

did Nimrodi intend to go after Weizman, but he was also preparing dossiers on other senior government officials. Also in August, Ofer Nimrodi met with Prime Minister Barak, in his effort to get a pardon. Barak, too, turned him down.

The evidence that Yitzhak is brandishing against Weizman, is so detailed and confidential, that it could have only been stolen directly from the offices of President Weizman's attorney, Hanina Brandes. She managed a series of trust funds, in which the Saroussi money was held on Weizman's behalf. Brandes has accused a former employee, Avi Flexer, of having stolen the documents shortly before he left her law firm. The police have subsequently put Flexer under arrest, and are investigating the charges of theft, as well as his possible links to the Nimrod's.

Unfortunately, outside of *Ha'aretz* and the police, no other major dailies are seriously pursuing the Nimrodi angle, even while the scandal is starting to hit other leaders, just as *Ha'aretz* had warned.

### **Vendetta against Shimon Peres**

On Jan. 20, Yoav Yitzhak appeared on Israel's Channel 1 television, charging that Minister for Regional Cooperation Shimon Peres, one of the architects of the 1993 Oslo Accords, politically benefitted from other payments linked to Weizman back in 1984. Yitzhak alleges that, in 1984, one David Blass gave \$3.4 million to Rami Unger, who was a former business partner of Weizman's. According to Yitzhak, the payment was in return for a promise by Weizman not to join a Labor-Likud national unity government then being negotiated. Yitzhak continues that the true beneficiary of this maneuver was Shimon Peres, who then became prime minister in the national unity government. It was then, that Peres, as prime minister, put the gears into motion for a peace process, although the initiatives were not successful.

Although Yitzhak makes no suggestion that Peres accepted money, his allegations cast the impression that the peace advocates are animated by corruption.

These charges, too, bear the paw-prints of Ya'akov Nimrodi. As Prime Minister in 1984, Peres replaced Nimrodi as the main liaison to the United States for the covert sale of weapons to Iran; some say it was because Peres simply did not trust Nimrodi. The man whom Peres chose to replace Nimrodi was Amiram Nir. In 1986, when the Iran-Contra scandal broke in the U.S. press, Vice President George Bush met with Nir in a Jerusalem hotel, and demanded that Nir take the blame for the illegal operations. Reportedly, Nir refused. We will never know: In 1988, shortly after George Bush was elected U.S. President, Nir died in a plane crash in Mexico. It has been alleged—but never proven—that Nimrodi arranged the crash on Bush's behalf.

Moreover, the man whom Ofer Nimrodi has been charged with conspiring to murder, is one Arnon Mozes, the owner and chief editor of *Yediot Aharonot*, Israel's largest daily. Arnon Mozes is Amiram Nir's brother-in-law.

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## Conference Report

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# Peaceful unification of China, Taiwan on agenda

by Leni Rubinstein

As part of the ongoing serious work among Chinese compatriots toward a peaceful reunification of mainland China and Taiwan, about 120 scholars from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and mainland China, as well as some international guests, participated in a three-day conference in Zhuhai, China on Dec. 26-29, 1999.

The conference, organized by the Institute of Sino Strategic Studies, was the fifth in a series, and very similar in tone, content, and seriousness to the conference that took place last July in Hong Kong on the "Peaceful Reunification of the People's Republic of China." The theme was twofold: to celebrate the return of Macao to China, and for peaceful reunification. The location, the city of Zhuhai, which very fittingly means "the pearl at the sea," just across from Macao, formed a perfect setting for good work.

Indeed, *EIR*'s representative at this conference found the most striking aspect to be this commitment to work, and a genuine effort from the participants to contribute with ideas, and to find solutions toward a peaceful reunification, as witnessed in the many discussions, and in the more than 100 papers presented covering a broad range of political, economic, and cultural aspects in regard to reunification.

This atmosphere of seriousness was sharply accentuated by the nasty, and potentially very dangerous developments in Taiwan just prior to the conference. Independent candidate James Soong, the only candidate who upholds the Sun Yat-sen tradition in Taiwan, had just stopped petitioning to be put on the ballot for the Presidential election that is to take place on March 18, due to a dirty smear campaign led by Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui. Rumors abounded that Soong was going to drop out of the campaign altogether. (For more background, see Lyndon LaRouche, "Puppet Emperor Lee Teng-hui," *EIR*, Jan. 21.)

### **Foreign intervention a reason for problems**

To open the way toward a peaceful reunification between mainland China and Taiwan, Chinese leader the late Deng Xiaoping formulated the principle of "one country, two systems," but Hong Kong and Macao have rejoined China first. Many speakers emphasized that both Hong Kong and Macao clearly were controlled by foreign interests, and that this also is the case regarding Taiwan, which represents the key obsta-

cle to peaceful reunification. Without foreign interference, they said, reunification would be easy. Many pointed to the support by Japanese leaders for Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui, as well as for the Democratic Progressive Party, whose pronounced goal is the independence of Taiwan.

Foreign interference also encouraged Lee Teng-hui's planned provocation last July, when he reformulated Taiwan's relationship to mainland China as being a "state-to-state" relation, the which formulation in reality assumes Taiwan to be an independent country. Conference participants described how Lee had been given maneuvering room to create and escalate a crisis over the Taiwan Strait. Although President Clinton in 1998 had affirmed American support for Beijing's "three no's" policy—no declaration of independence by Taiwan; no statements declaring "one China, one Taiwan"; and no membership for Taiwan in international organizations that require statehood status—that policy was unfortunately not supported by the U.S. Congress. Instead, the combination of the new policy of interference through NATO's Rapid Response Doctrine; the introduction into the U.S. Senate last March of the so-called Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which calls for extending U.S. military intervention in the Taiwan Strait, by including Taiwan in the proposed Theater Missile Defense system; the Cox Report; and the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, all created the context for Lee's escalated provocations.

The outcome of Taiwan's Presidential election will be decisive, and several presentations detailed three "mortal" dangers regarding political development in Taiwan: first, if Taiwan were to declare independence, eventually through instituting a public referendum to that effect; second, if Taiwan were to not openly declare independence, but in reality were to take such steps; and third, if Taiwan were to try to prolong the status quo and stall any discussions with Beijing.

It was emphasized, that under the principle of "one country," everything can be discussed, which indeed the entire conference proceedings were proof of. And, importantly, the point was made, that because of the intense and great support for Taiwan's independence by foreign interests, who want to prevent a peaceful reunification, China can *never* guarantee not to use military force.

### In the spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

It was more than symbolism, that Sun Yat-sen's granddaughter led a delegation of Chinese-American scholars from Hawaii. Sun Yat-sen's spirit was clearly present throughout the conference. Speaker after speaker would quote Dr. Sun, to emphasize the importance of reunification, including: "He who agrees to the reunification of the motherland is my friend, he who disagrees is my enemy;" or "Separated, China will suffer; united, it will be happy."

The Chinese edition of Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's campaign platform, *The Road to*

*Recovery*, which was distributed to each of the conference participants, was very well received, with many personal statements of gratitude.

*EIR's* representative presented a paper, entitled "The Basis for Peace and Prosperity: The Creation of a New Bretton Woods System," which outlined LaRouche's policy toward Asia, and the key features of his proposal for a new financial and monetary system. In describing LaRouche's proposal for a global reconstruction program, centered around the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the paper included quotes from Sun Yat-sen's similar program from 1919, *The International Development of China*, the which afterwards, over dinner, elicited intense discussions. Also, at the conference's concluding session, the *EIR* representative's name was brought up, and the paper she had presented was briefly outlined and characterized as being of great importance.

The tenor of this very special conference clearly demonstrated, that without external interference, peaceful and fruitful development between mainland China and Taiwan would be the natural outcome. It also emphasizes the point that LaRouche repeatedly has made, namely, that it is in the fundamental interest of the United States to support the policy of Sun Yat-sen for China today, and that the United States should promote peaceful reunification, by the people of China themselves.

## The Way Out of The Crisis



A 90-minute video of highlights from *EIR's* April 21, 1999 seminar in Bonn, Germany.

Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker, in a dialogue with distinguished international panelists: **Wilhelm Hankel**, professor of economics and a former banker from Germany; **Stanislav Menshikov**, a Russian economist and journalist; Schiller Institute founder **Helga Zepp-LaRouche** from Germany; **Devendra Kaushik**, professor of Central Asian Studies from India; **Qian Jing**, international affairs analyst from China; **Natalya Vitrenko**, economist and parliamentarian from Ukraine.



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