

COMMUNIST EXPANSIONISM AND THE WEST

We are living in the era of premeditation and the perfect crime. Our criminals are no longer helpless children who could plead love as their excuse. On the contrary, they are adults and they have a perfect alibi: philosophy, which can be used for every purpose — even for transforming murderers into judges.

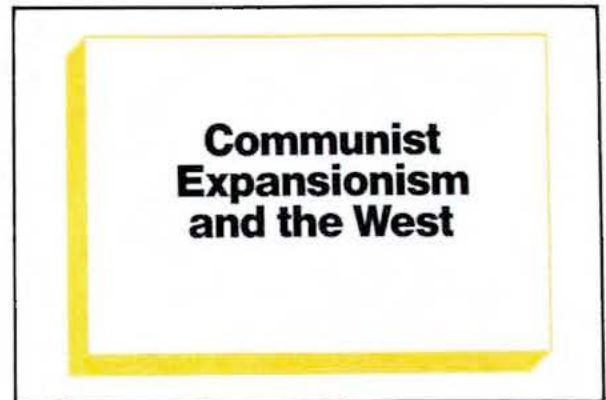
Albert Camus¹

I. Introduction

Nearly seventy years have passed since the Bolshevik Revolution. Marxism-Leninism has now entrenched itself in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Today approximately 39 percent of the world's surface and 42 percent of the world's population are in the hands of communism.² Especially in the Third World, Marx's world view continues to captivate the young, the idealistic and the socially concerned.

In these areas, there exist grave and persistent problems of corruption, greed and dictatorship. Many individuals have grown tired of seeking change through conventional means. They have turned to communism for solutions. Communism predicts a utopian future and an end to racism, social injustice and economic exploitation. These goals are to be accomplished through the application of the principles of Marx and Engels, as taught by Lenin, Mao and Castro.

Undoubtedly, a major reason for continued communist expansion stems from the West's ignorance of the true character of communism. Since the U.S. Senate's condemnation of Joseph McCarthy in 1954, anti-communists have rarely been taken seriously. They have been painted as "fascists" or "reactionaries" who seek only to maintain the status quo.



Lenin



Mao



Castro



Joseph McCarthy

Yet, we must ask, what kind of liberation has communism brought? In Cuba, thousands of persons who opposed the policies of Fidel Castro are today languishing in prison. One out of every 10 Cubans has fled from Cuba. More than 10,000 young Cuban men have died on African soil while serving as surrogate troops in the service of Soviet imperialism. At the same time, Angolans and Ethiopians have been brought to Cuba to work in the sugar cane fields.

In Nicaragua today, we find a serious scarcity of goods. As early as 1981, real wages had decreased by 71 percent compared to the Somoza days. When people dare to differ with government policy, they are brutally punished. The Sandinistas have decimated the Miskito Indians. They have forced the closing of Jehovah Witness' Temples and Managua's Jewish Synagogue. They have likewise harassed Protestants as well as dissident Catholic priests, forcing many to leave the country.³

The Sandinistas promised the people free elections and democracy. Instead of an open society, however, the Sandinistas have enforced a policy which seriously curtailed freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and even freedom of religion. Originally the Sandinistas were to liberate the people from the cruel Somoza government. Today ironically the leaders of most of the local Sandinista Defense Committees are former Somocistas.⁴ A saying has been popularized among disillusioned Nicaraguans: "*El frente y Somoza son la misma cosa.*" (The Sandinistas and Somoza are the same thing.)



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

One is reminded of the words of the Cuban patriot José Martí, "To change masters is not to be free."

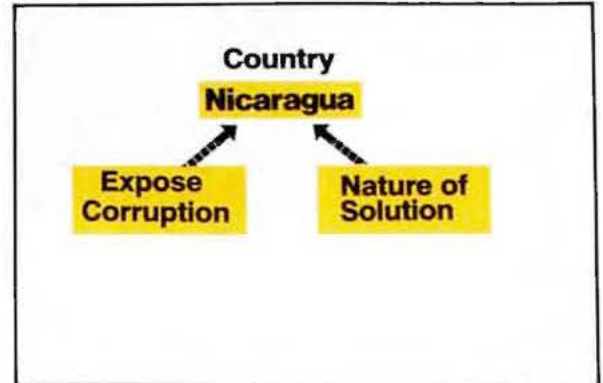
Over the past decade, however, an awakening has begun to occur in the West. A number of intellectuals have re-evaluated their Marxist concepts and found them lacking. Alarmed by the testimonies of Soviet dissidents such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Sakharov, as well as by Soviet incursions into Afghanistan and Poland, they have rejected Marxism. They warn that a new Holocaust is occurring not at Auschwitz but in the Gulag, in Phnom Penh, in Angola — *everywhere* communism has gained power.

Although we are witnessing this awakening, important political sectors as well as much of the media remain victims of the same methods which communists have used since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

Communists advance their cause by focusing on the injustice of the present society within a target nation, whether it be Czar Nicholas' Russia, Somoza's Nicaragua, or the

Philippines under Marcos. *By pointing out social injustice, they gain the support of the socially concerned in the West.*

The Western press has irresponsibly tended to join in attacking the status quo without seriously examining whether communist insurgents can bring a viable solution to social problems. Communists have successfully used this tactic over and over again. But once in power, they do not provide social justice. Instead, they silence the voices of opposition through totalitarian rule.



II. Nazism: a historical precedent

The West's persistent naivete toward Marxist-Leninist strategy closely resembles our blindness to Nazism some 40 years ago. At the end of World War I, Germany lay in shambles. Because of the draconian demands of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany confronted a huge war debt. When in 1923 the Weimar Republic could not meet payment of those debts, France claimed and occupied the Ruhr region of the country. Their nation divided, Germans felt abused, humiliated, and demoralized. In 1922, the value of the German mark fell from 162 to more than 7,000 per dollar. The following year, the rate became more than four million marks per dollar.⁵ The rate eventually reached one trillion marks per dollar. Women, even children, resorted to prostitution as a means of survival. Everywhere German citizens began to denounce the deplorable living conditions of the Weimar Republic.

Adolf Hitler gained popular attention because he seemingly sympathized with the poor and victimized German people. He pointed out the ills, the shortcomings and the traitorous nature of the Weimar government. This drew the attention of the oppressed.

Hitler portrayed himself as a man of the people. Because of his dedication to his cause, he lived in a humble environment for years. Under difficult conditions, including imprisonment, he developed and propagated his ideology.

Regularly Hitler would awaken early in the morning and type out pamphlets, which he would then distribute on the street. When for the first time, he succeeded in gathering an audience of a hundred people, he interpreted this as an unqualified success.

Progressively, Hitler's influence grew both nationally and internationally. Many began to see Hitler as the one personality who could deliver Germany from a state of privation and open the way to a new and prosperous future. Growing sup-



Food shortages in post-WW I Germany



Bags of inflated German currency



Hitler as World War I soldier



Early National Socialists



Hitler addresses his first followers in 1919



Hitler, Jan. 30, 1933

“Hitler declares Christianity will be the basis of the government’s moral conception.”

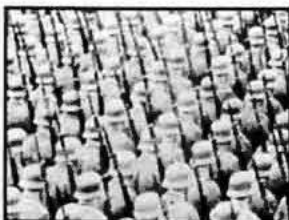
The New York Times



Hitler with Weimar president Hindenberg



King Edward VIII



Nazi troops

port allowed Adolf Hitler to become the chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933.

Concern about this development was expressed in various sectors. Some people warned that Hitler was violently anti-Semitic. Others maintained that Hitler wanted to destroy the Judeo-Christian tradition. Some saw Hitler as a war-monger, bent on avenging the bitter German defeat in World War I and the subsequent humiliation of Versailles.

Hitler, nevertheless, made certain declarations which seemed to allay those concerns. On February 2, 1933, *The New York Times* reported that Hitler had proclaimed that Christianity would be the basis of his government’s moral conception.

As time went by, fears diminished. The West’s attitude toward Hitler began to change. In a *New York Times* book review in 1935, we find the following observation:

Hitler is doing much for Germany, his unification of the Germans . . . his training of the young, his creation of a Spartan state animated by patriotism, his curbing of parliamentary government so unsuited to the German character, his protection of the rights of private property are all good.

In England, the Prince of Wales who later became King Edward VIII, and after his abdication was known as the Duke of Windsor, called upon the British people to “stretch forth the hand of friendship to the Germans.” In a speech delivered in Leipzig in 1937, he announced:

I have travelled the world and my upbringing has made me familiar with the great achievements of mankind, but that which I have seen in Germany, I had hitherto believed to be impossible. It cannot be grasped and is a miracle; one can only begin to understand it when one realized that behind it all is one man and one will, Adolf Hitler.⁶

Similarly, newspaper magnate Viscount Rothermere wrote in his *Daily Mail* on September 24, 1930:

I believe it would be a blunder for the British people to take an attitude of hostility towards the Nazis We must change our conception of Germany The older generation of Germans were our enemies. Must we make enemies of this younger generation too?⁷

When fears had diminished, Hitler reintroduced military conscription, and began to build an army of 36 divisions in

violation of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler campaigned about the need to reunite the German peoples. In the name of expanding the German people's *Lebensraum* or living space, he annexed the Sudetenland and eventually all of Czechoslovakia.

In the United States, reaction to Hitler closely paralleled the current attitude towards Marxism-Leninism. Many people tried to ignore Hitler. Politicians spoke of the need for solving domestic problems rather than worrying about Nazism. University of Chicago president Robert Maynard Hutchins declared in 1940, "It is easier to blame Hitler for our troubles than to fight for democracy at home."⁸

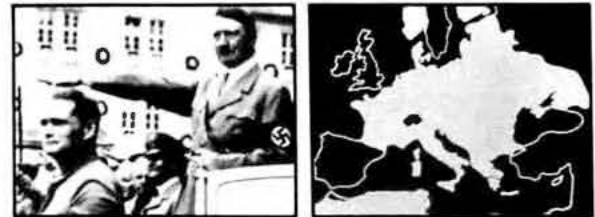
When Hitler gave the order, however, his troops marched through Poland, across Europe and into North Africa. Nazism could no longer be ignored. Massive mobilization was necessary. By the end, the human cost of World War II was more than 50 million lives.

Yet that was only a part of the tragedy. When Allied troops marched into Buchenwald, Dachau and Auschwitz, they confirmed reports that additional millions of people had been systematically murdered. Hitler's "final solution" dictated that whoever was not part of the "select" Aryan race could be abused or eliminated. Hitler's death camps were responsible for the extermination of 6 to 12 million people.

What occurred in the case of Hitler is occurring today with Marxism-Leninism. Citizens were dissatisfied with the miserable conditions caused by the corruption and ineptitude of the Weimar Republic. However, in their desperation to solve these problems, they gravitated toward Hitler simply because he spoke out against the problem. People must have thought that because Hitler eloquently opposed the status quo, he also carried a solution, but they were mistaken.

III. Western naivete and communist expansion

Today, we face the same dilemma with respect to communism. In our desperation for change, many sympathize with Marxists because they criticize and attack the shortcomings of a presently existing government. Yet we fail to evaluate the implications of a Marxist-Leninist takeover. In fact, we live today in the midst of a new ideological deception. Like Nazism, communism promises justice and a better way of life. In reality, it exacerbates human misery and has provoked millions of senseless killings.



Expansion of the Third Reich, 1938-1943



Concentration camp victims, 1945



Lenin in 1917



Chinese takeover in Tibet



Korea, 1950-1953



Hungary, 1956



Prague, 1968



Cambodia, 1979

In order to gain power, Lenin denounced the corruption and the inability of the Kerensky government to respond to the needs of the Russian people. Lenin promised peace to the soldiers, land to the peasants and self-determination to the non-Russian minorities. Although he temporarily fulfilled the promise of land (to be reneged by Stalin), Lenin did not bring peace but a destructive civil war. He did not free the Russian minorities but created a new Russian empire. His reign brought terror by decree. He replaced the Czar's 15,000 secret policemen with a secret police force of 250,000. While he was in power, Lenin was responsible for the deaths of almost 2 million Soviet people.

Altogether, communism in the Soviet Union has provoked nearly 70 million senseless killings or approximately 1 million per year. In China, when Mao Tse Tung was able to occupy Tibet, his forces tortured Tibetan monks to death by pounding nails into their eyes. Mao's close associate, Lin Piao, admitted that 18 percent of the political prisoners in China had been executed. In total the Red Chinese murdered at least 67 million people."

In Korea, there were over 3 million deaths due to communism. The Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 cost tens of thousands of lives. Events in Prague in 1968 led French new philosopher Bernard Henri Levy to refer to Marxism as "barbarism with a human face."

In Cambodia people were executed simply because they spoke English or French or had been teachers under the former government. For such "crimes," the Cambodians executed between 3 and 4 million of their countrymen. Since the fall of Saigon, a repressive communist government precipitated the deaths of at least 1 million Vietnamese.

According to the November 18, 1978, edition of the prestigious French magazine *Le Figaro*, communism has caused the deaths of 150 million people.

In the West, adulation of communist leaders

USSR

Even as he initiated the Soviet terror, Lenin was proclaimed as a hero in the West. The same attitudes prevailed with regard to his successor, Stalin. In the December 4, 1930, issue of *The New York Times*, journalist Walter Duranty wrote of Stalin:

It is easy to speak admiringly of men who have proved their greatness by success, but Stalin has been tried in the fires of prison, exile and disaster, of civil war

Human Cost of Communism

U.S.S.R.	70,000,000
China	67,000,000
Cambodia	3,000,000
Others	10,000,000
Total	150,000,000

when at times his cause seemed desperate, of leadership challenged by men of greater mental agility, of terrific material obstacles to his policies, and he has come out stronger from each test of his strength. He is veritably like steel, not rigid like iron, but resilient and able to bend, as his modification of the agrarian policy last March made clear.

The agrarian reform which Duranty commended eventually cost the lives of 7 million Ukrainians.

Cuba

When communism penetrated the Western hemisphere, we find the same error. After his 1957 visit to Cuba, *New York Times* reporter Herbert Matthews began to proclaim the advent of a "modern day Bolivar" by the name of Fidel Castro. We were assured by Matthews that Castro's only desires for Cuba were democracy, peace and social justice. Sympathy for Castro increased in the West. In commemoration of January 1, 1959, the day when Castro's troops marched into Havana, *The New York Times* carried the following message in its editorial page:

One thing must be said. This is an acknowledgement to an extraordinary young man, Fidel Castro. The American people wish him good fortune.¹⁰

On January 4, 1959, Matthews also assured the American people that they need not worry about Che Guevara. He described Guevara most favorably saying, "his voice is incredibly low, and his smile unexpectedly gentle."¹¹

In the same article, *The New York Times* quoted Guevara as saying:

I have never been a communist. Dictators always say that their enemies are communist, and it gave me pain to be called an international communist all the time.¹²

This was the same Guevara who had already written in 1957, "I belong, because of my ideological background, to that group which believes that the solution to the world's problems lies behind the Iron Curtain."¹³

Southeast Asia

Similarly, in our attempt to support a movement which criticized the status quo, we opened the way to Marxist-Leninist oppression in Southeast Asia.

In the 1960s during the Vietnam War, the Western press lambasted the corruption of the Diem, Ky and Thieu



Joseph Stalin



Fidel Castro

"One thing must be said, and this is an acknowledgement to an extraordinary young man, Fidel Castro... The American people wish him good fortune."

The New York Times, Jan. 1959



Che Guevara



South Vietnam, 1968

"The new South Vietnamese regime would follow a foreign policy of peace and non-alignment."

The New York Times



Soviet oil pipeline



Southeast Asia

"Grenada's Maurice Bishop is committed to moderate socialist reform."

Time, April 2, 1979



Airfield under construction in Grenada.



Miguel d'Escoto

"The Nicaraguan junta appointed a 15-member cabinet dominated by moderates."

Time July 1979

governments. The communists, by focusing their propaganda on this point, won a broad spectrum of public support, first among young people and then in the American society as a whole. The day after Saigon fell, *The New York Times* reported "The new South Vietnamese regime would follow a foreign policy of peace and nonalignment."¹⁴

Yet only a short time after the communist takeover, the Soviets began to use facilities constructed by the United States at Cam Ranh Bay for their own ships. This, plus the commissioning of Vietnamese workers to work on the Siberian pipeline, affirmed that another nation had been sovietized.

When Cambodia fell, a *New York Times* editorial lamented American involvement there:

Must the futile battle for Phnom Penh now be duplicated at the far greater cost in lives, in a fight to the finish in Saigon? There is nothing in human power which can redeem the hundreds of deaths, the thousands of ruined lives, the tragic result of the last weeks around the Cambodian capital.¹⁵

The New York Times and others lamented hundreds of deaths, and yet we blindly opened the way for Pol Pot to come to power. Three to 4 million Cambodians perished after that nation fell into communism.

The Caribbean and Central America

When Maurice Bishop came to power in Grenada, *Time* magazine exposed the alleged corruption of the former government of Eric Gairy, and assured its readers that Bishop was committed to "moderate socialist reform."¹⁶ By December, however, there were over 1,000 Cuban troops in Grenada. With Soviet aid, Cubans began to build a huge airstrip capable of handling Soviet transport planes (en route to Central America) as well as MiG-23s. Grenada began to train its own security forces for use in what is now Marxist Surinam.

In Nicaragua, when the Sandinistas rose up against Somoza, they were heralded as "los muchachos" (the boys). We were told that we did not need to worry about communism. In this case, the revolution could be "Christianized" because of the considerable Church support for the FSLN (Sandinista Liberation Front). We had reports from *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times* and *Time* which constantly criticized the Somoza government, but failed to understand the character of the opposition. Finally *Time* proclaimed that the Nicaraguan junta had appointed a "15 member cabinet dominated by moderates."¹⁷

In a press conference on July 25, 1979, shortly after the Sandinista takeover, U.S. president Jimmy Carter declared, "I do not attribute at all the changes in Nicaragua to Cuba." *The New York Times* in an editorial referred to this as President Carter's "diplomatic highnote."¹⁸ The United States granted large sums of aid to Nicaragua, believing that we would be able to counterbalance any radical elements of the revolution. A large portion of those funds were used to strengthen Nicaraguan communist security forces and to finance a propaganda effort thinly veiled as a literacy program. In the teachers' guide used in the literacy program, the first word that students learned was "revolution." The second word they learned was "liberation." Their first sentence was "Long live the Sandinista Liberation Front."¹⁹ Eventually, all but the most stubborn Sandinista sympathizers came to the undeniable conclusion that another revolution had been betrayed.

Nicaragua is in the process of building a very professional army of 25,000 troops, and a militia of between 200,000 and 250,000. In Managua, Daniel Ortega speaks of a "revolution without borders." In the streets, Nicaraguan "turbas" (government agitators) shout "*Venció Nicaragua! El Salvador vencerá!*" (Nicaragua triumphed, El Salvador will win.)

The Peace Movement

While the communist strategy in Latin America hides behind the smokescreen of social justice, in Europe we see another kind of strategy. In Europe communists speak about peace. Time and again we find demonstrators emphasizing that the United States should not deploy Pershing IIs or cruise missiles.

Demonstrators maintain that the real culprit in the arms race is the U.S. and not the Soviet Union. But in the last 20 years, the West has shelved most major weapons development projects. Expenditures of the Soviet Union on strategic forces have been more than three times U.S. expenditures. While there has been incredible pressure on the West to disarm, the Soviets have updated and increased tenfold the size of their nuclear arsenal. Today, the USSR has a 3:1 overall superiority in the number of nuclear warheads. In all indexes of nuclear capability, the Soviets now hold commanding advantages that continue to grow.²⁰

Coalition Governments

Today the communists are joined by the Western press in attacking El Salvador. We hear of government support of

"I do not attribute at all the change in Nicaragua to Cuba."
U.S. president Jimmy Carter



President Jimmy Carter



Sandinista security forces



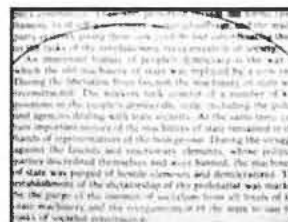
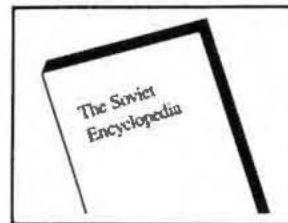
Teachers' manual for the Sandinista literacy campaign



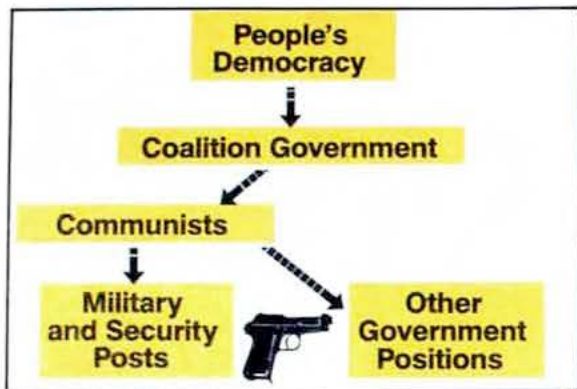
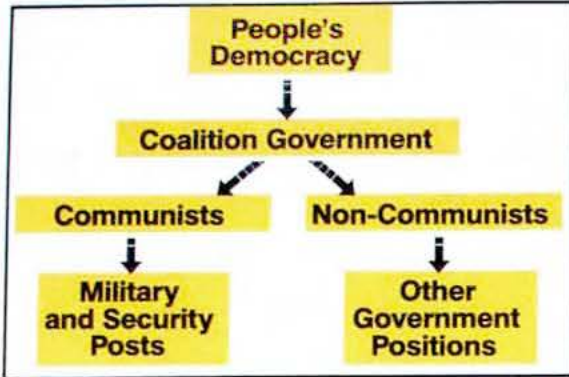
Peace movement demonstration in Bonn, Germany



East German poster reads, "A weapon is a good thing when it's used for a good thing."



Page from The Soviet Encyclopedia



Castro with Sandinista Tomás Borge



Ho Chi Minh



right-wing death squads. Meanwhile the communist left boycotts elections and demands a negotiated settlement. The left proposes a power-sharing coalition government.

Guillermo Ungo, strong man of the communist Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador and a vice president of the Socialist International, recently stated, "The options are clear — a military or a political solution, intervention or power-sharing. The best option for El Salvador, and for the United States, is a broad-based coalition government that would achieve peace, lay the grounds for a democratic system and lead to free elections."

What is a "coalition government"? The *Soviet Encyclopedia* clearly defines coalition government in relation to the governments formed in Eastern Europe after World War II. A coalition government is referred to as a "people's democracy."

In a coalition government there are always two parts: communist and non-communist. The *Soviet Encyclopedia* explains that the communists should focus on the military and security posts rather than gaining the presidency or other prominent but powerless positions. In other words, let the communists take the posts of power. Once the communists have consolidated their power, they begin to use force to put pressure on the non-communists. Eventually non-communists will give up their positions because of such pressure.

Cuba and Nicaragua are examples of this process. It should be remembered that Fidel Castro did not start as the president of Cuba, but as minister of the army. Tomás Borge became the minister of interior and Humberto Ortega the minister of defense. They used people such as Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro as figureheads, but once communists gained control other coalition members were forced either to betray their principles or resign.

In Vietnam, Madame Binh was put forward as a figurehead of democratic participation in government. Today Madame Binh plays no part in the Vietnamese government.

IV. Words and deeds

Some people say, however, that all of this is not real communism. They maintain, for example, that Stalin took communism and abused it. Revolutionaries often maintain, "Here in our country, communism will be different. Here we are going to build true Marxism. We are going to have what has not existed anywhere else. We will build a just, Marxist society."

Yet every Marxist takeover has resulted in the same barbarism and economic failure.

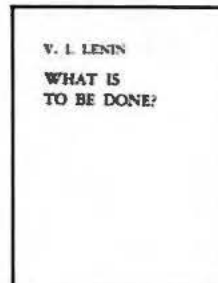
We must learn the lesson of the Holocaust. Hitler's intentions were clearly expressed in *Mein Kampf*, but people either failed to read Hitler's works, or they did not take them seriously. What happened in Nazi Germany was an application of Hitler's world view. What happens in communist countries results from the application of Marxism-Leninism, just as it is described in works such as the *Communist Manifesto* and Lenin's *What Is to Be Done?*

What are the ideological and moral parameters of Marxism-Leninism? It would be naive to think that they are the same as our own. Commenting on this in Jeane Kirkpatrick's *The Strategy of Deception*, U.S. negotiator Charles Burton Marshall observed:

In the language of game theory, communists and non-communists are like opponents playing different games by different rules on the same board. The United States, the nations of Western Europe, and many other countries are involved in a game which looks toward the resolution of conflict by the partial accommodation of the interests of all parties. The achievement of a stable equilibrium — called peace — is its goal. This game conceives the opponent as a fundamentally "reasonable man" with limited objectives, oriented to compromise, ready to discuss issues on their merits, to play by rules, and to obey the referee. Communist leaders, on the other hand, play a game which looks toward the resolution of conflict by the defeat and absorption of the enemy. This game conceives of the opponent as a mortal enemy, bent on annihilation, eternally aggressive and treacherous. The only rule of this game is the rule of the jungle: survival and victory by all available means. There is no referee. The world is the board.²¹

The communists do not act from a Judeo-Christian perspective. Their moral system is different from our own. Vladimir Lenin contended that the communist should be ready to resort to "any trick, ruse or illegal method" in order to advance revolutionary objectives.

Commonly used expressions or terms with vague meaning for the West have clear and surprising definitions for communists. For example, according to Leninist thinking, "peaceful co-existence, is a revolutionary line, a revolutionary strategy. The purpose of the strategy of peaceful



"From the point of view of communist morality, that which promotes the movement of society toward communism is moral."

**V.G. Afanasayev
Marxist Philosophy
USSR, Progress Publishers**



Soviet Politburo

co-existence is to assure the conditions favorable to the victory of world socialism."²²

The Soviets often speak of "peace," but what is the peace being addressed here? Lenin declared that "the policy of the Soviet Union is a policy of peace. It is merely another form under the present condition, to fight against capitalism."

For the Soviets, real peace can only come about when the entire world is communized. In 1930, three-time Lenin prize winner Dmitri Manuilski explained:

War unto the death is inevitable between communism and capitalism. At the present time, however, we are not strong enough to attack them. Our time will come within 20 or 30 years. In order to win we will need the surprise factor. We must put the bourgeoisie to sleep. For that reason we will begin the most spectacular peace movement that history has ever seen. We will make proposals, and concessions, as have never been seen. Because the capitalist nations are stupid and decadent, they will assist in their own destruction. They will do everything possible to have us as their friend. And as soon as they drop their guard, we will smash them with our closed fist.²³

The Soviet view of detente was revealed in an exchange between Leonid Brezhnev and Walter Ulbricht, former chairman of the council of state of East Germany. Ulbricht felt that it was not wise to pursue a policy of detente. However, Brezhnev assured his other comrades:

Trust in us comrades, because by 1985, as a result of what we are accomplishing through detente, we will have accomplished a major part of our objective for Western Europe. By 1985 we will have consolidated our position. We will be ready to exert our will wherever we wish.²⁴

In general, the Soviet strategy may be summarized as follows:

When weak, negotiate. When strong, attack.

It was only when President Eisenhower secretly threatened the use of nuclear weapons in Korea that the North Koreans agreed to an armistice. When President Nixon renewed the bombing of Vietnam, the North Vietnamese agreed to "peace accords." Eight months after Nixon resigned from office, the North Vietnamese invaded and conquered the South.

"Trust in us comrades, because by 1985, as a result of what we are accomplishing through detente, we will...be ready to exert our will wherever we wish."

**Leonid Brezhnev to
Walter Ulbricht of East Germany**

Currently, the Soviets are insisting that space weapons be prohibited. This is directly linked to the fact that they have already developed a working anti-satellite system and laser technology, and fear the United States will catch up and overtake them. The Soviets were successful in negotiating a treaty in which the United States promised not to build effective defenses against ballistic missiles, the ABM Treaty of 1972. While the U.S. has until now honored this treaty, the Soviets have broken it. The existence of Soviet ABM radar as well as multiple violations of the SALT II Treaty have been disclosed and substantiated by the U.S. government.²⁵

V. The Soviet Union's geopolitical objectives

The weakness of the West lies in its failure to recognize the ideological and global nature of the Soviet threat and develop an appropriate strategic response. Instead, we treat individual Soviet thrusts as isolated, regional events. We fail to recognize that the Soviet Union is pursuing an international strategy to advance the communist cause.

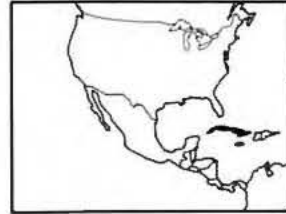
Today the Soviets are dedicating considerable attention to the Caribbean region. This region is of great strategic importance. Juan Vives, a former member of Fidel Castro's secret police, writes in *The Masters of Cuba* that Stalin sent the co-founder of the KGB, Fabio Grobart, to Cuba in 1927 to pursue the eventual sovietization of Cuba. It was Grobart who recruited Fidel Castro, and later Grobart presided over the first congress of the Cuban Communist Party.²⁶

Besides Cuba, now Nicaragua, Guyana and Surinam have fallen to communism. Today we find that El Salvador is tremendously threatened.

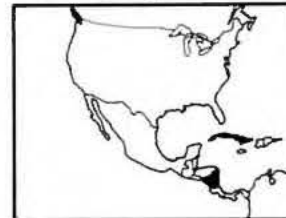
El Salvador is a densely populated nation. At the same time, it is a nation considered by many to have the hardest-working, most ambitious people of Central America. Armed with Marxist ideology, such people could feel ideologically justified about the need to expand their national territory.

We should recall that in 1821 Central America was one nation. For many people, a return to the former union remains an ideal.

With Nicaragua and El Salvador under their control, the communists could revive the call for a unified Central America and they could proceed in their drive for the sovietization of Guatemala and Honduras. In that case, only "neutral" Costa Rica, a nation without an army, would remain. Costa Rica would be available whenever the Soviets should choose to act.



The Masters of Cuba by Juan Vives, former member of Castro's secret police



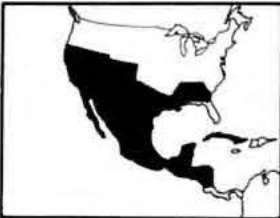
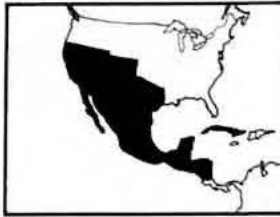
Nicaraguan billboard



Sandinista troops



Graffiti in Central America reads, "Yesterday Nicaragua, Today El Salvador, Tomorrow Guatemala"



According to the most recent edition of *Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook*, the Central American nations have the potential of forming an army of up to 3 million troops. Marxists could easily exploit the historical resentment of this region in order to create what could be a second Soviet proxy army. This is indeed alarming in light of the damage that Cuba, the first Soviet proxy, has done in Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua.

By gaining control of the 20 million people of Central America, the communists would also gain access to the United States. They would, of course, have immediate access to the Panama Canal. Through MiG-23 bases in Central America and Cuba, they would be able to block the United States from shipping or receiving strategic goods via the Caribbean in case of war.

Communism has its eyes set on larger goals as well. Communists are already working to build a Hispanic separatist movement calling for the secession of Texas, Utah, California, Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado from the United States.²⁷

The Soviets are also backing a "New Afrika" movement which calls for the secession from the United States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Communists proclaim that through the secession of "Occupied Mexico," New Afrika and the Native American nations, they will "defeat U.S. imperialism."²⁸

Shortly after World War II in an interview with U.S. reporter Richard C. Hottelet, Soviet chief negotiator Maximov Litvinov affirmed that genuine reconciliation between the USSR and the U.S. was absolutely impossible. When asked, "What would be the Soviet reaction if the West were to assent to all Soviet demands?" Litvinov responded that "it would lead to the West having to confront, after a period of time, the next series of demands."²⁹

With this attitude, the communists will not be content until the United States has been sovietized.

VI. The need for a world view in the West

In 1975, the United States lost the war in Vietnam. Even though it may be painful, we must learn the lessons of that defeat. Today many people have fallen victim to the "Vietnam Syndrome," an almost paranoid reaction to even the thought of sending U.S. troops abroad. Yet we must understand why the lesson of Vietnam is so important to the communist strategy.



American evacuation of South Vietnam in 1975

In 1967, Prensa Latina news service released a message from Che Guevara "from somewhere in the world to the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America." Guevara wrote:

How close and bright would the future appear if two, three, many Vietnams, flowered on the face of the globe, with their quota of death and immense tragedies, with their daily heroism, with their repeated blows against imperialism, obliging it to disperse its forces under the lash of the growing hate of the people of the world!³⁰

Some politicians say, "No more Vietnams," but communists aim to create "one, two, three, many Vietnams." They believe it will drain the resources of the Free World, and more importantly, deplete our will to fight.

Why did the United States lose in Vietnam? We cannot say that it was a lack of weapons. The United States left \$5 billion worth of stockpiled modern weapons when they abandoned Vietnam. The United States army was defeated by people who often fought with far more primitive weaponry.

Neither was it because of the economic conditions in Vietnam. For years after the fall of Saigon, tight controls were kept on North Vietnamese wishing to visit Saigon, lest they discover that actually, contrary to propaganda, South Vietnam was far more advanced than the North.

It was not because of South Vietnamese political repression that we lost the war, either. Compared to other nations in the region there was quite a bit of political freedom in Vietnam.

Why was it then that the war was lost? Mao Tse Tung once said, "Weapons are important, but they are not the decisive factor. Man is the decisive factor." During the war in Vietnam, the men of our nation lacked a purpose to fight. The lyrics of a popular American song went:

And it's one, two, three. What are we fighting for?
Don't ask me, I don't give a damn. Next stop is Vietnam.

This attitude stands in stark contrast to that of the communists. When the Chinese communists occupied Peking after years of battling the forces of Chiang Kai Shek, stories began to appear about the attitude of Mao's soldiers. One story concerned participants on the "long march" who had nothing to eat.

Vietnam

1. Weapons
2. Economic Development
3. Political Freedom
4. A Purpose to Fight



The Long March of the Chinese communists



Mao

Supposedly those soldiers went to Mao Tse Tung explaining their situation. Mao replied, "Cook the leather of your shoes and eat it." This is what they allegedly did.

When those troops finally marched victoriously into Peking, Mao gathered them and said, "Do not think that your lives will now be easier. They will not. But I promise you one thing. The lives of your children will be easier." What inspired people to live at such a level of sacrifice and commitment? What gave them that kind of determination? It was the Marxist ideology.

Marxist ideology gives a dream and the steps to realize that dream. Many people attribute the deaths and suffering of communism to Stalinism, but Lenin in *State and Revolution* used Marx's writings to prove that brutal "means" were ideologically necessary in order to achieve the "end." The "end" was the Marxist dream.

The Marxist dream has a mystical, almost religious quality. It has the ability to captivate people and to fill them with ideals and hopes of an almost religious character. In 1935, French writer André Gide, speaking of his experience with Marxism, said:

My conversion is like a faith. All my being is directed to a single goal. In the deplorable state of the modern world, the plan of the Soviet Union seems to constitute the salvation of humanity.³¹

In his final letter to his parents before his death, Che Guevara communicated the same kind of ideal:

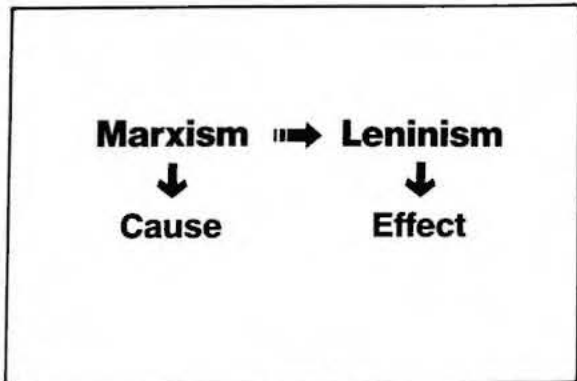
My Marxism has taken root within me and been purified. I believe in armed struggle as the only solution to those who wish to liberate themselves, and I am faithful to my beliefs.³²

Marxism and its promises have been able to ignite people throughout the world with the conviction that ultimately a good and ethical world will emerge if they are willing to fight and sacrifice today.

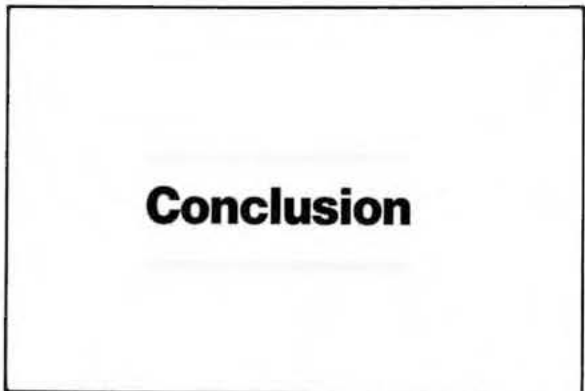
Conclusion

What are the real fruits of Marxism? Thousands of boat people. Millions who are starving. Ruthless murder.

Instead of apologizing before the world for the destruction of the unarmed civilian airliner KAL 007 in 1983, the Soviets arrogantly declared that their air space was "sacred" and decorated the pilot for his defense of the motherland.



André Gide



Southeast Asian boat people



When CAUSA members visited a refugee camp near the Nicaraguan border, one member of the delegation spoke with a peasant farmer who was 75 years old and had lived in a tiny village all his life. The man testified that when the Sandinistas took over, they began to force everyone in his village to go twice a week to a course in Marxism. This poor man did not understand anything. He attended the course once or twice and he did not want to attend any longer. Other people likewise did not want to go to the course. Then systematically the Sandinistas began to kill anyone who did not participate.

There can be no idyllic Marxist state, because the foundation of Marxism is itself a mandate to threaten, to abuse, and to destroy others. This is revealed when we study the Marxist ideology.

What is the fruit of Marxism? In *Forbes* magazine, December 6, 1982, it was indicated that in 66 years the Soviet Union has realized "a long march to nowhere." It is CAUSA's conclusion that Marxism does not work because the ideological foundations of Marxism are false. Dialectical materialism, historical materialism, Marxist economic theories, and the Marxist theory of alienation are all founded in antiquated 17th and 18th century thought.

In the past, the West tried to deal with communism in different ways. We have pointed out their atrocities. We have spoken about the perverted personalities of certain communist leaders. However, today is a time to end communism.

The end will be realized by exposing and assailing communism's Achilles heel. The weakest point of communism is the ideology itself. After spending six years in the Soviet Union, American journalist David Satter made the following observations:

As absurd as communist ideology may appear from the outside, it provides a consistent view of history to those who adhere to it and makes even the simplest citizen feel as though his life has meaning, thus fulfilling, albeit falsely, a basic spiritual need.

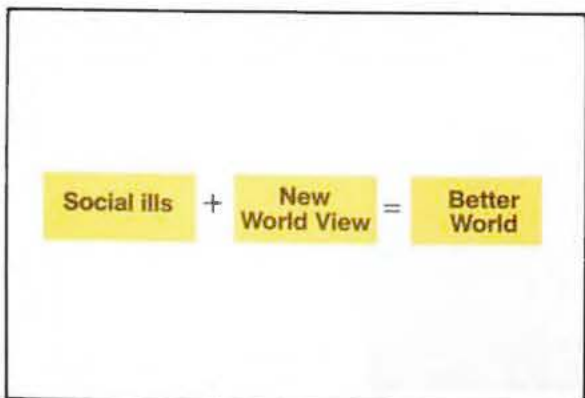
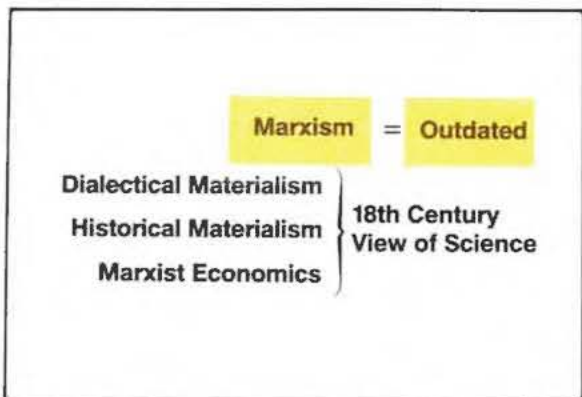
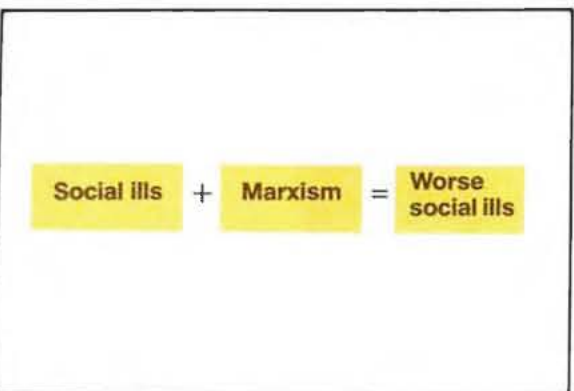
It is, in fact, our failure to recognize the importance of ideology, rather than any military or economic weakness of the U.S., that is the reason the Soviet Union is now poised to spread its influence over ever larger areas of the developed and underdeveloped world.

In an era without faith, communism has emerged as a powerful anti-faith, which renders irrelevant our accustomed frame of reference. It cannot be defeated



Korean airliner similar to the one shot down by the Soviets





militarily and its adherents cannot be bribed into giving it up. It can be defeated in only one way: by being confronted with an idea that is better.³³

Marxism, based upon materialism, has been completely out of date since the turn of the century, due to the development and implications of such scientific advances as Einstein's view of matter as well as cybernetics.

In the 20th century, we are finding that science, instead of being the friend of Marxism, is the friend of the believer in God.

The 20th century is a time to launch an ideological offensive against Marxism. Likewise we must reflect on and re-evaluate the status of the Free World. What do we stand for? What do we want to accomplish? The implications of the Judeo-Christian world view are great. The ideal and the hopes that stem from that world view are compelling. Through an ideological offensive, CAUSA believes that we will see the decline and fall of communism and a reawakening of Western ideals.

As we have seen, the communist world has been successful in propagandizing about the injustices of the Free World. Foolishly, the Western press has often served as a tool to denounce these injustices without pointing out that communism has no solution to such problems. This naive policy has succeeded in turning the general population against certain governments and has left them with a blind spot as to what will follow once communism emerges.

The media has dedicated pages and pages to denouncing the Czar, Chiang Kai Shek, Diem, Lon Nol, Somoza, Batista and Gairy, but comparatively little was said about the atrocities of Castro, Stalin, Lenin, Pol Pot or Ortega.

In 1976, *The New York Times* dedicated four articles to the Cambodian holocaust and approximately 60 articles to human rights violations in Chile, yet for every person "missing" in Chile, 2,000 Cambodians were killed.

In response to this clear problem, CAUSA has two aims. First, we must recognize that communism is an ideological cousin to Nazism and that each is barbaric in form. Secondly, we must find a world view which can truly respond to the human condition.

Forty years ago, the West learned its lesson when it tried to appease Hitler. The way to stop an aggressive force is through preparedness, not appeasement. CAUSA recognizes the need for a strong military posture, a superior ideology, and a moral commitment to the oppressed.

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