

# THE RISING TIDE

A bulletin of information and opinion from the  
FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

## SPECIAL CHINA ISSUE

Due to widespread interest in recent policy changes on the China question, this fortnight's *RISING TIDE* will be dedicated solely to that vital issue.

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## China, the President and the American People

*The following article was written by FLF President Neil Salonen, as the introduction to a policy statement on the China question. The full text is available from FLF Headquarters.*

Confusion and uncertainty have characterized the responses to the recent, rather dramatic policy changes vis-à-vis Communist China—and not without good reason. President Nixon's steady escalation of ping-pong diplomacy, in contradiction to his previous record, may account for some of the bewilderment. But an even larger part of the current national dilemma is our lack of a workable perspective or mode of analysis, commonly understood, if not commonly accepted, from which foreign policy is formulated. Any policy, if archaic or absurd, can only be rationally corrected if we can examine the basic underlying premises and make a total re-evaluation.

The naive, almost childlike euphoria which swept the country following each new maneuver with China underscores the public's lack of understanding of the conflict, which is essentially ideological. There has long been a need for the U.S. to shape a comprehensive and bold foreign policy based on the moral precepts which could extend the promise of our society to the whole world.

Our nation is in an ideological crisis. Compromising ourselves on so many issues for so many years, because we mistakenly believed that compromise in itself was good, we seem no longer capable of distinguishing between good and evil. Trying to please everyone, in the hopes of fostering peace, we may have convinced those not of good will that we lack commitment to any particular policy or direction. Our government's strong initiative was desperately needed, but the Administration must not fail to make its goals and direction sufficiently clear to command the support and trust of the American people and the people of the world. The Communists declare their system incompatible with our own, and they pledge a continued struggle to our destruction. America has no commonality of attitudes on such threats; yet our continued survival requires a leadership which can unite us in response.



In the following excerpts from the foreign policy advisory of Dec. 13, 1970, from Freedom House, the need for visionary, articulate leadership was pointed out clearly:

... Seldom before in the history of the republic have the American people been so uncertain of their national mission, or so mistrustful of their institutions, their leaders, and each other.

... The fundamental choice the United States faces in its foreign relations is not the simplistic choice between oper-

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# What the Radicals Say about Nixon and China

[The following article was excerpted from the July 31 issue of the QUICKSILVER TIMES, a weekly Washington, D.C. underground. While the author's anti-American bias is obvious, we have to admit that he displays a clear insight into the Chinese strategy on the diplomatic front.—Ed.]

## WHY MAO WILL TALK TO NIXON

President Nixon's surprise announcement that he will visit the People's Republic of China (previously referred to as "Red China") is historic. . . . But we should remember that dramatic shift in policy is on the part of the United States not the Chinese. Nixon has taken an opportunistic step in the right direction, but the long run effect will mean his end. While Mao stands firm, Nixon is withdrawing militarily and opening new power for China politically. Although the idea of Richard Nixon's padded figure next to Chairman Mao in Chinese soil may be sickening it won't take long for us to know why he was invited.

We can see more clearly what is happening if we notice the striking difference between the reactions in this country and in China to the announcement of Nixon's forthcoming visit. Here there were banner headlines, a burst of optimism over the prospects for peace, and the widest possible range of speculation over what this enormous change in policy means. In Peking, the news of the trip rated seven lines in the leading newspaper and was accompanied in the press and on the radio with fresh denunciations of the U.S. Premier Chou En-lai explains that he wants to remove "obstacles" to normal U.S.

relations, but there is not talk on his part of any changes that China is willing to make in its policies to improve relations. . .

Perhaps the most important factor which led to the agreement between Chou and Kissinger was each country's fear of the Soviet Union.

There was a time when the United States could deal with the Soviet Union—as in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis—from a position of strength born of absolute nuclear superiority. Today Moscow enjoys effective nuclear parity with the U.S. Thus China is the obvious choice as the nation with which the United States should try to improve relations to offset growing Soviet power.

Her (China's) upcoming admission to the U.N. means not only a new stature, but a new forum for action. Once China is a member of the U.N. it's logical to expect her to organize her own anti-western bloc and to use its podium to attack imperialism. . .

Another benefit for the Chinese from the Kissinger meeting came almost immediately. The White House announced that Nixon was killing a Pentagon proposal that would have moved the nuclear weapons presently at Okinawa, Japan, to Taiwan, South Korea and the Phillipines. The nuclear weapons which must leave now that the United States has been forced to return the military base to the Japanese, instead of encircling China, will be deployed to Guam, other locations in the central Pacific and back home.

There are economic advantages of significant magnitude from the increased trade resulting from the new relaxed relationship. . . . In fact, technology itself will now flow easier into China, which is one of the few countries in the world that might use it in a human way [*sic*].

The ruler of America obviously sees political advantage in the move, but seeing that has made him jump in too quickly. . . . With China in a much stronger diplomatic position, Nixon will no longer appear so clever; and if we take the offensive here at home, his campaign will get the trashing it deserves.

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# FLF's China Activities

FLF'ers Rich Hunter, Gary Fleisher, Adrian Dellas and Leslie Elliott are currently studying in Taipei, Taiwan, as part of the World Youth Crusade's Asian study tour.

Upon hearing of President Nixon's announced trip to Peking, the delegation filed the following report with FLF Headquarters:

*... among the Chinese students, [the news] brought deep concern, shock, even tears. Most of us stayed up half the night talking [about] the ramifications of this visit. Many felt that this definitely meant that the U.S. would recognize the government of Red China. If this were so . . . most were afraid to think of what would follow.*

The delegation held a press conference in Taipei expressing their solidarity with the people of the Republic of China; it also sent an open telegram to President Nixon urging him not to abandon the free Chinese people. (The conference was held before President Nixon's telegram of 'reassurance' to Chiang



FLF'ers and other World Youth Crusade delegates meet with Chinese students in Taipei.

Kai-shek—described by Ernest Cuneo in *Human Events* as the equivalent of "a man leaving a note for his wife, informing her that while he is walking off with another woman it won't affect their marriage a bit.")

Meanwhile, FLF'ers in Washington, D.C. led two of the delegations of the Free China Week Coalition on visits to congressional offices. The delegations stressed the need for continued caution in dealing with the Maoist regime and demanded that improved relations with the Chinese Communists must not be cultivated at the expense of the Nationalist Chinese and other free Asian peoples.

Free China Week activities culminated in a candlelight march near the Lincoln Memorial after inspiring speeches by congressmen, clergy and other citizens. The march demonstrated once again the Coalition's solidarity with the free Chinese people and its determination to work for the eventual liberation of the 750 million Chinese living under the dominion of the "glorious thought of Comrade Mao Tse-Tung."

## Red China on the United Nations

"The United Nations has long been discredited as a result of the treachery of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Frankly speaking, the Chinese people are not at all interested in joining the United Nations, a body manipulated by the United States, a place for playing power politics, a stock exchange for the United States and the Soviet Union to strike political bargains, and an organ to serve the U.S. policies of aggression and war."

(*People's Daily*, November 30, 1967)

## Who is the Imperialist Department . . .

RED CHINESE PUPPET SPEAKS OUT  
FOR THE BENGALI PEOPLE

At a recent Sino-West Pakistani conference, Sinkiang Uighur Atonomous [*sic*] Region Revolutionary Committee Chairman SAIFUDIN expressed "firm support for the Pakistan people's just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence . . . He extended warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the Sino-[West] Pakistan border trade talks."

(North China News Agency  
International Service,  
May 31, 1971)

**CHINA, THE PRESIDENT AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE**

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ating as the world's policeman and substantially withdrawing from world power politics. . .

. . . Realistically this is not an either/or choice. It is not a scarcity of resources, but an absence of commitment that threatens the neglect of both [domestic and foreign] priorities. The American people have often demonstrated their readiness to support, in effort and taxes, a national goal which persuasive leaders have candidly presented to them. There is a need once again for the people to hear, clearly and forcefully, the domestic and foreign requirements for national survival and success—and the price of failure on either count . . . If the cost of meeting both our international and our domestic responsibilities is high, then the ultimate cost of failing to meet both—at adequate levels of commitment—will certainly be higher.

We accept that not every detail of international diplomacy can be immediately divulged for reasons of national security. Nevertheless, the basic ideological thrust can and must be proclaimed. A President must remember that he has accepted his

office as a representative of the people, which Richard Nixon himself clearly stated in his inaugural address:

. . . What has to be done, has to be done by government and people together, or it will not be done at all. The lesson of past agony is that without the people we can do nothing; and with the people we can do everything.

In light of Peking's continued attacks upon the Administration as "the enemy of the Chinese people," what we must expect, even demand, from our government is this: a) that the President ensure that the American public does not take a naive attitude toward relations with the Chinese Communists, b) that he demonstrate his continued support for the free nations of Asia and c) that he clarify his position on communism, both politically and ideologically.

Our nation must be told if communism is still wrong; or have we been wrong all along in opposing it? Then, as one nation, let us act accordingly.

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