

any move to open the next Diet session until Miki steps down? Or do they plan to hold a convention of LDP Dietmen of both houses in which a motion to 'fire' Miki could be submitted and a new party president elected? This would risk a split within the anti-Miki forces as well as the party as a whole. Both Fukuda and Ohira should think and act more seriously and more consistently."

The almost universal support for premier Miki from Japan's major newspapers reflects Miki's widespread support among Japan's population, as well as from certain major business circles, whose only serious gripe about Miki has been his inability to "restore order" to the LDP in the wake of the "Lockheed scandals" — which last month were widely identified in the Japanese press as a Rockefeller operation. Major business leaders like Toshio Doko, the pro-Soviet head of Keidanren, Japan's major business association, are more than willing to support Miki in his attempt to end the domination of "money politics" inside the LDP itself.

Although business itself supplies the LDP with a great deal of its money, major corporations' "contributions" are to a large degree extorted by the "money mafiosi" inside the party who will sell themselves over and over again to the largest bidder. The center of this "money politics" was the faction of Japan's former anti-Atlanticist premier Tanaka. Miki's failure to block the inevitable arrest of Tanaka this summer threw the "money mafiosi" into a panic. Fearing that their very existence would be at stake in the near future under a "clean" LDP, the "mafiosi" abandoned any anti-Atlanticist commitment and whorishly joined hands with Rockefeller ally Fukuda to launch the current attack on Miki. Without the support of these jerks, Fukuda today would be virtually powerless in Japan. It is this unholy alliance which is now threatening to split the LDP itself and throw Japan's economy into chaos.

Major Japanese business circles backing Miki are actually aware that Rockefeller is out to sabotage Japan's economy as the exposés of Rockefeller's use of "Lockheed scandal"-mongering already indicated. That understanding is clearly spelled out in a Sept. 6 Yomiuri editorial which charges, "Since the so-called 'Nixon shock' of August 1971, the U.S. government seems to have wanted to check the expansion of the Japanese economy and, if possible, make the current Japan-U.S. economic power relationship immovable. The Western industrialized nations tend to regard Japan as a destructive force in the economic status quo of the world because of its rapid economic growth since World War II." In order to counter any U.S.-backed Fukuda attempt to oust Miki, these business circles are willing to threaten a new scandal against the Fukuda wing of the party, which is heavily involved in corrupt money deals with other Asian countries, especially South Korea. Any such exposé would also weaken the Tanaka "money mafiosi." Rumors of such an exposé in the making have explicitly been confirmed by an interview by the Kyodo News Service with a leading pro-Fukuda rightist and CIA agent Ryoichi Sasagawa, who is terrified that the scandal will directly focus on him. Hints of this potential Miki-directed "Watergate in the making" were also picked up by The Patriot, an Indian newspaper, which in an editorial on Japan on Sept. 4 noted that a scandal involving Japanese dealings with South Korea might soon explode into the press.

Miki and his business allies are making it clear to the "money mafiosi" as well as Fukuda that Japan is too far along the path of a new pro-development policy to be stopped by the cheap tricks that Fukuda and his friends are attempting. But unless there is a major break in the Japanese political deadlock, the Liberal Democratic Party could actually split. Both sides in the struggle have been engaged in a very deadly game of "chicken," and the game cannot continue much longer.

SPECIAL REPORT—INDIA

India Proposes Constitutional Changes Which Reflect New World Economic Order

Sept. 8 (NSIPS) — The Government of India on Sept. 1 introduced into Parliament a series of wide-ranging changes on the Indian Constitution which finally sweep aside the British colonial legacy in Indian law and replace it with a firm statement of the economic and political principles which underwrite India's national existence. In recasting the vague formulations of the Constitution, first written under heavy British Fabian influence in 1950, the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has taken a definitive step toward resolving a longstanding deadlock that has plagued the Indian government structure.

For the last 26 years, the efforts of India's committed pro-Soviet development planners and their allies, who represent Indira Gandhi's political base, have been systematically undercut by a powerful alliance of entrenched pro-zero growth landlords and a faction of British Fabian-influenced industrialists represented by the Birla interests. The proposed amendments underscore Gandhi's programmatic alliance with the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI) and are aimed at sharply curtailing the power of these landlords in her own party to utilize the delaying tactics of court orders to sabotage land reform and moratorium on peasant debt.

The Constitutional amendments come as the consolidation by Gandhi on a national level of the power generated by India's increased international commitment to forge a new world economic order. At the recent Non-Aligned Summit at Colombo, Sri Lanka — where 85 nations made public their commitment to moratoria on Third World debt and a new world monetary system to replace the shambles of the dollar empire — India, a founder and pivotal member of the Non-Aligned Movement, forged the critical alliance between oil producers and other developing countries and called for collaboration with the advanced sector. At that conference, and again through the parliamentary amendments, India has drawn the line against Henry Kissinger's debt collection and destabilization operations, indicating that the proposed legislation is India's critical insurance to realize its central goals of economic progress.

For instance, a critical feature of the proposed amendments is the emphasis on centralization of all government and other planning activities, placing a total ban on the use of linguistic, racial and religious divisions to incite chaos. Manipulations of these divisions was the modus operandi of CIA agent Jayaprakash Narayan's destabilization operations against the

Gandhi government which were aborted by the declaration of the state of emergency last June.

Constitutional Amendments

Calling on the nation to take a "new look" at all obstacles to economic justice, the government has proposed over 59 amendments, the most prominent of which located the goal of making the directive principles (the articles on economic equality and fundamental rights) supersede the fundamental rights (those that uphold property rights). The bill removes from the jurisdiction of courts the power to rule on the economic directives of the government and places severe limitations on the ability of India's Ford Foundation-linked bureaucracy to function autonomously. Both these measures curb the ability of the big landlords to block land reform.

In the section on political changes, the most salient is a ten-point code banning "anti-national activities." The activities specified include the use of linguistic, racial and religious divisions to incite riots. A British counterinsurgency method perfected in India — which has at least fourteen major languages and three major religions. This code also involves an as yet undefined category of family planning.

The most significant changes proposed are in the redefinition of the powers of the judiciary, with a clear statement of where the powers of the court end and where the power of the state to implement economic justice begin. The High Courts will continue to hold power to enforce Fundamental Rights but will have no longer any unilateral power to rule without government advice on the Directive Principles, or to intervene in any way in the civil service disputes. The two latter points, the high courts may only refer cases to the offices of the Supreme Court or the Attorney General for a policy clarification. These measures strike out severely at the situation in several Indian states where the Judiciary has functioned consistently in favor of the existing landlord structure to delay government policy — policies that are in favor of the peasant land reform demands. In particular this has occurred over the past year in land litigation cases and cases where landlords have claimed loss of property papers to stall on turning over surplus land holdings to the government.

Question of Elections

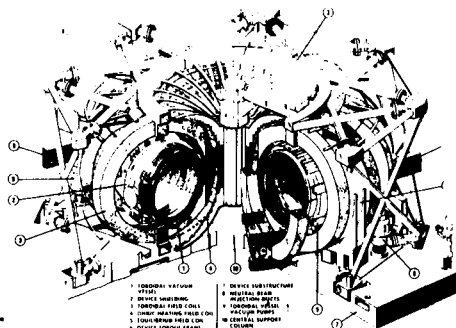
The proposed amendments by the government have become the central focus for national concern and debate on when the state of emergency will end, on what basis and on what economic platform the ruling Congress Party will enter new elections. Such questions have brought into issue the entire political structure of independent India and make the Congress

Party itself the subject of the parliamentary amendments. By composition, the Congress, the party that brought independence to India, is an uneasy alliance of an entrenched landlord oligarchy national capitalist interests under the Birla group; a left-wing faction that is represented by both Fabian socialists and pro-soviet socialists. The Congress' base is a vast array of peasants organizations and one large trade union, the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC). What has kept the party on a centrist road capable of balancing the forces has been the huge political and financial network of the Birla group, which has until last year successfully kept the peasant-worker base of the party away from the pro-socialist intelligentsia in the party and the government.

The Birla group, which made its initial fortunes in the textile and jute industries, was the cornerstone of British Fabian counterinsurgency in India. In the party itself, the Birla group built its support by funding Mahatma Gandhi and through him gaining control of the party's state level apparatus. In the post-independence period, the Birla grouping has gradually adopted the position of national spokesmen for the World Bank's demand that India have an export-oriented economic policy at the expense of internal development.

The declaration of the state of emergency against the CIA destabilization last June provided the pro-Soviet wing of the party with the ideal opportunity to begin the battle to break the stranglehold held by the Birlas. The pro-development forces (who in the 1950s and 1960s built the institutions of the public sector of steel, engineering goods, heavy industries with Soviet aid, effectively shutting the private sector out of this area of development) have increasingly utilized the organizing strength of the Communist Party of India (CPI) to make the final break. In this respect there lies ahead a critical battle in the next months — a battle around which the CPI has already mobilized its forces. For the past six months the CPI has organized national campaigns for the economic program of the Gandhi government, thus creating a situation in which any new elections will be seen by India's population as a battle on economic program. Already, the Birla-linked forces and portions of the bureaucracy in the Congress Party have defined their bankrupt strategy: family planning (compulsory birth control) and austerity on the working class and peasantry to increase production for export to pay debts. A competent strategy for the pro-development forces would have to be predicated on the creation of a new world economic order, which is the necessary precondition for any further economic growth in India.

FUSION POWER BY THE 1980s?



Design of a Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor

Fusion Energy Foundation Newsletter