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The Rising Tide

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Mr. Kazuyoshi Ikeda and Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda meet with Alexander Solzhenitsyn at his home in Zurich.

Chileans Protest Allende Visit

On November 14, over 100 demonstrators, mainly Chilean, gathered outside the Dupont Plaza Hotel in downtown Washington, D.C. to protest the appearance there of the widow of the late Chilean dictator Salvador Allende.

Mrs. Allende was holding a press conference, part of a nationwide tour of the United States on a propaganda campaign to stir up American sentiment against the military junta which overthrew her husband last September.

The demonstrators organized on Dupont Circle and then marched to the hotel, calling in Spanish and English for Mrs. Allende to tell the truth about the Chilean situation, and chanting "Chile is now free and shall remain free."

In spite of minor incidents caused when Latin Americans, apparently belonging to Mrs. Allende's entourage, emerged from the hotel and attempted to provoke the demonstrators by shouting obscenities, there were no outbreaks of violence.

A second theme of the demonstrators was "free Cuba." Mrs. Allende travels on a Cuban passport, and reliable sources indicate that several of her bodyguards are Cuban Communists. Cubans with ties to Castro held top positions in the Allende government before the coup.

Puerto Rican Rally Backed by CPUSA

On October 27, after weeks of advance publicity in the Communist Party newspaper *Daily World*, the "National Day of Solidarity with Puerto Rico" was held at Madison Square Garden in New York.

The same day five bombs exploded in the heart of New York City—one in the financial district, two in Rockefeller Center and two on Park Avenue—the self-acclaimed work of "guerrilleros" commandos of the F.A.L.N., initials for the "armed forces" of Puerto Rican "National Liberation." More bombings were promised by the terrorists unless the United States granted immediate independence to Puerto Rico and freed five Puerto Rican "political prisoners."

The five named were Oscar Collazo, the man who shot his way into Blair House in 1950 in an attempt to assassinate President Harry Truman, and four others who, the same year, opened fire in the House of Representatives wounding five U.S. Congressmen.

Puerto Rican "liberation" is a phony issue. Puerto Rico was ceded to the U.S. by Spain in 1898 and today enjoys Commonwealth status—citizens vote in U.S. Presidential elections but are not subject to U.S. taxation. Time after time Puerto Ricans have voted unanimously, by upward of 95 percent, against changing

Hongkong To Deny Refugees Freedom

Reports from Hong Kong indicate British authorities may begin turning away refugees from Mainland China and handing them over to the Chinese Communists. The policy would affect some 1,000 refugees per month, who have been fleeing the mainland by illegal means.

Hong Kong authorities are currently declining direct comment, but the French Press Agency quoted the director of the Hong Kong immigration department as saying that the matter is being given "serious consideration."

The official was further quoted as saying that his government "cannot continue to receive the refugees, who have no right to live on (Hong Kong) island since they have no relatives and no means to make a living."

Can conferences with a Premier about to resign and a heavily criticized national leader be foreign policy coups for a three month old presidency? The answer is yes, if the countries involved are Japan and Korea.

When former President Nixon went to Peking he left in his wake uncertainty and mistrust among U.S. allies in Asia. This diplomatic mistrust took wider dimensions when heavy tariffs were placed on Japanese goods. It seemed to the Japanese that America was running its old ally to the ground.

President Ford, as the first U.S. President to visit Japan, has set a new precedent in U.S.-Japanese relations. Through his visit the injustices of the recent past become smoothed and the bonds of old are strengthened.

Although a strong economic power, Japan depends on the U.S. for balance of trade and its defense. The U.S. played a major part in post-war reconstruction, and U.S.-Japan relations have continued to be good since that time. At the same time, Japan grew to be the major economic influence of Asia.

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rights," one senior Washington diplomat commented.

The Hong Kong escape route has been the one most frequently used by refugees from the Mainland. Most of the escapees risk their lives to swim the shark infested waters of the Hong Kong Channel. It is estimated that a large proportion of the "freedom swimmers" die or are apprehended on their way. Even larger numbers are apparently apprehended before reaching the

ocean due to strict travel restrictions on the Mainland.

It is expected that attempts will be made to marshall world opinion against the new British policy. Republic of China officials have indicated their government would strongly protest the policy, and that refugees would be welcome on the island of Taiwan.

The *Rising Tide* will report on future developments as they occur.

Ford Visits Far East

expect consultation on U.S. dealings in Asia particularly such dramatic shifts as a new China policy. After years of holding back relations with Red China, Japan was surprised and slightly to see the U.S. move ahead without as much as a warning.

In response to the long overdue visit of a U.S. President, Premier Tanaka postponed his resignation until Ford re-

turned to the states. This last action added solidity and meaning to Ford's visit. The Japanese were the perfect host to the American President, even Emperor Hirohito apologized for the tragic error of World War II.

On the substantial side the easing of tariffs was the only real American concession to Japan who in turn pledged continued free transit to American

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Khmer Reds Defeated at UN Third World Split on Small Nation Sovereignty

The United Nations General Assembly narrowly defeated a resolution on Nov. 28 to expel the Cambodian government of Lon Nol and seat in its place representatives of deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now living in exile in Peking.

Sponsored by China and 37 other countries, mostly third-world African nations, the resolution failed when a U.S.-sponsored counter-resolution calling for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict free from foreign interference was accepted by a mere two votes.

The U.N. General Assembly this year, dominated by bloc voting of Communist

Arab, and African nations, has seen the suspension of South Africa, restrictions on Israel's right to speak, the welcoming of terrorist leader Yasser Arafat and adoption of resolutions sought by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the Cambodian question, however, third world nations were split, especially South Asian nations, because the resolution would have set a dangerous precedent for the sovereignty of smaller nations. As Philippine delegate Carlos P. Romulo said, the resolution made a "mockery" of the "spirit of Bandung," referring to the first conference of Asian, African, and Arab members

"proud" of the way in which it defended Cambodian sovereignty against "North Vietnamese intervention" in Cambodian affairs.

He reminded the assembly that the government which ousted Sihanouk was formed by the Prince himself a year earlier. Prince Sihanouk was ousted when the Cambodian parliament, following constitutional procedures, voted unanimously to depose the "Playboy Prince" and establish a republic.

Mr. Scali added "The truth is Sihanouk does not return to lead his people because he has no safe haven in Cambodia, no real government to return to."

Mrs. Ikeda Meets With Solzhenitsyn in Zurich

"The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates" made impressive gains last week, including expressions of support from Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the head of the International Red Cross, the Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Federation of Women, and other international humanitarian groups in Europe.

Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda, head of the Association, along with an interpreter, traveled to Geneva, London, and Paris to gain support for her plea to send an international commission of inquiry into North Korea to research the fate of 6,000 wives of Koreans living in Japan who repatriated to North Korea after the war. Mrs. Ikeda is seeking freedom of travel for the wives so that they may visit their families in Japan. Letters from the wives to relatives in Japan often spoke of their disillusionment at the miserable conditions in North Korea and their longing to visit their homes and relatives once again.

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Arafat Flies New York to Cuba

Last November 15 the "National Order of the Bay of Pigs" was awarded to Yasser Arafat halfway during a three-day stay in Cuba.

After receiving a head of state welcome at the U.N. on the wake of the P.L.O.'s selection as representative of Palestinian Refugees, Arafat left New York before dawn on November 14.

His trip to Havana comes as no surprise. The P.L.O. has consistently received the support of Castro. During Israeli Ambassador Tokosh's rebuttal speech, Cuba's delegation along with the Arab states and China walked out of the General Assembly.

Beyond rhetoric and diplomatic action the Castro government has been supporting the Arab effort against Israel, particularly those Arab nations or groups with marked Marxist leanings, i.e. Syria and the P.L.O.

It has been reported that Castro's troop "advisors" have been operating along the Golan Heights. According to Moshe Dayan, perhaps as many as 5,000 Cubans operate in that delicate area along with Syrian troops.

The award presented to Arafat has been previously given to luminaries like the late Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin and American Communist Party member Angela Davis.

During the acceptance ceremony Arafat is reported to have pledged to continue his fight against imperialists and colonialists.

Arafat's close relationships give-away as to where



his heart lies. Following his Havana stay he (Arafat) was scheduled to fly to Moscow.

Arafat, who is linked with Soviet Cuba and the Soviet Union has been given the leadership of the long-suffering Pal-stinians by a consortium of Arab bureaucrats and oil barons. Little if any consideration was given to the true feelings among the Palestinians.

Most surprising of all is Egypt's Anwar Sadat's participation in this affair. In 1972 he had to face Soviet technical aid to his country turn into espionage and an attempt to control Egypt. It seems that the Arab World's top leader has not applied his own lesson to the Palestinians for whom he professes so much concern.



**SOUTH
EAST
ASIA**



News Media Bias Shown to Influence Public Opinion *Study Reveals Tet Victory was Portrayed as Defeat*

Accuracy in Media Report

It has been pointed out before that television networks played an important role in generating public opinion hostile to the American involvement in Vietnam. In his articles in *TV Guide* (September 29, October 6 and October 13, 1973), Edward Jay Epstein reported that his analysis of videotapes of the network news programs showed that the networks in general were supportive of our policies in Vietnam up to the Tet Offensive in 1968. They then swung to the other side, and Epstein believes that this had an important impact on public opinion. He said:

The enormous shifts in the public's attitude, as measured by the Gallup and Harris "trend" polls, closely follow these sharp changes in television's perspective. In short, before Tet, a majority of Americans supported the war effort; after Tet, a majority disapproved. Certainly there were other powerful forces at work on public opinion: newspapers, magazines, leading public figures and the peace movement all expressed increasing discontent with the war. But television, to which most Americans looked for their national news, presented a uniquely graphic and powerfully emotional portrayal of cruelty and chaos during Tet, as well as the two-month long specter of an American defeat at Khe Sanh (which in retrospect, seemed much more exaggerated than the accounts in the print media). (*TV Guide*, October 13, p. 54)

The irony of this is that Tet was really a decisive victory for us and our South Vietnamese allies and a defeat for the Com-

munists. Epstein tells how in late 1968, Jack Fern, a field producer for NBC, suggested to NBC News producer Robert J. Northshield that they put on a series pointing this fact out. It would show that the news media had wrongly portrayed it as a defeat for South Vietnam. Epstein writes:

After some consideration the idea was rejected because Northshield said later, Tet was already "established in the public's mind as a defeat, and therefore it was an American defeat."

But it was a defeat wrought by the American news media, not by the Viet Cong or the North Vietnamese. This hostility to our efforts to defend South Vietnam and support our allies there has now been statistically documented in an IAS study. It was found that in 1972, the views expressed on CBS Evening News were overwhelmingly on the side that the threat was less than the U.S. government seemed to think or that our efforts should be reduced. Of 1700 sentences on this subject that were found on the Evening News Programs, 70 per cent supported this negative view. Only 25 sentences, or 1.45 per cent of the total, supported the view that the threat was greater than the government perceived or that we should do more to help South Vietnam. In his letter to CBS, John Fisher points out that most of these expressions were reporting of the views of President Thieu and his government, a source that CBS News tended to regularly discredit by its negative reporting. Mr. Fisher noted:

Especially significant is the fact that the sheer volume and lopsidedness of the Viet-

nam coverage, together with the high emotional content, inevitably influenced audience perception of and reaction to other national security issues.

At the New York rally, Juan Mari Bras, secretary-general of the Puerto Rican Socialist (Communist) Party, hailed the five jailed terrorists for their "heroic example" and later at a press conference when

Puerto Rican Independence Front for Red Activists

(Continued from Page 1)

Independence Party platform

asked about that morning's bombings said, "I do not condemn it."

Actress-activist Jane Fonda, another rally speaker who likened "the struggle of the Puerto Rican people" to the people of Indochina, "both of whom are continuing to fight to oust United States invaders," agreed with

Left-wing Junta Ends Freedom of Press in Peru

The left-wing military government of Peru has squelched that nation's independent press.

This week, the country's two magazines, its last bas-

tin, and its last newspaper, *El Comercio*, were shut down. In addition, 10 prominent journalists and two leading lawyers were exiled. Previously Peru's government had forced the closing of the moderately left wing newspaper, *Oiga* and the conservative weekly, *Libre*.

Ostensibly, the shutdowns are due to disputes over the construction of a pipeline by a Japanese concern. The government previously branded such agreements as violations of its national sovereignty. Yet, there may be more to the situation than meets the eye.

It has been known for some time now that Peru mans some 400 Soviet tanks along the border with Chile - obviously no friendly gesture of solidarity with the Chilean government. The Peruvian regime seems bent on demonstrating obvious belligerency. That, along with the Soviet bloc origin of the arms leaves little question as to whom the Peruvian regime counts as its friends.

Some South American officials are wondering why the American press gives so much attention to Chile's problems but ignores "left-wing Fascism" in Peru.

Comrade Bras-as did Irwin Silber, editor of the Communist GUARDIAN newspaper, and Angela Davis, U.S. Communist Party spokesman.

On stage at Madison Square Garden, Comrade Angela raised and shook her clenched fist promising:

"My party, the Communist Party USA will do whatever necessary to forge a movement to force U.S. imperialism to release its stranglehold on Puerto Rico."

Other speakers and performers present at the rally included folk singer Pete Seeger, Corky Gonzales, chairman of Crusade for Justice, a Colorado-based radical Chicano movement; Helen Sobel, wife of the convicted Soviet espionage agent Martin Sobel; and Russell Means of the American Indian Movement-recently cleared of criminal charges stemming from the much-publicized invasion of Wounded Knee, South Dakota (its raiding party heavily armed with Soviet AK-47 assault rifles).

Also present were Geraldo Rivera, a popular Puerto Rican television news commentator in New York; representatives of the African Liberation Support Committee, a Red front which raises funds on U.S. college campuses and elsewhere for guerrilla-terrorists operating in Angola, Rhodesia and other African countries on the Communists' "liberation" list. There were even "delegates" attending--according to the October 29 DAILY WORLD--"from the Soviet Union" and the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

Reprinted from *The Red Line*, November 28, 1974.

Unusual Meeting in NY

On November 22, the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners held a meeting at Columbia University in New York. The main topics of the evening were the condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the plea for the release of Ukrainian Historian Valentyn Moroz, on which topic Ms. Jeri Laber, member of Amnesty International and writer on Soviet Affairs for the *New York Times*, delivered a lengthy address.

What is unusual, however, is that the gathering drew letters of support from Daniel Berrigan, was addressed by a speaker from the War Resisters League and was directed and financed by the Socialist Workers Party (Young Socialist Alliance).

The stated purpose of the Committee was to make the American left more aware of the situation of political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Informed observers say that this move by the SWP, which is the voice of mainstream Trotskyism in the United States, has the dual purpose of capitalizing on Soviet embarrassment over suppression of dissidents to increase SWP control of the American left at the expense of the Moscow-run C.P.U.S.A., and to strike back at suppression of Trotskyists in the Soviet satellites.

Throughout the meeting, the SWP party line was straight forward: libertarian to the point of contradicting orthodox Marxist-Leninist theory on the use of power to suppress dissent. Indeed if the views expressed at Columbia were an accurate indication of their beliefs, it would seem the SWP had rejected the dictatorship of the proletariat for the peaceful road of social democracy.

A more accurate indication of the true beliefs of the SWP may be that even while condemning Soviet tyranny, no one at the November 22 meeting proposed any co-operation with the "reactionaries" who have been championing the cause of Soviet prisoners since before it was fashionable.

Leon Trotsky was purged from the Communist Party by Stalin in 1929.

Communists Maintain Pressure on South Vietnam

by Lorenzo Gastanaga

In recent weeks extensive coverage has been given to political unrest in South Vietnam. The general slant of news material is supportive of anti-Thieu feeling in that country. "Public opinion" has moved strongly to force the South Vietnamese government into a so-called political settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

What news commentators and observers fail to note is the climate of free expression which allows dissidents to protest, sometimes even violently. In North Vietnam, dissent is ruthlessly suppressed by the government.

Anyone who believes in the trustworthiness of the North Vietnamese dictators would do well in looking at the true violations committed since the Paris peace agreement of January 1973.

Article 7 of the Paris Peace agreement has been violated by the infiltration of 130,000 North Vietnamese troops, 400 tanks and armored vehicles, 150 heavy artillery and 16 multiple surface-to-air missile launchers into South Vietnam. Construction of 12 airfields in the South by the North is underway (there were no communist aircraft in the South at the time of the agreement.) Intelligence sources speculate that there is enough northern ammunition in the south to sustain

an Easter 1972 level of offense for 18 months. The North Vietnamese Army has been on the offensive since the first days of the cease fire. In violation of articles 15 and 20 the North moved troops across the DMZ and down the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos and Cambodia. The Communists have refused to provide information about 2500 U.S. and third country MIA's, a violation of article 8 (b) 5.016 South Vietnamese POW's out of 32,000 estimated captured have been released, a violation of article 8 (a). The Communists have perpetrated a ruthless campaign of terrorism, such as the attack on the Cay Lai school on March 9th of this year, in which children were killed and 55 persons wounded; a clear violation of Article 3 (c).

In addition to these violations, "SAM-2" missiles have been found along the border area of South Vietnam's central highlands. The SAM-2 is Russian built and considered the most sophisticated anti-aircraft weapon the N.V.A. has. These SAM-2's are set up to defend the command headquarters for Battle front 3/3 in the Central Highlands. This area is a staging supply point for the N.V.A. effort in the Highlands and Cambodia.

Other weapons infiltrated into the South in truce violations include PT-76 amphibious tanks, 85 mm and 122 mm fieldguns, 100 mm antiaircraft guns, the Chinese made T-63 light amphibious tank and the T-54 tank of Soviet manufacture.

In 1973 there were 10 cease fire violations by North Vietnam. The first of those took place January

19, 1973, 2 days after the ceasefire was announced. In March 4 and 5 of 1974 attacks with 82 mm guns on schools produced 35 dead children and 64 other wounded. Up to the month of October 1974, a total of 33 major truce violations resulting in hundreds killed and wounded. This is not counting other minor violations totalling 65,000: 24,783 military killed in action and 5,000 civilian

dead, many of them children.

Violations of the Paris agreement undermine the foundations of the lasting peace in Vietnam and freedom and prosperity for the Vietnamese people. It's imperative that North Vietnam be forced to comply with its pledges at the Paris Peace Conference and unfair to demand that the South Vietnamese capitulate to a political settlement

favorable to the opportunist dictators of the North.

More unfortunate still is to see the occasional political unrest in South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese right for self expression as indicator of preference for a Communist takeover. A Saigon University student summed up popular sentiments, "I disagree with government policies, but anything is better than the Communists."

DRV VIOLATIONS OF 1949 GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR (TO WHICH THE DRV ACCESSED IN 1957)

Article	Requirement	DRV performance
13.	POW's must be humanely treated, protected; reprisals against POW's prohibited.	Paraded in streets, forced to make statements, some torture.
21.	POW's not to be held in "close confinement"	Many POW's held in solitary confinement for years.
23.	Mark PW camps so as visible from air, give information on camp locations.	No markings on camps; locations concealed.
26.	Provide sufficient food, prevent loss of weight, take account of normal diet.	Released POW's state that standard fare consists of pumpkin soup, rice, bread, pig fat. All POW's underweight and suffering from malnutrition.
30.	Adequate medical care.	Much evidence of inadequate medical care (photos, released POW's); prisoners dying in camps. Some have not written for 5 years.
34.	Regular religious services.	Average of 2-3 letters per year (none at all for some).
70.	Write to family within 1 week of capture.	DRV states that POW's can receive a package every other month. Evidence indicates delivery is irregular; parcels sent to "dead" not returned.
71.	Minimum of 2 letters and 4 cards a month.	No regular release of sick and wounded or long-hsld POW's; state of health or duration of imprisonment has not appeared to be a determining factor in those releases which have taken place.
72.	Free receipt of parcels.	Bare assertion of death through unofficial and irregular channels, no details.
109.	Immediate repatriation of seriously sick and wounded. Release of POW's long held in captivity.	Never released official or complete list. No inspection; propaganda interviews only.
120.	Advise of deaths in captivity, full official information on circumstances, cause, burial, grave identification.	
122.	Advise promptly names of all POW's held.	
126.	Neutral inspection of all camps, interview of POW's without witnesses.	

¹ U.S. Congress. Hearings on American POW's in Southeast Asia, p. 560. Inserted after remarks by Ambassador Bruce at 9th plenary session of Paris peace talks.

Editorials

F.B.I.

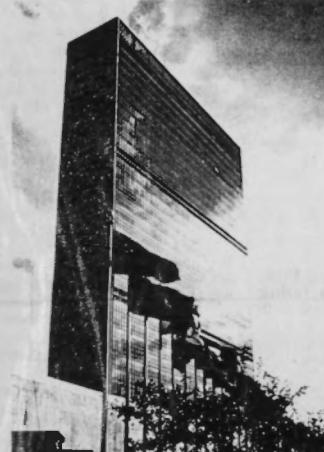
The Attorney General and the Justice Department have accused the F.B.I. of "dirty tricks" and have suggested strong controls for future activities of the agency. At a time when America needs to strengthen its internal security from extremism and crime, such a move could be a severe blow.

The F.B.I. became famous during the '30's when it confronted a wave of gang warfare and made great strides toward purging America from the scourge of organized crime. Covert or surreptitious means used to fight those criminals effectively were not labelled "dirty tricks" in those days. The men of the F.B.I. were praised for their heroism. J. Edgar Hoover was particularly admired. Now, in the wake of Watergate, this same Mr. Hoover is being vilified as a supreme violator of civil rights.

In the mid '60's, the F.B.I. acted directly and swiftly against the Communist Party U.S.A., whose penetration into American society had become a clear and present danger to the internal security of the United States. In the '60's, the Bureau was actively investigating, infiltrating and altogether exposing extremist groups of all shades. The Klu Klux Klan and the Black Panthers were both investigated, and whenever possible, their subversive acts were aborted.

F.B.I. Director Clarence Kelley has publicly defended his agency's need to operate with secrecy, and we are in complete agreement with him. A congressional watchdog committee could be used to tie the hands of the agency at a time when the term "internal security" has been effectively discredited "as an excuse for fascist government surveillance and control."

The people behind the effort to discredit the F.B.I. may in large part be the very forces of organized crime and Moscow intelligence operations who would benefit most from the F.B.I.'s emasculation. The American public should be vigilant against attempts to disarm our defenses against our enemies, both from within and from without.



Ethiopia

At The U.N.

It seems as if no country is able to withstand the calamities of our time. The ancient country of Ethiopia can now be counted among the "hotbeds" of the world. Last week, Ethiopia's new ruling junta demonstrated its "civility" with the execution of 60 of former Emperor Haile Selassie's top men. In fact, mounting fear for Selassie's own life was demonstrated this week by Tanzania's plea before the United Nations for immediate action to preserve him from the junta's executioners. This was followed by junta claims that no harm would be done to the former Emperor.

It was the same Selassie who before the League of Nations in 1936 courageously denounced the rise of Fascism's might while his own country was in grave peril. A cowardly, concession-minded League of Nations stood by while Mussolini's troops poured into the African country. It was only incredible troop mismanagement on the part of the Fascists that saved Ethiopia, certainly not the League.

It is to be hoped that the U.N. will intercede to save Selassie's life, but recently the U.N. seems to have been more influenced by politics than humanitarian considerations.

If the bloc of Arab, third world and communist nations find the new regime in Ethiopia to their liking ideologically, humanitarian concern for Selassie's life will be pushed aside.

It will be a great tragedy to the world if the United Nations ceases to be anything but the propaganda tool of totalitarian aggression.

Food Crisis

As the possibility of widespread famine increases, important questions need to be answered about the relative inequality between affluent and underdeveloped nations.

It is most disturbing that many well meaning humanitarians in this country have fallen for the idea that the United States owes its present wealth to past exploitation of the underdeveloped nations. This is the Leninist theory of "Imperialism" which has been so widely disseminated that many non-communists have unwittingly taken it up as their own. Such a concept is totally false.

The example of food is a good one. The U.S. is a major exporter of food, no one could contend that Africans are experiencing hunger because food grown in their country was sent to the U.S. Neither can it be argued that the United States has a disproportionately large amount of arable land, third world potential for food production dwarfs that of North America.

Yet we have food in abundance while other peoples live in want. Why? It is due to the superior technology employed in food production which enables the U.S. farmer to produce vastly more per acre than his African or Chinese counterpart.

Do we owe this technological ability to our exploitation of the third world? No, it is the fruit of our forefather's hard work and creativity, nourished in a democratic society.

The same applies to the theory of imperialism as a whole. The U.S. and other Western societies have created their wealth through technical innovation. Labor is not the equivalent of value: Mainland China has labor power in abundance yet the people there border on starvation. Neither do raw materials constitute wealth: Africa and South America have abundant raw materials which lie unused.

Value is produced by the combination of labor and raw materials, and greater value is produced from the same labor and materials if they are combined with more efficient technology.

The richest nation in the world is not the nation with the greatest labor power nor the nation with the greatest raw materials. The U.S. has come to this position by outstanding innovations in the way in which labor and materials are combined. By sharing these techniques with the world, all men can enjoy such a standard of living.

The U.S. has a moral obligation to help underdeveloped nations by all means; but this obligation arises from the brotherhood of all men and the blessings God has bestowed upon this nation, not out of the need to make retribution for past crimes.

Boston

Over the last few weeks, Boston has been a scene of violent confrontation over racial issues. The goals and objectives of neither side are so precious as to be bought at the price that has been paid.

In such a situation only the Communists stand to gain. Marxism is based on struggle, and struggle is what the Communists understand. In such a situation they play both sides against the middle for their own advancement.

As usual there are Communists on both sides of the Boston situation. The Maoist Revolutionary Union supports the anti-busing stand while the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party supports busing. Both of these groups will gain from every violent confrontation, while innocent people of all races suffer.

Hijacking

Yasser Arafat has repudiated the most recent terrorist hijacking in an attempt to solidify his newfound respectability in world opinion.

On the most superficial level such a complete turnaround by the leader of an organization which came to power through the murder of innocent bystanders, women and children merits some suspicion.

Detente-minded commentators, however, are taking the attitude "See, we were right. Give him something to lose and soon he'll become cautious and moderate."

Such an attitude, which by the way is derived from the Marxist concept of the relation between theory and practice, is crudely successful in dealing with men or factions motivated by the basest sort of self interest, and were Arafat merely a power hungry butcher it might work.

Observe, however, Arafat's close ties with Moscow and Havana. Note his anti-imperialist rhetoric. Marxists operate more cleverly (and less morally) than Machiavellians. If Arafat is declining to blow up airplanes and chastizing his fellow terrorists, one shudders to think of the bigger fish he plans to fry.



"For a country to have a great writer is like having another government. That's why no regime has ever loved great writers, only minor ones."

The Publisher's Column

Japan Faces Critical Test



by Neil Albert Salonen

Japan currently faces a critical decision in choosing a successor for Premier Kakuei Tanaka, who tendered his resignation November 27, admitting "moral and political responsibility" for the "confusion which resulted from my personal problems."

Japan's increasingly powerful Leftist parties are seeking to take substantial advantage of the political vacuum Tanaka has created. The new prime minister, of course, will be chosen from within the ranks of the ruling Lib-

eral Democratic Party; but while LDP factions scramble amongst themselves for power, Leftist groups, which feed off contradiction, will consolidate their power, especially within the labor union movement and among the growing number of disillusioned and alienated former LDP voters. Thus the future of democratic government in Japan may be in jeopardy.

The responsibility of LDP leadership in this situation is to choose a man transcendent of faction, a man with whom all Japanese people can identify. Unfortunately,

Takeo Fukuda, Masayoshi Ohira and Takeo Miki, the prime contenders for the nomination, are strongly identified with sharply divided factions. Japan needs someone who is beyond the accusation of political opportunism and who can command respect as an experienced and trusted leader. Many Japanese are disillusioned with the "progressive" policies of Tanaka, be-

cause today inflation is rampant in Japan; both the crime rate and the cost of living in Tokyo are the highest in the world; unemployment is increasing; and the economy is in danger of collapse.

What the people remember is the consistent progress of the post-war years. What they look for is stability and sound moral character.

The person who guided them through those years, and who led Japan's miraculous economic and political revival, is former prime minister Nobosuke Kiishi.

Kiishi has not been considered even as a possibility yet by the Western press, probably because of his age. However, in Japan there is growing support for Kiishi to head a government of national unity, until the nation can get back on her feet again.

This could truly be the solution for Japan. Kiishi is above personal accusation.

Even if relatively conservative in philosophy, he is a symbol of progress to the Japanese people. His sensibilities in foreign affairs show a great deal more common sense than the fuzzy defined "detente" of the Tanaka years.

Undoubtedly the Leftists would be furious if Kiishi were selected. But their fury would be soundly repudiated by the majority. Kiishi may be old, yet in Japan, his age is likely to be more of an asset than a liability.

Whatever the future holds for Japan, it is clear that things could not continue as they have been. Japan now faces a similar test to that which America has been facing. If her people can unite with renewed faith, confidence and determination, then her future is bright. If division prevails, Japan will collapse economically and politically, and with Japan's demise, hope for free Asia will quickly die.

Why Ford is Criticized

by Dan Holdgrewe

President Ford's trip to Japan and Korea stands out as a major target of protests and denunciations in both of those countries as well as in the U.S.

In Japan thousands protested against the visit of the American president, as they had to prevent the visit of President Eisenhower in 1960. In Seoul, religious groups and relatives of imprisoned anti-government activists protested the Ford visit, and in the United States Ford met with extensive criticism of his trip by the news media.

It is not difficult to understand the reason for this concerted opposition to Ford's far east tour. Strong ties between the United States, Japan and Korea represent the most secure foundation against Communist expansion in the far east, and a basis for worldwide co-operation between Western and Third World nations against both Soviet and Chinese Stalinism.

As a result the Stalinist parties around the world have made the disruption of relations between these three countries the major long range priority in the far east. Communists in both Japan and Korea worked to exploit the differences over the investigation of the Korean first lady into a diplomatic break between the two countries, anti-U.S. sentiment has been manufactured by the Japanese Communist Party over the falacious issue of nuclear ships and environmental dangers, and now the President's visit is only the latest issue in a long standing propaganda campaign by the Communists.

In Japan the demonstrations were openly under Communist sponsorship. Rioters wore helmets bearing a large hammer and sickle. Japan was also the scene of the most violent demonstration.

tions including attacks on the U.S. and Soviet embassies with fire bombs, carried out by a Communist splinter group. Japan's Communists are well organized and influential, receiving heavy support from the Kim Il Sung regime in North Korea as well as being wooed by both Moscow and Peking.

Even here in the United States, no one has attempted to deny that anti-Americanism in Japan is directly traceable to the influence of avowedly Marxist organizations, both overt and covert.



In Korea the situation is superficially different, but underneath it is amazingly similar. Pressure from the Kim Il Sung clique in the north has led Korean President Park Chung Hee to take measures that many in the United States consider unwise. As a result it has been a relatively easy matter for Communist propagandists to turn world opinion against the Park government, in much the same manner they attacked the Diem and Thieu governments in South Vietnam, the Lon

relax security measures. Already the expression of support provided by Ford's visit has led to greater leniency in Korea. If the United States makes a show of support for a free Korea the Communists lose not only the battle to separate Korea and the United States, but are in danger of losing their major propaganda tool against Park.

What will probably occur in the next weeks is an intensification of anti-government activity in South Korea in an attempt to provoke the

reinstitution of political suppression by extreme abuse of whatever freedom is granted.

In spite of repeated statements by religious leaders such as Dr. Bill Bright of Campus Crusade International and Dr. Joon Gon Kim, Korean chairman of EXPO '74, that there is no persecution of religious leaders who preach Jesus Christ, deep infiltration of some churches has enabled the Communists to give a religious cloak to their subversion and instigate the myth of religious oppression by the Park government. This is equivalent to claiming the United States imprisoned Daniel Berrigan for his religious beliefs.

The most difficult part for most Americans to believe is the influence of Communists in the molding of American press opinion against Ford's trip. Nevertheless, a study of back issues will show that the first condemnations of Ford's trip appeared in the Communist Party newspaper *The Daily World* and its counterparts. From there it was picked up by various leftist, anti-war, or "progressive" publications and the underground press. Finally, the intellectual atmosphere which was created influenced writers for major newspapers, telecasters, etc. who never suspected it of being anything but the consensus of America's "progressive" intellectual community."

Fortunately, President Ford was influenced by none of these "spontaneous protests" but went ahead to strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual security between this most important trinity of nations, and to lay the foundation for the return of greater democracy in Korea.

Letters to the Editor

Labor, Pro ...

Congratulations on your publication of George Meany's remarks before the Congress regarding the illusory nature of "detente" with the Soviet Union. As a retired trade unionist, I applaud THE RISING TIDE's consistent reporting of the positive contribution which the organized labor movement has made to the cause of human freedom.

John Manough
San Bernardino, Ca.

... and Con

Although I certainly agree with the views expressed by Labor boss George Meany on detente with the Russians, I think your publication should pay more attention to the destructive effect Big Labor is having on our free enterprise system. Meany's AFL-CIO has been one of the main contributors to the creeping socialism which threatens the future of individual freedom in America. Labor Unions directly undermine the individual's right to choose when and where he seeks employment. By glorifying Meany's supposedly anti-Communist stance, you unwittingly play into the hands of the Marxist Laborites who would destroy private enterprise in America.

George Albash
Pensacola, Fla.

Trotskyism

I think I understand your article on Marx's theory of labor value, but when I try to explain it to my teenage daughter, she insists that Marx could not have taught that technology does not produce value. She considers herself a Marxist, but doesn't hold dogmatically to Marx's economic theories. Yet she supports Allende, North Vietnam and Trotskyism. What can I tell her?

Mildred Waxman
Buffalo, NY

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The Rising Tide welcomes comments from readers. Unfortunately, unpublished letters cannot be acknowledged or returned. All letters for publication must include name and address, but may be published anonymously upon request.

Movie Review

We Have No One To Envy in the World

Produced by the Ministry of Propaganda of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, under the Direction of Kim Il Sung.

by Dan Holdgrewe

The University of Maryland at College Park saw a blow struck for socialist realism with the U.S. debut of *We Have No One To Envy in the World*. Widespread publicity listed this as the first North Korean film shown in the United States.

Actually, students in the New York and New Haven areas have been able for some time to see made-for-export propaganda films of the North Korean regime supplied by agents working out of the United Nations delegation in New York. This, however, was not that kind of movie.

No One To Envy is a movie produced to be shown inside North Korea for the cultural improvement of the populace. As such it offers an insight into the ideals which are impressed on the proletariat in Communist

North Korea.

The plot concerns two soldiers in the Korean War and their children; one tells the other he would like to have his son become a musician and his daughter a dancer then promptly sacrifices himself for his fellows in battle. The other lives in agony that he could not fulfill the last wish of his dead friend until twenty years later he meets a reporter who photographed the two of them the fateful day. (What realism may be lacking in this improbable situation is concealed behind dialogue such as "Negatives are kept. Let us go to Pyongyang and search."

The son and daughter of the first soldier and the daughter of the second work in the same song and dance troupe until the end of the tedium when all is revealed. If that sounds trite in three sentences, imagine it stretched to an hour

and a half without a single subplot or romantic interest.

What fills in the time are long segments of rivers, fields and waterfalls, panoramic shots of iron and textile factories, a couple of mass troop scenes, and song after song by the dance troupe. The finale runs "Premier Kim Il Sung is our father, and the bosom of the Party is our home . . ." which justifies the chorus, ". . . we have no one to envy in the world."

That's certainly what they would like everyone to believe.

The entire production bears a remarkable resemblance to Eva Braun's home movies of the Third Reich, reduced to photographing nature and art because real life offers only a drab veneer concealing widespread suffering and the tyrannical oppression of man's spirit.



North Korean Ballet troupe performs graceful dance in military uniforms with guns holstered at waist. To the lyrical music the girls sing, "sweet flowing stream, reminds me of the guerrillas."

News Analysis

Helping Inflation

by Hal McKenzie

No issue is of more concern to the American people today than the problem of inflation. Therefore none should be surprised to see the Moscow-run Communist Party U.S.A. attempting to capitalize on it.

When civil rights and the Vietnam war were the most prominent causes, the CPUSA manipulated the issues to its own ends. Now, evidently feeling less need for concealment than in the past, the C.P. has set up Angela Davis and Clyde Bancourt as sponsors of the "Coalition to Fight Inflation and Unemployment."

The stated goal of the Coalition is to get Congress to pass legislation to roll back prices to the 1970 level. If this were done as the Coalition urges, it would probably cause the banks to fail, resulting in widespread economic chaos and unemployment—the reverse of what every normal American would desire in the way of a solution to inflation.

In fact, the real objective of the Communist-led anti-inflation drive is just that—to create greater economic chaos to hasten the downfall of American democracy and establish an authoritarian form of government.

The Communist strategy has never been to "solve" problems as most people view it, but rather, as Lenin said, to "magnify the contradictions;" that is, to aggravate social problems to the point where they become

unmanageable, and the Communists can come to power during the resulting confusion and demoralization.

For example, the Communist method of "solving" racism is to generate irreconcilable hatred between blacks and whites by convincing blacks to "pick up the gun" to fight the "pigs," naturally resulting in greater mistrust and "backlash" from the whites. In other words, incipient racism is transformed into overt and violent racism.

In regards to grain, the Soviets not only bought up tons of U.S. grain with an eye to undermining our economy, but also keep their own grain production secret. This prevents Soviet grain from contributing to the alleviation of hunger in India and Africa. Artificial famine is nothing new to the Communists, having been a widespread technique in Stalin's time. It contributes to the general breakdown which prepares the way for Communist takeover.

Likewise, the Communist solution to problems of the workers is to incite them to strike for disproportionate wage increases which drive up the cost of living to the point where inflation becomes a serious problem.

From an international point of view, the Communists know that inflation has brought the downfall of many democratic regimes all over the world. Inflation hastened the rise of Hitler over the democratic Weimar Republic in Germany before World War II; Uruguay was the democratic jewel of South America before inflation gave rise to a military regime there; inflation helped the Marxist regime of Allende to come to power in Chile, then toppled him when inflation became worse under his policies. In Soviet Russia itself, inflation was one of the main criticisms of the Kerensky government which the Bolsheviks used to come to power. Thus, it is in the best interests of the Communists

to fuel inflation wherever they can. In this connection, two recent events in which the Communists figured prominently are considered to have been major factors in contributing to the magnitude of world inflation: The sale of millions of tons of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union, and the rise in oil prices following the oil embargo imposed by the Soviet-coached Arab producing nations.

In regards to grain, the Soviets not only bought up tons of U.S. grain with an eye to undermining our economy, but also keep their own grain production secret. This prevents Soviet grain from contributing to the alleviation of hunger in India and Africa. Artificial famine is nothing new to the Communists, having been a widespread technique in Stalin's time. It contributes to the general breakdown which prepares the way for Communist takeover.

As far as Arab oil is concerned, the Soviets had much to gain by using their considerable influence with the Arabs to stimulate the oil embargo, contributing to the objective realization of Marxism's prophecy of the decline of capitalism. As Lenin made clear, if historical laws aren't doing the job, the Party can help the process along through subversion and manipulation.

Thus the Communists, having already aggravated the

(Continued on Page 8)

Notes From the



UNDERGROUND

by Ray Mas

In Zurich, Alexander Solzhenitsyn has announced publication of a volume of eleven essays to be entitled "From Under the Ruins".

The essays illustrate much of Solzhenitsyn's personal philosophy, from his opinions on the future of Christianity in Russia to the heated question of minorities in the Soviet Union.

This book comes on the heels of reports that, immediately prior to his exile from the U.S.S.R., Solzhenitsyn was injected with cancer cells by the KGB.

Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda of the Association for the Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates, who recently met with Solzhenitsyn in Zurich, stated afterwards, "he can survive only two or three more years because he was given an injection of cancer in his arm by his government."

At the time of his exile, it was confirmed that Solzhenitsyn was given an injection of

some sort by the secret police the night before he was flown out of Russia, and abuse of medical techniques for the suppression of dissidents is a well-documented practice of the Soviets.

It is not unlikely therefore that, unable to execute or imprison Solzhenitsyn outright due to world opinion, the Soviet leadership chose this method of

appearing to give him a lenient punishment of exile while actually sentencing him to death as if he were still in the Gulag.

In announcing his new book, Solzhenitsyn expressed his hope that this collection would rekindle heated debate in the Soviet Union, where dissident circles have been relatively quiet since his expulsion.

In Moscow, an unau-

Solzhenitsyn

Reportedly

Injected

With Cancer

by the K.G.B.

Gevgeni Barabanov and historian Vadim Borisov.

Together, the authors, some of them numbered among Russia's greatest minds, call for the seeking of an internal freedom of conscience. Recalling the early 20th century Russian philosopher Nikolai Berdyaev, they argue that "the inner life of the individual" is vastly more important than any social system.

Risking arrest, three other dissidents who contributed to the book were willing to be identified. They were the scientist Mikhail Agursky, art historian

and every real Marxist is an atheist, an economic determinist, and a believer in the inevitability of violent class struggle and revolution.

Not having brought the original texts with me, I was unsuccessful in convincing

are beginning to recognize the manifestation of the continuing global ideological war, they do not recognize that a critical basis of the struggle is ideological in addition to economic or political.

The solution, clearly, is education. It is unfortunate that our schools today fail to clearly define the issue at stake. The permeation of Marxist thought continues, and ignorance or illusions about Marxism's real nature are the rule rather than the exception.

Yet I see two major reasons for hope. The first, as mentioned above, is the growing recognition of the effects of the ideological war. Eventually, people tend to find the causes behind the effects. Sooner or later, more and more people will come to recognize the necessity of working not just for detente, but through detente for ideological victory over Communism. Only in this way can true world liberation take place.

The second reason for hope, I must say, is our movement itself. The tremendous growth and exposure we have recently experienced, controversial as it may be, is beginning to have real impact. People will become truly visible. People will naturally seek to find out what really makes this movement run. As they look beyond the one-sided sensationalism of the mass media, they can begin to see the real value that our ideology holds for America and the world. This, we hope, will provide the catalytic force to begin America's ideological and moral revolution with the ultimate goal of world freedom and unity, under the love and wisdom of God.

Dan Fefferman is currently touring Israel with the U.S. Youth Council. Next issue *The Rising Tide* will feature his first hand report on the Mideast.

atheism, contradiction and violence are good. But they refuse to believe that these concepts were essential parts of Marx's teaching!

I was several times accused of spreading falsehoods when I insisted that Marx, Engels, Lenin

my friends that Marx actually said what he said, or consequently that a Marxist necessarily believes the fundamental philosophical tenets of Marxism which I had delineated. It thus became apparent that although these young people

UNESCO Dumps Israel

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) bowing to Communist and Arab pressure, adopted a resolution to end U.N. cultural, educational, and scientific aid to Israel, at its Paris plenary session on November 20. The resolution, approved 64-27 with 26 abstentions, voted to cut off aid to Israel for allegedly "altering historical features of Jerusalem and for excavations damaging the historical monuments."

All the delegates were opposed to Communism, on the grounds that it was anti-democratic, totalitarian, and oriented toward violence. Most of them also opposed Marxism itself, usually on grounds that Marx's economic theories don't work in practice.

But to my great consternation, I found many of the delegates to be totally ignorant of the basic theoretical foundations of the Marxist philosophy. I tried to explain that Marx's economic errors were important, but that they were only part of the picture. Even more basic, I argued, were Marx's dogmatic assertions of atheistic mater-

tialism under the Salazar dictatorship.

The conference also took up resolutions designed to exclude Israel from UNESCO's regional programs and demanding UN control over educational activities in Israeli-occupied territories.

The United States and most western European nations condemned the move, including Britain, France, Australia, Mexico, Dahomey, and others. William Jones, the U.S. delegate, deplored the resolution as "a tragic departure in the direction of turning UNESCO into a purely political arena."

The Israeli delegate, Naftali Ben Yaakov, told the other delegates not to support a "purely political move motivated by hate and blind enmity. The image of UNESCO will be tarnished in the eyes of all decent people, writers, artists, musicians, scientists, the people with observer status."

who are your constituents?"

Senator Case (R-NJ) warned on November 12, that if the resolution were adopted, UNESCO's support in congress would be endangered. The U.S. had contributed nearly 30 percent of UNESCO's budget in the past.

The exclusion of Israel from UNESCO actually does more harm to UNESCO than to Israel. Israel has contributed \$240,000 to UNESCO in the past two years, while UNESCO only gave \$24,000 in aid to Israel.

The anti-Israel drive reflects the growing politicization of the UN body along Communist and anti-Western lines. Other actions reflecting this trend are the exclusion of Taiwan from the organization, and the acceptance of East Germany, North Korea, and the PLO as members with observer status.

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CHILE

Allende and the CIA

by Dr. Fred Schwarz

The cries of outraged protest with which many congressmen and community leaders have responded to the allegation that the C.I.A. sent \$11 million to support opponents of the socialist-Communist government of Chile reveal the transformed attitude towards international Communism which prevails today.

Two important questions arise:

1. Is it permissible for agencies of the United States government to take educational and economic measures to prevent the establishment of a Communist dictatorship in the Western Hemisphere?

2. Is it permissible to consider probable future developments as well as existing conditions in determining national policy?

Consequences of Communist Dictatorship in Chile

The establishment of Communist dictatorship in Chile would be a threat to the military security of the U.S.A. as well as to the personal freedom of its citizens. This may seem an extreme statement but it is true. Communist leaders have repeatedly stated this. During the past two years, the inevitability of Communist conquest has been reaffirmed by the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Communism rules a country through the Dictatorship of the Communist Party which is incorrectly called the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The elite minority, which comprises the Communist party, seizes and retains all the sources of power. It creates and controls its own army and police force which it substitutes for the former army and police. It legislates, adjudicates, and administers while controlling the entire economy. The citizens are reduced to slaves who receive their food, education, and right to live at the discretion of the Communist party. The triumph of Communism is a tragedy for the people of any nation.

Once a country is conquered by Communism, it becomes a stepping stone for the conquest of neighboring countries. The Communist conquest of Cuba provided the Soviet Union with a base from which missiles could threaten major cities of the United States. This brought the world to the brink of thermonuclear war during the Cuban missile crisis. The establishment of an additional Communist base in Chile would have presented immediate threats to other countries in South America and ultimately to the United States.

It has long been accepted that one of the functions of the American Government is to protect the American people from external Communist aggression. President John Kennedy stated that the existence of a Communist regime in the western hemisphere was intolerable. How would he have described the existence of two Communist regimes?

The use of educational and economic measures to influence

the internal policies of other countries is an accepted and legitimate governmental function. For example, the Senate of the United States, under the leadership of Senator Henry Jackson of Washington State, recently voted to deny "most favored nation" trading relations to the Soviet Union because of its treatment of Soviet Jews and other minority groups.

As a result of the economic pressure thus applied, the Soviet Union has agreed to liberalize its immigration policies for its Jewish citizens. This is a blatant

attempt to discredit the United States. Must the United States do nothing when a neighbor is threatened by Communism?

The sums of money allegedly distributed by the C.I.A. during several years in Chile were modest indeed when compared with typical governmental expenditures. The purpose of their expenditure was to preserve the democratic process to the Soviet Union because of its treatment of Soviet Jews and other minority groups.

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pressure thus applied, the Soviet Union has agreed to liberalize its immigration policies for its Jewish citizens. This is a blatant attempt to discredit the United States. Must the United States do nothing when a neighbor is threatened by Communism?

Such statements ignore the fact that policies change as conditions change. In Communist jargon it is to view a situation statically instead of dialectically. Intelligent actions demand consideration of the probable future as well as the present. The future can only be predicted by giving attention to the ideology and intentions of the rulers.

The Allende Government represented a coalition known as the Popular Unity. The principle parties in the coalition were Communists and the socialist parties. Both of these parties were radical revolutionary parties determined to establish "socialism" in Chile. Socialism was defined in the Marxist-Leninist sense as government by the dictatorship of the proletariat. They repeatedly affirmed that "socialism" had not yet been established in Chile and that they had chosen the democratic pathway to socialism. This meant that they would utilize the democratic institutions of society in order to become strong enough to destroy them and replace them by "socialist" institutions. Such institutions would include: Workers Committees (Soviets) to replace Congress and a Red Army to replace the Chilean Army. Both the Soviets and the Red Army existed in embryonic form at the time the Chilean military seized power. Industrial cordones consisting of worker-representatives from industries which had been seized could easily have been transformed into Soviets and workers defense forces into the Red Army. Reports from Communist sources claimed that half a million Chilean workers had been armed and Chile was confronted with a civil war which would probably have been comparable to the Spanish civil war when the army launched its coup.

Any American policy which did not take potential developments into consideration would have been puerile and irresponsible.

The influence of the C.I.A. in the events that took place in Chile was minimal. This is the verdict of the Communist leaders as they review the events that led up to the military coup itself. The *World Marxist Review* of July, 1974, publishes a letter from Rene Castillo, Member of the Leadership of the Communist Party of Chile which analyzes the reasons for the defeat of the Popular Unity. Castillo places the blame for this defeat primarily upon mistakes made by the leaders and on conflicts between the parties. He states:

"When power is won without armed struggle the ruling classes naturally seek to take advantage of 'legality' in their fight against the revolution. But this is the same 'legality' which justifies the revolutionary government in

the eyes of broad sections of the public. It becomes a factor in facilitating, to a certain degree, revolutionary change and the marshalling of forces. *Insofar as this is a transitional stage, the old government institutions are temporarily retained.* But the revolutionary movement should not lose sight of the fact that the democratic institutions inherited from the old system are of a class nature, and democratic development inevitably entails changing the class character of the state. That is the only way to assure the advent of the revolution. The enemy tries to exploit the situation by using government institutions where he still dominates to do away with those which no longer promote his class domination. This is where our government made a number of mistakes, which enabled the reactionaries to take advan-

Reconstruction Since The Coup

by Lorenzo Gatzanaga

On September 11, 1973 a jubilant crowd of 750,000 poured into Bustamante Park in Santiago, Chile. The occasion was the first anniversary of the Chilean people's liberation from the Marxist regime of Salvador Allende.

This spring "La Fiesta de Primavera" (a traditional carnival) was celebrated by Chilean students, the first time in 3 years.

Recent visitors tell of renewed gaiety in the streets. The Allende years had been marked with confusion and anarchy. These were results of Allende's attempts to create a "proletarian" revolt by pitting Chilean against Chilean.

Chile today is a different place from the 1970-1973 period. President Allende gradually had gained control of Chile's news media, both the printed word and the electronic. Since September 11 of 1973 (with the exception of the Communist-controlled media) all the major newspapers and broadcasters regained freedom of the press.

Today Santiago has 5 daily newspapers—three more than Washington, D.C. The cities of Valparaiso and Concepcion, second and third, respectively, have three newspapers each.

"Poder Feminino" (Female Power), one of the main organizing groups behind the "pots and pans" strike, is now taking active part in social work programs to help underprivileged women. "Poder Feminino" has been since its inception an independent volunteer group.

Chile is undergoing economic liberation. Under Allende inflation spiraled out of control. According to some reports it reached 1,000 percent. The country's light industry and agriculture had been hardest hit and badly in need of reconstruction.

Both lands and factories

were confiscated by the government between 1970 and 1973. The land was confiscated without remuneration. Marxist inflamed farmers would simply run off owners from their land, pillaging the property and neglecting the land and crops.

Light industries were either idled or turned into gun factories, upsetting Chile's balance of trade. Idle workers were provoked to launch demonstrations calling for a total Marxist changeover. The Chilean worker found himself no longer a producer.

The new government swiftly has returned industrial and agricultural properties to the original owners with the express purpose of reviving these sectors of the economy. This program of reappropriation has met difficulties. Many of the properties at issue are badly damaged, therefore former proprietors often refuse to take charge of them. So far, the government has been unable to use this unwanted property.

The economy has been the major goal of the new ruling junta. Inflation has come down to more manageable levels. Food shortages have ceased but there is a definite shortage of currency.

Political parties are not so fortunate. Since there are no elections and congress is disbanded, they serve little purpose. Nevertheless they are not banned, so they may become active in the future.

Chileans are realistic about their government. It is not the direct product of their constitutional tradition. The government does not fulfill their ideal of a true democracy, it has not solved completely the economic problems that beset them and they certainly look forward to the day they can vote again for their leaders.

As a transition government from the near debacle of Marxist Allende, the junta in Chile is not democratic in the traditional way, but neither is it fascist. The suppression of the Communist parties and its activities is not a first in Chile's history. Rather it is the renewal of a law existing between 1946-1958. In the words of a Chilean government official, "In Chile we are making sure that corruption, Communism, Fascism or any totalitarianism never appear in Chile's future."

ment is an international movement. Since the overthrow of the Allende regime in Chile, the Communist propaganda apparatus has carried on a persistent campaign to present a false picture of the events in Chile. The Allende regime has been presented as the essence of pure democracy while the military leadership is portrayed as consisting of cruel murdering fascists without redeeming qualities. Every Communist periodical carries articles attacking the junta in Chile. It is a rare edition of the *Daily World* that does not contain several articles. It is difficult to avoid admiration for the perseverance of the Communist propagandists and their campaign is now bearing fruit.

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Reprinted from *Christian Anti-Communist Crusade Newsletter*, November 1, 1974.



Allende's gun cache, built up in preparation for civil war.

example of the use of economic pressure to influence governmental policies of other nations, but most members of Congress seem to applaud it. It is accepted international procedure.

The Soviet Union spends \$1-1/2 million a day to sustain the Communist government of Cuba. It spends vast sums on literature and radio propaganda to influence public opinion in

Progress Towards Communist Dictatorship

The statement is repeatedly made that the Allende Government was operating through the democratic process and that the overthrow of Allende was the overthrow of democracy in Chile. This is like claiming that in 1932 the Hitler Government was operating through the

"When power is won without armed struggle the ruling classes naturally seek to take advantage of 'legality' in their fight against the revolution. But this is the same 'legality' which justifies the revolutionary government in

the eyes of broad sections of the public. It becomes a factor in facilitating, to a certain degree, revolutionary change and the marshalling of forces. *Insofar as this is a transitional stage, the old government institutions are temporarily retained.* But the revolutionary movement should not lose sight of the fact that the democratic institutions inherited from the old system are of a class nature, and democratic development inevitably entails changing the class character of the state. That is the only way to assure the advent of the revolution. The enemy tries to exploit the situation by using government institutions where he still dominates to do away with those which no longer promote his class domination. This is where our government made a number of mistakes, which enabled the reactionaries to take advan-

age of democratic freedoms to create conditions for a fascist coup d'état, doing away with democracy altogether." (Pages 86-87)

Particular attention should be paid to this statement that Chile was in a transitional stage and that the retention of the old government institutions, e.g., Congress, was temporary. He acknowledges that they were defeated politically in Chile before the military defeat:

"Though our policy won wide acceptance and though a substantial part of the working class and the people worked with dedication to achieve the goals of the revolution, we were not able to unite the whole popular movement on this basis..."

"Indeed, the Popular Unity was unable to prevent isolation of the working class or to win over the majority of the population, whose vital interests were inseparably linked with the success of the popular government. This predetermined the victory of counter-revolution in the battle for power. We suffered both military and political defeat (military defeat was due mainly to our political defeat). We were defeated because the working class was isolated from its allies.

"And it is in this sense that we assess our defeat primarily as a political one and only after that as a military one. The isolation of the working class from its allies enabled the reactionaries to launch their coup. Isolation ruled out the possibility of the working class and the people taking up arms. We officially state that there could have been such a possibility, but only if it were not tantamount to mass suicide." (Pages 93 and 94)

The Communist move-

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We must hope and work for



A Cybernetic Analysis of Marxist Organization

by Edward F. Haskell
and Harold G. Cassidy

Edward Haskell, Chairman of the Council for Unified Research and Education (CURE), is currently conducting an environmental studies program at Columbia University in New York. He is the editor of Full Circle: The Moral Force of Unified Science. (Available from Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, New York.)

Harold G. Cassidy, award-winning chemist, co-authored Full Circle and is Secretary of CURE. He received his Ph.D. in Chemistry from Yale University, and is the author of numerous books and articles dealing with chemistry and science teaching, including Science Restated—Physics and Chemistry for the Non-Scientist. He currently resides at Hanover College, Indiana.

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The techniques at our opponents' disposal, wherever they are applied, fall into four usually consecutive but always overlapping stages. These are: (a) ideological, (b) economic, (c) political, and (d) military. It is essential that these stages are to be recognized as parts of a single process, which constitutes the Sino-Soviet offensive. In recognizing this, we counteract one of our greatest vulnerabilities to infection: uncoordinated understanding.

(a) *Ideological Phase of the Cold War*. This always begins with the organization of study circles, though under a variety of names. The first, or at least the central, work studied is the Communist Manifesto. This is short and has the function of our Declaration of Independence, but with the opposite value premises, e.g., "The [written] history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle.... The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation."

Each succeeding set of paragraphs of this brief document reverses a positive value, common to all the Great Religions, into a negative, conflict-producing value. To embrace this ideology is therefore to transform all existing tendencies toward class friendliness and cooperation (which are defined by the Communist as subservient) into embittered and unredeemable conflict and

hatred, which then leads successively to the next three states of the enemy's strategy of cumulative conflict. Phase (a) is therefore sometimes called *subversive penetration*.

It must be said immediately, however, that in this as in any culture all values exist. But only one set of values can be dominant at any given time, the others being deviant. With astute control the dominant values can and actually do enlist the deviant ones in their own service.

For example, subjectively, millions of people behind the Iron Curtain undoubtedly have the greatest good-will toward their fellow men. Objectively, however, their leaders have used their contributions of labor and capital for sheer power-

ment, but of those in which subversive instigation and manipulation are objectively evident. The naive and uninformed members of a union or other group may believe quite honestly that they are engaging in an economic struggle to better their economic conditions. They do not realize the feedback that structures all our industry and other group activities.

They do not realize that their actions are being used as objective proof of the Marxist world view: all history = class struggle. To the uninformed the strike is an *interlude in class cooperation*. The subjective idea with which they march into strikes, sit-in strikes, sympathy strikes, boycotts, picketing and so forth, up to and including

are of different nationalities or races—for example, labor and management in Cuba and parts of the Near East, soldiers and officers in the formerly Belgian Congo, or students and faculty as in Occidental schools in

working subjectively only for immediate, perfectly legitimate, political objectives within the framework of their own positive value premises. Again, however, demands are constantly increased by the uniden-

conflict (a point known technically as the *revolutionary moment*) the armed militants among the "goons," often called hard core Communists, take the field.

They seize additional

military control has been consolidated, consecutive liquidation of the three controlling social strata of the society proceeds on the pattern originally established in Russia, as follows: "Together with the work-

are called Upper Upper, Lower Upper, and Upper Middle.) In their place they substituted what Milovan Djilas has described as the New Class (the Party bureaucracy).

The same three-stage program is now being applied to the nations of the world as a whole. Subjectively, the neutralist leaders regard themselves as very astute politicians, as did the two temporarily neutralized classes in Russia.

Objectively, however, the strategy of their Communist flatterers, Russian and local, is not at all what they are made to believe: the immediate and chief Communist target, nationally, is the United States; the second target is NATO; and the third target is the rest of the Free World, including the neutralists. The present world offensive involves neutralization of the less developed countries, and if possible of Britain, Germany, and France. (Anti-Americanism is one of the chief Phase (a) tactics in this strategy.)

This polytechnique works, like a forest fire, by positive feedback: as each nation is seized militarily (by so-called Hot War), its resources are fed back to the Cold War—phases (a), (b), and (c)—in other countries; above all in the United States. Meanwhile the Hot War continues inside the seized countries, but behind a cybernetic filter and transformer (the "Iron Curtain") which not only prevents the prospective victims, especially the neutralists, from seeing what is in store for them, but which transforms a good many coming miseries into subjectively coming delights.

These techniques and material at the Communists disposal constitute a unitary process. This process can be symbolized briefly Cold → Hot War. This war is an integral part of the Data of our problem. The essential structure of the solution cannot, however, be described until we have presented the objective which is to be attained.

(a) Ideological → (b) Economic Phase

increases, bringing mass suffering and death around the world.

On the other hand, each of the deviant values is potentially dominant. If therefore we make cooperation dominant in Communism, the Cold War's direction will be reversed. Values are subtle but crucial.

In any event, the ideological phase usually gives rise first to the economic phase of the Cold War:

(b) *Economic Phase of the Cold War*. The place where study circles are most determinedly set up are the trade unions, the armed forces, and the universities. The object is to intensify all hostility, latent or active, between labor and management, enlisted men and officers, students and top faculty and administration; that is to say, between work component and controller.

Constant, economically unreasonable demands on whatever feasible pretext, legitimate and perverse, are instigated, or grasped, intensified and multiplied until the limit of possibility of compliance is exceeded. At this point refusal on the part of the existing leaders is inevitable, overt conflict has been created, and the ideology "all history is the history of class struggle" . . . and so forth has been validated in the lives of the study circle participants and their associates. Of course we are not speaking here of all labor-management disagreement.

Wherever any two classes

believe that they are struggling for justice, efficiency, and the strengthening of the free enterprise system, just as do the uninitiated workers.

But the strategic objective of the Communists—through which the efforts of their uninitiated allies are objectively subverted at all levels, worker and management, private and officer, student and faculty and administration; that is to say, between work component and controller.

For example, the Social Democratic Party in Russia was first infiltrated and then split: the Majority or Bolshevik party then became the party of deadly hatred. The Kuomintang in China was similarly infiltrated and then split: the Chinese Communist Party then drove the rest to Formosa. The British Labor Party at the present time is a chief target of this strategy.

As in the economic phase, the uninitiated and unsubverted, thinking in simple cause → effect terms, are

Orient—there, obviously, class conflict can be tremendously intensified by nationalist and racist conflict. The techniques for this have been carefully worked out and effectively applied.

Where there is only class conflict, but even more where there is, in addition, national and racial conflict, the economic phase goes over into the political phase.

To add the political to the irascible economic conflict, it is necessary to split political par-

tified Communists among them; ordinary political campaigns thus become militant demonstrations.

They are made so violent that the authorities (who had failed to understand, and thus to cope with, the first and second phases) are now obliged to use physical force to maintain order, thus substantiating politically (and militarily in an incipient way) the ideological value premise "all of history is the history of class struggle..."

The uninitiated are amazed. This objective fact shatters their subjective delusions. They suddenly see and feel the flame without having understood the meaning of the indoctrination of arsonist values (through the study groups), the gathering and laying of economic fuel, and the generating of ever more heated political friction, all of which led to the military conflagrations. They have not understood how the Cold War generated the Hot War.

Those who understand each phase of this process and its relations to the others in sharpest detail are the ex-Communists. Many times more numerous than the Communists, they are the people most feared by Communist organizers: they are the "Alcoholics Anonymous" of Communism.

The military phase is, of course, the most complex of all. The original take-over is not its end, as its victims fondly hope, but its beginning: as soon as

and so forth. Objectively the uninitiated have fulfilled the conditions for the military phase of the Cold War.

(d) *Military Phase: Hot War*. Incipient in every conflict, economic or political, is the use of physical force; we all know about the goons of union or management, or of our own political machines. At a certain point in the political phase of the

Causes (output)

(a) Ideological → (b) Economic → (c) Political phase

Causes (output)

ties which have positive value premises, and for this reason are able to resolve their differences, as traditionally the opponents have usually done in the United States and in Britain after an election. One of the parties must be subverted in whole or in part into a party of total and deadly conflict.

For example, the Social Democratic Party in Russia was first infiltrated and then split: the Majority or Bolshevik party then became the party of deadly hatred. The Kuomintang in China was similarly infiltrated and then split: the Chinese Communist Party then drove the rest to Formosa. The British Labor Party at the present time is a chief target of this strategy.

As in the economic phase, the uninitiated and unsubverted, thinking in simple cause → effect terms, are

stroyed the clan system. The philosophy of Aristotle contributed to the maintenance of the slave system, the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas helped to rationalize the Papal rule, and the followers of modern mechanistic materialism helped the civil revolution which destroyed the feudal society.

By its own standards, therefore, Communist Materialism is only the philosophy which benefits the proletarian class, and not a universal truth. Yet at the same time Communists maintain that their philosophy is the universal scientific truth. This type of internal contradiction is characteristic of the Communist defense of materialism.

To Hegel then, the source of the universe is not material but absolute spirit, whose self-development is reflected in all social phenomena. However, a philosopher appeared, Ludwig Feuerbach (1804-1872), who strongly rejected this idealism.

Although Feuerbach was Hegel's student, he thoroughly denied Hegel's theory. According to him, the material world is not a shadow of spirit but an objective substance existing separately from spirit. The spirit itself is a derivative of the brain and cannot exist without matter. Based on these views, Feuerbach's theory reached atheism and pronounced that God did not create man but rather that man created God. Accordingly he regarded

According to his idealism, the natural world consists of materials that seemingly exist but in fact are nothing but a secondary effect like a shadow—the real substance being absolute spirit. Nature is not static but constantly moves and develops because the absolute spirit itself develops dialectically by self-contradiction.

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human will and desire as both the key to solve social problems and also the motive power behind historical development. Therefore his theory is quite contrary to the Communist theory, which regards the change of production relation as the basic means to solve social problems and regards the development of productive power as the motive power of historical development.

Marx and Engels decried him as being a materialist from the waist down and an idealist from the waist up. Nevertheless Marx and Engels did, after all, adopt Feuerbach's materialism as the basis for their dialectical materialism because, of the materialistic views of that time, it gave them the most genuine and correct view of nature.

Communist View of Matter

In his essay on Feuerbach, Engels said that the relation of thinking to being—the relation of spirit to nature—is the paramount question in philosophy. Engels classified

the view that asserts the primacy of spirit to nature—as idealistic; whereas he classified the view that asserts the primacy of nature as materialistic. In other words materialism regards matter as primary substance—spirit being secondary and derivative.

According to old materialistic views, matter is a physical organization with a form. Thales called it water; Heraclitus called it fire; Democritus, atom; Descartes, extension; and French materialists regarded it as a composite consisting of molecules.

But Communists claim that in order for materialism to be a true philosophy its theory should be applicable to all social problems and its materialistic outlook should be universal. They hold that there are two different concepts of matter: the physical concept and the philosophical concept. The physical concept can be of no use to philosophy because it views matter only as physically organized corpuscles and the question "what is the origin of matter" still remains.

The Communist concept of

matter is that "matter is independent from our senses and is an objective being copied, pictured and reflected by the senses" (Lenin, *Materialism and Critique of Experience*). Although atoms and corpuscles are material, they are only physical elements classified as component parts of structure and nature. Philosophy, however, has to deal with the objectivity and actuality of matter, not its nature and structure. Materialism, then, considers matter as objective substance, whereas idealism considers matter an idealistic being.

The question of where matter originated is another important ontological question which philosophy should answer and clarify, taking into consideration all available information. Hence, it is absolutely necessary to respect scientific results. Today quantum physics has given us important data and has shown that the physicist's view of matter is closely related to the philosophical one.

Nevertheless Communists, including Lenin, turn a blind eye on scientific results and consciously refuse to admit the theories of matter as viewed by quantum physics. This fact proves that their philosophy is unscientific. Even though they maintain that dialectical materialism is the most scientific of all philosophies, it is in reality far from it.

Continued on Page 7

Roots of the Ideological Struggle Part VI: Communist Materialism

The difference between dialectical and traditional materialism lies largely in the concepts of theory and practice in relation to philosophy. Philosophy is a theoretical system, but it exists not only for the sake of study but also for application.

Therefore when a philosophical theory is formed, a method and direction of living based on that philosophy are developed. For example the materialism of the Milesian school of Greece originated to destroy the clan system which was based on a mythological view of the world.

By the 6th or 7th century B.C., the clan society in ancient Greece was changing to a slave system, where the ruling classes were commercial and industrial

aristocrats who had accumulated their wealth by overseas trade, selling slaves and manufacturing. Yet the ancient mythological view of the world still supported the old system, maintaining and strengthening the dominion of the landlords. Zeus was likened to the king of all the landlords on earth: all the gods and goddesses centered around Zeus were likened to the landlords centered around the king.

Hence acknowledging and protecting mythology meant also supporting and protecting the old order of life. In order to meet the philosophical needs of the time, materialism appeared through the Milesian school led by Thales. Because the gods were denied, the authority of the king was also denied. Thus the

clan system was changed to democracy based on the slave system. Later the ethical idealism of Socrates appeared in order to rectify the public's decadent attitude and restore some of the glory of Athens, saving it from decline. Thus the direction and way of life are determined by philosophers. The action or life style connected with a philosophy is called practice.

What most fundamentally distinguishes Communist materialism from other materialism is the concept of participation. As Marx and Engels saw it, all the old philosophies had served to protect the profit of a particular class. For instance, the materialism of Greece protected the profit of the commercial and industrial aristocrats who de-

stroyed the clan system. The philosophy of Aristotle contributed to the maintenance of the slave system, the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas helped to rationalize the Papal rule, and the followers of modern mechanistic materialism helped the civil revolution which destroyed the feudal society.

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First labour, after it and then with it, speech—these were the two most essential stimuli under the influence of which the brain of the ape gradually changed into that of man, which for all its similarity is far larger and more perfect....

The reaction of labour and speech of the development of the brain and its attendant senses, of the increasing clarity of consciousness, power of abstraction and of judgement, gave both labour and speech an ever-renewed impulse to further development (Engels, "The Part Played by Labour in the Transition from Ape to Man," Marx, Engels, Selected Works, p. 361).

Marxist Reversal in Chile

from the ANNUAL REPORT For the Year 1973: House Internal Security Committee, January 29, 1974

Pursuant to its continuing investigation of the theory and practice of Communism, with particular reference to the security of the United States, the committee subpoenaed a highly competent witness, Raphael Otero of Santiago, Chile, who has been an eye witness to the events there for the last several years. In his appearance at a hearing on November 15, 1973, he was accompanied by Dr. Juan Andres Lleras, assistant general counsel of the Inter-American Arbitration Commission, who ably performed the difficult task of Spanish-English translation.

Mr. Otero is a native of Santiago, which he represented first as a councilman and later as a deputy in Chile's Chamber of Deputies. He is by profession a

journalist and radio commentator of 23 years standing. He had been a professor of journalism at the University of Chile and the Secretary of the Journalists Association of Chile.

By way of background, the witness explained that Chile has a population of 10 million inhabitants of whom 67 percent formerly lived in the cities, the remainder in the country. Because of the destruction of agricultural production under Allende, the city population has increased to almost three-quarters of the total Chilean population. Chile's Pacific coastline stretches for 2,635 miles. She possesses a number of islands in the ocean midway between herself and Australia, thus conferring on Chile a cer-

tain geopolitical element of control in the southern Pacific area. This factor is one of the primary reasons that the Soviet Union revealed such "a great interest in Chile" after Allende was elected, Otero pointed out.

The Communist Party of Chile is a well organized group which has been in existence for about 30 years. In a coalition with other parties, primarily the Socialist Party, they captured the presidency of the Republic through a middle-class politician of the radical Socialist Party, the witness related.

Allende, who had run for presidential office four times beginning in 1952, obtained only 36 percent of the popular vote in 1970. In order to obtain the necessary congressional approval of his plurality no

old decree—No. 531—which legally permitted the confiscation of industrial and agricultural production in times of national emergency. Allende utilized this decree to illegally take possession of the factories or farms that were the means of production.

Whenever the President decreed the confiscation of a certain business enterprise, the Comptroller General, a constitutional office in Chile with quasi-judicial functions, declared such action illegal. However, the Comptroller had no

impeach him.

Allende used the Church, including the Cardinal, as he had used other facets of society to gain personal power, the witness stated. Foreign teachers of socialist inclinations also were employed to administer and to teach in the schools and universities in an effort to indoctrinate the youth with Marxism and to utilize the schools as a base for revolutionary activities.

President Allende had created a so-called popular army equipped by armaments supplied by Cuba. This private, presidential, paramilitary force was trained by foreigners expressly imported from Cuba and Vietnam for such a purpose.

Allende deposed

In keeping with their long-standing tradition of neutrality in matters political, the military authorities were reluctant to intervene. Chile's Armed Forces reluctantly aroused themselves and requested Allende's resignation. He was offered the necessary facilities to leave the country with whomever he chose to accompany him. This he refused.

On the morning of September 11, 1973, the witness said, the President made repeated appeals by radio broadcasts that his personal army come to his defense. The major portion of these paramilitary



Allende committed suicide with a Russian made machine gun given to him by Cuban dictator Fidel Castro.

On August 31, 1973, a majority of the Members of the Congress passed a resolution informing the commanders of the Armed Forces that the Government in Chile was an illegal Government and suggested armed intervention.

The Christian Democratic Party, realizing that they had been tricked, joined up with other democratic parties and organized a political bloc against the President, Otero related.

The demand for Allende's resignation was so widespread that the Congress itself offered to resign if the President would do the same. It was also proposed to Allende, to no avail, that the question of whether the people wanted a Marxist government be resolved by a plebiscite. There followed a massive strike by the copper miners' union, a subsequent work stoppage by the transportation workers, and strikes of the professional class and the students. Allende proceeded to mobilize his private army, Otero said.

Resistance to Chile's military authority was minimal as evidenced by the small number of authenticated casualties that occurred on September 11.

Otero testified that, whereas Allende's election and later plans for a "coup" were conceived and conducted with extensive foreign Communist assistance, Chile's military authorities had no aid from abroad in their rescue of the constitutional government.

The fact that much misinformation was disseminated by news media about the military's actions was attributed to Allende's talk of a forthcoming civil war—remarks made at a press conference for leftist foreign correspondents held in a hotel directly across the street



Line to buy food in Santiago in early 1973.

Under Allende's economic policies, people waited for hours to buy food or cigarettes.

power to enforce his decision. Another legal emergency device available to the office of the President is the "insistence decree" for which he must obtain the signatures of all the members of his Cabinet, assuming he does not have the time to formally request the authority, money, et cetera, from the Congress.

Here again, Allende did not legally employ the insistence decree properly but instead used them to ratify his previous decisions to acquire the private property of Chilean citizens. The Marxist President was able to violate the law because he knew that he controlled—barely—enough votes in Congress to avoid a two-thirds majority required to

After becoming President, Allende proceeded to further exploit the loopholes in Chile's legal structure in the following manner, according to Otero. In the area of commerce and industry for example, there exists an

In a country famous for its wine, there was none because the bottles were sent to Cuba. There was little fish, in part because the Soviets fished and processed the catches and sent them to the U.S.S.R., and in part because of a natural disaster killing millions of fish. Canned foods, which were popular in Chile, were also exported to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The View of Man in Communist Materialism

Continued from Page 6

Furthermore, Communists expanded their materialistic concepts to economic and social phenomena such as production power, production relation, enterprise, capital, labor, labor disputes, demonstrations, strikes, revolutions, class, etc. One of the purposes of philosophy, they said, is to explain not only natural phenomena but also to explain and solve social problems.

Expansion of the Concept of Matter

Since they think of matter as the objective reality in the natural world, it follows in their reasoning that if there is something objective in social life, it may come in the same category as matter. They consider society

to be objective just the same as nature is objective.

Since social and economic conditions correspond to matter, then there should also be some conditions corresponding to spirit. Marx called politics, law, morality, religion, art, philosophy, science and so on "ideologies"; he claimed that just as spirit comes from matter in the natural world, so these ideologies are the products of the production relation in social phenomena.

If we include things like strikes or labor disputes in the category of matter, then we find that the spiritual power of man, the laborer, also comes under the category of matter. This means that society is not organized by human spiritual power, but only by material. Then the fundamental philosophical question, can change the social structure.

Just as spirit, the product of material, cannot govern material, so too these ideologies, the outcome of the production relation, cannot govern the production relations itself. In other words, however good the educational and political policies may be, they cannot fundamentally change the production relation-

ship and social system. This can only be done by the unity and struggle of laborers. Thus their concept of matter was expanded in order to rationalize the social revolution necessary to establish the Communist society.

However, production power, production relations, strikes and labor disputes cannot be categorized as matter because all these social phenomena are in fact products of the production relation in social phenomena.

If we include things like strikes or labor disputes in the category of matter, then we find that the spiritual power of man, the laborer, also comes under the category of matter. This means that society is not organized by human spiritual power, but only by material. Then the fundamental philosophical question, can change the social structure.

of action and reaction. If spirit is only a function of matter, then the contradiction between spirit and matter becomes the contradiction between matter and matter.

As mentioned above, however, production power is human technical power, and the production relationship is a physical relationship between men. Strikes and labor disputes are planned and carried out by men. Hence all of these actions should be included in the category of spirit.

The reformation of the social system or revolution happens not by changes in the material conditions but by intentional human effort or changes in the spiritual structure.

Consequently violent revolution is not necessary for social change—only spiritual effort can cause this change; only appropriate policy improvement is the solution.

View of Man

To Communists, man is basically material like an amoeba or any other animal, but he is distinguished from other material in that he is highly developed. To an idealist, man is not an animal but a rational, ethical being with the dignity of having an individual personality and human rights.

Communist Materialism holds that it is not reason, character, nor rights that distinguish man from animals. The only thing distinguishing man from animals is his labor. In the process of evolution the ape became man. However, Communists say that apes did not suddenly become endowed with reason and character but became men through labor, making use of working tools.

Human consciousness and speculation are the results of the material development of the brain over a long period of time; they were not man from the beginning. Through social labor, or cooperative work, human beings had a close relationship with each other and formed society through their organic correlation. Man's character, standards, morals and religions have all come to appear based on the society of social labor.

but even comrades are falsely charged if they refuse to follow the man in power. It is because of such a view that both Stalin and Mao Tse-tung were able to massacre over 30 million people. Therefore we can expect no humanism or pacifism to come from Communist theory and must not ignore the fact that their talk of peace, compromise

and humanism is all camouflage. Humanism can only be found in a philosophy that admits the dignity of the human personality and human rights. Since Communism has no such philosophical basis, its talk of humanism, respect of personality, and guarantee of freedom and human rights is only a deception.

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Not only the reactionaries

The Loss of Mainland China

American and Soviet Policy in the Far East

by Gerard Willis

The question "Who lost China?" is no longer an issue in the eyes of America's leadership. The possibilities of diplomatic and economic relations with the mainland regime have proven too tempting. Along with our change in policy the awareness of the American public has also changed. For what-ever reason the view has be-

Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta and to the larger foreign policy objectives of the two leaders. At the wartime conference in Yalta Roosevelt's immediate objective was to secure Stalin's participation in the war against Japan as soon as enough divisions could be made available from the European war. In the longer run Roosevelt thought that by satisfying Russia's traditional territorial and security as-

negotiations for a coalition government in February of 1946 reached what seemed to be a successful conclusion, and the Soviet Union withdrew from the southern portions of Manchuria. By the end of April, however, Nationalist armies moving into Manchuria from the south and east met Communist forces at Ssungchingchieh in the first big battle of the civil war. After three weeks of fierce fighting

Manchuria. Before this came to pass, however, Chiang called a halt.

What had happened? Why was the offensive called off? Of equal importance: how were the Communists able to regroup, gain the upper hand, and ultimately defeat the Nationalists?

Two events occurred over the summer while Chiang was still pursuing the Communists that changed the course of the civil war: first, in accord with the American objective of a political settlement based on the February agreement an embargo was placed—at the direction of Dean Acheson and George Marshall—on the delivery of military material to the Chinese government in order to force Chiang to comply with American policy; secondly, the Soviet Union abandoned the policy of seeking a coalition government in China in favor of an autonomous Chinese Communist regime.

How China Was Lost

The first event, explains why the Nationalists had to forgo the campaign against the Communists in September, 1946, and adopt a defensive strategy: no military material of any kind was delivered to Chiang from the U.S. or Allies until the embargo was lifted a full year later.

The second event came about late in June of 1946. The first hint of a major change in Soviet policy came with a joint declaration issued on July 7, 1946, by the Soviet Union and Chinese Communists condemning American policy in China. From mid-1946 on the Soviet Union provided troops, advisors, medical supplies and the

left over Japanese tanks and artillery, facilitating the rapid recovery of Lin Piao's Fourth field army from the defeat suffered at Ssungchingchieh.

Bolstered by Soviet assistance the Communists went into action in April 1947. The combination of tanks and artillery gave the Communists a distinct advantage over the Nationalists. By May Lin Piao's army had re-crossed the Sungari River. American policy never really changed in the ensuing struggle. Of course, many additional factors influenced the cause of events in China: Mao's popular land reform program, the popular sentiment that accompanied the Communist's anti-Japanese resistance movement, inflation and the general maladministration of the Nationalist Government. The importance of these was much less, however, as long as Chiang was winning battles; and their long range effects would seem to be minimal in view of the relative superiority of Taiwanese post-war reconstruction to that accomplished under the Communists on the mainland.

Today it is more fashionable to hold, with Marxists, the belief that Communist takeover of China was inevitable rather than the result of U.S. policy; and to discredit "simplistic" explanations based on military force and power politics.

What is significant is that the complex theories of detente and coexistence are held by the country whose allies were driven out of the Chinese mainland, while the victory of the Chinese Communists was founded on the philosophy that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."



come popular that the so-called "loss" of China, that is, the victory of the Communists in the civil war with the KMT at the end of World War II, was an inevitability the United States could not have done anything about.

In reality the actions of the United States and the Soviet Union were key determinants in the struggle for power between the Communists and Nationalists during the period from 1945-49. The decision of the U.S. government to withhold military assistance from the Nationalists and restrain Chiang Kai-shek in Manchuria during the early stages of the civil war while the Soviet Union energetically supplied and bolstered the Communists led to Mao's ultimate victory and the exclusion of the United States from the Chinese mainland. Although strategic mistakes and certain economic and political problems played a role in the Nationalist's demise, they were of secondary significance on the ultimate outcome to the decisions reached in Moscow and Washington.

American and Soviet Policy in China

To understand the nature and significance of American Soviet post-war policy in China it is necessary to go back to the decisions reached between

pirations in Eastern Europe and the Far East Stalin would agree to support the United Nations and co-operate with the United States in the interests of world peace. The objective, in short, which the United States and Soviet Union sought was the creation of a China which would not become a threat to the stability of the Far East or the security of Russia's eastern flank.

What this actually meant in China was the post-war occupation of Manchuria by Russian armies, Soviet control over Manchurian rail and port facilities, and the creation of a coalition government in which the Communists would be the dominant force in Manchuria and the Nationalists would dominate in the rest of China. It became the policy of the United States to discourage Chiang Kai-shek from occupying Manchuria, promote a coalition government between the Nationalists and Communists, and oppose a Nationalist military offensive against them. Thus upon the collapse of Japan the United States assisted Chiang's efforts to re-occupy the areas formerly held by the Japanese except for Manchuria. With Soviet help meanwhile the Chinese Communists entered Manchuria and set up military and administrative control over much of the region.

Under these conditions

the Communists were reeling in defeat toward Habin in the north and the Korean border in the east. A short, American inspired, cease fire and an attempt to renew negotiations broke down. In July the Nationalists resumed the offensive pushing the Communists back into the mountains of central Shantung and Shansi. By the end of the summer Chiang appeared to be on the verge of total victory in

China. This was the post-war occupation of Manchuria by Russian armies, Soviet control over Manchurian rail and port facilities, and the creation of a coalition government in which the Communists would be the dominant force in Manchuria and the Nationalists would dominate in the rest of China. It became the policy of the United States to discourage Chiang Kai-shek from occupying Manchuria, promote a coalition government between the Nationalists and Communists, and oppose a Nationalist military offensive against them. Thus upon the collapse of Japan the United States assisted Chiang's efforts to re-occupy the areas formerly held by the Japanese except for Manchuria. With Soviet help meanwhile the Chinese Communists entered Manchuria and set up military and administrative control over much of the region.

Under these conditions

Helping Inflation

(Continued from page 1)

problem of inflation now use "anti-inflation" as a further stepping stone toward social breakdown. We can be sure that the contribution of the "Coalition to Fight Inflation and Unemployment" will be to exacerbate the problem to the explosion point.

Thousands of naive and well-intentioned people may join the Communist-led anti-inflation cause, thinking that they are doing something constructive for society. Objectively, however, they will be furthering the Communist class war toward the "revolutionary moment" when the Communists can strip off the humanitarian veneer, and let their "final solution" of mass terror and class liquidation for its day.

The problem of inflation is

no more complicated than human selfishness. Businessmen seeking greater profits, workers seeking inordinate wage increases, consumers seeking the preservation of their conveniences and comforts, politicians seeking the favor of their constituents, all in disregard for the benefit of the whole, fuel inflation. The solution lies in transforming human values toward greater concern for the whole.

The Communist plan, however, is to play upon human selfishness and divisiveness to further their political goals. Their ultimate goal is to demoralize our society to the point where any effort to truly solve our problems becomes impossible. In this the Communists must be decisively defeated if America is to survive as a free nation.

Mr. Ford's arrival in Seoul was met with widespread public support as 1 million Koreans poured out onto the streets of Seoul. South Korea

has been the victim of harassment and true violations for 21 years by Communist dictator Kim Il Sung. The most recent violation was the discovery by U.N. forces of a North Korean Tunnel capable of transporting troops and equipment for an invasion of the South.

If President Ford's visit to Japan was sometimes considered only a frivolous political junket his visit to South Korea was outright criticized in many sectors for explicitly granting support to Park Chung Hee. What critics do not realize is that America's commitment to a non-Communist South Korea is a commitment to the safety of all remaining nations of Free Asia.

The need to support South Korea goes beyond supporting any one regime. Koreans look up to America and consider her their friend. Koreans have consistently shown their dislike for the Marxist government of the North. Repeatedly they have shown their willingness to protect the land. Still their army and economy are very much like those of an underdeveloped country.

America still is the main source for the strength and development of their allied nation. If President Ford continues actively the pledges and promises exchanged in Japan and Korea, a firm foundation for a developing Free Asia can be executed.

America, Japan and Korea provide for each other and can provide to Asia and much of the Third World the combined factors of America's leadership, Japan's economic strength, and Korea's willingness to remain free and to grow—the latter symbolizing the desires of the world's underdeveloped nations.

alliances—are carefully considered. The cause of human rights has also been taken up by *The Rising Tide*, which often prints original *samizdat* material and keeps up with the dissident movement in the Soviet Union. And every issue offers explanations and critiques of Marxist and Communist ideology. The underlying premise of the paper is that the captivity of the human spirit so characteristic of Communist-dominated countries must be conquered. The paper is therefore continually addressing itself to the questions: "What is freedom? How can we create it? What is the responsibility of a free person? A free country?"

The Tide is an acknowledged leader among journals critical of Communism and has been growing in popularity among those desiring a common-sense approach to international relations.

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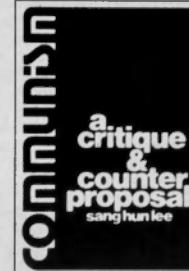
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- If progress is not the result of conflict, how does progress occur and what is the role of conflict?
- If the production relationship is not the determining factor in society, what is the true relationship of economics, politics and ideology?
- If history is not controlled by materialistic determinism, how is it molded?

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