

(1905-2000), a third-generation veteran of the British Foreign Office's India Office, who spent nine years in Tibet during the 1930s and 1940s, and became the British "handler" of the young 14th Dalai Lama, as well as the protector, after World War II, of the leading Nazi agents in Tibet, including Heinrich Harrer and Bruno Beger. A recipient of the Order of the British Empire, Richardson was the architect of the "independent" Tibet hoax, and recruited a next generation of British intelligence Tibet-handlers, including Michael Aris (the husband of Aung San Suu Kyi, the British intelligence-run Myanmar "opposition" leader). Upon his "retirement" in 1951, Richardson established the Tibet Society of the U.K., at the time the only non-governmental organization in the world that disputed Chinese sovereignty over Tibet; and later founded the Richardson Foundation, to recruit young Tibetans to British service.

Richardson, himself, had been recruited and trained by Basil Gould and Sir Charles Bell, two earlier Tibet handlers for the British secret services, who had worked on the original British invasion of Tibet in 1903, with Francis Younghusband, the military commander of that operation, which, in effect, sealed off Tibet from China. Richardson was the author of se-

cret British intelligence profiles on Tibet, and a series of published works, profiling the culture and history of the Himalayan region.

U.S. Institutional Loss of Memory

During the 1920s and 1930s, the General Staff of the United States military maintained war plans, which included plans for a U.S. war against the Anglo-Japanese axis. The British targeting of China, described above, was well known among American intelligence specialists, and "War Plan Red-Orange," the specific American plan to fight against Great Britain and Japan, was regularly updated, and considered a very real proposition. Today, the mere historical existence of U.S. war plans to fight Britain is almost unknown, except among a rare breed of military historians of the period.

The unravelling British campaign to break up China, as an opening shot in a Eurasian war, pitting Europe and the United States against China, India, and Russia, poses a grave danger—particularly as the Bush Administration, leading Congressional Democrats like Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), and most European governments, fall in, lock-step, behind the British schemes, out of ignorance or worse.

Taiwan Votes for China Against the British

The pro-China Kuomintang (KMT) party's candidate for President, Ma Ying-jeou, won a landslide victory in the Presidential elections on Taiwan March 22, defeating Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) candidate Frank Hsieh by 58.45% to 41.55%. Ma's victory comes after eight years of the DPP's pro-independence President, Chen Shui-bian, who is an ally of the British and Dick Cheney.

Lyndon LaRouche characterized the election result as part of a broader continental alliance against British war machinations in Eurasia, starting with China. LaRouche noted that the British are having a hard time selling their lies this time around; they are not being bought, by and large, except for by a few dumb legislators, like U.S. Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, "who has a screwed up personality."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairwoman of the German Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) party, also welcomed the election results. She quoted Friedrich Schiller: "Even the most sinister plans of the tyrant can be defeated, if people are working together resolutely on a plan for the Good."

The strong KMT victory is all the more important, be-

cause Frank Hsieh has been playing up the unrest in Tibet, and the Chinese government's reaction, as a potential threat for Taiwan. The international media played a role, by claiming that the polls were swinging rapidly against the KMT because of anger over Chinese "oppression." Hsieh's cross-strait policy was for "strengthening ties with China, but we should not put all our hope and focus on that country."

As Ma Ying-jeou voted today, he said: "If I win, I will soon start discussions with the Chinese authorities on matters of normalizing economic relations, peace, and international space for Taiwan." This victory will badly weaken the potential for the British to play Taipei against Beijing.

The results show a real mandate for President Ma and the KMT as a whole, since 75.7% of eligible voters went to the polls.

On top of this, the referenda placed on the ballot, calling for Taiwan to join the United Nations as either "Taiwan" or the "Republic of China" (a provocation against the historic One China policy) were boycotted by the voters, as recommended by the KMT, thus defeating them by not having a majority of the electorate participating, as required by law. Only 36% of the electorate cast ballots on the referenda.

The KMT and its allies are now in a very strong position. In the January elections for the national Legislative Yuan, the KMT and its two allied parties won some 75% of the seats, and they also hold the mayoralties in 15 of the 25 biggest cities in Taiwan.—*Mary Burdman*