

U.S. China card policy defeated at Phnom Penh

The Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation seized control of the Cambodian capital city of Phnom Penh early this week, sending the Chinese-backed rulers of the barbarous Pol Pot regime scurrying onto a Boeing 707 for evacuation to Peking. Backed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the forces of liberation are marching through not only the debris of Pol Pot's disintegrated armies, but the wreckage of Zbigniew Brzezinski's "China card" policy as well.

Although scattered fighting still continues, there remain no signs of support for the ousted regime, long notorious as one of the world's worst violators of human rights. A new popular government, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, has been established. The new government, headed by Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and liberation front, announced a broad program of city building and reconstruction and restorations of freedoms throughout Kampuchea immediately upon its formation Jan. 8.

The end of the Dark Ages in Cam-

bodia is a sharp blow to the expansionist designs of the Peking regime and its allies in London and Washington. The new government in Kampuchea will ensure Indochinese stability and promote regional cooperation in the large-scale economic development of Southeast Asia. Now-dormant plans for the infrastructural development of the Mekong River basin, involving Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, can move ahead rapidly — offering new vistas of economic cooperation between Southeast Asia and the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

Welcoming the end of three years of Chinese-inspired nightmare, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, East Germany, Cuba, Afghanistan, and other socialist countries have extended recognition to the new government. Soviet President Brezhnev told a group of *New York Times Magazine* executives that the Soviet public "fully supports the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea." He charged that "the tyranny" of the Pol Pot regime had been "imposed from the outside . . . the Chinese model of the political system and the mass de-

struction of the people of Kampuchea is nothing other than the Chinese Cultural Revolution on other people's territory."

America's losing hand

The almost total absence of international outcry in support of the hideous Pol Pot regime exposes the fact that the Carter Administration was set up to be used as a tool of Chinese diplomacy in its support of the now-fallen government. With reports of the death of Pol Pot and news of Ieng Sary seeking asylum in Thailand, the Chinese sought to play their "American Card," asking the U.S. to intervene. The Chinese Ambassador to Washington is reported to have met with Carter asking U.S. support in the United Nations Security Council for a denunciation of "Moscow-backed Vietnamese aggression." Secretary of State Vance, having had his hands burned playing this card game already, has thus far demurred.

Cambodia's new President, Heng Samrin, wrote to the UN Security Council on Jan. 8 protesting the Security Council session to consider Pol Pot's charges of Vietnamese aggression. He stressed that the former regime had ceased to exist, and that UN involvement would be interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. The Security Council is meeting as this is written, but it is expected that no decision can be made, as it is the new government that has control of the country, and will shortly send a

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delegation to fill Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

The new government has issued an eight-point program declaring that "our people have clearly seen the oppression, killing, and persecution of millions of people by methods even worse than those applied by the medieval monarchs and Hitler fascists." The Front guaranteed that "citizens will enjoy freedom of movement . . . freedom of religion" with the "repair of temples and pagodas."

Prepared to rebuild urban centers, the government encouraged migration to the cities: "city dwellers who desire to return to urban areas will be allowed to do so."

The announcement of the council underscores the government's commitment to reopening the schools, rebuilding industry, and restoring civil liberties.

Dashing National Security Advisor Brzezinski's last hopes for support, an extraordinary meeting of the As-

sociation of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) refused to criticize the Vietnamese or defend the Pol Pot regime, to avoid interfering in the internal affairs of Cambodia. While the Jakarta meeting of ASEAN was taking place, an interview in the influential Indonesian daily *Tempo* quoted Vietnamese Ambassador to Jakarta, Tran My, as saying that developments in Indochina were "no cause for concern to our friends in Southeast Asia."

U.S. Labor Party's LaRouche announces presidential bid

U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche has announced he will campaign for the presidency in the 1980 elections. LaRouche will make his official declaration Jan. 15 at a Washington, D.C. press conference.

In a statement issued Jan. 11, prior to the press conference, LaRouche referenced the nationally televised election eve address he made to the nation in 1976, when he warned that U.S. policy over the four years of the coming administration would determine whether the world achieved peace and global prosperity, or headed amid regional tensions toward thermonuclear superpower confrontation. Events of the past weeks centered around Iran have proven his 1976 forecast to be terrifyingly accurate, LaRouche declared. And, he said — as he warned in 1976 — the Carter Administration has clearly been dominated by British agents of influence such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, whose policies have brought the U.S. dangerously close to a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Labor Party Chairman cited his special qualifications for the presidency, stating that his International Development Bank program, first issued in 1975, had anticipated formation of the European Monetary System. He also explained that his particular understanding of rapidly shifting economic and political developments on a global scale would

make it impossible for the policy-making circles of his administration to be dominated by advisors of the Henry Kissinger pedigree.

"The presidential term from 1981 through 1985 is one which could shape a century," LaRouche said. Continuing, he explained that at this moment the leaderships of France and West Germany are inaugurating the new monetary system which promises to free both the underdeveloped nations and the industrialized sector from British domination through the International Monetary Fund. The U.S., LaRouche stressed, must end its junior-partner relationship to the British monarchy and re-establish our transatlantic alliances with Paris and Bonn.

The reorientation of U.S. diplomacy toward Paris and Bonn would bring with it a reassertion of the commitment the Founding Fathers made when they established the nation: the commitment to ever-increasing rates of technological progress. LaRouche said his candidacy is the only one presently qualified to make that commitment to progress — an idea shared by three-quarters of the adult citizenry of the U.S.

For too long, leading members of the financial, business, political and civic communities have permitted the presidency of the U.S. to deteriorate, the USLP candidate charged. Since

1962, the White House has fostered economic policies of disinvestment and decay. Our government has not led our nation, but has followed a roadmap of so-called public opinion as concocted by the Harris and Gallup polls, LaRouche asserted.

Influential circles in U.S. policymaking can no longer compromise or delay committing themselves to adequate leadership, he said.

As LaRouche sees it, the key to pointing U.S. policy in the direction of collaboration with the European Monetary System lies in the ability of the leaders of organized labor and business to break the British-influenced environment controlling U.S. institutions. End the media barrage and public relations job done for austerity, energy conservation, and the destruction of U.S. industry, he maintains, and the once "silent majority" will make itself heard in support of the American System of economic growth.

The candidate concluded saying that visible support for his candidacy will make his policies the dominant ones of the presidential race and circumvent the possibility of the Democrats or Republicans choosing either Alexander Haig or Ted Kennedy as their representative. In January 1981, the U.S. could be on the verge of its biggest economic boom; to realize that potential, the relevant circles must decide to act.