

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

closer to China.

The Chinese, who have been speaking in soft tones to India over the recent period, were loud in their condemnation of India's decision on Kampuchea. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman accused India of "conniving at the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea," while an editorial in the party daily *Renmin Ribao* said the decision was the price for receiving Soviet arms.

The discussions in the Indian parliament made it clear that neither the government nor the opposition has illusions about Peking. "In the new situation, when a fresh axis has been formed between Peking and Washington," said the daily *Patriot*, "it is, therefore, not inconceivable that the Chinese leaders may have decided to follow a dual policy toward India—one of pressurizing through destabilization and the other of making friendly gestures."

Indian views of China are very much shaped by the country's own experience with Maoist duplicity. China launched its 1962 invasion of India while it professed great "friendship." Moreover, it is now reported here that China is building a major nuclear missile base in central Tibet directly targeting India.

Y.B. Chavan, former foreign minister and now member of the opposition Congress (U) Party, declared in the parliamentary debate that India cannot deal with China on a "purely bilateral basis. India must always keep in mind," he said, "China's outlook toward the world situation. China believes that a Third World War is inevitable. China does not believe in détente."

Taking Peking to task on its constant use of the term "superpower," Chavan pointed out that India does not bracket the Soviet Union and the United States as equivalent. "The Soviet Union has always stood by us, whereas it is difficult for us to forget the U.S. tilt against India when it was going through great difficulties in 1971."

The "great difficulties" Chavan referenced include Henry Kissinger's role in the 1971 Bangladesh war. As Kissinger has admitted, the genocide during the Bangladesh war was permitted by the United States in order to protect Kissinger's China Card policy. At the time, Pakistan was backed by Peking and the United States in its suppression of the independence movement in Bangladesh (then East Pakistan).

### **The Bangladesh card**

There is great concern again in New Delhi that Peking is manipulating the fragile internal political structure of Bangladesh to use the country for subversive operations into India's backward northeast region, which borders China directly. President Ziaul Rahman and his advisors are telling journalists that "a fearful situation now prevails in the country, and famine and bloodshed will be inevitable."

General Ziaul Rahman is expecting foreign aid-givers to bail him out of this "impending catastrophe." World Bank President Robert McNamara and Peking may do so, but may choose even more faithful puppets than General Ziaul.

The price is the destabilization of India. After meeting Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo on the occasion of the funeral of Japanese Premier Ohira, General Ziaul authorized a Bangladesh territorial claim on two islands in the Bay of Bengal. General Ziaul himself will be in China later this week.

In the Bangladesh parliament, the Indo-Bangladesh Friendship Treaty, signed after Bangladesh's independence was gained with Indian military assistance, is coming under fire as "too pro-Indian."

Last week the Indo-Bangladesh Water Commission talks collapsed when Bangladesh insisted that Nepal be brought into the water discussion as per the World Bank's "multilateral" plan for "water development." The World Bank also demands that China be involved.

India is seeking a bilateral approach to the task of linking the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers through Bangladesh. This would solve the cycle of flood and drought in the northeastern region.

These reports from Bangladesh are viewed in New Delhi as signals in Peking's surrogate warfare against India. The Bangladesh government itself has been under political pressure from both pro-Peking groups and right-wing pro-U.S. and pro-Pakistani groups led by former Bangladesh President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, who was recently released from imprisonment.

As one analyst from Dacca described the situation: "The gangup of pro-American and pro-Chinese elements in Bangladesh has been assigned a role in the northeastern region of India also, aside from the role of seizing power in Bangladesh itself." Many of the insurgents in India's Northeast are Chinese-armed and trained. It is now rumored that they have been given sanctuary and bases in the Chittagong Hills region of Bangladesh that border those northeastern states.

New evidence has been uncovered of extensive Chinese backing and control over the spreading violence and insurgency in the Northeast. During the last week 42 tribal insurgents with large caches of Chinese arms were arrested in the northeastern state of Manipur. The detained insurgents have admitted under questioning that they were trained in a Chinese base in Tibet, where Afghan guerrillas are now undergoing training.

On July 8 Indian security forces were put on alert to cut off an expected attempt by Mizo tribe rebels to hook up with tribal extremists in Tripura. The state of Tripura is still in a state of extreme shock following the recent brutal massacre by tribal rebels of non-tribal peoples there.