

Anglo-Americans plot Polish chaos

by Konstantin George

The first round of the Polish presidential elections on Nov. 25 opened the way to a stormy and chaotic winter and spring. Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa was denied an otherwise certain first-round victory, by the last-minute candidacy of one Stanislaw Tyminski, a curious exile millionaire and Libertarian Party leader in Canada, who had emigrated in 1969 and is the holder of three passports: Canadian, Peruvian, and Polish. He returned to Poland at the beginning of October to launch a very well-funded and logistically well-organized populist demagogic campaign against the Solidarnosc "establishment."

Who is Stanislaw Tyminski?

The sources of his vast economic holdings are shrouded in secrecy, especially concerning his property in Peru. From time to time, however, intriguing leads have emerged in the public domain, leads which, if pursued, could explode the carefully cultivated myth of Tyminski the "self-made man" and "anti-establishment crusader."

For example, on Nov. 23, a Peruvian congressional committee accused Tyminski of pirating Brazilian and Colombian television for his cable television station in Iquitos, an Amazon River port 1,000 kilometers northeast of Lima. According to Peruvian sources, Tyminski's business holdings in Peru are centered in Iquitos. They include a petroleum shipping company called Petrorado, a restaurant, and a computer company. One day after the Polish elections, UPI and the Peruvian media quoted statements by Tyminski's Peruvian lawyer, Javier Valle Riestra, on rulings issued by the Peruvian Supreme Court and the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees declaring that Tyminski's business activities were "absolutely legal."

Other Peruvians, including former government officials, maintain that such pronouncements are pure coverup. Ilda Urizer, the former health minister under President Alan Garcia, has stated that Tyminski, in addition to pirating television broadcasts, has eluded payment of his Peruvian taxes. Others in Peru suspect that there may be more to Tyminski's shady dealings than tax evasion. The Iquitos region, where his business holdings are concentrated, is also a center for illegal drug production and shipment. While no proof of Tyminski's involvement in this has ever come to light, critics in Peru point out the "coincidence" that Tyminski's Peruvian lawyer Valle Riestra is a known supporter of drug legalization.

Operation to weaken Solidarnosc

The emergence of Tyminski has been a destabilization classic, part of an Anglo-American policy to create an environment of chaos and opposition confronting Poland's next President, namely Lech Walesa, who is expected to win the Dec. 9 runoff election.

Tyminski took full advantage of the public anger at the austerity program of the Tadeusz Mazowiecki government—imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign creditor banks—and a growing popular disillusionment with Solidarnosc in general. He gained 23% of the vote in the first round, coming in second, ahead of Prime Minister Mazowiecki, who got only 18% of the vote. Thus Tyminski will be pitted against Walesa in the second round of the election.

This unexpected result has shaken the badly split Solidarnosc camp to its roots. The shock to Solidarnosc has also had its positive side: It has at least initiated a process of self-reflection in both camps of Solidarnosc, that of Walesa and that which backed Mazowiecki in the campaign. At one level at least, Tyminski has performed an unintended miracle: His huge electoral success has put the brake, at least for now, on the centrifugal process that had been splitting up Solidarnosc, particularly since Poland's first non-communist government since the war was formed in August 1989. An example of this post-election process was Walesa's appeal on Nov. 27 for Mazowiecki to remain as prime minister under a Walesa presidency.

The destabilization plan was well-crafted. Poland's mass social and economic misery is due to the Mazowiecki government's acceptance of the ruinous "free market" austerity plan of the IMF and of Harvard University's Jeffrey Sachs. Tyminski, a raving free market fanatic active in the Canadian Libertarian Party, is ideologically in the same camp as Sachs. Cleverly and cynically, this truth was not made known to the enraged Polish electorate. Tyminski, instead, ran a campaign *attacking* the IMF, accusing "Western economic imperialism" of ruining Poland. He further emphasized rhetorically that "Poland needs its own economic plan." Pressed repeatedly by the press to elaborate, during the campaign's climactic phase, Tyminski did not and could not reply.

Who is the 'traitor'?

The Polish media linked to Solidarnosc, to its credit, heavily attacked Tyminski for his outrageous demagoguery, the last straw of which was his slanderous denunciation of Prime Minister Mazowiecki, a longstanding personal friend of Pope John Paul II, as a "traitor" to Poland. That was not the only outrageous statement emitted by Tyminski during the campaign. He achieved even more notoriety by calling for Poland to develop an atomic bomb, using the provocative line that "Poland, alone among all the World War II victor powers, today does not have nuclear weapons."

That latter statement, too, was heavily attacked by the

U.S. kowtows to China to get U.N. vote

The United States made every possible deal with the devil to get U.N. Resolution 678, authorizing "all necessary means" to oust Iraq from Kuwait, passed by the U.N. Security Council on Nov. 29, by a vote of 12-2. In addition to a deal with Mikhail Gorbachov, the United States has now dropped even the pretense of sanctions against the People's Republic of China for the June 1989 massacre in Tiananmen Square and the murderous crackdown since.

Great Britain led the stampede back to accepting China, and on Oct. 23, the European Community (EC) lifted sanctions against China.

For all the kowtowing by the West, Beijing managed to maintain an officially ambiguous position, by abstaining from the vote. Of course, had Beijing been determined to stop the war, it could have used its veto power as one of the "Permanent Five" members of the Security Council, joining the negative votes of Yemen and Cuba. Communist China has played the "George Bush card," proving, as Deng Xiaoping said, that "the West has a short memory."

Japan, the United States, and the EC will continue to prop up the monstrous Beijing regime—if that is possible.

The Chinese Communist Party only continues to rule by mass executions and mass brainwashing campaigns. Beijing has now gone ahead and charged 12 of the leaders of the Tiananmen demonstrations last year. Two leaders, Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming, are charged with "conspiracy to overthrow the government" and "counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation," which carry the death penalty. Hundreds of workers have already been condemned and sentenced, in dozens of cases to death, for the Tiananmen demonstrations, but this is the first time that the student and intellectual leaders of the protests have been charged. Their trials will be secret.

Beijing's move was carefully timed. The trials coincide with the public announcement that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker had invited Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to tour the United States. Qian flew to New York for the U.N. vote on Resolution 678, maintaining the entire time that he would not support it, because China "has always maintained that there should be a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis and that war should be avoided." Qian made it clear that he expects an audience with President Bush, dismissing hypocritical U.S. claims that official contacts were still "banned." "I do not see the whatever differences there are between contacts and exchanges," Qian said.—*Mary Burdman*

Solidarnosc media.

But the problem facing Solidarnosc is that as long as the Weimar-style mass impoverishment persists, with its accompaniment of rage against whatever is seen as the "establishment," verbal attacks from that "establishment" against the "outsider" merely tend to increase Tyminski's popularity. One is reminded of Germany during the Weimar period, when the Nazi Party, while all along supported by Anglo-American financier circles, cleverly exploited popular rage against the economic imperialism imposed on Germany, the onerous reparations payments dictated by the Versailles Treaty, the crippling debt repayment plans, the Dawes Plan, the Young Plan, etc.

To politically destroy Tyminski, the myth he presents as the "self-made man" must be destroyed. The facts concerning which international forces are backing his campaign, and for what reasons, must come to light.

The Solidarnosc media unfortunately do not have the resources to dig into the questions many are asking: Where did Tyminski, a total unknown in Poland until two months before the election, get the money and—perhaps even more intriguing—the logistics and personnel to have mounted the kind of campaign he did?

As one example, somehow Tyminski, a man who had "nothing" inside Poland, managed to have his campaign posters, in quantities matching or even surpassing those of Solidarnosc, all over Warsaw and other Polish cities and towns. Polish sources claim to have evidence that this logistical network was, at least in part, provided by sections of the OPZZ, the Communist trade union organization. The OPZZ, the "Trojan Horse" opposition and competition to Solidarnosc in the labor movement, would like nothing better than to see Solidarnosc weakened as much as possible. Beyond that, one sees in this reported OPZZ deployment, another ominous parallel to the Weimar period, when the initial currents of "right-wing" chauvinism, and "left-wing" national bolshevism, then out of the ranks of the German Communist Party, later fused into a broad fascist movement.

Tyminski will unfortunately not disappear after the Dec. 9 runoff. He will remain and continue to operate as the spearhead of an attempt to destabilize the Walesa presidency, and Poland's newly emerging democratic national institutions. Demagogue that he is, he will loudly proclaim himself as the true upholder of Polish national interests, while working to undermine them and thus prevent Poland's reemergence as a great nation-state.