

## Cyrus Vance and the 'big lie'

Since the cover story in this issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* was prepared for the press, reports have reached us confirming that the People's Republic of China, the regime responsible for the devastation of Kampuchea, is currently finalizing plans for an early invasion of Vietnam. Reliable sources report that China, following discussions with the Carter administration, timed a massive mobilization of troops to take place after the United Nations voted to seat the deposed Pol Pot regime.

Upwards of 500,000 Chinese troops are mobilized near the Vietnamese border, complete with artillery, tanks, and other equipment required for an invasion, according to the Helsinki-based World Peace Council.

In the plans of Washington and Peking, the new invasion of Vietnam will be "limited," designed mainly to force Hanoi and the Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea into a "compromise" with Pol Pot and Peking's other puppet, Prince Sihanouk. Impartial observers agree that no such compromise is likely. Far more likely is that the United States will be drawn as China's partner into a confrontation with the Soviet Union that could escalate into nuclear war.

It is thought that the strategy of a new Vietnam invasion was worked out in detail when Vice President Mondale visited Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in late August. To cover up the secret agreements with Peking that could get the United States into a new world war, Cyrus Vance's U.S. State Department is complicit in the most massive campaign of fabrications against Vietnam since the Goebbels era. Vance in

his Sept. 24 speech to the United Nations stated that a Vietnamese "offensive" had "complicated" efforts to bring about a compromise. The "offensive," according to the Vance-linked *New York Times*, involves as many as 180,000 Vietnamese soldiers aiming to wipe out a purported "40,000 troops" under the command of Pol Pot.

In fact, qualified observers estimate that Pot's forces number at most 5,000.

Vance and Peking are also circulating the tale that Vietnam is placing preconditions before it will allow food aid to be delivered to the country—demanding that the international community work through the Heng Samrin government and thus legitimize Vietnamese troop presence.

In fact, as British journalist John Pilger wrote in the *New Statesman* this week, it has been the United States and China which placed preconditions on Vietnam and Kampuchea for aid.

Pilger shows that the Secretary of State has systematically lied to Congress and the American people on

this matter, by claiming that no requests for aid have been made.

Behind Cyrus Vance's legal arguments and claims of "concerned neutrality" lies a set of secret agreements made between Washington and Peking to allow China to dominate all of Southeast Asia and weaken Vietnam if necessary in the process. To further the aims of China, and to provoke the Soviet Union, which is committed to Vietnam through a friendship treaty, the United States withholds food and other aid.

There is thus no exaggeration in the statement that while the Maoists in Peking and their puppet Pol Pot must be held responsible for the murder of 3 million Kampucheans, the estimated 1-2 million Kampucheans now facing starvation are equally the responsibility of Cyrus Vance and the Carter administration.

The only way an effective aid program can be mounted to save the desperate survivors of the Holocaust our cover story recounts, is to immediately end all secret agreements into which the Carter administration entered with Peking on Indochina.

—Nora Hamerman

### **The Week in Brief**

**Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo proposed the "adoption of a world energy plan that covers all nations ... [and] is binding on all,"** in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly Sept. 27.

Solution of the energy crisis, he emphasized, must be linked to creation of a new world economic order which promotes Third World development.

Among the elements of a world energy plan outlined by Lopez Por-

tillo were: rationalizing "exploration, production, distribution, consumption and conservation of present-day sources of energy"; intensified exploitation of "potential reserves of all types"; creation of financing and development funds for the Third World; and a "short-term system" to stop oil price speculation and resolve "the problems of developing countries that import petroleum." He proposed creation of an