

Editorial

LaRouche on China

From a statement released on May 26, by former Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche:

By now, it is well known that I am in the most profound sympathy and agreement with the students leading the demonstrations inside China. I agree fully, of course, philosophically with the tradition of that great student movement of 1919, associated so famously with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a movement which saw around it a collapsing, ruined, and looted China, a China unable to defend itself against these internal and external conditions. And Chinese leaders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, looked to the successes of Western civilization, to pick among our success in the West, those features which China might assimilate into its own culture to produce a new China, capable of overcoming the challenges of that period, ensuring the survival of China as a nation, over centuries to come. . . .

The question before me, as before all other governments and individuals outside China today is this: First, what is the moral right and wrong of the situation in China, and how does . . . [this] affect the condition of our planet as a whole? Secondly, what are we privileged to do, without violating the principle of the sovereignty of nations, in reacting to what's going on in China? And thirdly, what are we absolutely *obliged* to do, in reacting to situations in and around China?

The great thing to be noted, much understressed in coverage of the events in China so far, is that the world is on the edge of a *horrible* development. The government of Great Britain, the government of the U.S., was in agreement with Gorbachov, in the attempt to establish what is called a "multipolar world" in other words, a condominium of power, shared among the Anglo-Americans and Moscow, with China permitted to function as a third leg of a three-power condominium. . . . Many people in China realized . . . that a world run by that kind of bipolar empire—sometimes called "multipolar" but really bipolar—could not function, and they desired its destruction. Some people in China acted, therefore, to the effect that on the very moment that Gorbachov was coming to Beijing to solidify his control

over the world, by adding the jewel of China to the crown of Czar Mikhail V, the Chinese students had a surprise waiting for him, and . . . would-be Czar Mikhail V went back to Moscow with . . . nothing in his hands from the trip. *For that, the world must be forever grateful* to the students of China, and to the people of China. We have been rescued, at least for the moment, from one of the more horrible things that could have happened to us, the consolidation of a grip over this entire planet by the agreement which President Bush was coming to in relations with Moscow. . . .

What of China? China is one people. China, again, faces objectively a problem of survival as it did in 1919. The Communist experiment of the past 40 years has been a failure for China. If this experiment continues under present conditions and present policies, *China will not survive*. We already are gripped in the world's worst hunger of this century. We can think today of 100 million people of China, dying of hunger and related causes over the next two years. . . . The welfare of the world—considering the fact that China represents about one-fifth of the world's population—depends in a very obvious way upon what happens to China. Therefore, we, morally, and we, as a practical matter of the condition of nations around the world, *must be concerned* with the success of what the students of China have sought to accomplish, that is, to inject into the present situation those changes needed to create on this planet, a China which *is* capable of surviving.

We cannot hope that our governments in the West would intervene directly within the China situation. But . . . we are obliged above all, to tell *all* of the people of China, what *we* as nations are prepared to do in terms of cooperation to ensure the success of the kind of venture the students of China have led in demanding. . . . We must say that, clearly—without intervening in the internal affairs of China—what is good and what is bad as it affects us, as it affects humanity as a whole. We must at the same time, indicate what we like, indicate why we like it, and give moral encouragement to the students and others in China, seeking the proper road of change.