

nation—what saved France between 1940 and 1945. And it saved France not only from Nazism during those years, but also from Communism later. This is a lesser-known story. But these people were the principal fighters against the Stalinist networks.

**EIR:** Can you say something about how she came to defend the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and LaRouche personally?

**Cheminade:** Because she met him and judged him according to what he said and according to his ideas, not according to the prejudices which she was told. She was told everything against LaRouche from her American friends and partially from her British friends, and also from some French friends. But despite that, her judgment was not based on prejudice and rumors, but simply on what the person was. And as for what she declared on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche, she said at one point, "I had to decide when I recruited somebody into the Resistance, that this person was fit to fight. And it was a matter of life and death, not only for me, but for my whole network, because if this person happened to be a coward and would sell his soul to the Germans and to the German occupation army, everybody would be killed, because he knew the names and could denounce everybody. So I have good judgment," she said, "because of that historical experience and because of the efforts I made during all of my life. And from the standpoint of my judgment, I can tell exactly what LaRouche is."

And I think this is very important. Independent judgment based on knowledge, effort to develop knowledge, and at the same time to accomplish that knowledge in reality through acts that are good for the nation, that are good for humanity, and good for others. And this is what she was: Until the last moment—she died in the hospital, after one week in the hospital—but in the 15 days before, she was still fighting for the national sovereignty of Lebanon. She was fighting to avoid a massacre of the Christians in Lebanon. She was always fighting; she was a permanent fighter until the last moment. She was not resting on her medals and her laurels.

And that quality was what she liked in LaRouche. She said that LaRouche had the same quality as the person who had organized her to the networks of the Resistance, a person named Loustanau-Lacau. It seems funny, because Loustanau-Lacau has a reputation as an adventurer and a *trompe-la-mort*—a daredevil. It's a lawful comparison. Loustanau-Lacau was not able to give all that he had as a leader, because he died in 1945 or '46, just after the war, under the attacks of the Communists, who were harassing him, and after having spent a few years in a concentration camp.

She always made this comparison to me. She said, Lyndon LaRouche has the same spirit, the same fight, the same inner quality as Loustanau-Lacau, the man that led me to the Resistance. He was the leader of the Alliance network before her. When he was arrested, she took over the leadership. She always compared Lyn to this man.

---

## Interview: Gen. T'eng Chieh

---

# Taiwan's strategy to control over Chinese

*This interview—Part V in a five-part series—was conducted by C.M. Lao, publisher of the Chinese Flag Monthly, in Taipei, June 14, 1989. General T'eng is an elder statesman of the Kuomintang party (KMT) in the Republic of China on Taiwan. He was a close adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and is today Taiwan's leading military strategist. In Part IV, General T'eng responded to the first part of a two-part question concerning the role of overseas Chinese in future anti-Communist action. In the continuation of his answer, he deals with how to exploit this opportunity to create a new international anti-Communist movement.*

**General T'eng:** Secondly, I would like to speak about the situation of the international anti-Communist movement, and especially the attitude of the United States government. Ever since Communist China entered the United Nations, they have been using their united front tactics to isolate us step by step in the world. The June 4 massacre at Tiananmen has enraged the world, and all the democratic countries, governments, and populations have all issued condemnations of Beijing. This even includes some of the Communist countries. This has created a disadvantageous situation for Beijing worldwide. This is also breaking down the results Beijing had achieved in setting up international diplomatic relations over the past several decades.

After what they have done, they deserve what they are getting. Now the whole world is disgusted by what the Communists have done. Naturally, this will be an advantage to us. But this does not mean that we can recover our diplomatic relationships right away. To recover our diplomatic relationships will require much hard work and we will need time before we can attain real progress. In the period ahead, we must reduce the enemy's diplomatic relations to empty forms without content. And on the other hand, we must endow our own country with the substance of diplomatic relations, even

---

---

# recover mainland

if formal diplomatic relations are not yet present. When the right time comes, we will definitely restore our international diplomatic relationships.

How can we accomplish this? Naturally we have to proceed in conformity with our anti-Communist goal. We have already built up economic and trade relations with many countries in the world, and these are quite satisfactory. We should use these economic and trade relations to advance our diplomatic situation, and this will be the most effective method to transform our present internal situation. The enemy will be unable to defend himself against this. We must have great courage in order to carry out these tactics. As far as the worldwide anti-Communist movement is concerned, up to now it still lacks an adequate leadership. The United States is supposed to provide worldwide anti-Communist leadership, but this leadership does not function. Therefore, the free world cannot really unite to gain the upper hand. The United States does not possess the spiritual preconditions for worldwide anti-Communist leadership.

We in the Republic of China have spiritual resources which are decidedly better. In matters of anti-Communist warfare, we have to stand up and provide advice to the United States government. At the same time we also need assistance from the United States. If we receive sufficient assistance from the United States, we can create a new strategic situation for the world anti-Communist movement. Therefore we have to take every opportunity to ally ourselves with the United States. The Communists divide the globe into three different "worlds." They use subversion, infiltration, and conflict to attack the United States and attempt to eliminate the United States in conformity with their strategic timetable.

The Communists consider the United States and the Soviet Union as the first world, Western Europe, Japan, Canada and other industrialized countries as the second world, and the developing or underdeveloped countries as the third world.

The Communists seek to associate with the second world, and attempt to break United States relations with the second world. Besides this, the Communists use the third world to surround the United States and build an anti-American front within the United States. As soon as this project can be completed, they will attempt to eliminate the United States by a simultaneous attack from inside and outside.

Mao Zedong ordered this worldwide strategic offensive, and there is no doubt that the Communists are continuing to carry it out today. But the Communists have changed today. I really don't know whether Mao's plan can be carried out or not. But people should know that the Communists have worked on this plan for many years, and it has already been implemented to a significant degree. Until the enemy has been completely defeated, we should take precautions, especially to alert the Americans to this danger. This is a good opportunity for us to cooperate with the United States government to bring this plan to fruition. In order to gain the support from all nations, and especially the cooperation of the United States government, we need more than trade missions—we need to mobilize the strength of all the overseas Chinese to bring them into this movement.

As I have mentioned before, the overseas Chinese are the main force we have to rely on abroad. The structure of this main force has many advantages. They have worked their way up from the bottom in spite of all the difficulties. If we know how to deploy them well, I am sure they will develop a very high efficiency. In carrying out our political counter-attack, we must depend on them, since they are the key to creating a new world strategic situation. Suitable leaders for the mainland students studying abroad must be chosen. The other thing that the mainland students abroad should do is to recruit for our side the diplomatic corps serving Beijing. On the surface, the embassies and consulates may still look like they are working for Beijing, but in reality they will already have become our diplomatic missions abroad. Under present circumstances, the enemy is already going downhill.

We have a good chance to carry out our mission. If we can achieve our goals, it will be a turning point in the world situation, and we will not have to dig any irrigation ditches in order to get the water to flow to our mill. The second battlefield is the international one, outside of China. What we are talking about is the importance of this second battlefield, and each aspect of it has a special meaning. Operations on these two battlefields can give us a decisive advantage. Such operations will be like a tidal wave that will sweep away our enemies and leave no trace of them.

**Lao:** Since you have already treated the situation in mainland China and at the international level, would you tell us something about the impact of the Tiananmen massacre on the internal politics of the Republic of China on Taiwan? That impact has obviously been very profound. For example, during the past ten years, some people had given up talking

about the recovery of the mainland, because they had come to think that the recovery of the mainland was only a fairy-tale. After June 4, these same people are all demanding a real policy for the recovery of the mainland. Here is another example: People told me that the anti-Communist policy of the *Chinese Flag Monthly* was totally out of date. But now, they are turning around and saying that we had been right all along. The impact of Tiananmen on Taiwan has been very broad and has touched everyone. Everyone feels that there has been a great change in the attitude of the government and people of Taiwan.

Domestic politics is always connected to the overall strategic situation. Our domestic politics provide the basic structure for turning the whole situation around. Since everyone is concerned about the changes in Taiwan, domestic politics and how to handle them, can you give us the benefit of your foresight?

**General T'eng:** Generally speaking, the Tiananmen massacre has promoted domestic political unity on Taiwan, has enhanced our revolutionary spirit, and has increased our confidence in our ability to return to mainland China. Our improved situation will be reflected in our mainland China policy. The improvement will also be shown in the elections for the Legislative Yuan, county governors, and mayors that will be held on Nov. 10. Before the Tiananmen massacre, political life in Taiwan had been split into three groups.

First, there was the opposition party, the so-called Democratic Popular Party (DPP), who were very arrogant, and who totally supported a policy of Taiwan independence [an independent country of Taiwan, separate from the rest of China, would mean giving up the traditional KMT claim to being the sole legitimate government of all of China.]

Secondly, a group of members of the KMT advocated making Taiwan a republic. Thirdly, there were pro-Communist agents within our central government who influenced our policy and prevented the enforcement of our laws. All three groups enjoyed the protection of members of parliament and other high officials as they attacked the government by propaganda, sabotage, violence, and agitation. Most of the mass media gave them publicity, and this caused their actions to be widely imitated. This has caused serious damage to our traditional morality, to the public image of the government, and to the social order.

The Taiwan independence movement and the Taiwan republic faction within the KMT share the same goals of disarming our military forces, and purging from the parliament and the National Assembly those members who were elected in the 1949 elections in mainland China.

The parliament represents the entire Republic of China, including the mainland, and it is not a parliament which merely represents Taiwan province. If the parliament were to contain only deputies who had been elected in Taiwan, then it would be merely a Taiwan provincial assembly. The

demand for the purging of the parliament is a dirty trick by the DPP to reduce the Republic of China to the Republic of Taiwan. Then there would be no need to return to the mainland, and no need to maintain armed forces numbering half a million men. For the second goal of the DPP is to dismantle our armed forces so that they could reshape them under their own control.

The essence of Taiwan independence and the Taiwan republic is actually the same thing. Only the name and form are different. Taiwan independence would make Taiwan a new country, while a Taiwan republic might maintain the name of the Republic of China but without any commitment to return to the mainland. As the essence of these two groups is the same, their policy in the parliament and in regard to the armed forces would be identical. In reality, these two groups maintain extensive secret contacts.

All of this refers to our domestic political situation before the Tiananmen massacre. If this situation had not changed, and if the elections had taken place later this year, what would have been the result? There is no need to answer that question. Now the situation has already changed. What I would like to talk about is the new situation we face and how this new situation will influence the elections. The small group within the KMT who supported a Taiwan republic have now given this up. This has reestablished the unity of the KMT. Even before the KMT central committee meeting which took place in the wake of the Tiananmen massacre, the personnel appointments in the government and the party were going against the Taiwan republic faction. Therefore the Nov. 10 elections will reflect the increased unity of the KMT. In addition, the Tiananmen massacre was a heavy blow for the Taiwan independence group. The so-called Taiwan independence group, the DPP, is supported by the Communists. It is the pro-Communist circles of Japan and the United States who cover up for the DPP. The great change within Communist China after the Tiananmen massacre means that the entire foundation of the DPP's support has been shaken, depriving them of any hope for success. How could they ever win under these conditions? To sum up, all of this has two sides: First, the enemy has totally lost his self-confidence, and secondly, we have increased our unity with the KMT. We are therefore very optimistic about the Nov. 10 elections. We will achieve a beautiful victory. Our victory in the November elections will represent a turning point, and will be the precondition that will decide whether we can recover mainland China. Given the reestablished unity of the KMT, I am sure that the election of the President and the Vice President of the Republic of China in March of 1990 will be successful.

**Lao:** Concerning the election of the President and the Vice President in March of next year, I think you should answer some rumors which have been circulating. In July of last

year, the KMT held its XIII Party Congress. At that time you proposed the creation of a new post, that of Vice President of the KMT, and nominated General Wego Chiang for this position. In support of your proposal, the *Chinese Flag Monthly* published a number of articles, mass distributed copies of our magazine to the delegates to the KMT Party Congress at the Grand Hotel here in Taipei, and displayed banners calling for the election of General Chiang outside the party congress at the Linkou sports arena. Unfortunately, this proposal was not adopted. But its impact was great and continues to be felt even now. Recently, newspapers and magazines have been talking about who is the best choice for the vice-presidency. Because we nominated General Chiang as Vice President of the KMT, and because you, General T'eng, are the leader of a group of delegates to the National Assembly, most people think that you will nominate General Wego Chiang as Vice President of the R.O.C. What is your opinion about this?

**General T'eng:** If we can succeed in the elections of November 1989, there will be another successful election next year. Reports about whom I will support for the presidency or the vice-presidency are strictly guesswork by the press. Why do the newspapers and magazines indulge in such guessing? This is strictly because of my full support to General Wego Chiang for the post of Vice President of the KMT. But they really don't know. The duties of the Vice President of the KMT and the Vice President of the R.O.C. are entirely different. As a matter of fact, my nomination concerned only the post of Vice President of the KMT. I have never expressed my point of view as to who would be the best choice as President or Vice President of the R.O.C. I have emphasized the question of qualifications. The most important thing is that we urgently return to mainland China. If we can return to the mainland, then every other problem can be easily solved. So the next presidential and vice-presidential election will directly determine whether we can make an early return to mainland China. Therefore, we cannot at the present moment make a public announcement as to whom we will support for President or Vice President. We can only say that whoever can best lead all of us back to the mainland will be the best choice for President or Vice President. In other words, whoever has the greatest determination and capability to lead all of us in the recovery of mainland China will be best suited to be a candidate for the presidency or the vice-presidency of the R.O.C. This is the only opinion which I can express at the present time. We must select the best choice according to this standard.

**Lao:** General T'eng, the standard you propose is the right one, but how about the other 800-plus members of the National Assembly? Would they agree with this standard?

**General T'eng:** I cannot exclude that other members of the National Assembly might use different standards, but I think

that the majority will agree with the one I have proposed.

**Lao:** Why is that?

**General T'eng:** Because this standard represents the hope of the whole Chinese population. Is there any one of us who does not support the early recovery of the mainland? This standard corresponds to the objective needs of Taiwan as well. Learning from the Tiananmen massacre, we can conclude that if we cannot recover the mainland, sooner or later Taiwan will be crushed by the Communists. They won't be soft-hearted with us. Therefore, a candidate with no strong determination or capability to recover the mainland cannot be our President or Vice President. This standard thus is agreed to by most of the members of the National Assembly, as well as by the majority of the members of the KMT, and by the majority of the Chinese people.

I deeply believe that if we can win the elections this year, then next year's elections will be successful too. Then the day of recovering mainland China cannot be far off. We ought to mobilize all our strength for the political counterattack against Beijing. I think that one year after the presidential elections will be sufficient for that mobilization. The decisive question is that we must return to mainland China. Our goal cannot be merely negative—our goal cannot merely be the overthrow of the Communist regime. Our goal must be positive—to rebuild the New China. Everyone knows that we can vanquish our enemy with certainty. We have to pay special attention to what we will do after we return to the mainland, and how to deal with that situation. Therefore we have to prepare positive reconstruction plans of all types. Of course, during the past decades, our government Committee for the Recovery of the Mainland already developed many reconstruction plans. Even though those plans may no longer correspond to current practical needs, they do provide a solid foundation for further research. Generally speaking, there has been a great change in the strategic situation within mainland China, among the overseas Chinese, and in Taiwan. We have already been quick to find effective ways to deal with this. Therefore, everything is ready for our return to the mainland except “the east wind.”\* This means a correct and effective leadership.

---

\*During the Three Kingdoms period of Chinese history (220 to 280 AD), the state of Chou was at war with the state of Wei. The state of Wei enjoyed naval superiority on the Yangtze River, and the navy of Wei was supported by 800,000 troops. In order to cross the Yangtze, the Wei ships were chained together to form a pontoon bridge. Minister Kun Ming of Chou sought to prevent the crossing by burning the Wei ships. In order to ignite fires on a sufficient number of the Wei ships, Minister Kun Ming knew that a strong east wind was necessary. He made all necessary preparations for the attack, and then waited for the east wind. When the east wind began to blow, according to his prediction, he launched his attack and burned the Wei ships. Shortly before the attack, Kun Ming was asked what he was waiting for. His answer was, “I am waiting for the east wind.” The east wind has therefore become proverbial in Chinese for the coincidence of a golden opportunity and a leader who is capable of exploiting it.