

CACC

NEWSLETTER

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NEW COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENT - PERSONNEL, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The existing youth organization of the Communist Party, U.S.A. is the Young Workers Liberation League. The communist plan to replace this League with the new youth organization; and the founding convention of this new organization, as yet unnamed, will be held in May of this year.

The January edition of POLITICAL AFFAIRS, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, U.S.A., published a speech which Gus Hall, leader of the U.S. Communists, delivered to the National Council of the Young Workers Liberation League. In this speech, Hall stated the reasons why it was desirable to form a new youth organization, the type of people who should be recruited, and the policies, purposes and programs that should guide and comprise the activities of the group.

Hall stresses the need for new organization to cope with new conditions. He paints a grim picture of the conditions which exist today for the youth of the U.S.A., and claims that a new organization must be formed. He states:

"Everything I am now saying argues for the change to a new Communist youth organization, because in our work we must now reflect today's generations, not the generations of yesteryear." (Page 3)

Distortion of Reality

His description of the conditions of today's youth is as follows:

"Today's generations, more than any others, face the most serious of all questions -- life-threatening issues like having enough food to sustain life. Because of this they are in one way or another more indirectly influenced by class struggle questions. Its problems are related more closely to the class struggle." (Page 3)

this vision of Gus Hall is, of course, pure fantasy. Too many of today's youth may face the serious problems caused by unemployment, but they do not face death from starvation. In this respect, conditions are better than they have ever been in previous human history. This statement of Hall illustrates how communism distorts reality with demented delusions.

The Dominance of Economic Forces

Hall does mention some of the major fears and forces that have an impact on youth but, as a Marxist, he is convinced that economic forces are the most powerful and that they ultimately determine character and ideas. He states:

"As I said earlier, the most important factor molding the new generations are the economic issues. The economic issues have become the most decisive issues in shaping the present generations.

"Therefore, I think it is important to reflect on how both the short-term and long-term economic developments are impacting on the thought patterns, the mood and forms of struggle of youth. We really can't take our leading position in the line of march without giving due consideration to the effects those longer-range developments are having on the young generations." (Page 4)

Potential Recruits

Who should be enlisted in the new organization? Hall confronts this issue, and his answer may surprise some. He specifies the angry and the rebellious, non-communists and non-Marxists, racists and male chauvinists, and those who

are anti-Soviet and anti-working class. Here is his statement:

"Now, what kind of youth will the new organization attract?... Obviously, the angry and the rebellious. All the young people who are looking for a way out, a way to fight back. Those who have an adventurous spirit.

"Who are you going to sign up as members? Basically, non-Communists, non-Marxists. You are going to sign up youth who are to one extent or another even influenced by the big lie of anti-Sovietism. Youth who are still under the influence of racism. Also, some young people who have anti-working class and male supremacist ideas."

One the angry and rebellious are recruited, efforts must be made to convert them into communists. This is done through new member's classes. Hall stresses:

"The purpose of new members' class is to mold Communists, to mold Marxists-Leninists, to start the process of burning racist, male supremacist, anti-Soviet and anti-working class influences out of their consciousness." (Pages 5-6)

Attractive Life Style

Since the immediate objective is to recruit non-communists, appealing programs must be presented and the communists must take care that they do not repel potential recruits by their fervor and fanaticism. Hall shows rare insight in his self-criticism of typical communist conduct:

"Many of you already know about the bigger-than-ever Party building process we have undertaken. We're building a new, mass party, in a totally new way. I wish I had time to go into some of the wonderful and rich experiences. But one of the big things that came out of the experiences so far is that comrades around the country are raising questions of Party life style. In too many areas workers consider Communists odd-balls. They feel Communists don't act and life like ordinary people... People who are always at meetings, or who always talk as if they are at meeting, and who can't talk about anything but politics, will appear as oddballs to workers in a plant. But for a youth organization, this kind of image can be the 'kiss of death.' You must have sports events, picnics, dances and other social activities." (Page 6)s

Necessity for Teaching Doctrine

One sure way to attract youth is to provide plenty of action. Hall stresses this, but he emphasizes that action alone is not enough. Action must be integrated with instruction in doctrine:

"What should the political and ideological content, the Communist essence,... be?"

"The content must be advanced politically and ideologically, but it must also be action-oriented. A Communist youth organization must always be a beehive of activity. Its work must be based on and rooted in the concept of united front..."

"A Communist youth organization must be anti-imperialist. It must be antiracist. It must be antimonopoly.

"But that is not enough. All the work must move in the direction of developing class consciousness among youth people. This is not a spontaneous process. You can be involved in sharp struggle for weeks and months. But the participants will not necessarily develop class consciousness. That's an ideological and political concept that must be integrated into everything you do, into all actions and everyday activities. And socialist consciousness, too (talking about and advocating socialism), must be integrated into all our work.

"In the Party we are emphasizing that the very best mass work in the world will not, by itself, build the Party. The Party's growing prestige, influence and world status will not, by itself, build the Party. And, you can have all the friends in the world, but that will not build the Party. You can be the most popular person on the job, but that will not build the Party." (Page 6)

Hall is lucid when stating what will not build the Party but is somewhat vague as to what will do so. He mentions that the following services must be utilized:

Young folks have to feel they are being molded, shaped into young Communists. The new organization must have this perspective. It will have some special, unique sources and strength it can draw upon.

"First of all, the science of Marxism-Leninism, the world revolution process and the working class.

"You must also learn the most beneficial ways to draw upon the strength and experience of the working class and the trade union movement. That will be one of your main tasks and challenges--how the new youth organization will relate to the class struggle and working class. How will you learn from workers? ... And, more specifically, how to learn from the more class conscious workers. How to develop the slow, stubborn, burning hatred for the system of exploitation the workers carry with them every day. How to adopt and develop the lifestyle and approach to life of working people. (Pages 6-7)

Communists as Leaders

Hall concludes his address with a reaffirmation of the role of the communists as the leaders of mass movements.

"You must give direction, guidance, class and socialist content to all movements and struggles. You must mold and shape a generation of Communist youth.

"You will bring into the youth movement a revolutionary Communist spirit. You must be the frontline 'activators, the energizers, the crystalizers, the very best organizers' within the youth movement.

"A Communist youth organization can and must be a mass organization."

"You will become part of the revolutionary process. You will become the link between the U.S. youth and the world's youth. You will be the young advocates of the socialist future.

"Our young people today provide the boldness, the freshness, the militancy and enthusiasm -- the revolutionary spirit.

"But like all sectors, they need leadership--revolutionary leadership, Communist leadership--with advanced ideas, tactics and a working-class science to guide them.

"You are about to establish that advanced leadership. Your new Communist youth organization will bring together working-class men and women, Black, White, Chicano, Puerto Rican and all oppressed peoples, into one, mighty, unified force." (Page 7)

when the communists are successful, they transform youthful idealists into hardened hates. They need the message of the One who said: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you." Matt. 5:44

SOVIET RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF LATIN - AMERICAN STUDENTS

The Soviet Union is recruiting and training large numbers of students from Central America and the Caribbean area. The British Magazine, THE ECONOMIST, reveals that:

"A report by the American Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency says that the Soviet Union and its satellites have taken a 'most disturbing' lead in the numbers of students from Central America and the Caribbean whom they are training. According to the most recent estimate, about 1,100 students from Central America and the Caribbean are studying in Russia, mainly at Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University. The courses usually last between four and six years.

"About 800 students from the region are studying elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Many come from Nicaragua, Guyana and Grenada and study in East Germany. Cuba probably has more than 2,000 students from the region enrolled in technical and academic programmes; about 1,200 Nicaraguan secondary school students are studying on Cuba's Isle of Youth (formerly the Isle of Pines).

"The American government's effort is much smaller in numbers and disorganized and the courses usually last for one month, the inter-agency report says.

"The communist effort in the Caribbean is being repeated elsewhere. In Tunisia, the Russians doubled the number of students receiving training in the Soviet Union in 1978-79 and more than doubled that figure in 1979-80. In Jordan where American student programmes are being cut, an extra 171 Soviet scholarships have been offered to Jordanian students in the past two years."

What is more important than telling the truth about communism to students and recruiting them into the service of freedom?

COMMUNISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA

The present government of Bolivia has two communist cabinet ministers: Mr. Carlos Barragan Vargas, the minister of mines, and Mr. Roberto Arnez, the labor minister. This is the first time since the overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile that the government of a South American country has included communists.

The Crusade newsletter is published in English and Spanish. It is sent without charge to all who are willing to receive and read it. Send the names and addresses of those to whom you wish the newsletter sent.

THE TREATMENT OF PEACE ACTIVISTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union professes deep devotion to the cause of peace and, through the World Peace Council, organizes peace petitions, rallies, demonstrations, vigils and legislation throughout the non-communist world.

How genuine is this proclaimed devotion to peace? This question is answered by the treatment the Soviet authorities give to Soviet citizens who have the temerity to organize an unofficial peace organization within the Soviet Union. They confront harassment, imprisonment and incarceration in mental hospitals.

The following report of the treatment received by "peace" activists within the Soviet Union was published in the SAMIZDAT BULLETIN, No. 117, January, 1983:

At a June 4 news conference for Western journalists held in Moscow, eleven Soviet citizens issued a declaration announcing the formation of the Group for the Establishment of Mutual Trust Between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the first such independent disarmament committee to be formed in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman of the group, 25-year-old artist Sergei Batovrin, states that one of the committee's goals was to create a "four-sided dialogue, in which not only the two governments were to take part, but also the people of the United States and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that all existing Soviet peace organizations "reflect only the government point of view," and it was their hope to attain direct contacts with similar citizen groups in the United States and other countries.

On June 8 the unofficial Soviet peace committee sent a statement to the Moscow City Council suggesting that Moscow be proclaimed a nuclear-free zone, and directed an appeal to the government of the United States and the Soviet Union to stop all nuclear tests. The group also prepared a detailed nine-point program of action, aimed at improving trust between the two countries.

Committee members announced that during the weekend of June 11-12 (1982) (at which time the large international peace demonstrations was held in New York City) group members would stay by their telephones to receive calls and suggestions from other interested Soviet citizens, but the authorities promptly cut off the phones.

During that weekend all members of the peace group, with the exception of one, who was out of town, were also summoned to local police stations or procuracies and told that their activities were "provocative, anti-social, and illegal." They were also threatened with prosecution if they refused to disassociate themselves from the group.

A committee meeting planned for June 13 (1982) at the home of Sergei Batovrin could not be held because the police sealed off the apartment. Western journalists who wanted to enter were turned away by plainclothes officers and told

that "the police are working inside." Other security agents tried to belittle the work of the group, telling Western reporters that "these are not solid, serious people."

Among members of the committee (six new people recently joined) are two engineers, three physicists, four mathematicians, a biologist, one psychiatrist, and two geographers with Ph.D. degrees. Most of the members are young, with half a dozen of them in their mid- or late twenties.

On June 14 the committee asked that it be formally registered and requested permission to organize a peace demonstration in Moscow on June 27. It received no answer, so however, because no answer was received, the demonstration had to be called off. In the meantime, group members are still being called in for interrogation and their apartments continued to be clocked by the police. Harassment has also taken other forms: Yuri Khronopulo, a research worker, was warned that he would be dismissed from his institute if he did not cease his activities and the home of Igor Sobkov was searched and his books confiscated, including those on yoga.

Group spokesman Sergei Batovrin and Vladimir and Maria Fleishgaker have been under continuous house arrest. On July 16 Khronopulo and Yuri Medvedkov were both arrested for "petty hooliganism" and given 15 days in jail. The purpose of these actions was probably to keep them from making contact with the Scandinavian peace marchers who were on their way to the USSR. Remaining committee members were either held under police surveillance or were ordered to be out of town by July 21, the day when the marchers were scheduled to arrive in Moscow.

On August 6 Batovrin was arrested at Medvedkov's home and taken to Moscow Hospital No. 14, where he was forcibly administered neuroleptic drugs. On August 8 his wife, Natasha, reported that her husband was given pills four times a day and was threatened with electric shock treatments if he refused to take the medication. She said that after swallowing the tablets, he seemed tired and subdued.

Of the nine refuseniks in the seventeen-member Group for the Establishment of Mutual Trust, two members, Mikhail and Ludmilla Ostrovsky, were allowed to emigrate and have since arrived in New York. Vladimir and Maria Fleishgaker were at first also told that they could leave but later, permission was withdrawn. Another refusenik, Sergei Rozenoer, issued a statement that he had changed his mind about emigrating; he decided that he would rather remain in the Soviet Union and continue his peace activities. Members of the committee have pointed out that they are not dissidents, that their goals regarding peace and disarmament coincide with those expressed by the Soviet government, and that they wish to work alongside the authorities.

The initial declaration announcing the group's formation is currently being circulated in numerous cities of the USSR, including Moscow, Tallinn, Riga, Odessa, Nalchik, Rybinsk, and Vladmir. By now the petition has gathered 170 signatures. In addition, two copies of the declaration, one signed by 70 Moscow students, and another circulated in the Baltic areas, have been confiscated by the police. No information is available as to how many persons signed the Baltic petitions.

An outline of the proposed program of the fledgling Moscow disarmament group calls for:

1. The creation of an exchange program for school children of the two countries.
2. Arrangement of televised discussions between representatives of the two governments to be shown uncut in both countries with an opportunity for viewers to phone in questions.
3. The creation of a common educational peace program with similar textbooks to be used in Soviet and American schools.
4. The opening of cultural centers -- a Soviet Cultural Center in Washington and an American Cultural Center in Moscow.
5. The creation of the Soviet American Mediation Bureau for those seeking to reunite their families or to assist with problems connected with marriages between American and Soviet citizens.
6. The creation of a Soviet-American Media Center for conducting joint research.

7. The creation of an organization for those wishing to correspond (a Soviet-American Pen Pal Bureau).
8. Soviet-American cooperation in space research with joint Soviet-American space flights.
9. The creation of a joint Soviet-American institute to conduct public opinion surveys in both countries on questions relating to mutual trust and peace.

COMMUNIST INSURGENCY IN THAILAND COLLAPSING

The communists have been waging a guerrilla war in Thailand for 20 years. At present they appear to be facing defeat.

A report describing the situation of the guerrillas and analyzing the reason for the present situation is published in the February 18 edition of the Marxist-Leninist paper, the GUARDIAN, under the caption, "Thai Guerrillas--End of the Road?" The author is Peter Kistemake who has visited the guerrillas in their strongholds. Here are extracts from his report:

"The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and its guerrilla wing are currently undergoing the most serious crisis in their history. The flow of defections that began in 1979 has become a flood in the past two months.

"Nearly 2000 insurgents took advantage in December of longstanding amnesty offer from the conservative government. Another 250 combatants laid down their arms January 18. From a peak of about 11,000 members in 1979, the People's Liberation Army of Thailand (PLAT) has been reduced today to about 4000 troops, most of them concentrated in the southern part of the country.

"After almost 20 years of armed struggle, the guerrilla movement is reeling and may be nearing total collapse...

"Whatever the real intentions of the former fighters, it is obvious that the PLAT and CPT are disintegrating. Recent events represented a tremendous reversal which would have been unimaginable only five or six years ago. In those days, most progressive Thais had put their hopes squarely on the PLAT as an unshakable force which would one day free the country from a succession of military despots and their U.S. sponsors.

"Leftist intellectuals in the West were making sweeping predictions in the mid-1970's that it was 'just a matter of time' until Bangkok itself became engulfed in a mass of insurrection. And foreigners visiting the jungle strongholds of the people's army--myself among them--were impressed by the zeal and capabilities of the Thai revolutionaries." (Page 13)

Causes of the Collapse

The leaders of the CPT blame their decline on both external and internal factors. External factors include internecine communist strife and carnage in Indochina and the domination of the Thai Communists by the Chinese. Kistemake writes:

"Lately, however, the party has sought to explain its failures by pointing to the new conflagration in Indochina.

"To an extent, mass slaughter in Kampuchea by the Pol Pot regime and the perceived attempt by Vietnam to dominate the region have indeed undermined popular confidence in socialism. There is also an element of truth in other external factors cited by the CPT as reasons for its losses. It must be concluded, however, that scores of former activists are correct in placing the primary blame for the party's collapse on internal ideological rifts.

"Two charges are frequently leveled against the CPT by Socialist Party leaders and other key organizers who have given up the fight and returned to Bangkok. One centers on the party's alleged 'lack of independence'-- i.e., its subjugation to Chinese interests. The accusation has merit in that the CPT ruling faction has indeed been very closely aligned with the Chinese government, both during Mao's ascendancy and after. It is equally true that top-ranking Thai communists adhered quite rigidly to Chinese ideological precepts and probably developed a dangerous overdependence on that single external source of support. Such a bond proved injurious in recent years as China

sought an anti-Vietnam alliance with the Thai government and was apparently willing to cut loose its erstwhile followers in Thailand." (Page 13)

the author also indicts the CPT for its failure to form an effective United Front and for giving insufficient attention to the immediate desires of the peasantry. Though a united front known as the Coordinating Committee for Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF) was formed, it was kept in a subordinate position and soon disintegrated:

"Still, the CCPDF, did not flounder because of unfavorable objective circumstances alone. Instead it became mired in a fundamental dispute over what status the united front was to have within the overall struggle. Noncommunist members proposed that the entire revolution be waged under the auspices of the united front which would serve as the leading body, as had been the case in Vietnam and Laos. CPT functionaries disagreed, fearing the 'bourgeoisie' would take command of the struggle. Apparently, the communists saw the united front as a mere tactic and refused to imbue the CCPDF with any meaningful powers.

(Page 13)

Organizing in the villages was directed to strengthening the guerrilla forces rather than satisfying the needs of the peasants. This is contrasted by Kistemaker with the successful program of the communist New Peoples Army in the Philippines:

"The CPT's one-sided emphasis on guerrilla warfare--to the exclusion of political organizing in the villages--can be instructively contrasted with the dialectical method implied in the Philippines. There, the Communist Party has rallied hundreds of thousands of tenants to rent strikes and it has mobilized plantation workers to demand higher wages. For the increasingly successful Philippine insurgency, the tasks of armed resistance and the implementation of real land reform are interlinked." (Page 19)

Developments in Thailand confirm that communist guerrilla armies can be defeated.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE IN CHINA

An article in the January 31 edition of the BEIJING REVIEW acknowledges that the killing of baby girls, or female infanticide, remains a problem in communist China.

It also remains a problem in the U.S.A. -- along with the killing of baby boys. Most of the killing in the U.S.A. is done while the baby is in the body of the mother. One of the one-half million babies are killed this way each year -- via abortion.

Abortionists frequently attempt to justify the killing of the fetus within the womb by the fiction that it is not "alive". This claim is contemptible hypocrisy.

The life of the fetus is recognized and acknowledged by rational people. This is illustrated by the following statement in the February 4, 1983 edition of the prestigious SCIENCE NEWS. A report on the research of Silvio Aledjem and Judith Lueck into toxemia of pregnancy states:

"Aledjem estimates that toxemia causes 5 million deaths -- mostly fetal, but some maternal-- annually around the world, including 100 women and up to 24,000 fetuses and infants in the United States."

What rational person can deny that the fetus is alive!

Dear Friend,

The administration is seeking \$240 million this year to provide military and economic aid to El Salvador. This sum is enormous for a country with a population of 5 million.

Consideration of the consequences of the communist conquest of El Salvador confirms that the expenditure of such a sum is justified. A communist El Salvador would pose an immediate threat to Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, and an ultimate threat to the United States.

What is not justified is allowing the situation in El Salvador to develop to the stage that such an expenditure become necessary when the early stages of communist advance could be halted by the investment of a minute fraction of such a sum in the writing, translation, printing and distribution of literature exposing the true nature of communism.

We now have such literature available for the countries of Central America. An edition of the book, "Why I Am Against Communism," has now been prepared with identical Spanish and English text on facing pages. We have been invited by the Government of Guatemala to provide a copy of this book for all junior high, high school, college and university students and for all primary, high school teachers and university teachers. Negotiations are proceeding with the authorities in other countries.

We need \$100,000 immediately for this project. We have no access to government funds, and we must look to our faithful friends and supporters to provide this sum.

Can you afford not to give? This question was asked and answered in this letter:

"Prior to Christmas, I considered making a contribution to the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade. As I am in the real estate business, which has been hard hit in this depression, I thought, 'Can I afford a donation?' As I mused, my thoughts turned to what it would be like in the United States in the event of a successful revolution here on the part, say of the Communist Workers Party or a similar group, or in the event of successful conquest by the Russians and their surrogates.

"In all likelihood, since I have espoused conservative views and belonged to conservative organizations, I would immediately be eliminated (shot). In addition I own a duplex and hence as a landlord, would I be shown any more mercy than the Chinese landlords whose feet were cut off, and who were then left to die of loss of blood? As a holder of an advanced college degree, I would be called a member of the 'intelligentsia'. This too would qualify me for the firing squad. But then, the communists would claim they are merciful, so perhaps I would not be executed but merely sent to a gulag for re-education and / or early death. My home and possession would of course be confiscated for use by some party functionary. Any bank accounts, stocks, etc. would similarly be taken for the state. If, by some miracle, none of the foregoing happened, and I still was able to retain my belongings and bank accounts, the money would have no value, and I would be forced to work no matter what my physical condition or age, for starvation wages.

"The question is not, 'Can I afford a donation?', but rather it is, 'Can I afford NOT to donate?' Is it not better, friends, to give voluntarily for the perpetuation of our ideals by which we have all prospered, than to have our worth taken from us due to our ill-considered economy. Consider these words well, and, if you agree with me, then make a donation to Dr. Schwarz as I did and will continue to do." Mark E. Leistikow, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Do you agree with Mark? Please answer with your best gift.

With Christian love,

Fred Schwarz