

## LaRouche on Peking's Kissinger card

The talks held in Tokyo last week between President Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng brought a broadside political attack on the 'China card' policy this week from Democratic 'dark horse' Lyndon LaRouche, who characterized the substance of the dangerous policy to be China "playing its Kissinger card." The Tokyo meetings are also responsible for growing, though quiet, second thoughts among many American Asian specialists that the Carter administration may be going too far. And these second thoughts are coming from many of the people who helped to shape "the opening" to Peking by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and the "normalization" of relations by Carter.

The specialists are wondering among themselves what exactly the American strategic relationship with China really is, and whether it serves the American national interest to see a China with strategic nuclear weapons, giving Peking the capability to attack the United States.

Few details of the actual talks between the two heads of state have been revealed, but this has simply saved analysts from wasting time on the obvious. Carter himself told a Japanese television interviewer that the United States, China and Japan all had to work together against the Soviet Union.

In addition to talking with Carter, Hua himself kept busy by talking with Australian Premier Fraser and Thai Premier Prem about uniting against Vietnam and Moscow. Hua also met with Ieng Sary, the right-hand man of Pol Pot, who murdered more than three million of his fellow countrymen under the direction of Peking.

In short, what began to take shape as a result of the Tokyo talks was a revival of the old SEATO military pact in Asia—with the major difference being that the Peoples Republic of China is the center of the military-

strategic alliance, rather than its target.

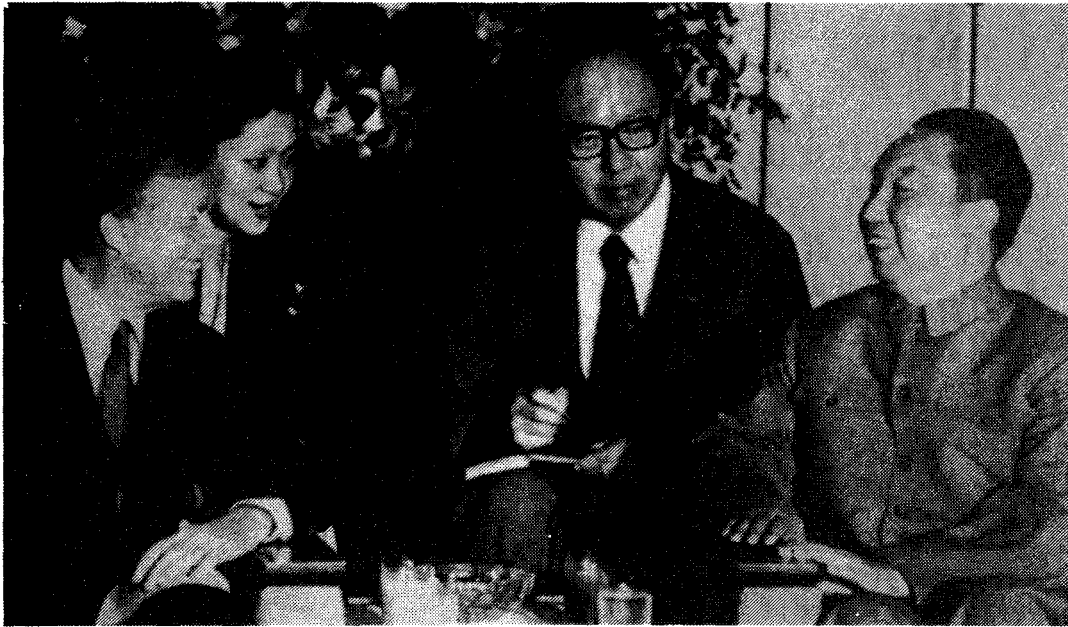
The Carter-Hua talks in Tokyo were arranged by Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of State, in a visit to Peking in the first week of July. At that time, Holbrooke agreed with the Chinese leadership that the two countries will begin in October to hold quarterly military consultations on a high level. He and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd visited the launching site of the rocket recently tested by Peking to carry an ICBM nuclear warhead.

To Moscow, the message could not be clearer.

The American Asian specialists must decide whether China is using the West in a long-term strategy to milk NATO of advanced technology, with the plan of eventually turning against the West. Mr. LaRouche says, most emphatically, they are. The specialists must also consider the short-term situation: everything is not auspicious for Peking in Asia. Vietnam has struck a heavy blow against Peking's chief foothold in Indochina, the Pol Pot guerrilla forces. Malaysia and Indonesia are still wavering in their official policy, with many in those countries viewing China as the bigger threat. Last week India recognized the Vietnamese-allied Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. And, perhaps most important, Japan is now under a new leader, Zenko Suzuki, and the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo has already signaled that Japan will try to mend fences with Moscow.

China's severe strategic dilemmas in Asia could easily provoke them into action such as a second Vietnam invasion. The Soviet Union will clearly become involved, raising the question of what the Carter crowd will do then.

*Here we provide Lyndon LaRouche's analysis of this dangerous policy.*



*Hua receives Carter in Tokyo.*

Photo: Wide World

**D**uring the past 24 hours, my organization has received important reports from New Delhi, containing public information on Communist China logistical support for armed insurrection recently launched in northern portions of India.

Armed rebels detained by Indian law-enforcement forces have been reported armed with weapons supplied from Communist China. It is also reported that detained rebels have stated that they received military training at camps in the Communist China province of Tibet.

This public information merely confirms a part of what was already known in considerable detail to me and to relevant intelligence entities of the Western alliance nations.

In response to this development, I reaffirm my previously stated commitment to restoring full United States diplomatic recognition to the government of Taiwan. I also challenge the Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan, to immediately reaffirm publicly his own unequivocal commitment to immediate and full diplomatic recognition to the government of Taiwan.

Restoration of full U.S.A. diplomatic recognition to Taiwan is an issue which stands on its own merits. The Carter administration's withdrawal of such recognition was among the most unwholesome, contemptible acts of immoral opportunism in recent U.S. diplomatic history.

Nonetheless, there could be no more appropriate time than the present moment of world crisis for U.S. public figures to rally deeply embedded popular support for restoration of recognition. The wild adventurers in Peking need to be reminded that the United States is not to be used as Peking's private 'Kissinger card.' Responsible U.S. public figures must speak out now, in such a manner as to deliver the most stinging slap of rebuke to

certain unwholesome political faces in Peking. Let us make it clear that the United States is not to be a mere toy in the foreign policy schemes of Hua Guofeng, et al.

### **It is time to remember Vietnam**

This is the proper occasion to add the following summary reflections on proper U.S. policy toward Communist China. These reflections should begin with reference to a decade-long, 'no-win' war which the United States conducted in Southeast Asia, and should proceed from that to review summarily the manifest character of the present ruling combinations in Peking.

The prolonged U.S. war in Vietnam was initially the result of a policy which Britain conducted into the United States through such channels as the manifestly seduced General Maxwell Taylor. The fruitcake strategists of the London Tavistock Institute, including General Robert 'Malaysia' Thompson, used British intelligence's staged 'street theater' insurgency-counterinsurgency controlled experiment in post-war Malaysia to promulgate the doctrine governing the initial, CIA phase of U.S. military operations in Vietnam.

The imposition of this fruitcake strategists' recipe upon the administration of President John F. Kennedy was a stunning victory for the computer printout 'Utopian' faction of the U.S. Pentagon over the sane 'traditionalist' officer corps. It was argued that within the framework of thermonuclear deterrent, long-term war against the Soviet Union could be won sneakily, by 'nibbling' Soviet influence to death with aid of geopolitical special forces-type game of insurgency-counterinsurgency controlled experiments deployed on the Soviet forces' perimeter.

It is relevant to the continued influence of that

fruitcake sort of 'Utopian' doctrine that Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski were promoted to the positions of relatively high-ranking 'hired guns' in the U.S. intelligence establishment through indoctrination and selection by the London Tavistock Institute, the kook faction of the British intelligence establishment.

It is that lunatic sort of military-political doctrine, resurrecting the old 18th-century 'cabinet warfare' doctrine crushingly discredited by French military forces, which has guided the evolution of the present, disastrous state of affairs.

Since Vietnam was not efficiently a controlled experiment, like the British street theater exercise in Malaysia or the Mau-Mau replica of Malaysian operations in Kenya, the special forces cult-dogma, applied to Vietnam, not only failed to contain anti-Diem insurgency, but, instead, transformed an endemic insurgency into a full-scale popular insurrection.

At that point, instead of writing off a discredited bit of military-political doctrine, the U.S. political-intelligence establishment elected to bail out the special forces' failure through moving to overt military operations in Vietnam.

At this juncture a potentially fatal blunder of command judgment infected the U.S. officer corps. These officers proceeded from sound traditional doctrine to propose a MacArthur-like flanking operation against North Vietnam. The soundness of this proposal, from a purely military standpoint, caused the officers to blind themselves to the larger strategic realities. The policy behind the entire U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia was to nibble the Soviet strategic position to death *by operations below the threshold level for general warfare. The 'no-win' Vietnam war policy was built into a decade-long operation from the beginning.*

Healthy-minded U.S. military commanders have built up a white-hot hatred against Henry A. Kissinger. However, most of them have never understood the Kissinger problem in significant depth. They have overlooked who and what Kissinger works for, and have failed to grasp the implications of the background policies which govern what otherwise appears superficially to be merely Kissinger's use of lies and wild, apparently vacillating improvisations and betrayals of allies and agreements.

Those officers, and others, have so far failed to comprehend the significance of the fact that the same British kook-faction behind the promotion of the Vietnam doctrine was also the sponsor of the Bertrand Russell-led anti-Vietnam war movement. Having committed the United States to a no-win war in Southeast Asia, the Tavistock-centered crowd launched and orchestrated the 1965 launching of the U.S. anti-war

movement, using the prolongation of an increasingly unpopular no-win war as the opportunity to discredit and weaken the military and industrial institutions deployed in conduct of that war. There are other, more popularized explanations of the 'anti-war movement.' But what is popularly believed is merely a mixture of credulously swallowed lies and news-media-orchestrated delusions.

Once we remove the mask from Bertrand Russell, exposing the reality that this grandson of Lord John Russell was recruited into the British intelligence service at Cambridge University, that his pacifist role, begun in the first decade of the century, was his participation in that aspect of British intelligence operations, the myths about the 'anti-war movement' begin to be exposed. It is inclusively directly relevant to this that Russell's assignments on behalf of the British foreign intelligence service included a very significant postwar assignment in China, an assignment whose significance was properly emphasized by another leading China intelligence hand, Major General Karl Haushofer. This activity of Russell and Haushofer has direct bearing on the political character and connections of the ruling circles in Peking today.

### **Remember the "falling dominoes"**

The virtually treasonous character of the Kissinger-Brzezinski 'China card' doctrine is underlined for embittered memories by those who remember the way in which the 'falling dominoes' doctrine was exploited by the Johnson administration to motivate U.S. commitment to escalation of the Vietnam War.

The Johnson administration's 'falling dominoes' doctrine was not wanting a basis in fact. The doctrine was the mirror image of Chinese Communist policy, as that policy was summarized in 1965 by Maoist spokesman Lin Piao. In Pekingese dialect, this doctrine was known as the 'countryside surrounding and overwhelming the cities' scenario.

According to both the U.S. State Department and the Peking versions of this early-1960s doctrine, Peking's variety of communism would ultimately conquer *both the Soviet Union* and the industrialized capitalist nations, by a wave of third-world, ChiCom faction takeovers. Southeast Asia, Indonesia, the Asian subcontinent, Africa, and Latin America were to fall to the Chinese anti-industrial form of communism, like falling dominoes. By so 'surrounding the cities'—figuratively, the urban-industrial Soviet and capitalist states, the ChiComs would bring down the Soviet and capitalist industrialized nations.

The Johnson administration's State Department interpreted this ChiCom strategy to mean that Indonesia was then ripe for Peking's plucking, and that a com-

munist victory in Southeast Asia, radiating from Vietnam, would trigger a sweep through the subcontinent, Africa and Latin America.

This Chinese doctrine was coupled with another. This complementary, other feature of ChiCom policy has been ingrained into brainwashed kindergarten and schoolchildren over decades. This is the doctrine of 'let the foreign devils destroy one another.' Peking's policy was to incite the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances to destroy one another in a *transatlantic* general nuclear war. This transatlantic general nuclear war would destroy the Soviet and capitalist industrialized powers of the West, so creating the situation in which surviving Communist China would arise as a Pacific power, reaching out to establish Peking's world rule.

So, under these circumstances, the United States conducted a protracted, no-win war in Vietnam for a decade, presumably to stop this ChiCom strategy of the 'falling dominoes.' Then, the Vietnam war was called off. How and why? Because Henry A. Kissinger was in the process of concluding an anti-Soviet alliance with Peking!—to unleash the Chinese doctrine in Southeast Asia and along the Asian borders of the Soviet Union—the same doctrine we have fought a 10-year, no-win war presumably to stop.

Although I have received corroborated information concerning the secret portions of the Carter administration's treaties with Peking, I must confess that I have never actually seen such secret agreements, nor have I witnessed corroborating direct exchanges between Carter administration and Peking officials. Despite my merely qualified hearsay knowledge of such secret treaties as such, recent months' patterns of Chinese Communist and Carter administration policy and actions constitute complete verification of the existence of some form of secret alliance based on exactly the kind of detailed agreement reported to me.

Carter has manifestly given Peking a free military hand against a series of Asian nations. These nations include Taiwan, all of Southeast Asia, including Thailand and Indonesia, Burma, Bangladesh, India, Ceylon and Pakistan. U.S. actions have confirmed the existence of such secret agreements with Peking. The present Chinese Communist aggression against India has to my direct knowledge, the active support of Brzezinski, the drug-running 'Kosher Nostra' faction of Israeli intelligence, and the same multinational firms and elements of the Socialist International involved in the preceding and present efforts to destabilize the government of India.

The blood of Vietnam veterans sent to die, and die mentally on Chinese Communist heroin, in the decade-long, no-win war cries out in anguish against the treasonous, evil bunglings of Henry A. Kissinger and

the Carter administration. The United States was bled and torn apart by a misconceived military enterprise into which the United States was drawn, *to the stated purpose of preventing precisely what Kissinger, Brzezinski and Carter have currently set into motion.*

### **The Kampuchea case**

New Delhi's announcement of proof of Chinese Communist-led military aggression in Northeast India coincided, and not accidentally, with India's diplomatic recognition, with boisterous parliamentary acclamation, of the present, Vietnam-allied government of Phnom Penh.

It is not disputed by any government that the Peking puppet regime of Pol Pot committed willful genocide against no less than three-sevenths of Cambodia's (Kampuchea's) seven million population, creating the conditions of famine and mass-psychosis in the victimized population as a whole.

However, this genocide, proportionally the worst crime against any ethnic section of humanity in this century, was not the 'excess' of a regime which happened to be a proxy for Peking. The genocide was not only deliberately planned, but planned in Peking and conducted under direction of battalion strength teams of Peking 'advisors' directing every move taken in the name of the Pot Pot regime.

Now, the Carter administration, acting largely through elements of the United Nations Organization and its control of a client government of Thailand, is supporting a Peking effort to reconquer Kampuchea from Thai bases, and is collaborating with Great Britain in anticipated military expenditures in India and Southeast Asia.

This is the same Carter administration that professes one of the cornerstones of its foreign policy to be 'human rights.'

At this moment, the same President Jimmy Carter is proceeding to planning meetings with principal Peking officials, meetings to be conducted over the ashes of the recently-deceased former Japanese Prime Minister Ohira. What is prominently included on the agenda for that meeting is the creation of a Pacific military axis-alliance, to include Peking, the United States, Australia-New Zealand, hopefully a rearmed Japan, and as much of relics of the old SEATO pact as can be dragooned into the arrangement for cosmetic purposes.

This meeting occurs under the aura of imminent Peking military operations into Southeast Asia, as well as continued ChiCom military aggression against India.

It is well known that if Peking continues these imminent military adventures, the Soviet Union will take prompt and decisive military action against Peking. A Soviet occupation of Sinkiang Province of China is

the minimal probable action. If Peking receives thermonuclear warhead and/or modern missile capabilities from the combined sources and conduits of Britain, the United States and Israel, that will cause prompt and total neutralization of such Peking capabilities by Soviet bombardment.

If the United States acts to provide a strategic umbrella for Peking under such circumstances, a *trans-pacific general nuclear war* is the virtually certain result. *Western continental Europe might not be involved.* At least, the present negotiations of France's Giscard and Germany's Schmidt tend toward excluding a Western European participation in a Pacific-centered nuclear war.

Considering the wretched condition of U.S. military capabilities, the present Tokyo junket of the Carter crowd is the worst imbecility imaginable under the circumstances. Worse, the Pentagon has become such a nest of 'transcendental meditationists' and the like, since Admiral Elmo Zumwalt's patronage of National Training Laboratory's witches, wizards and freaks, that one fears our purpose is almost as disoriented as the *Los Angeles Times*' prize kook, Harold Brown.

### **Peking's character**

Few persons of influence in the world have the capacity to comprehend the degree of sheer evil embodied in the Chinese Communist leadership. The list of the uncomprehending must include Moscow, a location which is not otherwise particularly uncritical of Peking's political and moral character. Moscow's problem, in particular, is that it does not comprehend what 'Old China' truly signifies.

The relevance of citing Moscow's weaknesses in comprehension on this point is this.

General nuclear war is so destructive, and known to be so destructive in advance by all principal prospective participants, that only a lunatic would willingly develop a strategic confrontation to the point that the adversary would be pushed into choosing a general nuclear response. Hence, general nuclear war could occur only as a consequence of gross strategic miscalculation by one of the adversary forces, or by one adversary's underestimating the insanity of another.

Moscow's underestimation of the degree of insanity embedded in the 'Old China' world outlook causes Moscow to rely excessively on 'political factors' in the Peking command which Moscow views as an element of 'realism' in the Peking combination.

Peking is profoundly dedicated to the ultra-Malthusian doctrine it enacted in the Kampuchea genocide operation. The 'let the foreign devils destroy one another' is the ruling mythology of hundreds of millions of brainwashed Communist Chinese, up to top levels of

command. Peking is obsessed with its commitment to a transatlantic general nuclear war, and the kook faction in Washington is obsessively committed to its deluded confidence in the 'China card.'

'Old China' is the principal continuation into modern times of the same specific oligarchist philosophy which caused the near-collapse of once-flourishing trans-pacific and transatlantic civilization in the Western hemisphere. Barring the indigenous American Indian's assimilationist intermarriage with Scandinavian, Irish and later Portuguese colonists before the time of Columbus and the later Pilgrims, the American Indian cultures were not autochthonous primitives; they were the remains of a once-great civilization which degenerated into Central American barbarisms and North and South American primitive savagery.

It was this same 'zero-growth' doctrine of 'Old China' which made the Southeast of China for two millenia the world's principal breeding place for epidemic disease, through the conditions of famine and epidemic caused by cultural stagnation. Present day Chinese Communism is a modern adaptation of that proto-Malthusian 'Old China' tradition. It represents an ideology which causes the believers to connive at mass genocide—as was done in Kampuchea under Pol Pot—for the purpose of defending the zero-growth order against the threat of a rationalist orientation to technological progress.

This danger was more or less adequately understood by the leaders of the Meiji Restoration in Japan. It was the influence of Confucian culture imported from China which nearly destroyed Japan's culture. It was against the vestiges of the evil 'Old China' influences that the predecessors of the Meiji Restoration worked from early periods of Dutch humanist contacts. These forces in Japan understood the importance of fostering a Japan-modeled 'New China' movement around such figures as Sun Yat-Sen.

This 'Old China' ideology does not entirely reject modern technology. When obliged to do so, it has coopted military technologies. But at the same time it has taken precautions to prevent the influence of such technologies from lifting the mass of the Chinese population out of the sewage of labor-intensive primitive, feudal and feudal-commune agricultural servitude, ignorance and superstition.

The development of the Chinese Communist Party went through several phases. At first it was a European-influenced byproduct of the 'New China' movement of Sun Yat-Sen. This European-Japan influence within the Chinese Communist Party was cut back massively during the late 1920s and early 1930s. British agent Mao Tse-Tung exemplifies the turn toward an 'Old China,' peasant-oriented outlook. The successive 'Great Leap

Forward' and 'Great Cultural Revolution' virtually completed the transformation of the party into an organized lunacy of an 'Old China' cult.

Although the 'New China' orientation is sociologically endemic among urban industrial populations of China, the influence of that endemic current is easily exaggerated in attempts to assess the roots of current factional strife among leading Peking circles. The Mandarins themselves are essentially factional cannibals and their factional affrays must be so comprehended.

The present U.S. intelligence community is a collection of utterly incompetent fools in attempting to assess the China issue. Naturally, being conditioned time-servers, they shape their evaluations to fit the propaganda requirements of whatever current line is dictated from the National Security Council and similar precincts of command. They condition themselves to believe whatever the current NSC 'party-line' persuades them it is politic to be overheard thinking during the monthly polygraph and stress analysis interrogations at the Langley 'cookie factory,' for example.

It is imperative that the United States peremptorily dump Peking's 'Kissinger card'—as the late Lord Louis Mountbatten rightly proposed. Restoring full diplomatic recognition to Taiwan is one of the proper measures for getting strategic policy back into balance.

Otherwise, the next President of the United States must create a new, special 'China section' within both the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. This section must draw upon persons who have realistic Japan or Taiwan versions of the 'New China' insight into the problem of containing and proceeding to destroy forever the last vestige of 'Old China' ideology on the face of the earth.

Western European governments, similarly, must proceed quickly to rid themselves of the delusion that they can 'work with' the contemporary Peking representatives of the 'Old China' ideology. That ideology must be contained, preparatory to eradicating it from the face of the earth. Any government which takes a different view of the matter is indulging in the most foolish sort of wishful delusions.

It must be emphasized that the Chinese Communist directed genocide in Kampuchea systematically emphasized the eradication of every possible relic of modern technology and rationalism. Nearly every literate person upon which Pol Pot's murderers could lay their hands, and induce to return to Phnom Penh, was systematically butchered. Every relic of urban civilization, excepting a pitiful few elements used for administrative purposes, was chopped literally into small pieces. In this hideous program against every vestige of rationality, we encounter in distilled form the underlying global objectives of the 'Old China' Mandarins ruling Peking today.

# India draws the line on China

by Paul Zykovsky  
Asia correspondent in New Delhi

Concluding a debate last week on foreign policy in India's parliament, Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao said his government's policy toward Communist China was "absolutely cautious." Mr. Rao explained that while India will remain open to any Chinese overtures, India won't be fooled by double-dealing for which the Chinese have been notorious in the past.

Mr. Rao's assessment came a few days after India had announced its recognition of the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea amidst cheers from all sections of the upper and lower houses of Parliament. Narasimha Rao told the parliamentarians that: "This stand was shared by an overwhelming majority of political opinion in the country." That ended speculation that the Gandhi government had fallen for Peking's recent "offers" to settle outstanding disputes originating from Chinese occupation of Indian territory since the 1962 Sino-Indian war.

The talk in the capital had centered on Deng Xiaoping's latest border dispute solution "offering" to India. One day prior to the visit of Indian External Affairs Secretary Eric Gonsalves to Peking, Deng told an obscure Indian journalist that: "While we recognize the present line of control in the eastern sector which is left over from history, India should recognize the status quo in the western sector."

Indian defense analysts are not impressed with the offer. Said one: "This is old wine in new bottles. Such an offer was once made 22 years ago by Chou En-lai. But there is no border dispute in the eastern sector that we know of. The entire contention is on the western side where China has appropriated Indian territory in the 1962 war."

That the journalist to whom Deng made this "offer" has known connections to Islamabad and London, exposes Peking's questionable intentions even further in Indian eyes. The journalist is also closely linked to the Hindu chauvinist organization, the RSS, whose leaders in the previous government attempted to push India