

ers with a Latin alphabet. I sent the money which I had been able to collect. I sent them a fax machine, a xerox, and all kinds of technical utilities. They want to be a free country. They want independence and want to be united with Romania. As long as the Communists were in power, as long as Ceausescu was in power, we could not accept to be united with them. Now I have lost contact with them, because I am interested only in Romania, but I'm sure after this period of trouble, when real democracy is installed in Romania, we'll have our greater Romania, as we called it. After the First World War, all our territories were taken from us. We called it the greater Romania. I am sure we will have that again, with Bukhovina and Bessarabia, and the parts of Romania given by the German people to Bulgaria.

EIR: Now concerning the execution of Ceausescu. The question I would have about that is the following. This was done rather quickly and it looked like there were two factors: One was the fact that there was a civil war going on and it was important to stop the civil war, but it also looked as if there were some people who were afraid of the testimony that he might give in a lengthy and public trial. Do you think it was right to execute Ceausescu immediately?

Father Calciu: You know, I made a statement about my position regarding the execution of Ceausescu. I think that even if they are invoking as a motive that Ceausescu's death would stop the war, that was enough. I think the real motives to kill Ceausescu were not to unveil the connections he had with different people in Romania and different people in the West. Because all the time the Western countries considered Ceausescu a maverick of world communism. But they knew very well that Ceausescu was a criminal.

When I was in prison, they tortured me and other priests. During that time Ceausescu was invited by the Queen of England, who received him in her palace and ate with him at the same table. She honored him who was a criminal, an honor she never gave to a prisoner. The Queen of England never invited a prisoner from Romania to honor him, but she honored Ceausescu. During this time I was under interrogation. I was beaten. I was tortured. I was in a cell in the basement of the Securitate building. When they were taking me upstairs for interrogation, there was on the wall some large pictures of Ceausescu talking with the Queen of England and taking her by the arm. There were also pictures of him sitting at the table with the Queen. I could not believe it. He was a killer, also a killer of kings. He wanted to kill King Michael of Romania. And the Queen of England was sitting with Ceausescu and yet she knew very well who Ceausescu was. The same with Nixon, Carter, and the other leaders. I could not understand how the people in the West, not the common people who are manipulated by the media, but highly educated people, political people, how can they accept a criminal just because they need some political connections. We need true politicians, politicians of honesty, and not politicians of lies.

China, in shift, rips U.S.-Soviet alliance

by Mary McCourt Burdman

The official media of the People's Republic of China for the first time denounced the U.S.-Soviet condominium arrangement directly, and accused the Soviet Union of allying with the West to commit treachery against the Third World. This was the subject of an unusual article in the Jan. 8 edition of the official weekly *Liaowang*, (*Outlook*), China's most authoritative Chinese-language news magazine.

Senior European strategists stress that the Chinese Communists are reverting to the confrontationist attitude toward Moscow that was manifest in 1964, as they sensed Nikita Khrushchov heading toward his downfall from power. Now, the Chinese sense that Gorbachov is in trouble, and are trying to make gains with his opponents in Moscow. At the same time, rightly fearing more internal upheavals, the Beijing regime is lashing out both at Gorbachov and at the new, ever-stronger U.S.-Soviet "condominium" arrangement that they fear could be used against them.

The Ceausescu treatment

The Chinese, who were the first to launch the type of free-market "reforms" later adopted by Mikhail Gorbachov as perestroika, were also the first to abandon those disastrous policies, in October 1988, as China's economy descended into chaos. Now they see the Soviet Union following the same path. Just months after Mikhail Gorbachov reestablished Sino-Soviet relations by his visit to Beijing May 15, China's leaders began sniping at him, in "private," for undermining socialism.

The overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania was a critical point. The P.R.C. leaders are worried about Romania, but not just because of the popular revolution there. They must have recognized the role of the Soviet Union in directing the coup against Ceausescu by the Army and the new Communist leadership, and that it was the condominium agreement between the Soviets and the United States that allowed the coup to take place.

The world should not be misled by the fact that Prime Minister Li Peng dressed up in a Western suit (he prefers Mao suits) and announced that martial law was lifted in Beijing on Dec. 10. The gesture was cosmetic. Troops still surround the

city, the Beijing BBC correspondent reported that day, and all the laws necessary to enforce martial law conditions have been already enacted by the National People's Congress. In reality, the Chinese Communist Party is mobilizing for an emergency.

The CP Politburo held four emergency meetings in the days after the fall of Ceausescu Dec. 22, the Hong Kong weekly *Ming Pao* reported Dec. 29. These included two Politburo plenary meetings and, on Dec. 23, a special Politburo meeting for provincial, city, and regional leaders. CP head Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng also sent cables to the provincial leaders "stressing that the current changes in Eastern Europe do not belong to socialism." The Dec. 23 meeting stressed that the CP must be "purified" and purged, that "efforts must be made to strengthen the unity of the Army, and to ensure that the Army is absolutely under the leadership of the party," and "all factors of turmoil . . . must be eliminated in the embryonic stage," *Ming Pao* reported.

The meeting also discussed the little-publicized visit of CP internal security head Qiao Shi to Romania the second week of November, denying that Qiao's visit had anything to do with the overthrow of Ceausescu, although he "discovered" that something might happen in Romania by spring. "Most worrying," documents from the meeting say, is that by 1990 "economic depression will occur" in China.

Communist China was already nervous about the Malta meeting between Bush and Gorbachov, which they called a "summit on rough seas." A release by Xinhua, the official news agency, Dec. 4, which attributed its quotes to Iranian press attacks on the summit, said that Gorbachov and U.S. President George Bush have strengthened "their alliance in order to exploit the countries of the Third World." Xinhua called upon the Third World countries to unite "to resist the threats of the superpowers and their hegemonism." In November and December, the Chinese were very active in their own Third World diplomacy, both in Africa and in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

Liaowang used the same polemic, as the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* reported Jan. 9. *Liaowang* stated: "From the period of confrontation and Cold War, the two superpowers moved into the era of compromise and cooperation. This reduces tensions . . . but provokes alarm, because the Soviet Union shows that it is no longer the natural ally of the developing countries and that it instead prefers, in a more or less open way, a realignment with the United States. . . . At the last session of the United Nations, Moscow supported the American proposal for a resolution calling for 'periodic and genuine elections' in all areas of the world. In the past the Soviet Union opposed such a project, which is an act of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and which aims to impose the ideology and the system of the United States. . . ."

"The problems of the rich countries have become the priorities on the U.N. agenda. People speak more and more



Valentin Falin, head of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party, came to Beijing with a personal letter from Gorbachov to Deng; Deng refused to meet him.

of the defense of the environment and less and less of the economic difficulties of the poor nations. The Soviet Union has offered a miserable contribution to cooperation and development projects and even tries to take U.N. aid away from the Third World. This is dangerous because at the same time the West is reducing its involvement in the Third World to instead help the Soviet bloc."

On Dec. 29, *Corriere* reports, P.R.C. Vice President Wang Zhen, a longtime comrade of Mao Zedong, demanded at the Politburo meeting that Beijing attack Mikhail Gorbachov and accuse him of "revisionism," the term Mao used to attack Nikita Khrushchov before Khrushchov was ousted from power. Until now, *Corriere* reports, Deng Xiaoping was able to contain the public condemnations of Gorbachov, in an effort to avoid repeating Mao's mistake of a disastrous isolation for China. But the article shows that the rage at Gorbachov cannot be contained for very long. Because it favors Gorbachov's internal enemies, *Corriere* writes, it is a signal that the Chinese Communist Party can intervene to support Gorbachov's enemies.

There are other signs of trouble, *Corriere* writes: When Valentin Falin, head of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party, came to Beijing, he brought a personal letter from Gorbachov to Deng, professing Gorbachov's friendship. But Deng refused to meet with Falin. The proposed visit of Prime Minister Li Peng and party head Jiang Zemin to Moscow, is no longer being discussed.

An interview with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in the external edition of *Liaowang* published in Hong Kong Dec. 25 is very explicit about why Beijing sees no benefit in the current condominium: "The relaxation of superpower confrontation does not mean the stabilization of the international situation," Qian said. Factors leading to unrest have not been eliminated and, under certain conditions, extreme unrest will occur in some regions. . . . The current drastic changes in Eastern Europe . . . have added to the unstable factors in East-West relations." Qian added, "conflicts between different social systems and ideologies have become more complicated and intense."