvenienced pedestrians is negligible... The record is clear: the pickets confined themselves to the line of march designated by the police themselves and they were quiet and orderly... There was no reason for their arrest. They were obeying, not disobeying the police."

Fortas charged that the state passed the law and made arrests "in a deliberate plan to put an end to the voting rights demonstration... protected by the First Amendment."

"I would reverse the judgment below."

This opinion by Fortas is one of dozens he has handed down taking the side of organized labor and the Negro people in the struggle for social change.

Welfare ruling

He voted with the majority to drop the one-year residency requirement for welfare.

In 1967 he wrote a dissenting opinion that wages to employees take priority over all other claims when a business goes bankrupt.

The same year he said the Amalgamated Ford Employees Union has the right to picket at shopping centers, even though management claims trespassing on private property.

He joined with the majority in overruling the conviction and death sentence of a Negro youth on charges of rape.

The case, *Bumper vs. North Carolina*, was a landmark in the struggle against vigilantism and the frameup of Negro men in the South on rape charges.

He joined in the majority ruling that death sentences cannot be executed, if imposed by a jury purged of opponents of capital punishment.

This is just a handful of decisions by Justice Fortas that have enraged Strom Thurmond.

A prominent civil liberties attorney in Washington told the Daily World today, "He's the one that got caught. The motives of those attacking him are clear. This is a chance to beat the Warren Court. The enemies, the reactionaries, are using this to try to discipline the court."

He said the loss of Fortas would be a very grave blow. He pointed out that Chief Justice Earl Warren is retiring, that Justice Black is very old. "If Fortas leaves," he declared, "it will make a very big difference."