

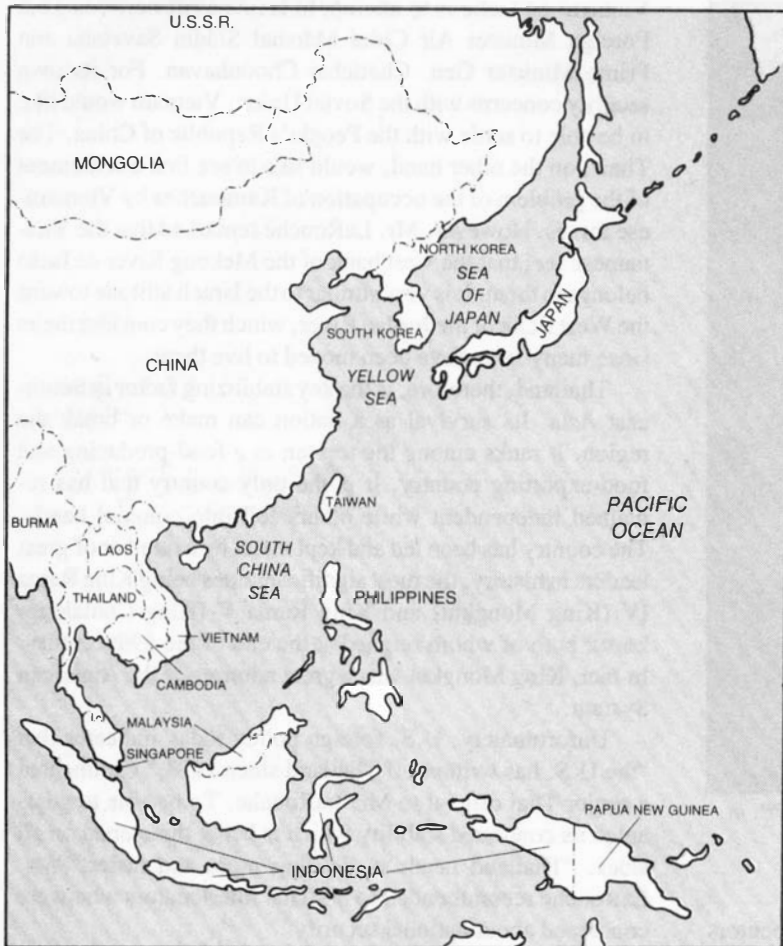
LaRouches in Asia: Combat instability by development

by Sophie Tanapura and Linda de Hoyos

For over two weeks, from late August to early September, American political leader Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the European Labor Party of West Germany, visited the Asian nations of Thailand, Japan, and the Republic of China (Taiwan). In numerous private meetings, seminars, and receptions with the leading policymakers of these countries, the message the LaRouches brought stood in stark contrast to the intense political and economic warfare being waged against Asia from Washington, Moscow, and Beijing.

“The great problem that all our nations face is that we are suffering a great moral and intellectual decadence,” American political leader Lyndon LaRouche told an audience of legislators in Taipei, Taiwan, Sept. 4. “Our nations are much, much worse today than they were 25 years ago. To me, the solution is partly obvious. Here in this room are people who represent one-quarter of the human race. We in the U.S., and we who are patriots in Western Europe have the same interests as China. It is my persuasion that we must unite our efforts so as to return to the offensive. Like the great Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we must agree among ourselves on principles which are common to all nations: the principle of the sovereign nation-state, the right of all nations to scientific and economic progress, the right of every human being to have a form of government which speaks his language, in which he can participate through representative institutions so that the individual can see his short life as not so short because it is something embodied in the nation, seeing the nation as a personality which is contributing to life on this planet and contributing to the exploration of space and the universe.”

Creating an alternative body of patriotic leadership is the task at hand if humanity is to solve the dire crises it faces today, LaRouche told the patriots with whom he met. Asia, today, LaRouche said, is a “zone of acute destabilization.” In the month of August, the region stretching from Afghanistan to Japan began to resemble another “arc of crisis.” In Pakistan, President Zia ul-Haq was assassinated on Aug. 17, along with top leaders of the Pakistani military. In Burma, British and State Department-backed operatives have orchestrated an upsurge against the Ne Win government, plunging that nation into chaos. In South Korea, the govern-



Above: Lyndon LaRouche (right) and Helga Zepp-LaRouche (left) with General Teng at a dinner in Taipei.

ment is bracing for the possibility of North Korean-sponsored terrorism against the Olympics.

As LaRouche explained in Taiwan, the destabilization seen throughout Asia is the product of a deal struck between the Soviet Union and the oligarchical factions of the West for a "global empire" of "power-sharing" with Moscow. "The trend now is to establish that empire. Most of the strange things that happen in the world are the result of talks among four cities: Moscow, London, New York, and Beijing," LaRouche said.

For many of the leading patriots in Asia, LaRouche represents an alternative policy-leadership for the United States. Mr. LaRouche has been several times to Thailand and Japan. In Thailand, his name is associated with the reviving of the Kra Canal great project, which would construct a canal through southern Thailand that would speed Indian-Pacific Ocean traffic and create a nexus of industrialization that would radiate throughout Southeast Asia. LaRouche's friends in Thailand have organized several conferences on the canal since 1983, and the project has been given approval by the Thai Parliament.

In Japan, LaRouche is best known for his role in the development of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and for his aid in bringing Japan into partnership with the United

States on the project. During this visit to Japan, the LaRouches met with military strategists and also scientists, including broad-ranging discussions at the Tokai Space Research Center and the Global Environmental Monitoring System Center.

It is the LaRouches' first trip to Taiwan.

Thailand the key to Asia

In Thailand, the key issue of concern to the policy makers and military leaders that the LaRouches met with was Burma. There is fear that what is going on in Burma—riots, bloodshed, civil war—could spill over into the neighboring countries and destabilization could spread like wildfire in the region. Gen. Sein Lwin, who took over from Gen. Ne Win, used his habitual iron hand methods to quash street riots backed by religious groups but failed to last more than 19 days. Since Aug. 24, President Maung Maung, a civilian member of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), took over and street riots are still continuing, this time calling for the end of the rule by the BSPP in Burma. Without a government capable of restoring law and order, the country, which already had difficulties maintaining its unity as a nation under the 26-year-rule of Gen. Ne Win, is plunging into further chaos.



Chou Kao-Ching, the German-trained "Greenie" of the DPP, in action.

Mr. LaRouche commented to several of his interlocutors that "a bad government is better than a state of anarchy." The present crisis in Burma must be seen in the context of a three-way deal between Moscow-London/Washington, Moscow-Beijing, and Beijing-Washington. The aim is to recarve Southeast Asia into new spheres of influence and for that purpose, the destabilization of Southeast Asia as a whole would serve to reshuffle the cards among the New Yalta partners. Those forces that are active factors in the destabilization scenarios in the region are the Soviets, directly and indirectly through the World Council of Churches, and those U.S. elements involved in Project Democracy that have already had more than their hands full in the Philippines, South Korea, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia, LaRouche said.

In Thailand, the Project Democracy elements operate with the aim of toppling the monarchy, a national institution that is essential to the political stability of the nation. Mr. LaRouche warned that in addition to the problem of Indo-chinese refugees on the Thai-Laotian, Thai-Kampuchean border, a similar refugee problem could come into existence on the Thai-Burmese border, pressuring Thailand on an additional front.

Another area of concern among Thais is the continuing Kampuchean conflict. Commenting on the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Thailand, a Thai senior official pointed out to Mr. LaRouche that the

Vietnamese tactic is to attempt to create a rift between Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila and Prime Minister Gen. Chatichai Choonhavan. For its own security concerns with the Soviet Union, Vietnam would like to be able to settle with the People's Republic of China. The Thais, on the other hand, would like to see first a settlement of the problem of the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces. However, Mr. LaRouche remarked that the Vietnamese feel that the west bank of the Mekong River de facto belongs to them. It is very similar to the Israeli attitude toward the West Bank of the Jordan River, which they consider theirs since many Jews have been moved to live there.

Thailand, therefore, is the key stabilizing factor in Southeast Asia. Its survival as a nation can make or break the region. It ranks among the top ten as a food-producing and food-exporting country. It is the only country that has remained independent while others fell into colonial hands. The country has been led and kept intact by a number of great leaders in history, the most significant ones being King Rama IV (King Mongkut) and King Rama V (King Chulalongkorn); both of whom reigned at the end of the 19th century. In fact, King Mongkut was a great admirer of the American System.

Unfortunately, U.S. foreign policy today indicates that "the U.S. has written off Thailand since 1978," commented a senior Thai official to Mr. LaRouche. To be able to guarantee its continued stability which is being threatened on all sides, "Thailand needs to develop more and faster," Mr. LaRouche recommended to his Thai interlocutors who were concerned about national security.

The key to the problem of development in Southeast Asia, LaRouche stressed, is to understand that it is a water area, a maritime area, an area best suited for ocean agriculture—a conclusion underlined by the ratio of land to water in the area. It is an area where it is cheap to move freight by water, which means that the development of an infrastructure project, such as the Songkhla/Kra Canal across the Isthmus of Thailand, thus linking the Indian and Pacific Ocean Basins, would significantly enhance not only Thailand's, but the whole region's, economic potential.

LaRouche continued, "Don't look at the poverty. Look at how to transform a poor area into a rich one. It should be easy to quickly double the income of the average poor because it is already so low. Just a little more water, a little more fertilizer and a little more mechanization would do it."

LaRouche continued, "We have to think of the development of the Songkhla/Kra Canal and a deep seaport as a national security question. The entire project should be developed from the standpoint of the national sovereignty of Thailand and not dictated by the international financial institutions as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank."

Taiwan: betrayal by the United States

The high point of the LaRouches' visit to Taiwan was

their participation in a meeting of members of the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) and the National Assembly, which functions as the electoral college, constitutional assembly, and impeachment court of the Republic of China on Taiwan, held in Taipei Sept. 4. The meeting, which was sponsored by the *Flag of China Monthly*, was addressed by both LaRouches.

In her speech, Helga Zepp-LaRouche warned the assembled parliamentarians, journalists, and military and business leaders, of the dangers represented by the pro-Greenie opposition Democratic Party, noting that when she heard that the party's leader Chou Kao-ching had been trained in Heidelberg, West Germany, she knew that the Republic of China

Documentation

'Development is necessary to security'

In Bangkok, Thailand, and Taipei, Taiwan, LaRouche was constantly asked how U.S. policy toward its allies could be changed. Excerpted below is a speech delivered by LaRouche Aug. 31, before a dinner-reception in Bangkok, giving the American leader's views on the reshaping of the fundamentals of U.S. foreign policy:

If the U.S. and other dominant nations continue to respond to the events that are developing in the way they have been responding, then all of civilization will probably be plunged into a new Dark Age beginning the years just ahead of us.

Next year, for example, we'll have the biggest financial crisis in world history. There'll be a collapse of between \$15 and \$20 trillion in paper values in a financial collapse which will occur either before or soon after the U.S. elections within a matter of weeks or months. If we continue with the present monetary policy of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and similar kinds of policies, we will go into the deepest economic depression in world history.

Previously, we've had crises like these in various parts of the world, as in Europe in the 14th century. We have never, to our knowledge, except possibly at about 1000 B.C., had a crisis which seemed to affect the world as a whole simultaneously.

So the problem is to change the policymaking structure. . . . We have a monster in the United States, one leg is called the Bush campaign, the other leg is called the Dukakis campaign. Being a man of limited resources, I'm going to cut off the Dukakis leg to topple the monster. This will be understood by some people wrongly as in support of Bush. I'm not supporting George Bush. . . . However, if Dukakis were to become President, I would see no hope for changing the direction of policy.

If Bush becomes President, after we've toppled Dukakis, then some of my friends might be able to exert enough influence on the U.S. government in shaping policy. So we might survive. . . . Therefore, my responsibility is to influence what does rule in the United States, which is not the President of the United States. As an economist, we have to create a

combination of forces which is capable of responding to the crisis, as it becomes worse, with the hope that we can change the direction in which the U.S. makes policy to solve this crisis.

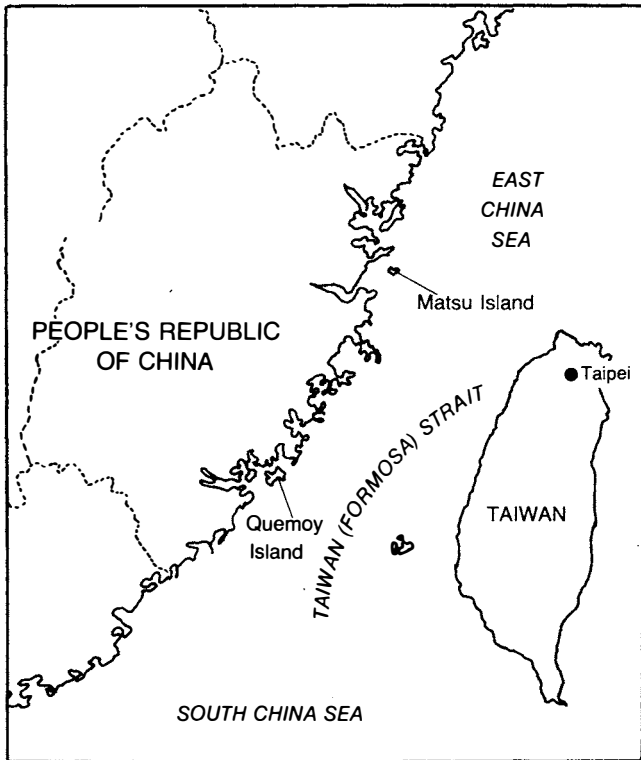
On my policy as such, I've been committed for many years to the establishment of a new world monetary system. During the last war, when I was in Burma and India, at the end, we Americans—and there were many of us—recognized, looking at the world as we saw it outside the U.S., that the conditions that we saw in the world outside the U.S. were the cause for the possibility of wars like that we were going through. We recognized that the development of what we call today "the developing nations" was indispensable to having a planet in which peace and security are possible.

We went back at the end of the war, and I looked at my friends who I had been overseas with and they were all going in different directions. They were all concerned with making money, success and so forth. They had forgotten the importance of the war.

I've been committed to that policy, however, for most of my life and have been actively involved the past 20-odd years. We must have two problems solved at this time. First, we require a new monetary system, a monetary system which in my view must be based on the ideas that are associated with what used to be called the American System of political economy. The ideas of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, Germany's Friedrich List, and the two Careys [Mathew and Henry] and others.

A society based on development of infrastructure, the right of nations to protect their trade, to protect their internal industry and agriculture, the promotion of scientific and technological progress—cooperation on that basis—the creation of a community of principle among sovereign nation-states which share in these ideas for mutual protection and mutual assistance, and a monetary system which can guarantee credit for exchange of technology among nations at fair prices and low borrowing costs for lines of credit. If we do that, we can bring about, I believe, a system of equity on this planet. We can provide justice for all peoples; we can eliminate the great crime that plagues this nation up to this time.

The second policy I am committed to for moral reasons as well as practical ones: that the government of the U.S. commit itself immediately to the permanent colonization of Mars within about 10 years from now.



University, for example, noted that the economic warfare being waged against Singapore, Malaysia, and the Republic of China from Washington was a joint project of the State Department and “international communists,” the purpose of which is “to use economic pressure and trade to threaten the developed and undeveloped countries and target them to control them.” In the case of Taiwan, economic warfare is being directed against an “economic miracle that has shocked the world.”

The theme of State Department betrayal of the Republic of China was sounded by each speaker. However, there was a clear distinction drawn by the participants between the United States and the current leadership in Washington. The difference was noted directly by an exile from the People’s Republic of China, who stated: “When you study the United States you have to distinguish between the State Department and the people of the U.S.A. There is a sickness in the State Department, expressed in picking on the weak and the poor but fearing the strong. When the P.R.C. told the U.S.A., ‘You are a paper tiger,’ there was no reaction [from Washington]. The U.S. retreated and left the way open to the P.R.C. . . . We want to be friends of the United States, but at a distance, so we can defend ourselves.” Economically, the speaker noted, this meant focusing Taiwan economic policy more upon the methods of technology transfer, rather than access to U.S. markets.

In answering the statements put to him, LaRouche asserted that the world stands before a monumental crisis, including the danger of worldwide famine, caused by the evil policies perpetrated by Western oligarchs and their partners in Moscow. As he had discussed with Taiwan’s leaders, LaRouche said, humanity is now engaged in a war, not the “usual type of war,” but “irregular war.” The inside of the mind of every person on this planet is a battlefield of this war, LaRouche said. Every village is a battlefield. Every stratum of society is a battlefield. It is a struggle to see who will shape the will of the human race.

LaRouche stated that he was “very unhappy” about his country, but “proud of its existence. Our nation was founded with the mission of benefitting all humanity. Many struggles for the liberty of nations were based on the model of the American Revolution.”

The “optimistic side” of the current crisis, LaRouche said, “is that the agencies that have steered us into this crisis will be discredited by the crisis. We will win therefore if we have an organization among the nations of the world as an alternative leadership, that is seen by masses of people as an alternative leadership.” What is required, LaRouche concluded, is a unified force among nations, with each member a patriot of his own nation and also a world citizen. “We must mobilize people to see that the suffering or advantage of a friendly nation touches their own self-interest. We shall win if we fight for each other. This requires the kind of courage we think of in warfare. If we are prepared to sacrifice our lives for each other’s nation, then we shall win.”

was being targeted by the same anti-Western operations that operate against Germany.

“Despite differences of culture,” Zepp-LaRouche said, “there are obvious parallels between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of China. By the end of World War II, Germany was divided into two parts by the Yalta agreement created by the same U.S.-United Kingdom-Soviet forces who were responsible for the defeat of the Kuomintang on the Chinese mainland.”

After tracing through the assault against the Federal Republic’s national sovereignty over the second half of this century, she explained how the Green Party and the environmentalist movement were born out of the Club of Rome’s promotion of malthusianism against the underdeveloped nations. The Club of Rome’s aim, she said, “was primarily to set up a world dictatorship based on the rule of the superpowers using supranational institutions. . . . In the mid-seventies, this Greenie movement became a pacifist movement which is anti-NATO and anti-Western. In the last ten years, they have succeeded in destroying [the view of] Moscow as the enemy image.”

The parallel was clear to the audience. The DDP in Taiwan has forced the halting of the nation’s nuclear power program, the most successful in the world, and is working to open up Taiwan to penetration from both Moscow and Beijing.

The questions that followed sounded the warnings of the communist penetration of the United States, and the U.S.’s betrayal of its allies. An economist in the National Taiwan